40th Biennial Conference of the International Society for the Study of Individual Differences

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland

17-21 July 2023

The Book of Abstracts contains all oral presentation, symposia and poster presentations of the ISSID 2023 Conference which will be published in a special issue of the journal Personality and Individual Differences.

Authors are asked to check their entries in this draft carefully and advise Kostas Papageorgiou (K.Papageorgiou@qub.ac.uk) of any corrections that are needed by the **20th August 2023**. Authors will receive confirmation that corrections have been made in the **first week of September** in advance of the submission to Personality and Individual Differences.

Contents

Submissions are presented in alphabetical (A-Z) order according to title, within three sections:

Section 1. Oral Presentations

A

A new way of using informant report version of the BIS/BAS scales: A closer look from multi-informant longitudinal study

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Dino Krupić, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Osijek, Croatia

Silvija Ručević, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Osijek, Croatia

Sandra Brezetić, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Osijek, Croatia

Abstract:

The BIS/BAS Scales is frequently used questionnaire to assess reward and punishment sensitivities in both children and adults. This paper examines the factor structure of the parental and teachers' ratings versions of the BIS/BAS Scales. In addition, parents rated their children once a year at four measurement points, while teachers were included in the second and third year of the project. The longitudinal study included 174 children (95 boys and 79 girls) from the age of seven to the age of ten. The original factor structure of the questionnaire was not confirmed, so a new solution is proposed. The adequacy of the new factor structure was confirmed in six separate confirmatory factor analyses in both parental and teachers rating forms. The BAS subscales Drive, Fun Seeking and Reward Responsiveness were replaced with two new scales named Wanting and Liking to align the terminology with neuroscience models of the reward system. The BIS scale remained the same, but two items were excluded to improve the goodness of fit indices. The new operationalisation of the scales may facilitate better integration of findings between neuroscience

and personality psychology and improve the validity of reward and punishment measurement in children.

Keywords

A novel method: Game-Based Assessment of Dynamic Personality (GADP)

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Jallu Lindblom, University of Tampere, Finland
jallu.lindblom@tuni.fi

Abstract:

Trait theories posit that personality can be described using finite number of traits. They have been suggested to reflect parameters of a regulatory system, such as extraversion indicating a tendency to approach specific rewards (DeYoung, 2014). However, the trait approach has limitations in explaining person-situation interactions.

To address this, I have devised a Game-Based Assessment of Dynamic Personality (GADP). It allows the experimental manipulation of the game elements. Furthermore, the participants play by defining the "personality" of the game character in the beginning of each trial. As such, the game behaviors are assessed as strategic responses.

I have collected a pilot data (N = 130) from university students who also responded to BF5 questionnaire. Preliminary results indicate main effects of both personality and the game elements on the game responses. More importantly, the results indicate person-situation interactions, such

as, one's extraversion moderates the function that appetitive elements have on extraversion-responses. The results will be further confirmed with a larger sample (N = 300).

To the best of my knowledge, GADP is the first approach that systematically attempts to assess one's situation-response functions. As such, it has the potential to open new avenues to study the dynamic properties of personality.

Keywords

personality, big five, game-based approach, methodology

A Workaholism Situational Judgment Test (WSJT)

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Jacek Buczny, Ph.D.
Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
j.buczny@vu.nl

Janneke Oostrom, Ph.D.
Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, the Netherlands
j.k.oostrom@vu.nl

Abstract:

Current instruments applied to measure workaholism are based on self-reports, which are prone to biases. This research was carried out to address this limitation. Thus, we developed a new instrument: a workaholism situational judgment test (WJST). Such tests are less prone to faking and measurement contamination; moreover, are well-accepted by test takers. The Work Craving

Theory (WCT) suggests that workaholics experience an overpowering craving for work, leading them to engage in intense working behavior to fulfill their self-imposed unrealistic standards of performance. The Work Craving Scale measures four dimensions: Neurotic Perfectionism, Compulsive Desire for Work, Anticipation of Self-Worth Compensatory Incentives, and Anticipation of Reduction of Negative Affect (Relief) and Withdrawal Symptoms. Our WSJT is a fully contextualized measure that was based on WCT. It contains 48 detailed descriptions of work-related situations, each with four response options to choose from. We conducted a study ($N = 960$) to validate WSJT. The results showed sufficient construct validity, good convergent and divergent validity assessed by mean of MTMM analysis. Our presentation will cover the recent developments and implications of WSJT as improvements in the measurement of workaholism are an essential step to adequately identify employees who may display pathological tendencies at work.

Keywords

workaholism, situational judgement test, validation, work behavior

Acceptance/Avoidance/Tolerance of Ambiguity: A neglected trait

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Adrian Furnham, Norwegian Business School

adrian@adrianfurnham.com

Abstract:

The concept of ToA goes back over 70 years but has not been fully embraced by differential psychologists. *Ambiguity Acceptance* (or Tolerance of Ambiguity) assesses how an individual processes and perceives unfamiliarity, ambiguity or incongruence. This paper reports on three studies that shows its incremental validity over other dimensions of personality. First the concept and the various measures of it will be described and latest ideas in the area. The studies reviewed

all concern the ToA measure as part of the six trait factor model in the work related HPTI. In the *first* study we show how ToA is the personality variable most related to IQ scores and attempt to explain why. In the second study we show that ToA is the most relevant personality variable in explaining management level. In the third study showed of ToA was one of the most differentiating of traits of "Quants" in business life.

Antagonistic and disinhibited: Exploring gender, maladaptive personality traits, and gender-based trolling

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Molly Branson[1,2,3] & Dr. Evita M. March[1,2]

[1]Federation University Australia

[2]Federation University Internet Commerce Security Laboratory (ICSL)

[3]Monash University

Contact information:

Molly Branson (Corresponding Author and Presenter): m.branson@federation.edu.au

Dr. Evita March: e.march@federation.edu.au

Abstract:

Research has established that women are more likely than men to experience online harassment and abuse. Despite the negative psychosocial outcomes associated with the experience of gender-based online harassment (also known as gendertrolling), relatively little is known about the perpetrators of these behaviours. The aim of this study was to explore maladaptive personality traits associated with perpetrating gendertrolling. Participants (N = 504, 61.2% women, Mage = 42.77; SD = 17.67) were recruited from CloudResearch and social media and completed an online survey including the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (Short Form) and a measure of

gendertrolling. Contrary to the predictions, men and women perpetrated gendertrolling at similar rates, and negative affect, detachment, and psychoticism were nonsignificant predictors. In line with the hypothesis, people with higher antagonism and disinhibition perpetrated more gendertrolling. Further exploration revealed that at a facet-level, the antagonism facet of callousness was the sole predictor of gendertrolling. These findings highlight the importance of externalising personality traits (i.e., antagonism and disinhibition) in understanding gender-based online harassment. Further, this research provides support for theories of toxic online disinhibition, wherein engagement in aggression (i.e., gendertrolling) is facilitated by the anonymity and perceived distance associated with online communication.

Keywords

Gender-based online harassment, gendertrolling, PID-5, antagonism, disinhibition, gender

Anti-Egalitarianism Motivates Denial of Male Privilege

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Darren Austin, La Trobe University, d.austin@latrobe.edu.au

Mathew Marques, La Trobe University, m.marques@latrobe.edu.au

Art Stukas, La Trobe University, a.stukas@latrobe.edu.au

Abstract:

Men are privileged economically, politically, and socially, yet some deny this. Previous research suggests that denial of privilege can help to manage the discomfort associated with a privileged identity, but we propose that it serves primarily to preserve privilege. In two preregistered studies (N_{total} = 911 Australian participants) we show that denial of male privilege is not unique to men, and that it is strongly predicted by anti-egalitarianism, even when controlling for gender and other variables known to predict attitudes towards inequality (facets of right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation). In Study 1, a multiple regression model accounted for 59% of the

variability in reported male privilege awareness, with anti-egalitarianism contributing 47% of the explanatory power. In Study 2, the explanatory power of anti-egalitarianism was more modest (26%), and similar to that of gender (27%), and both also positively predicted claims of female privilege. This suggests that rather than simply reflecting unawareness of male privilege or being a way to manage a privileged identity, denying the existence of male privilege and claiming that women are privileged helps to preserve gender inequality by presenting it as a just result of meritocracy.

Keywords

male privilege, female privilege, SDO, anti-egalitarianism, meritocracy

Anxious attachment and emotion regulation mediates the relationship between BIS and general anxiety disorder.

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Agata Wytykowska, SWPS University, Poland, awytykow@swps.edu.pl

Abstract:

The Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) sensitivity is one of the critical factors predicting the development of symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD), although the mechanisms explaining this relationship are unclear. Based on the transdiagnostic model of psychopathology, attachment styles and different forms of emotion regulation were tested as mediators. In two studies consistently with expectations, BIS sensitivity emerged as a significant predictor of current GAD symptoms. Results of the first study (91 participants) revealed that anxious attachment style and difficulties in emotion regulation explained the BIS and GAD relationship. The second study (320 participants) showed that stress aversion and repetitive thinking mediated the BIS and GAD relationship. The model construed on these findings provides a deeper understanding of how temperament might shape the development of non-adaptive psychological mechanisms that

strengthen pathological anxiety. Furthermore, these findings indicate which mechanisms one should focus on in therapy.

Keywords

BIS, emotional dysregulation, repetitive thoughts, anxious attachment, generalized anxiety disorder

Attitudes toward covid-19 pandemics and relationship to mental state among Russian teachers, students and schoolchildren

Submission format: Oral presentation

Identifications: A. Pavlova (Higher School of Economics, Ural Federal University, Russian Academy of Education; annapavlova98hse@gmail.com),

L. Liutsko (UOC; lliutsko@uoc.edu)

V. Ismatullina (Ural Federal University; victoria2686@gmail.com)

M. Lobaskova (Russian Academy of Education; lobaskovamm@mail.ru)

J. Marakshina (Russian Academy of Education; retalika@yandex.ru)

M. Sitnikova (Russian Academy of Education; furmanchuk@bsu.edu.ru)
S. Malykh (Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education; malykhsb@mail.ru)

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic had a dramatic impact on the mental state of teachers, schoolchildren and students, who faced the necessity to adapt in teaching and studying online without previous preparation due to lockdown. The current study was aimed to explore the association between attitudes toward pandemic and degree of perceived stress, anxiety and depression among teachers, schoolers and students. A total of 8051 participants participated in the study. Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) was used to assess depression and anxiety, Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) was used to assess perceived stress. Principal component analysis was implemented to derive latent variables reflecting various attitudes toward pandemic; multinominal logistic models were implemented to establish association between attitudes toward pandemic and degree of anxiety, stress and depression. As results, we observed that majority of participants, regardless of their social group, reported low levels of anxiety and depression and medium level of perceived stress. Worry about COVID-19 itself was negatively associated with

anxiety, stress and depression, whereas worry about side effects of pandemic had a positive association with those constructs. Additionally, we found that social group factor moderates the relationship. The findings may contribute to development of psychological support policy for different social groups.

Key words: mental health, Perceived stress; HADS; COVID-19; Education

B

Back with a vengeance: A meta-analysis of the Mozart effect zombie theory

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Sandra Oberleiter & Jakob Pietschnig
Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna
sandra.oberleiter@univie.ac.at, jakob.pietschnig@univie.ac.at

Abstract:

Since the 1990s, claims of allegedly beneficial effects of Mozart's sonata KV448 on within-person changes in epilepsy and other medically relevant conditions

have been extensively reported in popular media. We present here the first formal meta- and multiverse analysis by assessing all available literature on this topic. Our literature review revealed that the majority of published findings was inadequately designed and statistical parameters were in many cases insufficiently documented. Requesting missing information from study guarantors was largely unsuccessful due to non-responsiveness or data unavailability. Our formal statistical synthesis of the includable studies ($k = 8$; $N = 207$) yielded almost exclusively non-significant trivial-to-small effects (g range: 0.09 to 0.43). Moreover, dissemination bias indicated effect

inflation and all non-trivial effects were driven by a single leverage point. Primary studies were substantially underpowered, thus indicating insufficient evidential value. In all, our results show that there is no evidence for a beneficial effect of listening to Mozart's sonata KV448 on epilepsy or any other medically relevant condition. In general, the unwarranted publicity that such spectacular (but unlikely) results receive may mislead researchers and the public alike to erroneously assume a salient effect despite insufficient empirical evidence due to unfounded authority.

Keywords

Mozart effect, epilepsy, meta-analysis, open science, reproducibility

Behind Beliefs: Collective Narcissism, Political Orientation, and Belief in Disinformation in the time of War in Ukraine

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Maria Flakus (maria.flakus@ifispan.edu.pl), Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, *Poland*

Piotr Koc (piotr.koc@yahoo.com), Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, *Poland*

Hubert Plisiecki (hplisiecki@sd.psych.pan.pl), Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland, SWPS University, Warsaw, *Poland*

Artur Pokropek (artur.pokropek@ifispan.edu.pl), Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, *Poland*

Abstract:

The Russian disinformation was a striking outcome of the war in Ukraine. Considering its opinion-making qualities, it is essential to understand what makes people susceptible to such

content. Considering the similarities between disinformation and conspiracies, we examined the predictors of disinformation susceptibility utilizing those typically described for conspiracies, i.e., collective narcissism (CN) and political orientation (PO). Also, considering the associations between CN and PO, we examined if PO would moderate the CN-disinformation relationship. Also, we provided a more in-depth inspection of our results by testing above hypotheses in relation to the belief in COVID-related and generic conspiracies to analyze the parallels and discrepancies in associations between collective narcissism, political orientation, and different kinds of conspiracies. The results of two studies (study 1: $N = 1067$; study 2: $N = 397$) highlighted CN and liberal PO as predictors of the belief in disinformation and conspiracies (COVID-related and generic), suggesting a positive effect of the former and a negative of the latter. However, results showed that CN might be of different importance for belief in disinformation and COVID-related conspiracies when PO is accounted for, with a positive effect only for liberals.

Keywords

conspiracy theory, disinformation, collective narcissism, political orientation, war in Ukraine

Beyond Screen Time: Links between Psychological Well-being and Perceptions of the Social Media versus Offline Selves across Generations

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Cameron J. Bunker, Emerson College (cameron_bunker@emerson.edu)

Virginia S. Y. Kwan, Arizona State University (vkwan@asu.edu)

Abstract:

Rationale

People express themselves in striking ways on social media relative to physical life. In individualistic cultures, people who view themselves as similar across contexts tend to be less

depressed and more satisfied with life. However, little research has tested whether perceived similarity between offline and social media contexts is linked to psychological well-being. The present research addressed whether perceived similarity between offline and social media contexts is linked to psychological well-being across younger and older adults.

Methods

Participants completed measures of self-perception (e.g., personality traits) specified for offline and social media contexts, psychological well-being (e.g., depression, life satisfaction), and submitted records of logged mobile phone use.

Results

Older adults perceived themselves as more similar between offline and social media than younger adults, even when controlling for logged mobile phone use. Perceived similarity between offline and social media selves was linked negatively to psychological well-being, particularly for younger adults.

Implications

The expectation that perceived similarity between offline and social media should be linked to positive outcomes in terms of psychological well-being may not apply to social media, especially for young people. Findings call for a move beyond screen time to consider the relationships between social media use and psychological well-being.

Keywords

personality, self, social media, psychological well-being, generation.

C

Can optimistic bias be reliably assessed with the belief-updating task and is it associated with depressive symptoms and/or reward sensitivity?

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Jan Wacker, Universität Hamburg, Germany

jan.wacker@uni-hamburg.de

Abstract:

Rationale. Prior research using a belief-updating task suggests that participants update negative expectations about the likelihood of adverse future events more when they learn that the objective likelihood is lower (versus higher) than they initially estimated (i.e., they display an optimistic bias). Furthermore, small-sample studies using the same task suggests that this optimistic bias is absent in depressed individuals and negatively correlated with depressive symptom severity. Given current concerns of low replicability, a preregistered (conceptual) replication of this association in a larger sample seemed warranted. In addition, the reliability of the optimistic bias measures has to my knowledge not been investigated so far.

Methods. The current preregistered online study (N = 307) probed both the reliability of optimistic bias measures as assessed with the belief-updating task and the associations of these measures with depressive symptoms (Beck Depression Inventory-II) and – in an additional set of analyses – with traits from the reward sensitivity spectrum (measured with the Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory-Personality Questionnaire).

Results. Split-half reliabilities for task measures were moderate at best (around .50) and no significant associations with either depressive symptoms or reward sensitivity traits were observed.

Implications. Discussion focuses on the broader issue of insufficient reliability of behavioral task measures.

Keywords:

Depressive symptoms; reward sensitivity; optimistic bias; reliability; behavioral measures.

Change and stability of personality traits in Japanese middle adults

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Tetsuya Kawamoto
Affiliation: Keio University
e-mail: tk5049@keio.jp

Abstract:

People tend to be more agreeable, conscientious, and emotionally stable across their lifespans. These normative developmental trends of personality are summarized as the maturity principle and are relatively robust across many Western countries. Despite many findings from Western countries, those from non-Western countries are lacking. In addition, although previous research regarded middle adulthood as a stable period, recent research has revealed that middle adults can experience relatively significant changes in their lives. Therefore, the present study aimed to examine mean-level change and stability of personality traits in Japanese middle adults. A total of 2000 participants (50.0% male; *Mean* = 40.9, *SD* = 5.35) were recruited via an online research panel and completed a web-based questionnaire in 2014. Of the 2000 adults, 1200, 1065, 960, 925, and 879 adults participated in the second (in 2015), third (in 2016), fourth (in 2017), fifth (in 2018), and sixth (in 2019) surveys, respectively. Personality traits were measured using the HEXACO-60. Results showed that the level of Agreeableness significantly increased and the level of Openness significantly declined. However, the levels of Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Emotionality, and Honesty-Humility did not show significant changes. These findings imply cultural differences in personality development.

Keywords:

Personality development; HEXACO; Japanese; Longitudinal study

Characterizing and predicting identity disclosure in childfree individuals

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Tanja M. Gerlach (t.gerlach@qub.ac.uk)[1]

Connie MacNally (cmcnally02@qub.ac.uk) [1]

Eve Starritt (estarritt02@qub.ac.uk)[1]

Thomas Schultze (t.schultze@qub.ac.uk)[1]

Louisa Reins (louisareins@icloud.com)[2]

[1]Queen´s University Belfast; [2]University of Goettingen

Abstract:

Rationale:

Even though most people become parents at some point of their lives, the childfree – i.e., individuals who neither have children, plan to have them nor wish they could have them – are a growing demographic. In a strongly pronatalist climate, however, childfree individuals may experience considerable stigma. Given the risk of stigmatization, some childfree individuals might choose to disclose their childfree identity only very selectively or not at all.

Methods:

This study investigated identity disclosure in individuals self-identifying as "childfree". Employing an episode recall method, 149 childfree participants reported on conversations about having children or not.

Results:

Most conversations took place with family members, friends or acquaintances, or in the work context. While the majority of participants openly stated not to want children, a sizable proportion either dodged the topic, derailed the conversation or implied to belong to a different reproductive status group (e.g., not-yet-parent, childless). Disclosure was highest with friends and lowest within the work context. Broad Big Five traits were unrelated to degree of disclosure, while scoring high on authenticity and attributes deemed as "masculine" were positively related to how openly the childfree disclosed their feelings about the topic.

Implications:

The discussion focuses on implications for intra- and interpersonal adjustment.

Keywords:

 childfree identity - disclosure - Big Five - authenticity - communication

Chinese puzzle: no evidence of a positive effect of learning Chinese language as an L2 on spatial ability

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Maxim Likhanov[1], Olga Bogdanova[2], Evgenia Alenina[3], Tatiana Kolienko[4] & Yulia Kovas [Presenter of Talk][5]

1 State Key Laboratory of Cognitive Neuroscience and Learning, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China. Email: maximus.minimus@mail.ru

2 Psychology Department, National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia. Email: coglabtsu@mail.ru

3 Laboratory for Social and Cognitive Informatics, National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia. Email: alenina.evgeniia@gmail.com

4 Secondary School Number 43 of Primorski District, Saint-Petersburg, Russia. Email: tkolienko@yandex.ru

5 Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths University of London, New Cross, London SE14 6NW, UK. Email: y.kovas@gold.ac.uk

Abstract:

Spatial ability (SA) was shown to be a robust predictor of success in various educational contexts, including STEM. There is some evidence that SA might be improved via learning character-based

language, e.g. Chinese as a second language (CSL), however, the existing research is quite limited. The study aims to investigate an effect of CSL learning on SA in schoolchildren from Year 2 to Year 7. Current study employs a sample of Russian schoolchildren (N = 283), who learnt: English only, English and Spanish; or English and Chinese. Participants completed Raven's progressive matrices and Mental rotation task at the age of 8 and again at the age of 14. Our data showed negligible group differences in the initial SA level at Year 2 (before learning second language). Similar negligible differences were found at Year 7. Regression analysis showed that SA was predicted by intelligence (Raven's) and gender but not language learnt at both ages. This pattern of results indicates that learning a Chinese as a second language is unlikely to affect SA. Further research is needed to investigate whether other factors, such as length, intensity and context of learning, moderate this link.

Keywords

spatial ability, Chinese language, second language, mental rotation, longitudinal

Circumplex model of narcissism in the context of romantic relationships

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Artur Sawicki

University of Gdańsk, Poland

artur.sawicki@ug.edu.pl

Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

magdazemojtel@gmail.com

Abstract

The presented study aimed to use the Circumplex Model of Narcissism to analyze the relationship between narcissism and functioning in romantic relationships. Narcissism is a personality trait related to worse functioning in long-term romantic relationships – lower satisfaction with the bond, difficulties in emotional regulation, and conflicting sense of self-importance. However, most of the research was focused only on one domain- of agency- in which the grandiose self might be maintained. The Circumplex Model of Narcissism assumes that manifestations of narcissism vary in terms of agency and communion, resembling understanding narcissism as a spectrum (e.g., rivalry is its low-communion average agency manifestation). That fine-grained approach allowed us to infer more generally about the relationship between narcissism and functioning in romantic relationships. The presented study was conducted using two general Polish samples ($n_1 = 447$, $n_2 = 897$) and showed that high-communal average-agentic narcissism expressions were those linked with higher romantic relationship satisfaction, while average-communal low-agentic expressions of narcissism were related to lower romantic relationship satisfaction. These results validate the Circumplex Model of Narcissism, showing that communion and agency have additive rather than interchangeable effects; thus, differentiating narcissism manifestations only by one of those dimensions could bring imprecise inferences about this trait.

Keywords: Narcissism, agency, communion, romantic relationship, circumplex

Compassion is associated with using adaptive strategies for coping with stress and regulating emotions in the face of critical life events.

Oral presentation

Mariusz Zieba, Mateusz Zatorski and Julia Chmielińska

Research Center for Trauma, Crisis and Growth, SWPS University, Poznań, Poland

mzieba@swps.edu.pl, mzatorski@swps.edu.pl and jchmielinska2@st.swps.edu.pl

Rationale. Compassion could be defined as the sensitivity to suffering in self and others, with a commitment to try to alleviate and prevent it. According to previous research, compassion predicts

social connections, positive emotions, and low level of stress. Compassion can therefore be helpful in the face of adverse events.

Methods. The study was conducted in a sample of 356 Polish adults who had experienced a critical life event the previous year. Participants completed self-report measures of compassion (for self, for others, from others), coping and emotion regulation strategies and PTSD symptoms.

Results. Compassion was positively correlated with the following coping strategies: use of emotional social support, positive reinterpretation and growth, use of instrumental social support, and planning. Compassion was also associated with refocus on planning as an emotion regulation strategy. However, compassion also predicted the frequency of using one of the non-adaptive emotion regulation strategies: ruminations. Furthermore, compassion partially affects the severity of PTSD symptoms, but in a way that is contrary to expectations: compassion from others was positively related to intrusions.

Implications. Our findings highlight the protective role of compassion in the face of a critical life event. However, compassion could predict negative cognitive processes such as ruminations.

Keywords: compassion, coping with stress, emotion regulation, cross-sectional study

Consistency in Individual Differences of Strategy Usage between 2D and 3D Mental Rotation

Format: Oral Presentation

Identification:

Kiley McKee[1] (kmckee@u.northwestern.edu)

Danielle Rothschild[1] (danielle.rothschild@northwestern.edu)

David Uttal[1] (duttal@northwestern.edu)

[1]Northwestern University

Abstract

Rationale: Mental rotation (MR) tasks are designed to induce mental transformation of stimuli (Shepard & Metzler, 1971). However, not all individuals solve these tasks the same way, and

differences in strategies have been found to account for performance differences (Hegarty 2018). Here we aim to understand how stable these strategy preferences are by examining strategy use on two different types of MR.

Methods: 193 participants completed a 2D (Frick et al., 2013) and 3D MR task (Ganis & Kievet, 2015). Participants then self-reported their strategy on each task. Tasks were scored for percentage of accurate trials and strategies were categorized.

Results: There was a significant relationship between strategy use on the 2D and 3D task, X^2 (16) = 60.1, $p < .001$. Most participants who used holistic strategies on the 2D MR task also used holistic strategies on the 3D task (62%). Strategy was also significantly related to performance ($p < .05$).

Implications: Our results suggest that individual differences in strategy usage are consistent even between different kinds of MR tasks. Since strategy use has been found to play an important role in performance, future research should focus on the causes of individual differences in strategy use.

Keywords: spatial cognition, mental rotation, assessment & measurement

D

Dark Tetrad and Self-Construal

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Julie Aitken Schermer, Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, jharris@uwo.ca

Bonnie Simpson, Management and Organizational Studies, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, bonnie.simpson@uwo.ca

Abstract:

Self-construal refers to how individuals represent themselves and includes independence from others versus interdependence to others. To further understand how the Dark Tetrad (Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism, and sadism) are related or distinct, we investigate how each dimension is related to independent versus interdependent self-construal dimensions based on self-report measures from 529 university students. Significant negative zero-order correlations were found between interdependence psychopathy and sadism and a significant positive correlation was found between narcissism and independence. Direct entry linear regression analyses, predicting each self-construal dimension, found that after accounting for age and sex, interdependence was significantly predicted by higher Machiavellianism scores and lower scores on both psychopathy and sadism. Independence was significantly predicted by higher narcissism scores. As the pattern of regression weights differ for the two dimensions, the results suggest that self-construal is one means of differentiating between the Dark Tetrad dimensions.

Keywords:

Development and Validation of the Virtual Reality-Based Assessment of Social Information Processing: Comparing First- and Third-Person Perspectives

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Hiroyuki Yoshizawa, Graduate School of Education, Gifu University

(yoshizawa.hiroyuki.s8@f.gifu-u.ac.jp)

Takuya Yoshida, Faculty of Education, Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University

(tkyyshd@gifu.shotoku.ac.jp)

Ryosuke Asano, Department of Psychology, Kurume University (asano_ryousuke@kurume-u.ac.jp)

Takahiro Osumi, Graduate School of Humanities, Chiba University (tosumi@chiba-u.jp)

Abstract:

This study developed and validated a virtual reality-based assessment of social information processing (SIP-VR) for children. This assessment newly adopted the first-person perspective in VR environments and compared its social information processing tendencies with those of the third-person perspective. Participants were 44 Japanese children in the sixth grade from a public elementary school. SIP-VR includes four VR vignettes (tripped on another's foot, bumped by a bag, losing at dodgeball, and cheating on a test) from the first-person or the third-person perspective that depict interpersonal conflict situations created by common misunderstandings among children. Participants responded to 16 Web-based questions representing five SIP mechanisms after viewing each vignette. Criterion-related validity was examined with questionnaires on antisocial tendencies (low self-control, callous-unemotional traits, moral disengagement, self-serving cognitive distortion, and normative beliefs about aggression). Comparison of the two perspectives in responses to SIP questions revealed that VR from the first-person perspective significantly aroused aggressive responses and collected less information than VR from the third-person perspective. Correlation analyses of SIP responses and measures of antisocial tendencies showed significant large effect size correlations. These results suggest that SIP-VR from the first-person perspective has a competitive advantage over the third-person perspective and sufficient concurrent validity with antisocial tendencies.

Keywords:

Social Information Processing, Virtual Reality, First- and Third-Person Perspectives, Antisocial Tendencies

Different aspects of narcissism and Social Networking Sites addiction: The mediating role of use expectancies

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Julia Maria Balcerowska, University of Gdańsk, Poland, e-mail: julia.balcerowska@ug.edu.pl

Artur Sawicki, University of Gdańsk, Poland, e-mail: artur.sawicki@ug.edu.pl

Julia Brailovskaia, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany, e-mail: julia.brailovskaia@rub.de

Marcin Zajenkowski, University of Warsaw, Poland, e-mail: zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

The present study aims to verify a part of the Interaction of Person-Affect-Cognition-Execution (I-PACE) model, indicating that personal vulnerability predisposing an individual to Social Networking Sites (SNS) addiction should be mediated by specific use expectancies. We focus on four aspects of narcissism (i.e., admirative, communal, rivalrous, and vulnerable narcissism), acknowledging that they might be associated with different narcissistic motives (i.e., self-enhancement or self-protection). We expect that the self-enhancement-based aspects of narcissism should be more strongly related to SNS addiction via positive reinforcement expectancies. In contrast, the self-protection-based aspects of narcissism should be more strongly related to SNS addiction via negative reinforcement expectancies. We test our hypothesis in Poland and Germany using self-report measures of narcissism, SNS use reinforcement expectancies, and SNS addiction (total N = 1946). The results indicate that all four aspects of narcissism (except communal narcissism in Poland) are positively related to SNS addiction. In a mediation analysis, the relationship between narcissism and SNS addiction is significantly more robust via negative reinforcement expectancies in both countries. Furthermore, positive reinforcement expectancies are not (Germany) or weakly (Poland) independently related to SNS addiction. Our research shows that narcissistic ego-protection might be more crucial than ego-boosting in explaining addictive SNS use.

Keywords

SNS addiction, narcissism, self-enhancement, self-protection, SNS use expectancies

Disentangling the pathways of the familial transmission of personality and its relation to offspring psychopathology.

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Raniere Dener Cardoso Melo; Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; r.d.cardoso.melo@umcg.nl

Ilja M. Nolte, Department of Epidemiology, University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands; i.m.nolte@umcg.nl

Catharina A. Hartman, Interdisciplinary Center Psychopathology and Emotion Regulation, Department of Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands; c.a.hartman@umcg.nl

Abstract:

Rationale: Personality traits are heritable, but the pathways by which they are transmitted from parents to offspring are still unclear. Furthermore, it is unknown whether parental personality traits are linked to offspring psychopathology above and beyond parental psychopathology. **Methods:** We employed structural equation modeling on a sample of adolescents ($N = 2237$, 53% females) and their biological parents from the Dutch prospective cohort study Tracking Adolescents' Individual Lives Survey (TRAILS). **Results:** We found evidence for direct genetic transmission of all personality traits tested (i.e., neuroticism, extraversion, and conscientiousness) and indirect genetic effects of parental neuroticism and father conscientiousness on offspring neuroticism and conscientiousness, respectively. We also found evidence for the link between parental personality and offspring psychopathology through direct genetic pathways for all psychopathology problem domains tested (i.e., attention and hyperactivity, autism spectrum, reactive aggression, proactive aggression, mood, anxiety, alcohol, smoking, and cannabis) and through indirect genetic pathways for mood, anxiety, and cannabis. **Implications:** Our preliminary results suggest that parents transmit their personality traits to their children not only directly via genes but also indirectly via a genetically influenced environment. Similarly, parental personality seems to contribute directly and indirectly to genetic risk for psychopathology problems in offspring beyond parental psychopathology.

Keywords

personality; psychopathology; intergenerational transmission; genetic nurture; polygenic risk score.

Do depressive traits affect mate choice and relationship stability? – A longitudinal representative study

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Zsófia Csajbók (csajbok.zsofia@gmail.com; Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague); Jan Havlíček (jhavlicek@natur.cuni.cz; Faculty of Science, Charles University, Prague); Peter Karl Jonason (pkjonason@gmail.com; Department of General Psychology, University of Padova & Institute of Psychology, University of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński); Zuzana Štěrbová (zuzansterbova@gmail.com; Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague)

Abstract:

Rationale. Romantic partners are alike in most characteristics, including depression. The proposed mechanisms responsible for couples' similarity include a preference for similarity, proximity, mating market operations, and convergence. However, which theory is more applicable is yet to be confirmed, and the reason may lie in the heterogeneity of couples. Here, we tested the individual variation in assortative mating in depressive traits.

Methods. Altogether 2797 participants (50% women) nationally representative of the Czech population were contacted three times (5 and 8 months in-between). During the follow-up period, 70% were coupled, 8% changed relationship status, and 20% were single.

Results. Participants consistently preferred less depressed partners than themselves; however, most participants evaluated their partners as more depressed than themselves or than their preferences in depressive traits. No clear effect of depressiveness on relationship initiation or dissolution was demonstrated. Latent Class Growth Modelling discovered four distinct classes of couples: both continuously non-depressed, both continuously depressed, self depressed and partner non-

depressed, self non-depressed and partner depressed. Individuals having depressive traits had lower mate value and satisfaction than the non-depressed group.

Implications. Depressiveness did not affect mate choice or relationship stability, but it was an indicator of lower mate value and relationship quality.

Keywords

Does Insecurity Lead to Envy? The Longitudinal Association Between Self-Esteem and Dispositional Envy

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Elina Erz, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, e.erz@phb.de (Presenting author)

Katrin Rentzsch, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, k.rentzsch@phb.de

Abstract:

Despite evidence from cross-sectional studies showing that dispositional envy (i.e., a person's habitual tendency toward envy) is connected to low self-esteem, there is no research investigating the mutual development of these two constructs across time. The aim of the present research was to systematically investigate the longitudinal interplay of dispositional envy and self-esteem. In two preregistered studies, we use data from two large-scale samples. In the first study, we investigated three waves of data from $N = 1{,}229$ German participants across 6 years. For the second study, we will use data from a representative sample of the German population (expected $N > 6{,}000$) with two measurement occasions that were also 6 years apart. In Study 1, results from latent factor models showed that change in dispositional envy was negatively correlated with change in self-esteem, indicating that the development of both constructs is closely intertwined. However, we did not find evidence for prospective effects (i.e., change in self-esteem did not predict change in dispositional envy or vice versa). Data from Study 2 will be used to replicate findings from

Study 1. Our findings have important implications for the understanding of the longitudinal development and interplay of dispositional envy and self-esteem.

Keywords

dispositional envy, self-esteem, correlated change, longitudinal

Does telling introverted leaders to "act extraverted" impact their wellbeing, leadership motivation and self-efficacy? Results from a pre-registered longitudinal field experiment

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Peter O'Connor (peter.oconnor@qut.edu.au)[1], Andrew Spark (a.spark@qut.edu.au)[1], Nerina Jimmieson (n.jimmieson@qut.edu.au)[1], Cornelia Niessen (cornelia.niessen@fau.de)[2].

1. QUT Business School, Faculty of Business and Law, Queensland University of Technology, Australia.

2. Institute of Psychology, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen - Nürnberg

Abstract:

Rationale: A major cause of leadership success within individuals is trait extraversion; extraverts are more likely than introverts to emerge as leaders within organisations and perform effectively once in leadership roles. In this study we conducted a longitudinal field experiment to determine whether the leadership benefits of "being" extraverted would also hold for "acting" extraverted, and whether introverted leaders would also benefit from extraverted behavior.

Methods: Participants (formal leaders from the UK, N = 290) were randomly allocated to one of 3 experimental conditions whereby they were asked to either act extraverted (treatment), act agreeable (active control) or given no instruction (passive control). Over a two-week period, participants documented up to 20 distinct leadership situations, and rated how extraverted they behaved in each situation, followed by multiple hypothesized outcome measures.

Results: Consistent with hypotheses, leaders in the treatment condition were significantly more likely than leaders in other conditions to experience heightened positive affect, core flow, leadership self-efficacy, and motivation to lead. These effects held for introverts, and introverts did not suffer detrimental effects from acting extroverted over the two-week period.

Implications: Our results challenge common assumptions about introverted leaders and offer an easily implemented strategy for boosting wellbeing amongst leaders.

Does within-country migration accentuate regional personality differences or attenuate them?

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Ling Xu

University of Edinburgh

S2116779@ed.ac.uk

Abstract:

Geographical psychology demonstrates meaningful psychological clustering and predicts migration patterns. Within this field, personality differences have been observed in many countries (mostly in the US) at different levels of granularity, such as country, state, county, city, and neighborhood. However, the validity of these findings is doubted in terms of ill-suited methodology and generalizability is questioned due to lack of evidence from many other countries. The current study focuses on a small but geographically and culturally diverse country – Estonia to test 1) if there is meaningful personality difference across different level of regions, taking into account spatial dependency, and 2) if within-country migration accentuates regional personality differences or attenuates them. Spatial dependencies will be managed using spatial weights matrices and *Moran* test is adopted to examine whether proximal geographical units generally feature more similar values than distal ones. In addition, *Getis-Ord Gi* tests was used to see the

degree to which each region deviate from the overall level. The results and discussion will be shared during the oral presentation.

Keywords

geographical psychology; personality; spatial analysis; Estonia biobank

Dynamic Relationships among Teacher Enjoyment, Emotional Labor, and Student Engagement: A Daily Diary Study

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Irena Burić

University of Zadar

Croatia

iburic@unizd.hr

Hui Wang

The Education University of Hong Kong

China

hwang@eduhk.hk

Abstract:

Rationale. Understanding teachers' emotional dynamics in the classroom is important for effective teaching and student learning. Teacher enjoyment is considered one of the most prevalent emotions experienced by teachers, which significantly impacts students' daily classroom experiences. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the daily associations between teachers' emotional labor for positive

emotions and perceived student engagement at the within-person level, as well as the longitudinal associations between teacher trait enjoyment, emotional labor, and student engagement at the between-person level.

Method. We used data on emotional labor and perceived student engagement from a 10-days diary study with a sample of 587 teachers (83% females) and data on teacher trait enjoyment measured before and after the diary study.

Results. Multilevel structural equation modeling (MSEM) showed that teacher trait enjoyment was positively related to daily genuine expression of enjoyment, which was further positively related to daily perceived student engagement. Moreover, daily student engagement was positively related to future teacher trait enjoyment. In contrast, the faking and hiding of positive emotions exhibited negative, small, or null associations with perceived student engagement.

Implications. Our findings suggest that promoting teacher enjoyment and its genuine expression may yield favorable outcomes for both students and teachers.

Keywords

 teacher enjoyment, emotional labor, perceived student engagement, diary study

E

Effects of Chronotype and Time of Day on Performance in Intelligence Tests

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identificiation:

Konrad S. Jankowski [1], Juan Francisco Díaz-Morales [2], Christian Vollmer [3]

[1] Department of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; konrad.jankowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

[2] Department of Social Psychology, Work and Individual Differences, Faculty of Psychology, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain; jfdiazmo@ucm.es

[3] Department of Research and Development in Teacher Education, University College of Teacher Education Tyrol, Austria; christian.vollmer@ph-tirol.ac.at

Abstract:

Research suggests that there is a link between chronotype and intelligence that depends on various factors. Laboratory studies suggest that people better perform at preferred time of day on tests of fluid intelligence, but not on tests of crystallized intelligence, whereas studies on academic performance suggest that the abovementioned effect exists for both types of intelligence. The present study aimed to verify the effect by applying measures of chronotype, fluid intelligence, crystallized intelligence, and sleepiness–alertness in high school students during morning and afternoon classes. The results showed that morning chronotypes performed better compared to evening chronotypes in crystallized intelligence during morning class, while during afternoon there were no differences between chronotypes. The association resulted from lowered performance during morning hours in evening chronotypes that increased during afternoon class and stable performance in morning chronotypes across the day. These effects were not affected by sleepiness–alertness levels. The results indicate that differences between chronotypes can be important for tests performed during morning hours, but not during afternoon, and that performance across the day in evening chronotypes may be affected by time of day.

Keywords

Chronotype; Morningness-eveningness; Synchrony Effect; Intelligence

Embedding the Dark Triad within the radex of ZKA-PQ Personality Space

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Joseph Glicksohn[1, 2] and Revital Naor-Ziv[1]

[1]Department of Criminology and [2]The Leslie and Susan Gonda (Goldschmied) Multidisciplinary Brain Research Center, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Joseph Glicksohn: gliksoj@biu.ac.il

Revital Naor-Ziv: vitalnaor@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Rationale: We recently reported that the structure of the ZKA-PQ personality space of the "Alternative Big Five" is that of a *radex*, entailing regions corresponding to Extraversion, Neuroticism, Activity, Sensation Seeking and Aggressiveness. The Dark Triad (Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and Narcissism), assessed using the SD3, can be embedded within this space. Given that this is a unique finding in the literature, it is very important to be able to replicate this. To this end, we enlisted a sample of individuals expressing an interest in dark visual art.

Methods:

Smallest Space Analysis provides a 2D spatial representation of the personality space. The data of our first study were provided by 289 individuals; the data of our second study were provided by 242 individuals. All participants completed both the ZKA-PQ/SF and the SD3.

Results: The radex is preserved on entering the Dark Triad into the analysis, and is replicated in the second study. Machiavellianism and Psychopathy are in close proximity in the Aggressiveness region of the radex, while Narcissism is located at the common origin within this space.

Implications: The location of the Dark Triad within this structure has relevance for current discussions on the nature and the structure of the Dark Triad.

Keywords

 "Alternative Big Five"; ZKA-PQ; Dark Triad; radex; personality space.

Emotional Intelligence And Intensity Of Affective Ratings: Further Evidence of The Hypersensitivity Hypothesis.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Marina Fiori[1], Christelle Gillioz[1], & Maroussia Nicolet-Dit-Félix[1,2]

[1] Research and Development Division, Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training, Switzerland

[2] Cognitive Science Centre, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Abstract:

In this study we aimed to provide further evidence that emotional intelligence (EI) may be characterized by stronger sensitivity to emotion and emotion information--a phenomenon known in the literature as the "hypersensitivity" hypothesis. Participants (N = 155), recruited from the general population, evaluated the intensity of 64 colored faces (16 angry, 16 happy and 32 neutral) from the Karolinska Directed Emotional Faces and filled out a series of tests including the Situational Test of Emotion Understanding (STEU), the Situational Test of Emotion Management (STEM) and the Geneva Emotion Recognition Test (GERT) as measures of ability EI. Results showed a significant interaction between condition (emotional vs neutral pictures) and all the EI facets. More specifically, the difference in the evaluations of the intensity of neutral and emotional pictures became larger as EI increased. Within the emotional condition, evaluations of intensity of happiness-related expressions were more strongly associated with EI than evaluation of anger-related expressions. Results support the prediction that EI functions as a magnifier of emotional experience, making individuals high in EI particularly sensitive to affective information.

Keywords

Ability EI, Emotional Intelligence, Emotional Intensity, Hypersensitivity.

Evaluations of the authenticity of news media articles and variables of xenophobia in a German sample: Measuring out-group stereotypes indirectly.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Thomas Plieger[1][*] (Thomas.plieger@uni-bonn-diff.de), Sarah Al-Haj Mustafa[1] (sarah.mustafa@gmx.de), Sebastian Schwandt[1] (ssch7@uni-bonn.de), Jana Heer[1] (jana-

heer@gmx.de), Alina Weichert[1] (s5alweic@uni-bonn.de), & Martin Reuter[1] (martin.reuter@uni-bonn-diff.de)

[1] University of Bonn, Department of Psychology, GERMANY

Abstract:

Rationale: Xenophobic and right-wing attitudes have become a major issue in Western societies again. The present study investigated how such attitudes and stereotypes influence media perception in terms of identifying manipulated news articles.

Methods: In a fake news paradigm, N = 326 participants provided self-report measures of xenophobia, and conservatism and were presented with real news media articles describing crimes that were either committed by putative German (i.e. in-group) or putative immigrant (i.e. out-group) perpetrators. Half of the articles were manipulated and the participants were asked to rate the articles with respect to perceived veracity of the article and reprehensibility of the described criminal offences.

Results: Xenophobia, but not conservatism, was associated with poorer news discernment and higher perceived veracity in the immigrant offender condition, but not in the native German offenders condition. Reprehensibility was not differentially associated with xenophobia in the two origin-of-offender conditions.

Implications: The fake news paradigm reveals an out-group bias with respect to perceived veracity of media news and offers an alternative to measure stereotypes about immigrants more subtle than by explicit self-report. Xenophobia seems to make people less sensitive to hints that could inform them about the falsehood of information.

Keywords

 xenophobia, conservatism, fake news, news discernment

Exploring the link between creative potential and self-assessment measures: A meta-analytic structural equation modeling (MASEM) approach

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Sabine Patzl[1], Jennifer Diedrich[1], Jakob Pietschnig[2], Doris Lewalter[1]

[1] Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB), TUM School of Social Sciences and Technology, Technical University of Munich, Germany

[2] Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Austria

sabine.patzl@tum.de

jennifer.diedrich@tum.de

jakob.pietschnig@univie.ac.at

doris.lewalter@tum.de

Abstract:

Individual differences in creative potential have been well-established and it is well-known that creative potential is not limited to highly eminent individuals. However, the relationship between creative potential and actual creative achievement is not straightforward because it could be partly explained through variables relating to the creative self (i.e., creative self-assessments = CSA), such as creative self-beliefs. Yet, the relationship between CSA and actual creative potential remains unclear. Therefore, this meta-analysis examines the relationship between two indicators of creative potential (i.e., divergent thinking and intelligence) and CSA, using a meta-analytical structural equation modeling approach. We account for the fact that representations of creativity may vary among age groups and depend on CSA-assessment type by means of subgroup analyses. The application of multiverse and specification curve analyses of bivariate relationships allows us to comprehensively examine potential moderator variables, different analytical approaches, and their interaction. So far, a systematic literature search has yielded 6654 potentially relevant studies. Overall, our study aims to clarify inconsistent findings on the link between CSA and creative potential and contribute to understanding how the creative self is formed, and thus, the foundation for creative achievement is laid.

Keywords

creative self-assessments, creative potential, meta-analysis, structural equation modeling, multiverse analysis

F

Finite disappointment, infinite hope? The association between political orientations and sources of hope

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Edward Bell, Ph.D. (presenter), Brescia University College at Western University,

London, Canada (eabell@uwo.ca)

Julie Aitken Schermer, Ph.D., Western University, London, Canada (jharris@uwo.ca)

Abstract:

Rationale: Two studies were performed to determine whether political orientations were related to loci-of-hope, which are where one acquires or sustains one's hope that one's goals may be achieved.

Methods: Study 1 employed a community sample of Canadian English-speaking adults ($N = 866$), who completed the Locus-of-Hope Scale that measures the extent to which trait hope comes from four different sources: from oneself as an individual; from one's family; from peers; and from one's sense of spirituality or religious faith. The participants in Study 2 were Canadian university students ($N = 555$) who completed the Locus-of-Hope Scale as well as a related measure that treats hope as an emotional state rather than a trait.

Results: In Study 1, the peer locus-of-hope was significantly associated with liberalism, while the spiritual and family loci were related to conservatism. In Study 2, there were again significant

associations between political orientations and loci-of-hope at the peer and family loci such that greater reliance on peers predicted more liberal orientations, and greater dependence on family was associated with more conservative outlooks.

Implications: The findings are discussed in the context of three established theoretical paradigms that purport to explain the acquisition of political orientations.

Keywords

hope, locus-of-hope, hope theory, political orientations, liberal, conservative.

Five Factor Model and DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorder Profile Construction: Associations with Cognitive Ability and Clinical Symptoms

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Chloe Lau[1,2,*], R. Michael Bagby[3], Bruce G. Pollock[1], and Lena Quilty[1,4]

1   Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

2   Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

3   Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

4   Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Emails: clau263@uwo.ca;   rmichael.bagby@utoronto.ca;   **bruce.pollock@camh**.ca; lena.quilty@camh.ca

Abstract:

Rationale: Although numerous studies have explored latent profiles using the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of normative personality, no studies have investigated how broad personality traits (i.e.,

FFM) and pathological personality traits using the alternative model of personality disorder (AMPD) may combine within latent personality profiles.

Methods: The present study recruited outpatients (*N*=201) who completed the Big Five Aspects Scales (BFAS), Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV (SCID-I/P), gambling and alcohol use measures, and the Weschler Intelligence subtests.

Results: When FFM and AMPD measures were combined, latent profile analyses revealed four profiles: Internalizing-Thought Disorder, Externalizing, Average-Detached, and Adaptive. Detachment and Openness to Experience were the most and least essential traits for profile distinction, respectively. No associations between group membership and cognitive ability measures were found. Internalizing-Thought Disorder profile membership was linked with current mood and anxiety disorder diagnosis. Externalizing profile membership was associated with younger age, problematic gambling, alcohol use, and current substance use disorder diagnosis. The four FFM-AMPD profiles overlapped with the four FFM-only and three AMPD-only profiles.

Implications: The FFM-AMPD profiles appeared to have better convergent and discriminant validity with DSM-relevant psychopathology. If replicated, such profiles may be employed in clinical settings to predict significant psychopathology.

Keywords

Big Five; Personality; Profiles; Alternative Model of Personality

G

Gender differences across nuances and nations

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Roxana Hofmann (University of Edinburgh; r.hofmann@sms.ed.ac.uk)

Dmitri Rozgonjuk (University of Tartu; dmitri.rozgonjuk@ut.ee)

René Mõttus (University of Edinburgh and University of Tartu; rmottus@ed.ac.uk)

Abstract:

Rationale: Gender differences in personality are typically summarised using broad personality domains. To acknowledge meaningful variation on lower levels of the personality hierarchy, we studied gender differences in facets and single-item nuances. **Methods:** We used machine learning methods to predict gender from aggregate traits of domains and facets, and unaggregated items in previously collected data from four different inventories (IPIP-NEO, NEO-PI-R, HEXACO and BFI-2). In addition, we trained models on IPIP-NEO data from the United States and validated these on data from 74 countries. **Results:** By different degrees across inventories and countries, items outpredicted facets which outpredicted domains. We present nuances with largest and weakest gender differences, both those that generalised and those that were specific to countries. Implications: Our results are consistent with research on the multidimensionality of personality traits and suggest that gendered socialisation effects are often specific to narrow traits. We conclude that commonly made sweeping statements and generalisations about gender differences are inconsistent with our findings.

Keywords

gender, personality nuances, machine learning, cross-country comparisons

Gender Differences in Describing Personality on Social Media: A Natural Language Processing Approach

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Iva Vukojević, University of Zagreb, ivukojev@ffzg.hr; Irina Masnikosa, University of Zagreb, irina.masnikosa@fer.hr; Matej Gjurković, University of Zagreb, matej.gjurkovic@fer.hr; Ana

Butković, University of Zagreb, abutkovic@ffzg.hr; Martina Pocrnić, University of Zagreb, mpocrnic@ffzg.hr; Denis Bratko, University of Zagreb, dbratko@ffzg.hr; Jan Šnajder, University of Zagreb jan.snajder@fer.hr

Abstract:

This study analyzes how gender affects textual personality descriptions on Reddit in two ways: (1) when people describe males vs. females and (2) when males vs. females describe others. The latter has particularly been understudied using social media text corpora. We address this gap by developing a precise natural language processing method to analyze a corpus of 2 billion tokens from 36,000 Reddit users. First, we analyzed co-occurrences of 594 Big Five adjectives with gendered nouns (e.g., *girl*, *bloke*). Our results show that females are more frequently described with adjectives for low, while males with the adjectives for high emotional stability and extraversion. Then we analyzed the use of the adjectives grouped by the gender of the author. At the domain level, we found that women most frequently mention extraversion and agreeableness, while men dominantly focus on intellect. The most frequently used individual adjectives shed light on many similarities and some important differences between genders, e.g., females often used the adjective *aggressive* when describing men, and *assertive* when describing women. This research aims to enhance our understanding of gender-based language patterns and offer insights into the role of gender in shaping textual representations of personality.

Keywords

gender; adjectives; Reddit; artificial intelligence; text

Geographical Variation across the USA in Associations for Cognitive Ability and Personality with Pro-environmental Behavior

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Kayla M. Garner, Doctoral Student, *Northwestern University*

Email: kaylagarner2026@u.northwestern.edu

William Revelle, *Northwestern University*

Email: revelle@northwestern.edu

Abstract:

In the face of global climate change, a comprehensive understanding of psychological predictors for pro-environmental behavior (e.g., Recycling, turning off lights, etc.) is increasingly essential. We report how differences in cognitive ability and personality measured at multiple levels (i.e., factor, facet, and nuance) predict pro-environmental behaviors and how these associations vary across places/regions. Using SAPA data, personality predictors on the level of conventional five-factor dimensions, the SAPA Personality-Inventory-27 (SPI-27), and 135 personality nuances/items (SPI-135) were evaluated in relation to pro-environmental behaviors in the USA (N= 408,082). The cross-validated models had multiple_R values of .29 for five-factor dimensions, .46 for SPI-27 facets, and .53 for SPI-135 items; when cognitive ability (ICAR) factors were included with five-factor dimensions, SPI-27 facets, and personality nuances (SPI-135), cross-validated multiple_Rs were .30, .46, and .65, respectively. Multilevel modeling will be employed to model variations in intercepts and slopes for personality and ability predictors of pro-environmental behaviors across geographic regions in the USA (i.e., at the county, state, and regional-level). We will discuss personality items/nuances most predictive of pro-environmental behavior and how such nuances differ across regions. The current study aims to illuminate precise and place-specific models for the relation of ability and personality with pro-environmental behaviors.

Keywords

Pro-environmental behaviors, personality, personality nuances, cognitive ability, geographical psychology

Goal-drive persistence uniquely predicts use of effective learning strategies in university students

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Natalie J. Loxton

School of Applied Psychology

Griffith University

Brisbane, Qld, Australia

n.loxton@griffith.edu.au

Abstract:

Rationale. Big Five traits, such as conscientiousness, have been consistently associated with learning strategies linked to better academic performance. Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (RST) is a neuropsychological personality theory of motivation and learning, but is rarely used to the study of academic performance in university students. This study used both personality frameworks to examine unique associations between personality traits and a range of learning strategies. **Methods**. 281 students (73% female) completed an online survey at the beginning of a second-year undergraduate course. The survey consisted of measures of the Big Five, RST, and the Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire. **Results.** The Big Five traits of conscientiousness and openness, and the RST Behavioural Approach System dimensions of goal-drive persistence and reward interest, were all significantly associated with effective learning strategies (rs = .27 - .59). Notably though, only goal-drive persistence was uniquely and moderately strongly associated with effective learning strategies (betas = .41 - .54), when controlling for other traits. **Implications**. While previous research finds conscientiousness to be associated with effective learning strategies, this study suggests focussing on the RST dimension of goal-drive persistence and potential mechanisms that link this motivational trait with effective approaches to learning in university students.

Keywords

Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory, conscientiousness, goal-drive persistence, learning strategies

Greedy Gamblers? Associations between Dispositional Greed and Problem Gambling in England

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Joshua Weller, Leeds University Business School (j.weller@leeds.ac.uk); Marcel Zeelenberg, Tilburg University (M.zeelenberg@tilburguniversity.edu), Barbara Summers, Leeds University Business School (bs@lubs.leeds.ac.uk)

Abstract:

Dispositional greed is characterised as the tendency to be unsatisfied with one's current state, coupled with the desire to want more. Although greed may be a driving force for wealth accumulation, it can also relate to increased financial difficulties (Livingston & Lunt, 1992; Seuntjens et al., 2016). We examined greed within the context of gambling, an activity that is enjoyed by millions of individuals worldwide, mostly without adverse consequences. However, for some, gambling may become problematic and lead to devastating financial and psychosocial consequences. In an online survey (N=4855), we tested the degree to which dispositional greed was associated with frequency of gambling, amount spent whilst gambling, and gambling severity. Further, we predicted that these associations would be mediated by self-reported impulsiveness, and gambling-related cognitions that are associated with increased problem gambling behaviour. Supporting our hypotheses, we found that greedy individuals showed higher rates of gambling participation and more negative gambling-related consequences. This relationship was mediated by both one's level of impulsiveness and maladaptive gambling-related cognitions. The current study contributes to the literature linking risk-taking and dispositional greed, and highlights potential mechanisms which may explain this relationship, pointing to both myopic decision-making tendencies and biased cognitions related to gambling.

Keywords

Greed, Impulsivity, Motivations, Gambling

H

How and for Whom Memory Overload May Reduce Dietary Self-control: an fMRI experiment

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Łukasz Tanajewski[1], Jakub Skałbania[1,2], Marcin Furtak[3], Marek Wypych[3], Todd A. Hare[4]

[1]Department of Economics, Kozminski University, Warsaw, Poland; ltanajewski@kozminski.edu.pl

[2]Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; j.skalbania@uw.edu.pl

[3]Laboratory of Brain Imaging, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland; m.wypych@nencki.edu.pl; m.furtak@nencki.edu.pl

[4]Zurich Center for Neuroeconomics, Department of Economics, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland; todd.hare@econ.uzh.ch

Abstract:

Rationale

Experiments have shown poorer dietary self-control under increased memory load (IML). This effect dissapeared for strong hedonic appetite. Other individual differences potentially relevant to this effect are unknown.

Functional magnetic resonance (fMRI) experiments on food choices revealed increased activity in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (dlPFC) in dietary self-control. We explored individual differences in this neural mechanism under IML.

Hypothesis: IML reduces choice-related dlPFC activity; the magnitude of this reduction is negatively linked to hedonic appetite (Power of Food Scale; PFS), working memory capacity

(Digit Span Test; DST), intrinsic motivation to exert cognitive effort (Need for Cognition Scale; NCS), and to a lower negative affect (Positive and Negative Affect Schedule; PANAS-NA).

Methods

Forty-nine participants rated the healthiness and tastiness of foods. In the fMRI scanner they made 60 choices requiring self-control (healthier versus tastier foods) twice: after memorizing seven-digit and one-digit numbers.

Results

Controlling for load-specific activity, choice-related dlPFC activity decreased under IML. This decrease correlated with the PFS, DST, NCS, and lower PANAS-NA scores.

Implications

Memory overload might reduce self-control by the dlPFC shift from choice-related to load-specific activities. This shift appears to be smaller for a greater cognitive capacity, the enjoyment of food pleasures or cognitive effort, or for a lower negative affect.

Keywords

Dietary self-control, memory overload, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, hedonic appetite, need for cognition.

How and why the hedonic tones of food consumption, social activities, and hobby are associated with binge eating

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Łukasz Tanajewski[1], Wojciech Ł. Dragan[2]

[1]Department of Economics, Kozminski University, Warsaw, Poland

Email: ltanajewski@kozminski.edu.pl

[2]Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

Email: wojciech.dragan@uj.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale

Hedonic tone is an individual's ability to feel pleasure. Consistent with the pleasure principle (humans instinctively seek pleasure in their activities) and the hedonic principle (they reduce negative emotions by the most pleasurable activities), the hedonic tones of food consumption and of other human experiences are expected to be associated with a higher and a lower tendency of binge eating, respectively, with an urge to eat under negative emotions partially mediating these associations.

Methods

In the nationwide survey, Dimensional Anhedonia Rating Scale was completed by 1131 adults aged 18-55 to measure the hedonic tones of food (HT-food), social (HT-social), hobby (HT-hobby), and non-food sensory experiences (HT-sensory). Emotional Eating (EE) and Binge Eating (BE) Scales measured an urge to eat under negative emotions and the tendency of binge eating, respectively. Structural equations were employed.

Results

The HT-food and other HT (social and hobby) were associated with a higher and lower BE score, respectively, with EE fully mediating these associations. No associations for the HT-sensory were found.

Implications

In line with the hedonic, but not with the pleasure principle, the hedonic tones of non-food non-sensory experiences may decrease binge eating through reducing emotional eating. This suggests further research relevant to the treatment of these behaviors.

Keywords

Hedonic tone, binge eating, emotional eating, pleasure principle, hedonic principle.

How do self-compassionate people cope with stressful circumstances? A multi-level approach of the relation between momentary self-compassion and coping and the influence of Trait neuroticism

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Christina Ewert

Abstract:

Rationale. Self-compassion is a positive attitude towards oneself that is characterized by acknowledging one's own fallibility. Over the past two decades, connections with personality related variables such as coping has widely been investigated at the trait level. On the intra-individual level, however, little research has been done on self-compassion and its possible correlates. Thus, this study aims to examine the relations between momentary self-compassion and coping, and how trait neuroticism moderates this link. Methods. Using an ambulatory assessment approach, 210 subjects were asked to answer questionnaires measuring self-compassion and coping three times a day via their smartphones for a week. Neuroticism was assessed once at the beginning of the study. Results. As suggested, individuals used more emotional approach and problem-focused coping and less emotional avoidance coping in moments when they were more self-compassionate. Furthermore, the association between more momentary self-compassion and momentary emotional approach coping was strengthened by lower levels of trait neuroticism. A cross-level interaction could not be found regarding the other two coping styles. Implications. The results provide insight into the strong connection between self-compassion and coping at the state level and also how this link is influenced by personality factors such as trait neuroticism.

Humor Styles and Dark Tetrad Trait Profiles and the Role of Cognitive and Affective Empathy

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Catherine Li[1,2]*, Chloe Lau[3,4], Francesca Chiesi[5], Lena Quilty[3,6], Donald H. Saklofske[1]

1. Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

2. Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, United States

3. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

4. Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

5. Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug, and Child's Health (NEUROFARBA), Section of Psychology, University of Florence, Italy.

6. Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Emails: cli729@uwo.ca; clau263@uwo.ca; francesca.chiesi@unifi.it; lena.quilty@camh.ca; don.saklofske@uwo.ca

Abstract:

Rationale: This study investigated how humor styles and Dark Tetrad traits combine to form latent profiles and how cognitive and affective empathy vary across these profiles. **Methods:** 787 Canadian university students (32% male; M_{age}=21.39) completed the Short Dark Triad, Assessment of Sadistic Personality, Humor Styles Questionnaire, and Basic Empathy Scale. **Results:** Latent profile analysis yielded three profiles. Prosocial profile members (46.51% of participants; 47% male; M_{age}=23.07) scored lowest on Dark Tetrad traits and aggressive humor, low on self-defeating humor, and mid-range on affiliative and self-enhancing humor. Humor profile members (35.58%; 16% male; M_{age}=19.98) scored highest on all Dark Tetrad traits and

humor. Humorless profile members (17.92%; 43% male; M_{age}=21.76) scored lowest on humor and mid-range on psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and sadism. ANCOVAs revealed differences in empathy between profiles. Post-hoc comparisons indicated Prosocial (M=.20, SD=.02) and Humor (M=.15, SD=.02) profile members scored higher on cognitive empathy than Humorless members (M=-.35, SD=.03), while Prosocial members had higher affective empathy (M=.22, SD=.03) than Humor (M=-.01, SD=.02) and Humorless (M=-.21, SD=.04) members. **Implications:** Affective empathy is key in prosocial humor and differentiates humorous individuals with and without dark personalities, whereas cognitive empathy distinguishes those high in dark traits who use or do not use humor.

Keywords

humor styles; Dark Triad; sadism; affective empathy; cognitive empathy

I

Impulsivity and Alcohol Use Typologies: Associations with Personality and Performance-Based Impulsivity Tasks

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Chloe Lau[1,2,*], Danielle Downie[1, 3], R. Michael Bagby[3], Bruce G. Pollock[1], Anthony C. Ruocco[3], and Lena Quilty[1,4]

1   Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

2   Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

3   Departments of Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

4   Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Emails: clau263@uwo.ca;   Danielle.downie@camh.ca;   rmichael.bagby@utoronto.ca;
bruce.pollock@camh.ca; anthony.ruocco@utoronto.ca ; lena.quilty@camh.ca

Abstract:

Rationale: Although impulsivity is linked with alcohol use, no studies have evaluated whether differential latent profiles emerge with respect to alcohol use harms and nature of consumption with impulsivity.

Methods: Outpatients (*N*=201) completed the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, Impaired Control Scale, and UPPS-P Impulsivity Scale. Participants also completed personality measures and performance-based impulsivity tasks including the Probability Reward Task (PRT), Stop Signal Reaction Time Task, Balloon Analogue Risk Task, and Go-No-Go Task.

Results: Latent profile analyses revealed three profiles: Premeditated (low alcohol use, low impulsivity), Impulsive Non-Alcohol (INA; low alcohol use, high impulsivity), Impulsive Alcohol (IA; high alcohol use, high impulsivity) groups. ANCOVA results revealed INA scored higher in neuroticism, negative affectivity, and psychoticism and lower in conscientiousness than the Premeditated group. Both the INA and IA groups scored lower in agreeableness, antagonism, and disinhibition than the Premeditated group. In performance-based tasks, the Premediated profile outperformed the IA group in PRT accuracy. Moreover, PRT discriminability scores revealed both Premeditated and INA groups outperformed the IA group. No other associations between profiles and performance-based measures were found.

Implications: Theoretically significant personality and cognitive characteristics implicating both reward and cognitive control processes differ across profiles based on impulsivity and alcohol use.

Keywords

 Alcohol; impulsivity; personality; cognition; profiles

In search for a common framework for research on temperament using the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Klaudia Ponikiewska

Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

k.ponikiewska@uksw.edu.pl

Włodzimierz Strus

Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

w.strus@uksw.edu.pl

Jan Cieciuch

Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

University Research Priority Program Social Networks, University of Zurich, Switzerland

j.cieciuch@uksw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale:

Within the literature on temperament, there are many well-established theories that distinguish various catalogs of constructs. Thus, the following question arises: Is it possible to coherently organize these catalogs and distinguish any fundamental dimensions that underly them? In our study we answer this question by using the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits (CPM).

Methods:

In the sample of 412 adult participants, we measured metatraits distinguished in CPM and temperamental traits distinguished in models formulated by Pavlov, Eysenck, Gray, Cloninger, Zuckerman, Strelau, Buss and Plomin, as well as Rothbart and Derryberry. Firstly, we located variables from subsequent temperamental models within the CPM space. Secondly, we projected onto the CPM the most general and basic factors (including the so-called *temperamental Big Two*)

obtained from the hierarchical analysis of the intertheoretical temperament structure composed of constructs from these theories.

Results:

The results suggest the identification of two fundamental metadimensions that percolate these temperamental constructs, and which correspond with the dimensions of Gamma and Delta from the CPM.

Implications:

The conclusions drawn from the conducted analyses allow for the formulation of some pillars of a new, synthesizing model of temperament structure, the integration potential of which would give hope for solving the problems faced by contemporary temperament psychology.

Keywords

temperament structure, *Big Two* of temperament, temperament theories, Circumplex of Personality Metatraits

Individual differences in audiovisual brain networks of preterm and full-term neonates – A two-layer multiplex network perspective on structural and functional connectivity

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Juan Felipe Quinones Sanchez[1,4], juan.felipe.quinones.sanchez@uni-oldenburg.de

Carsten Gießing[2], carsten.giessing@uni-oldenburg.de

Axel Heep[3,4,5], axel.heep@uni-oldenburg.de

Andrea Hildebrandt[1,3,4] andrea.hildebrandt@uni-oldenburg.de

[1]Psychological Methods and Statistics, Department of Psychology, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany;

[2]Biological Psychology, Department of Psychology, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany;

[3]Research Center Neurosensory Science, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany;

[4]Cluster of Excellence Hearing4all, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany;

[5]Paediatrics, Department of Human Medicine, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany.

Abstract:

Audiovisual integration (AVI) has received little attention in the individual differences literature, despite its key role in cognitive development early in life. Numerous neuroimaging studies have revealed brain regions involved in AVI, and recent research has focused on the connectivity between them. Preterm birth, which occurs in about 11% of all births, may underlay individual differences in neonatal AVI brain networks.

In this study we investigate individual differences in functional and structural connectivity among brain regions engaged in AVI from a network perspective (including portions of occipital, temporal, parietal and frontal lobes), and their association with prematurity. We hypothesize that full-term and preterm neonates differ in 1) the edges composing structural and functional networks, 2) their integration and segregation properties and 3) their multilayer assortativity. Differences in 2) and 3) are predicted also with respect to the interindividual variance. We analyze resting-state functional and diffusion MRI data from 63 preterm and 63 full-term neonates enrolled in the Developing Human Connectome Project (http://www.developingconnectome.org) The present study is currently preregistered and the results are to be presented and discussed during the ISSID. Our findings will enrich our understanding of individual differences in AVI, preterm birth sequelae, and more broadly, neonatal brain connectivity

Keywords

Preterm, audiovisual integration, network, neonate, graph

Individual differences in Sensory Processing Sensitivity Moderate Effects of Post-Learning Activity on Long-Term Memory For Better And For Worse.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Robert Marhenke[1], Markus Martini[1], Bianca Acevedo[2], Pierre Sachse[1]

[1]University of Innsbruck

[2]University of California, Santa Barbara

Abstract:

Rationale: Sensory processing sensitivity (SPS) describes a temperament trait associated with greater reactivity to both positive and negative environments. Memory research demonstrates that wakeful resting after new learning can benefit memory retention while any goal-directed activity following learning hinders memory retention. Thus, the aim of the presented study was to investigate whether and how individual differences in SPS contribute to differences in long-term memory retention, depending on the activity following new learning.

Methods: Sixty-four university students encoded and immediately recalled two word lists. One was followed by an 8-minute delay of wakeful resting and the other by an attention task. In a second session after 7 days, participants completed a surprise free recall test for both word lists and personality questionnaires.

Results: We found no overall difference in memory retention between delay conditions. However, higher (vs. lower) SPS participants demonstrated greater memory benefits from the wakeful resting delay, while their memory retention was also more hindered by the attention task.

Implications: Post-learning activity affects individuals' memory retention to varying degrees. While lower SPS individuals' memory retention was barely affected, highly sensitive individuals were more susceptible to the effects of both supportive as well as adverse learning environments.

Keywords

Sensory Processing Sensitivity; Environmental Sensitivity; Differential Susceptibility; Wakeful Resting; Learning; Long-term Memory

Intelligence or kindness? The role of anger and intelligence in romantic relationship satisfaction.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Jeremiasz Górniak
University of Warsaw, Poland
jt.gorniak@student.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Intelligence or kindness? Which of them do people value more in a romantic partner? Research indicates that people value a partner who is kind and understanding but also intelligent. However, which trait better explains people's relationship satisfaction (RS)? To answer these questions we tested 151 romantic heterosexual couples (N=302). We measured RS, trait anger, objective intelligence, self-assessed intelligence and subjective assessment of partner's intelligence. We found that among men, trait anger was negatively correlated with RS of both men and women. Moreover, we found that men with higher anger were perceived by women as less intelligent. This association remained significant even when controlling for objective intelligence. Finally we found that the way women perceived their partners' intelligence mediated the link between men's anger and RS in both sexes. We concluded that anger and intelligence collectively play a meaningful role in the mating process. This is consistent with evolutionary theories suggesting that compassion (i.e. low anger) and competence (i.e. high intelligence) are highly valued attributes in romantic partners, especially for women. Additionally, our study revealed the crucial role of women's perception of men's intelligence for the quality of the relationship.

Keywords

intelligence, kindness, romantic relationship satisfaction, assessed intelligence

Is it really empathy? The potentially confounding role of mental imagery in self-reports of empathy

Submission format:

 Oral presentation

Identification:

Merlin Monzel[1], Kristof Keidel[2] & Martin Reuter[3]

[1] merlin.monzel@uni-bonn-diff.de, University of Bonn

[2] kristof.keidel@uni-bonn.de, University of Bonn

[3] martin.reuter@uni-bonn-diff.de, University of Bonn

Abstract:

Empathy reflects a group of constructs referring to an individual's responses to the experiences of others. Most empathy measures assess participants' responses to verbally depicted scenarios and it can be assumed that the ability to imagine these scenarios is a prerequisite for an empathic response. We hypothesized that mental imagery ability is closely related to self-reported empathy if assessed with conventional verbal empathy questionnaires and that this association disappears when visual empathy tests are used. In study 1, we examined the association between imagery vividness and empathy in a large-scale sample ($N = 2,232$) using the *Vividness of Visual Imagery Questionnaire* and the *Interpersonal Reactivity Index*. In study 2, we used an experimental extreme group approach, contrasting the responses of participants with aphantasia (= absence of voluntary imagery) ($N = 112$) and the responses of controls ($N = 120$) to visual and matched verbal scenarios. Results of both studies confirmed that mental imagery ability is positively associated with empathy when verbal material is used but not when visual material is used. We recommend the use of visual empathy measures in future research to exclude mental imagery as a potential confounder.

Keywords

aphantasia, empathy, mental imagery, psychological assessment

It wasn't me! Single and taken individuals having sex through Tinder

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Lennart Freyth, University of Lübeck, Psychology Institute I, Germany. Mail: ifreyth@live.de

Abstract:

Dating apps users are described as short-term oriented, looking for hook-ups, but also interested in finding a romantic partner. Some users are considered to cheat via apps like Tinder, like those high in the Dark Triad traits. This study ($N = 489$) investigates differences in sexual behaviors like sex with other app users, looking for a new partner, looking for hook-ups, condom use, feeling responsible for contraception, and drinking during dates are studied among men and women. Therefore, differences in dating app use among single and taken individuals regarding their personality (i.e., the Dark Triad traits, sexual compulsivity) and their sexual satisfaction are explored. More sex via dating apps was reported among taken individuals compared to singles. Men reporting sex were more Machiavellian and sexually compulsive. Women in a relationship reporting sex via dating apps were more Machiavellian and sexually more satisfied with their own potential and their partners performance. Further, psychopathic men and narcissistic women prefer alcoholic drinks during dates. Both sexes report opportunistic, mating behaviors, but women using dating apps for sex probably come out of a position of comfort as they report higher levels of sexual satisfaction compared to men.

Keywords

 Dating apps; relationships; infidelity; the Dark Triad traits; sexuality

It's What I Think You Do That Matters: Comparing Self, Partner, and Shared Perspectives of What a Romantic Partner Does to Regulate Your Emotions

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Walker, S. A., sarah.a.walker@sydney.edu.au

Pinkus, R. T., Rebecca.pinkus@sydney.edu.au

Double, K. S., kit.double@sydney.edu.au

Xiao, H, hester.xiao@sydney.edu.au

MacCann, C., carolyn.maccann@sydney.edu.au

Abstract:

Romantic partners routinely regulate each other's emotions; this phenomenon is known as *extrinsic emotion regulation*. Previous research investigating emotion regulation in couples has typically examined self-report of emotion regulation from only one member of the couple. It is therefore unclear how much romantic partners agree on which emotion regulation strategies their partner uses and whether this agreement or the unique perspective of each person is the stronger predictor of relationship quality. In the current study (N=395 romantic couples), we applied a bifactor model to assess the extent to which extrinsic emotion regulation processes (expressive suppression, downward social comparison, humor, distraction, direct action, reappraisal, receptive listening, and valuing) related to relationship quality, comparing: a) the unique perspective of the regulator, b) the unique perspective of the target, and c) the shared perspective (consensus) between the target and regulator. The results indicated that it is the target's, rather than the regulator's perspective of emotion regulation that predicts the relationship quality of both members of the romantic couple. Overall, these findings suggest that it is not what the regulator thinks they do to regulate their romantic partner's emotions that relates to relationship quality, but rather the target's perceptions of the regulation attempt.

Keywords

extrinsic emotion regulation, relationship quality, interpersonal emotion regulation, romantic couples

L

Living in a Work Harassment's Paradise: State level Dark Triad Traits predict Work Harassment Across Countries and States

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Jon Gruda, National University of Ireland Maynooth, jon.gruda@mu.ie

Abstract:

Rationale: Workplace harassment encompasses negative actions like abuse, threats, physical violence, and unwanted sexual attention. This article proposes that the number of harassment cases may be partly influenced by personality differences between countries or states, particularly dark traits such as narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy.

Methods: This study investigates work harassment prevalence using data from 52,968 individuals across 35 U.S. states and 30 countries, employing survey data and a quasi-natural experimental research design.

Results: Overall, results indicate state-level psychopathy as a critical predictor for workplace harassment across countries and states, although results vary significantly regarding harassment type.

Implications: This research is the first to emphasize the role of dark triad trait state-level personality traits in predicting individual-level outcomes.

Keywords

 harassment, dark triad traits, personality, psychopathy

Love is an (online) battlefield: An exploration of jealousy, narcissism, psychopathy, and forms of Cyber Dating Abuse

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Molly Branson[1,2,3] & Dr. Evita M. March[1,2]

[1]Federation University Australia

[2]Federation University Internet Commerce Security Laboratory (ICSL)

[3]Monash University

Contact information:

Molly Branson (Corresponding Author and Presenter): m.branson@federation.edu.au

Dr. Evita March: e.march@federation.edu.au

Abstract:

Cyber Dating Abuse (CDA) refers to the perpetration of abuse towards an intimate partner via technology (e.g., smartphone, social media). Although CDA is conceptualised to comprise both aggressive and controlling facets, to date, researchers have largely explored CDA as a total construct. In the current study, we aimed to explore the utility of jealousy, hostility, narcissism (grandiose and vulnerable), and psychopathy (primary and secondary) to predict the different forms (i.e., aggression and control) of CDA. Participants ($N = 817$; 78.2% women; $M_{age} = 28.16$, $SD = 10.49$) were recruited via social media and completed an online questionnaire. Women, those with higher jealousy, and higher vulnerable narcissism engaged in more controlling CDA. Meanwhile, those with high jealousy and high secondary psychopathy engaged in more aggressive CDA. These findings support a facet approach to exploring online forms of intimate abuse and inform management and prevention of such abuse.

Keywords

Cyber dating abuse; Jealousy; Hostility; Psychopathy; Narcissism

M

Machiavelli's engagement in prosocial behavior: The roles of impression management motives and interpersonal influence

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Dr. Ankit, Assistant Professor at XLRI- Xavier School of Management, Delhi-NCR, India, Email: **ankit@xlri.ac.in**;

Dr. Nishant Uppal; Professor at Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, India, Email: **nishant.uppal@iiml.ac.in**

Abstract:

Rationale: Research investigating the relationship between Machiavellianism and prosocial behavior is piecemeal and equivocal. The present work aims to unravel a few complexities of the relationship. We utilized a functional approach to behavior perspective to examine the motives behind Machs' engagement in prosocial behavior, which we hypothesized to be impression management motives. We also examined the moderating effect of interpersonal influence, which refers to the ability to modify and calibrate one's behavior to elicit particular responses from others.

Methods and results: We surveyed 382 aspiring managers enrolled in a two-year residential MBA program at a prestigious management institute in India. Machiavellianism was found to have a positive indirect effect on peer-rated prosocial behavior via IM motives, with this effect being moderated by interpersonal influence. The analysis used the PROCESS macro for SPSS and 5000 bootstrap samples. The 95% confidence interval for the moderated mediation index did not include zero indicating support for the hypothesis.

Implications: The study reveals that Machs engage in certain activities to manage impressions and be viewed as prosocial, especially when they have high levels of interpersonal influence. This

research contributes to the literature on Machiavellianism, prosocial behavior, impression management motives, and political skills.

Keywords

Machiavellianism; prosocial behavior; impression management motives; Interpersonal Influence

Mapping the Manipulative: Appraising the Structure of Dark Personalities through Psychometric Network Analysis

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Name: Ceri Welsh

Affiliations: PhD Student, School of Psychology, Queen`s University Belfast.

Email: cwelsh01@qub.ac.uk

Name: Dr Mihalis Doumas

Affiliations: Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Queen`s University Belfast.

Email: m.doumas@qub.ac.uk

Name: Dr Tanja Gerlach

Affiliations: Lecturer, School of Psychology, Queen`s University Belfast.

Email: t.gerlach@qub.ac.uk

Name: Dr Tayler Truhan

Affiliations: Research Fellow, School of Psychology, Queen`s University Belfast.

Email: t.truhan@qub.ac.uk

Name: Dr Kostas Papageorgiou

Affiliations: Senior Lecturer, School of Psychology, Queen`s University Belfast.

Email: k.papageorgiou@qub.ac.uk

Abstract:

Rationale: This investigation explores the multidimensionality and interrelatedness of the dark tetrad traits through empirical network analyses.

Methods: Online participants (Total N = 821) completed eight self-report measures. Gaussian Graphical models (GGMs) were conducted to examine the connectivity and centrality of facets within each domain independently, and the dark triad and tetrad models. Exploratory Graph Analyses (EGAs) were established from Sample One, and replicabilities were checked with Sample Two.

Results: All GGMs presented appropriate stabilities and indicated central facets within each tetrad domain. Antagonism, as assessed by the Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory Super-Short form, had the greatest expected influence in both dark triad and tetrad networks. The same facet had the highest degree of centrality within the triad, and the second highest centrality within the tetrad. Within the EGAs, item level clustering indicated structures for the four independent domains, and clusters suggested structural organizations of the dark triad and tetrad facets.

Implications: The GGM results support previous evidence indicating antagonism to be a core feature within the dark triad and provide nuanced evidence for the influence of antagonism within the tetrad. The intricate structures suggested by the EGAs indicate that future research should prioritize assessments, which account for tetrad trait multidimensionality.

Keywords

Dark personalities; network analysis; Gaussian Graphical Model; Exploratory Graph Analysis; psychometrics

Mate preference Vs mate choice: Why who we choose to be with matters

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Alyson E Blanchard – School of Health & Society, The University of Salford, UK (a.e.blanchard@salford.ac.uk)

Abstract:

Male social media influencers have endorsed stereotypical gender roles (women as stay at home mothers, and men as the protector and provider) which have gained worrying traction, best exemplified within "Incel" culture. The evolutionary psychology literature has potentially influenced such narratives by focusing only on mate preferences, which are characteristics preferred within an ideal and isolated context. However, the extent of convergence of mate preference with mate choice, which is who we actually *choose* to be, with has not been examined. The current study (online) will compare, on a series of evolutionary relevant criteria such as physical attributes and parenting abilities, preference ratings and actual ratings of current or past partners. Other factors such as proximity to partner, personality traits and current and childhood socioeconomic background will also be examined as candidate influential factors in what we prefer and what we choose. The study seeks to demonstrate that individuals are willing to make significant trade-offs between what they desire and who they partner with in the pursuit of a pair-bond, and that this is subject to individual differences. Consequently, the narrative of female preference for alpha males maybe weakened in favour of a more balanced perspective.

Keywords

mate preference, mate choice, evolutionary psychology, sex differences, sexism

Measuring existential loneliness: Development and psychometric evaluation of a new scale

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

1. Phoebe McKenna-Plumley; Queen's University Belfast, UK – pmckennaplumley01@qub.ac.uk

2. Rhiannon Turner; Queen's University Belfast, UK – r.turner@qub.ac.uk

3. Keming Yang; Durham University, UK – keming.yang@durham.ac.uk

4. Jenny Groarke; University of Galway, Ireland – jenny.groarke@universityofgalway.ie

Abstract:

Rationale: Existential loneliness involves a feeling of profound separation from other people and the world. Despite evidence for its inclusion in a multidimensional model of loneliness, a rigorously developed, brief scale to measure the construct was lacking. We aimed to create an effective brief scale of existential loneliness to facilitate the study of individual differences in this construct.

Methods: Scale items were developed based on literature review and qualitative inquiry. Potential items were reviewed by 4 academic experts, 2 lived experience experts, and 7 potential participants for relevance and clarity. 30 highly-rated items were administered to over 600 participants in an online survey. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis assessed scale structure. Internal consistency and construct validity were evaluated.

Results: Tests of dimensionality revealed a one-factor model for the newly developed Brief Scale of Existential Loneliness. The scale possesses acceptable internal consistency and construct validity. Associations with age, gender, religiosity, meaning in life, and related constructs will be discussed.

Implications: The Brief Scale of Existential Loneliness allows for brief, valid measurement of within- and between-group differences in existential loneliness. This is vital given the deleterious impact of loneliness on health and wellbeing and the lack of knowledge around this loneliness dimension.

Keywords

 Loneliness, Existential Loneliness, Scale Development, Psychometrics, Factor Analysis

Missing the trees for the forest: A narrow-bandwidth trait approach to the question of Dark Tetrad redundancy.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Christopher Marcin Kowalski – The University of Western Ontario – ckowals@uwo.ca

Kabir Daljeet – University of Montreal – kabir.daljeet@umontreal.ca

Laura K. Johnson – The University of Western Ontario – ljohn47@uwo.ca

Rachel A. Plouffe – MacDonald Franklin OSI Research Centre – rplouffe@uwo.ca

Cassidy Trahair – The University of Western Ontario – ctrahair@uwo.ca

Donald H. Saklofske - The University of Western Ontario – dsaklofs@uwo.ca

Julie Aitken Schermer - The University of Western Ontario – jharris@uwo.ca

Abstract:

We investigated the Dark Tetrad in relation to impulsivity, Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory facets, mimicry deception, and the putative redundancy of the Dark Tetrad. 655 students completed the MACH-IV (Machiavellianism), NPI (narcissism), SRP-II (psychopathy), ASP-8 (sadism), UPPS-P (impulsivity), DII (impulsivity), RST-PQ (Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory), and MDS (mimicry deception). Bivariate correlations showed that Machiavellianism differed significantly from psychopathy with 4 of 5 UPPS scales (positive urgency, negative urgency, lack of premeditation, and sensation-seeking; 3 small, 1 medium effects), 4 of 6 RST-PQ scales (flight-fight-freeze system, BIS, reward interest, impulsivity; 3 small and 1 medium effects), and both functional and dysfunctional impulsivity (medium and small effects, respectively). Moreover, sadism and psychopathy differed significantly in its correlations with 4 of 5 UPPS scales (positive urgency, negative urgency, lack of premeditation, and sensation-seeking; 3 small effects), 4 of 6 RST-PQ scales (fight-flight-freeze system, BIS, reward interest, impulsivity; 3 small effects), and both functional and dysfunctional impulsivity (both small effects). Our results provide moderate evidence supported the differentiation between Machiavellianism and psychopathy and for the differentiation between sadism and psychopathy. Future research should consider correlation differences with theoretically relevant narrowband constructs to further explore this controversy.

Modelling self-regulation using the dual-system theory based on the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Merle J. Marek[1] (merle.marek@uol.de),

Axel Heep[1] (axel.heep@uol.de),

Andrea Hildebrandt[1] (andrea.hildebrandt@uol.de)

[1]Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

Abstract:

Rationale: Self-regulation (SR) can be defined in terms of a dual-system theory, which proposes that successful SR requires the integration and coordination of hot bottom-up and cold top-down processes to achieve long-term goals. Due to the breadth of the SR concept, its measurement and psychometric modelling remains a challenge for neuro-behavioural scientists.

Methods: To facilitate future research on SR brain-behaviour associations, we modelled SR in the largest open neuroimaging dataset to date, the Adolescent Brain and Cognitive Development (ABCD; https://abcdstudy.org/; $N = 11,875$). We used a confirmatory factor analysis approach based on the dual system model of SR.

Results: As proposed, we established a bifactor measurement model of general SR with three nested domain-specific factors termed Hot, Cold and Executive Functions. The predictive validity of these factors for academic achievement and the model's robustness to smaller samples were confirmed.

<u>Implications</u>: In light of our findings, we recommend that future studies of SR (in the ABCD dataset) A) model SR as a latent variable with heterogeneous indicators, B) model a general SR factor only in high-power studies, C) carefully distinguish between SR and its components, and D) consider excluding indicators originating from the Child-Behaviour Checklist given their limited range.

Keywords

self-regulation, adolescence, measurement model, predictive validity

Money Madness: Attitudes, Beliefs and Behaviours

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Adrian Furnham

Norwegian Business School

adrian@adrianfurnham.com

abstract:

Since Freud it has been recognized that peoples' use of money is not logical and rational: psychological rather than logical. Many studies have shown that money attitudes have been linked to *gender*, *culture*, *education level* as well as *political and religious value*s. They also relate to personality traits. This paper explains the dimensions of the different methods to assess money attitudes and beliefs and shows how these are related predictably and systematically to individual difference variables. Many people are very concerned with financial literacy as well as money disorders such as impulsive spending. We describe first the many psychological instruments aimed a measuring money attitudes/types/scripts. These overlap a great deal and there appears to be 4 or 5 replicable dimensions. We then describe the results of three recent studies The *first* examines trait correlates of a four-factor Money Scripts measure design to help people with their financial affairs. The *second* study shows how the simple self-assessed question "Are you a spender or a

saver?" relates to personality dimensions. The *third* looks at money attitudes, financial capabilities, and impulsiveness as predictors of wealth accumulation.

More than just aversive: The structure of the Dark Triad in association with coping with stress and psychopathology

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Micheala McIlvenna (mmcilvenna02@qub.ac.uk) [a], Tayler Truhan (t.truhan@qub.ac.uk)[a], and Kostas A. Papageorgiou (k.papageorgiou@qub.ac.uk)[a, b]

a. Queen's University of Belfast, School of Psychology, Belfast, United Kingdom

b. Tomsk State University, Department of Psychology, Tomsk, Russia

Abstract:

The Dark Triad (DT) differentially associates with coping with stress and psychopathology. A subset of the DT, named the grey facets (GF; GN and PP) is proposed. In line with previous literature, these GF can offer adaptive functions in association with psychopathology and coping, compared to the other DT traits. This study aimed to investigate the subset in association with psychopathology and coping. Participants (N=350) completed questions on DT facets, psychopathology, and coping. Data was analysed using lasso regularised network analysis. The GF were positively associated with each other and with agency. Agency may act as a barrier between psychopathology and the GF, evidenced through a negative connection between agency and depression. Agency and GN were strongly connected, suggesting conceptual similarities. The results could implicate upon DT theory as Machiavellianism has previously been perceived as an aversive trait, yet Agency was negatively associated with psychopathology. Contrary to the GF categorisation, PP was associated with maladaptive coping. Reasons why these aversive traits have persisted in society and in some contexts are associated with adaptive functions are proposed. This

could be a step toward individual symptom networks, whereby clinicians can determine appropriate coping strategies for individuals to target specific symptoms.

Keywords

Dark Triad, adaptive, Network Analysis

Moving Away, Moving Against, and Moving Toward: The Effects of Dark Personality traits on Negotiation Effectiveness

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Sudeep Sharma, University of Illinois Springfield, United States (sshar5@uis.edu)

William P. Bottom, Washington University in St. Louis, United States (bottomb@wustl.edu)

Ryne Sherman, Hogan Assessments, Tulsa, United States (rsherman@hoganassessments.com)

Hillary Anger Elfenbein, Washington University in St. Louis, United States (helfenbein@wustl.edu)

Abstract

Based on decades-old reviews, many negotiation researchers have expressed their misgivings about the effect of personality traits on negotiation outcomes. More recent publications have found significant associations between personality traits and outcome measures. However, existing research has primarily examined the role of bright personality traits in negotiation; studies on the effects of dark traits are scarce. In this study, we aim to fill that critical gap by integrating the dual concern theory of negotiation (Pruitt & Lewis, 1975) and the socio-analytic theory of personality (Hogan, 1983). The findings showed that dark personality traits (labeled as "moving away", "moving against", and "moving toward" factors of dark traits) were correlated with supervisor ratings of negotiation effectiveness across two occupations: debt collectors and marketing managers. Dark traits associated with the moving away factor independently predicted lower

negotiation performance in both the occupations. On the other hand, dark traits associated with the moving against factor independently predicted greater negotiation performance in debt collectors but not in marketing managers. The relationships for dark traits were over and above the effects of bright personality traits, which establishes the importance of dark traits as distinct predictors of negotiation outcomes. Our findings have important theoretical and practical implications for dispositional factors that influence supervisor ratings of negotiation effectiveness.

Keywords

Personality, Negotiation, Dark Personality Traits, Negotiation effectiveness.

Moving beyond conventional scoring in Objective Personality Tests using an individual-centered approach.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Herranz-Álvarez, Alejandro
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
alejandro.herranza@estudiante.uam.es

Pérez-Santiago, África
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
africa.perezs@estudiante.uam.es

Wazne-Chicharro, Daniel
Centro de Psicología Álava Reyes
dwazne@apertia-consulting.com

Peña-Molino, Daniel
Centro de Psicología Álava Reyes
dpena@apertia-consulting.com

Shih-Ma, Pei-Chun

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

pei_chun.shih@uam.es

Abstract:

Most Objective Personality Tests (OPT) tend to use conventional scoring to obtain a single indicator from multiple trials (Rouder & Haaf, 2019). This assumes that all respondents´ behaviours obey a single model, which may overlook differences in individual´s response patterns (Molenaar, 2020). Since self-report and OPTs tend to show little correlation (Ortner & Proyer, 2015), we aim to understand if intraindividual modelling, such as latent growth (Sterba & Bauer, 2010), can better explain OPT performance and its relationship with self-report.

For that purpose, 123 students completed the "Box Task" (Balzan, 2017) and the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale (IUS-12; Carleton et al., 2007). Using the conventional measure from "Box Task", mean "Draws to Decision" (DtD), the correlation with IUS-12 was .283 (p<.002) as expected. Alternatively, when latent curve modelling was applied to account for differences in increase of DtD along trials with different panel sizes, a stronger correlation between the variability in slopes and IUS-12 was observed (r=.579; p=.005) with an overall good model fit (Chi-squared/df = 1.871).

These results exemplify how conventional scoring may limit our understanding of behavioral measures, and suggest that intraindividual variability modelling can contribute significantly to the development of psychological theory and measurement.

Key words

Objective Personality Tests; Intraindividual differences; Latent curve modelling; Intolerance of Uncertainty; Box Task

Multilingualism Negatively Associated with Prosocial Behaviour in Young Adults, Mediated by Empathic Concern

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Yifan Wang, University of Birmingham, yxw865@student.bham.ac.uk

Andrea Krott, University of Birmingham, a.krott@bham.ac.uk

Ian Apperly, Univerisity of Birmingham, i.a.apperly@bham.ac.uk

Abstract:

Multilinguals have been found to demonstrate increased empathy compared to monolinguals. Since empathy is closely related to prosocial behaviour, the present study tested whether multilingualism promotes prosocial behaviour and, if so, whether this is mediated by empathy.

126 monolinguals and 176 bi/multilinguals filled in the Language and Social Background Questionnaire (LSBQ), the Prosocialness Scale, the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI), the Culture Orientation Scale and a Socioeconomic Status (SES) questionnaire.

Four hierarchical regression analyses for the four IRI subscales (Perspective taking, Fantasy Score, Empathic Concern, Personal Distress) showed that multilingualism negatively predicted empathic concern and personal distress, over and above effects of age, SES and cultural orientation. A mediation analysis showed that multilingualism predicted prosocial behaviour only indirectly (and negatively) via empathic concern.

These results suggest that being multilingual is associated with lower, not higher, prosocial behaviour than being monolingual, and that this is due to lower empathic concern. The negative relationship with empathic concern might be due to multilinguals being more emotionally stable than monolinguals and being less impacted by emotional distraction. Furthermore, multilinguals scoring lower in terms of personal distress confirmed that bilinguals are less anxious than monolinguals.

Keywords

multilingualism, empathic concern, prosocial behaviour

N

Narcissism and emotional reaction to feedback about intelligence.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Maria Leniarska

University of Warsaw, Poland

maria.leniarska@psych.uw.edu.pl

Jeremiasz Górniak

University of Warsaw, Poland

jt.gorniak@student.uw.edu.pl

Anna Turek

University of Warsaw, Poland

at.turek@student.uw.edu.pl

Marcin Zajenkowski

University of Warsaw, Poland

zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Recent research literature on narcissism distinguished three facets of narcissism: agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic. Additionally, narcissism may be realized in the communal domain. In the current study ($N = 320$) we examined emotional reaction to feedback about intelligence: positive (higher than average) or negative (lower than average); comparing to: others' results or one's previous assessment among narcissists in an experimental scheme. Agentic and communal

narcissism were positively correlated with self-assessed intelligence. Antagonistic and neurotic facets were associated with negative emotional reactions in both positive feedback and negative feedback conditions. Additionally, antagonistic narcissism was correlated with emotional reactivity - their reaction changed significantly as a response to negative feedback. The results confirm differences in facets of narcissism in their perception of their own intelligence and their differences in emotional reactions to positive/negative feedback.

Key words

narcissism, reaction for feedback, agency, self-assessed intelligence

Narcissism and the acceptance of rape myths: The mediating role of moral disengagement

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Rodrigo Costa[a], & Chrisa Pornari[b]

[a]University of the Azores, Ponta Delgada, Portugal; rodrigo.psy.uac@gmail.com

[b]Birmingham City University, Birmingham, United Kingdom; chrisa.pornari@bcu.ac.uk

Abstract:

Rationale: Subclinical narcissism has been associated with low empathy for rape victims and with the endorsement of myths related to victim-blaming. Moral disengagement has been found to be linked with narcissism and to predict rape-supportive attitudes and sexual entitlement. The present study primarily aims to explore whether the association between narcissism and rape myth acceptance (RMA) is mediated by moral disengagement. **Methods:** The sample comprised 271 adults who completed three self-report measures of narcissism, RMA, and moral disengagement in an online questionnaire. **Results:** Men showed significantly higher levels of grandiose/exhibitionism and RMA than women. Narcissism was weakly associated with the endorsement of rape myths. Moral disengagement significantly mediated the association between narcissism and RMA. The direct effect of moral disengagement on RMA was found to be slightly

higher than that of narcissism on the latter. **Implications:** These findings highlight the effect that self-centredness and feelings of (sexual) entitlement have on the endorsement of rape myths, suggesting that this association can be partially explained by the use of cognitive mechanisms to rationalize and justify rape. The results also point to the importance of creating sexual violence-related educational programs especially aimed at men and individuals high in narcissism and/or moral disengagement.

Keywords

narcissism, sexual entitlement, rape myth acceptance, moral disengagement, quantitative research

Number and order: A study on the relationship between birth circumstance and Chinese adolescent mental health

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

RuiXue Xia

School of Psychology, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

Key Laboratory of Behavioral and Mental Health of Gansu Province, Lanzhou, China

xiarx9391@nwnu.edu.cn

Jidong Yang

School of Psychology, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

Key Laboratory of Behavioral and Mental Health of Gansu Province, Lanzhou, China

412419272@qq.com

Xuan Chen

Department of Psychology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

College of Media and International Culture, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

priscillachan1@foxmail.com

Yueyue Su

Department of Psychology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

College of Education, Qinghai Normal University, Xining, China

alittlewhale@126.com

Chenhao Zhang

Department of Psychology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

Graduated School of Education, University of Pennsylvania

chzhc@alumni.upenn.edu

Yifan Wang

Department of Psychology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

Frank.Wamg@outlook.com

Naiwen Zhang

School of Psychology, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

Key Laboratory of Behavioral and Mental Health of Gansu Province, Lanzhou, China

13609311268@163.com

Liyun Yang

School of Psychology, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou, China

Key Laboratory of Behavioral and Mental Health of Gansu Province, Lanzhou, China

609369532@qq.com

Peng Zhang

Department of Psychology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

psyczp@163.com

Kaiping Peng

Department of Psychology, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China.

pengkp@tsinghua.edu.cn

Abstract:

Birth circumstances (families) can significantly impact an adolescent's physical and mental development. However, birth order and the number of siblings as essential factors of birth circumstances were not mentioned frequently in past research. We study how birth order and the number of siblings affect adolescents' mental health. We measured depression, life satisfaction, and positive mental well-being in Chinese teenagers using the interdisciplinary logistic regression model. The Tsinghua University School of Social Sciences studied schools in different Chinese provinces and cities from October to November 2021 and found that on the level of depression, the middle children in the multi-child family had the highest level, and the youngest children in the multi-child family had the lowest level. Life satisfaction and positive mental well-being were highest for the sole child and lowest for the middle child in a multi-child family. In addition, regardless of birth circumstance, males had a significantly higher level of depression, life satisfaction, and positive mental well-being than females; as participants aged or socioeconomic status decreased, their depression increased, and their life satisfaction and mental well-being decreased. The study indicated that birth circumstance is essential in adolescent mental development and shaping how adolescents grow into adults.

Keywords

Birth circumstances; Depression; Life satisfaction; Positive mental well-being; individual difference

O

One profile, five stories. An autoethnography of five personality feedback sessions

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

C. Metselaar, PhD student at the University of Groningen, Theory and History of Psychology. Supervisor dr. M. Derksen.

c.metselaar@rug.nl

Abstract:

Rationale

Senior professionals and managers working in large organisations regularly participate in leadership development programs that include a personality questionnaire. Certification of feedback providers is generally required to ensure standardized feedback of the results. However, from a dynamic and relational perspective on sensemaking, the question arises how the feedback provider influences the sensemaking processes of the person involved.

Methods

The researcher completed a widely used validated personality questionnaire and received five feedback sessions with five different interpreters. Between the sessions, the researcher kept a diary to reflect upon what had been said during the sessions. The interpreters knew about the setup and had given their consent, but were not informed about the content of the other sessions.

Results

Although the personality theory supporting the instrument as well as the profile scores were explained in similar ways, the conclusions drawn with regard to the development needs of the researcher varied substantially. This clearly influenced the way the researcher made sense of the feedback.

Implications

When including personality assessments in leadership development programs, organisations need to be aware of the different perspectives that can be taken by an interpreter with regard to the same personality profile.

Keywords

#personalityfeedback   #leadershipdevelopmentassessement   #autoethnography #qualitativeresearch

Ostracism changes the way we see the world: Effects of social exclusion on dimensions of situational perception.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Author	Email
David Saeteros	david.saeterosp@ub.edu
David Gallardo-Pujol	david.gallardo@ub.edu
Dereck Clougher	dclougher@uoc.edu
Lorena Perez	lorenaperezho@gmail.com
Diego Vaca-Quintana	dvacaqui7@alumnes.ub.edu
Macià Buades-Rotger	macia.buades.rotger@ub.edu
Miquel Alabèrnia-Segura	miquelalabernia@ub.edu

Abstract:

Rationale

The person-situation debate suggests that behaviors are the product of the interaction between personality and situations, however, few studies have aimed to understand the situational

component of this triad (Funder, 2016). We hypothesize that a situational manipulation increases negative perception and that this change is independent of personality.

Methods

In two studies (n=607), we randomly assigned participants to the inclusion-exclusion condition in the Cyberball game and assessed personality (BFI-2; Gallardo-Pujol et al., 2022) and situational perception (DIAMONDS; Rauthmann & Sherman, 2015). Study 1 (n = 349), a between-subjects design with multiple regression, aimed to determine personality and situational effects on feelings of exclusion and of being ignored. Study 2 (n = 258), a within-subjects approach with different linear mixed-effects models, aimed to the same effect.

Results

In study 1, only three DIAMONDS dimensions were significantly associated with the item "I felt ignored" (*R2*=.484); Adversity (ß=.15, p<.01), Positivity (ß=-.20, p<.01), and Negativity (ß=.50, p<.01). A similar scenario was found on the item "I felt excluded" (*R2*=.525); Adversity (ß=.12, p<.01), Positivity (ß=-.09, p<.01), and Negativity (ß=.55, p<.01). In study 2, only "I felt ignored" was associated with Intellect (ß=-.09, p<.01), Positivity (ß=-.11, p<.01), and Negativity (ß=.15, p<.01.

Implications

These findings suggest that situations have a significant impact on situational perception, regardless of personality. This is the first experimental evidence that situational changes lead to situational perception changes (Rauthmann & Sherman, 2018).

Keywords

Situational perception, Personality, social exclusion, cyberball game

P

Perceptions of Afghan and Ukrainian Refugees in Europe: A Comparative Study

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Name: Miriam-Andreea Iordache

Affiliations: University of Salford

E-mail: m.a.iordache@edu.salford.ac.uk

Abstract:

The year 2022 witnessed a major humanitarian crisis: the Russian invasion in Ukraine. The catastrophic event required people to flee from their homeland to find shelter as refugees in safer countries, mainly in Europe. Governments and citizens welcomed the Ukrainian refugees and tried to offer as much support as possible. Psychological theories are sought to explain why Afghan refugees, who were also required to leave their homes following the Taliban's takeover of Afghanistan in 2021, received a rather negative reaction from the same European countries. Whilst Integrated Threat Theory has been found to relate to prejudice towards immigrants, the different behaviours towards Afghan and Ukrainian refugees have not been studied. The present study explores, using regression analyses, whether symbolic threats, intergroup anxiety, fear of war, fear of terrorism, and political orientation are differentially related to attitudes towards Afghan and Ukrainian refugees. All the aforementioned factors, except for the fear of war, predicted attitudes towards Afghan refugees, but only symbolic threats predicted attitudes towards Ukrainian refugees. Ethnicity and the level or religiousness mediated the relationship between symbolic threats and attitudes towards Afghan refugees. Participants from Western Europe exhibit a stronger association between fear of terrorism and attitudes towards Afghan refugees compared to those from Eastern Europe.

Keywords

Perfectionism, perceived goal-realization, and post-competition mood - a conditional process model in the context of sport competitions

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Wojciech Waleriańczyk,

1) Faculty of Psychology University of Warsaw, Poland;

2) Department of Social Sciences, Institute of Sport–National Research Institute, Warsaw, Poland;

wojciech.walerianczyk@psych.uw.edu.pl

Andrew P. Hill,

York St John University, United Kingdom;

a.hill@yorksj.ac.uk

Maciej Stolarski,

Faculty of Psychology University of Warsaw, Poland;

mstolarski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale. Perfectionism has been found to impact athlete post-competition mood. However, there have been only a few attempts to examine the interaction between dimensions of perfectionism in predicting mood or model possible explanatory processes.

Methods. We propose a novel conditional process model in which the relationship between perfectionistic strivings and post-competition mood is mediated by the perceived goal-realization and that this indirect effect is, in turn, moderated by perfectionistic concerns. We tested the model under conditions of high ecological validity - in 267 athletes participating in a Runmageddon event (a demanding cross-country race with obstacles). Athletes completed measures of perfectionism (before the race), goal-realization and 3D mood (within 48 hours after the race).

Results. Analyses revealed that perfectionistic strivings were indirectly linked to a

more maladaptive pattern of post-competition mood (higher tense arousal and lower

hedonic tone) via perceptions of lower goal-realization. With the two indirect

effects being statistically significant only when perfectionistic concerns were medium or high.

Implications. The results support the proposed conditional model and suggest the

interplay between dimensions of perfectionism is important for athletes' post-competition

mood. In addition, the level of perfectionistic concerns appears to be a determining factor in

whether perfectionistic strivings negatively influence post-competition.

Keywords

perfectionism, mood, goal-realization, sport psychology, conditional process model

Personality and Interpersonal Emotion Regulation: a Facet-Level Investigation

Submission format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Robin Wickett, Alliance Manchester Business School, University of Manchester,

Manchester M15 6PB, UK; robin.wickett@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk

David Hughes, Alliance Manchester Business School, University of Manchester, Manchester

M15 6PB, UK; david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk

Karen Niven, Sheffield University Management School, University of Sheffield, Sheffield

S10 1FL, UK; k.r.niven@sheffield.ac.uk

Nils Muhlert, Division of Psychology, Communication & Human Neurosciences, University

of Manchester, Manchester M15 6PB, UK; nils.muhlert@manchester.ac.uk

Abstract:

The ability to regulate the feelings of others (interpersonal emotion regulation; IER) underlies the formation and maintenance of successful relationships and predicts wellbeing and performance-related outcomes. However, we know little about which types of people are best at IER, in part because most studies have used the broad-trait approach to measure personality and have focused on examining links to the strategies people select for IER, neglecting other important aspects of the process. The present study aimed to provide a detailed and fine-grained analysis of the lower-order, facet-level personality predictors that influence people's goals when regulating others' emotions, the profile of strategies used, and their accuracy in detecting others' emotional states. We collected data in an online survey from 571 participants recruited via Prolific. The questionnaire assessed IPIP-NEO-PR facets, strategy preferences, regulation motives and emotion recognition accuracy. Results from Pearson's correlations and multilinear regression analyses indicated significant associations between numerous personality facets, the goals individuals pursue when regulating others' emotions, and the types of strategies they typically choose. Our findings suggest that individual differences in personality facets can be linked to different stages of the interpersonal emotion regulation process.

Keywords

Interpersonal Emotion Regulation, Goals, Strategies, Identification, IPIP-NEO PR

Personality and Risk-Perception Profiles with Regard to Subjective Wellbeing and Company Management: Corporate Managers during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Marcin Rzeszutek,[a]*Adam Szyszka,[b] Szymon Okoń[b]

[a] Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Stawki 5/7, 00-183, Warsaw, Poland; e-mail: marcin.rzeszutek@psych.uw.edu.pl

b Warsaw School of Economics, Department of Capital Markets, Collegium of World Economy, al. Niepodległości 162, 02-554, Warsaw, Poland; e-mail: aszysz1@sgh.waw.pl, sokon@sgh.waw.pl

* Corresponding author: Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Stawki 5/7, 00-183, Warsaw, Poland; e-mail: marcin.rzeszutek@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

This study examined the role of the Big Five personality traits and risk perception profiles among a sample of corporate managers concerning their subjective wellbeing (SWB) and corporate management practices during the Covid-19 pandemic. 255 chief executive officers (CEOs) and chief financial officers (CFOs) of companies listed on the main market of the Warsaw Stock Exchange (WSE) in Poland participated in the study by completing the Satisfaction with Life Scale, Positive and Negative Affect Scale, Ten-Item Personality Inventory, Stimulation-Instrumental Risk Inventory and a business survey on the Covid-19 pandemic's impact on company management. Latent profile analysis revealed the existence of diverse profiles among the participants regarding personality traits and risk perception, which were variously related to their SWB and managerial practices during the pandemic. It seems that individual differences in personality traits and risk perception not only matter for the individual life satisfaction of managers but may also translate into effective company management in times of crisis. The results of our study may be an adjunct to to developing more effective methods of psychological counselling of corporate managers, a topic that remains still a highly understudied research area.

Keywords

behavioural finance; personality; risk perception; corporate managers; Covid-19

Personality predicts anxiety and functioning in police cadets

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Macià Buades-Rotger[1] macia.buades.rotger@ub.edu

Mireia Cano Gallent[2], mcanog_ext@gencat.cat

Jordi Niñerola i Maymí[2], jninyerolam@gencat.cat

Anna Figueras Masip[2], afigueras@gencat.cat

Ana Martínez Catena[1], a.martinez.catena@ub.edu

David Gallardo-Pujol[1], david.gallardo@ub.edu

[1] Departament de Psicologia Clínica i Psicobiologia, Facultat de Psicologia, Universitat de Barcelona. Pg. Vall d'Hebron 171, 08035 Barcelona, Spain

[2] Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya. Crta. C-17 Km 13.5, 08100 Mollet del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:

Rationale

Police cadets endure sustained stress through constant training and evaluation. Identifying risk and resilience factors in this population can hence crucially inform screening and treatment decisions in the police force.

Methods

In two cohorts of police cadets (n=1069 and n=1377), we investigated whether broad personality traits as assessed with the HEXACO-60 can predict internalizing symptoms (namely somatization, depression, and anxiety) as measured with the Brief Symptom Inventory-18 (BSI-18) as well as health-related quality of life as indexed by the 12-Item Short Form Survey (SF-12).

Results

Emotional stability emerged as the strongest personality correlate of mental (but not physical) health-related quality of life, and this relationship was partly mediated by anxiety symptoms. Extraversion and Agreeableness -but not Conscientiousness, Openness, or Honesty-Humility- exerted similar but smaller effects. As compared to anxiety and somatization, depressive symptoms showed relatively weaker associations with personality traits and quality of life. Effects

were largely replicable across both samples and were not affected by social desirability, although this variable was only measured in the larger cohort.

Implications

Our findings highlight the importance of emotional stability, extraversion, and agreeableness as protective factors among police cadets, and characterize a resilience mechanism linking personality and functioning under stress.

Keywords

 personality, quality of life, anxiety, depression, police

Personality profiles and persuasion: An exploratory study investigating the role of the Big-5, Type D personality and the Dark Triad on susceptibility to persuasion.

Submission format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Presenter: Dr Claire Campbell, Ulster University

Co-authors: Dr Helen Wall (Edge Hill University), Dr Linda Kaye (Edge Hill University), Dr Andy Levy (Edge Hill University) and Dr Navjot Bhullar

Abstract:

This study investigates the relationship between personality profiles and susceptibility to persuasion. Participants (N = 316) were recruited for an online questionnaire and asked to complete self-reported measures of their personality - Big-5, Dark Triad and Type D. Individual differences in susceptibility to persuasion were also explored using Cialdini's model of persuasion. Latent profile analysis identified three distinct profiles which were labelled Socially Apt, Fearful and Malevolent. These profiles were correlated with scores on the persuasion subscales - authority, commitment, liking, scarcity, reciprocity, consensus - and a number of interesting associations were identified. The malevolent profile self-reported as more susceptible to a higher use of scarcity

relative to the other principles of persuasion, and was least susceptible to reciprocity and authority. The socially apt profile appear to be more inclined to be persuaded to do something if it is consistent with their beliefs or a prior act whereas individuals in the Fearful profile were more likely to report obeying those in authority and going along with a crowd. Implications for persuasion are discussed along with research on personality types.

Key words: Persuasion, Personality, Dark Triad, Big-5, Type-D

Political orientation predicts brain reactivity to in-group and out-group faces

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Martin Reuter, University of Bonn, Germany, martin.reuter@uni-bonn-diff.de

Merlin Monzel, University of Bonn, Germany, merlin.monzel@uni-bonn-diff.de

Annabel Vetterlein, University of Bonn, Germany, annabel.vetterlein@uni-bonn-diff.de

Thomas Grünhage, University of Bonn, Germany, thomas.gruenhage@uni-bonn-diff.de

Svea Hogeterp, University of Bonn, Germany, svea.hogeterp@uni-bonn-diff.de

Andrea Felten, University of Bonn, Germany, andrea.felten@uni-bonn-diff.de

Thomas Plieger, University of Bonn, Germany, thomas.plieger@uni-bonn-diff.de

Abstract:

There is awareness that racism and discrimination against minorities still exist.

The reasons for xenophobia, the fear or dislike of anything which is perceived as being foreign or strange, are manifold, but evolutionary reasons are often discussed, such as that it is adaptive to protect the resources of one's own group and to react with skepticism or hostility towards foreign people.

Brain structures have been identified that process stimuli in a differentiated manner with regard to one's own and the foreign group. On a functional level, various processes are involved in outgroup bias, such as perceptions, attributions and memory.

In an fMRI-study on N=86 Caucasians, the influence of political orientation on brain activity was investigated when looking at faces of different origins.

Results of a whole brain analysis showed a stronger brain activation on African than on Arab or Caucasian faces, especially in the left prefrontal cortex. This effect was the stronger the more conservative the political orientation of the subjects. The neural processing of out-group faces was found to vary depending on political orientation. Brain activity is an interesting and objective dependent variable in the study of xenophobia because it cannot be influenced by a bias towards social desirability.

Keywords: xenophobia, fMRI, out group bias, political orientation, prefrontal cortex

Predicting trait extraversion from Late Positive Potential to emotional expressions –Toward a machine learning approach to navigate through an ERP multiverse

Submission format:

 Oral presentation

Identification:

Cassie Ann Short (presenter)[1], Robin Bosse[1], Metin Özyagcilar[2], Daniel Kristanto[1], Stefan Debener[3], Katharina Paul[4], Jan Wacker[4], Andrea Hildebrandt[1]

[1] Psychological Methods and Statistics Division, Department of Psychology, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany

[2] Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, University of Hamburg, Germany

[3] Neuropsychology Division, Department of Psychology, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany

[4] Differential Psychology and Psychological Assessment, University of Hamburg, Germany

Abstract:

Rationale: As a meta-scientific approach to overcome unacceptably low replicability, "multiverse analyses" test hypotheses against a variety of defensible data processing decisions to assess the robustness of effects across analysis pipelines. This is particularly useful to disentangle findings that are rather heterogeneous across the literature, such as the association between the Late Positive Potential (LPP) and extraversion. However, in personality neuroscience, the multiverse is huge and complex, and navigating exhaustively through it requires high computational power.

Methods: A recently published algorithm (Dafflon et al., 2022) selectively navigates the huge multiverse by applying a dimensionality reduction to pipeline similarity, followed by an active learning. We explored the usability of this approach to EEG-personality multiverse and tested the robustness of the association between the LPP and extraversion using a database of 93 individuals and a multiverse of 352 theoretically justified LPP quantification decision combinations.

Results: Results show that multidimensional scaling allows a well-distributed embedding of dissimilarities between the pipelines and an active learning approach leads to sufficiently accurate predictions of extraversion which is comparable with an exhaustive analyses of the multiverse.

Implications: We discuss future extensions and potential variants of this promising approach for navigating through a large and complex multiverse.

Keywords: extraversion, LPP, multiverse, active learning, emotion processing

Premorbid intelligence predicts later physical and mental health: A meta-analysis of two decades' research in cognitive epidemiology

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Jonathan Fries, Jakob Pietschnig

Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Austria

Abstract:

Intelligence is a well-established predictor of positive life outcomes, including mental and physical health. However, no formal meta-analytical synthesis is to date available. Therefore, we conducted a systematic literature search, yielding 68,000+ potentially relevant results. In all, 350+ independent studies were included in our analysis. To account for potential influences of dissemination bias as well as reasonable ways to include and calculate data, we used publication bias methods as well as specification curve analyses according to current protocol. Across analyses, higher intelligence was associated with better health ($\overline{OR} = 0.77$). This association was differentiated according to disease type (cancer: $\overline{OR} = 0.87$; diabetes: $\overline{OR} = 0.68$; cardiovascular diseases: $\overline{OR} = 0.78$; depression: $\overline{OR} = 0.69$). Health behaviour and health literacy emerged as moderators of the intelligence-health association. There were no substantial indications for dissemination bias. Consequently, we demonstrate here that intelligence is a robust predictor of various physical and mental health outcomes. However, effect strengths appear to be differentiated according to type of disease, whilst within-person factors such as health literacy and treatment compliance may play a further role in explaining variance of the intelligence and health link.

Keywords: Intelligence, health, mental health, cognitive epidemiology, meta-analysis

Protect yourself to protect others. How fear of COVID-19 translates into subjective assessment of prevention measures dependent on the level of conspiracy theories' endorsement

Submission format:

 Oral presentation

Identification:

Iwona Nowakowska, PhD, Institute of Psychology, Maria Grzegorzewska University, Warsaw, Poland, inowakowska@aps.edu.pl

Milena Markiewicz, MA, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland, mimarkiewicz@ipin.edu.pl

Daniel Pankowski, MA, University of Economics and Human Sciences, Warsaw, Poland, d.pankowski@vizja.pl

Kinga Wytrychiewicz-Pankowska, MA, Faculty of Psychology University of Warsaw, Poland, kinga.wytrychiewicz@psych.uw.edu.pl

Anna Zarazińska, MA, Institute of Psychology, Maria Grzegorzewska University, Warsaw, Poland, azsd27@aps.edu.pl

Anna Banasiak, PhD, Jan Dlugosz University, Częstochowa, Poland, a.banasiak@ujd.edu.pl

Ewa Pisula, Professor, Faculty of Psychology University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, ewa.pisula@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale. Drawing on the protective motivation theory, we aimed to determine how the relationship between fear of COVID-19 (FCV) is linked to subjective assessment of COVID-19 prevention measures depending on the level of COVID-19 conspiracy theories' endorsement (CCTE).

Methods. Cross-sectional, online questionnaire studies are presented: two on samples of teachers (N1 = 1689; N2 = 627) and one performed on the general public (N = 212).

Results. In all studies, people who were low on CCTE assessed the prevention measures the highest, and FCV did not play a significant role in this case. In the studies on teachers, FCV was linked to belief in vaccination efficacy when the CCTE was average or high. In the general public study, FCV was also positively related to a positive assessment of the efficacy of frequent disinfection of hands and surfaces in people of average or high CCTE. On all levels of CCTE, FCV related positively to a positive assessment of mask-wearing and social distancing efficacy.

Implications. People high on CCTE may assess prevention strategies positively if they fear the COVID-19 more. That is why reliable information about health threats is crucial to be disseminated among conspiracy theories' endorsers.

Keywords:

conspiracy theories, fear of COVID-19, health protection, protective motivation theory

Psychometric Analysis and Cross-Cultural Comparisons of the Italian and English Sense of Humor Scale Parallel Version

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Chloe Lau[1,2,*], Willibald Ruch[3], Sonja Heintz[4], Lena C. Quilty[1,5], Francesco Bruno[6], Donald Saklofske[7], and Francesca Chiesi[8]

1   Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

2   Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

3   Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Switzerland

4   School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom

5   Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

6   Regional Neurogenetic Centre (CRN), Department of Primary Care, ASP Catanzaro, Viale A. Perugini, Lamezia Terme, CZ, Italy

7   Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

8   Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Emails: clau263@uwo.ca;   w.ruch@psychologie.uzh.ch;   sonja.heintz@plymouth.ac.uk; lena.quilty@camh.ca; f.bruno@uniroma1.it; dsaklofs@uwo.ca; francesca.chiesi@unifi.it

Abstract:

Rationale: The Sense of Humor Scale Parallel Version (SHS-P) is a novel self-report measure aimed at describing personality related to enjoyment of humor, laughter, verbal humor, humor under stress, humor in everyday life, and laughing at oneself. The present study assesses the measurement properties of the newly translated Italian SHS-P together with Canadian results.

Methods: Italian ($N = 298$) and Canadian ($N = 910$) participants completed the Italian and English versions, respectively.

Results: The six-factor model (CFI=.85; TLI=.83; RMSEA=.083; SRMR=.057) shows more optimal fit indices than the one factor model. Based on Samejima's graded response model, item discrimination parameters ranged from .32 to 2.58 (median=1.24), with 27 of 29 items showing moderate to very high discrimination parameters. Conditional reliability estimates reveal accurate measurements in very low to

moderate levels of sense of humor. Four items had uniform differential item functioning (DIF) when comparing the Italian and English SHS-P (McFadden's pseudo $R^2 < .13$ or $\beta > .10$).

Implications: The Italian SHS-P has good psychometric properties. Cross-cultural comparisons suggested significant biases in 4 of 29 items using conservative DIF approaches.

Keywords: Humor; laughing; Personality; Psychometrics; Culture

<u>R</u>

Reinforcement Sensitivity (RS) underpinning Psychopathic Traits and Aggression: Variable vs Person-Centered approaches.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Ms Jennifer Firth (jennifer.firth2016@my.ntu.ac.uk), Dr Alexander Sumich (alexander.sumich@ntu.ac.uk), Dr Emanuele Fino (emanuele.fino@ntu.ac.uk), & Dr Nadja Heym (nadja.heym@ntu.ac.uk). Department of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, UK

Abstract:

The revised-Reinforcement Sensitivity theory (rRST; Gray & McNaughton, 2000) is a neurophysiological framework of personality, comprising three systems of Behavioural Activation (BAS; reward sensitivity), Behavioural Inhibition (BIS; anxiety) and Fight-Flight-Freeze (FFFS; fear). Linear methods (e.g., variable-centred) are often used to study the RST, however these methods do not consider how distinct combinations of RST subsystems form unique personality profiles. A cohort of 856 adults completed the revised-RST subsystems scale (Heym et al., *in press*), Triachic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM; Patrick et al., 2009), and Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPAQ; Raine et al., 2006). Two SEM models were conducted to examine the RST subsystems as predictors of TriPM and aggression via a variable-centred approach. A latent profile analysis (LPA) was conducted on the RST, as a person-centred

approach, and identified a five-profile solution comprising: (1) Typical-RS (n= 387), Anxious-Fearful (n= 217), Anxious-Fearless (n= 117), Fearless-Reward (n= 69), and Hyposensitive-RS (n= 66). Anxious-Fearless and Fearless Reward were both associated with greater TriPM-Boldness and Reactive Aggression, while Hyposensitive-RS was associated with greater TriPM-Meanness, TriPM-Disinhibition, and Proactive Aggression. Comparison between the SEM and LPA results to be discussed.

Keywords: Reinforcement sensitivity, psychopathic traits, aggression, SEM, latent profile analysis

S

Social, emotional, and existential dimensions of loneliness from youth to older adulthood

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

1. Phoebe McKenna-Plumley; Queen's University Belfast, UK – pmckennaplumley01@qub.ac.uk

2. Rhiannon Turner; Queen's University Belfast, UK – r.turner@qub.ac.uk

3. Keming Yang; Durham University, UK – keming.yang@durham.ac.uk

4. Jenny Groarke; University of Galway, Ireland – jenny.groarke@universityofgalway.ie

Abstract:

Rationale: There are variations in how much people experience loneliness based on factors such as age. Loneliness can be conceptualised as including social, emotional, and existential dimensions, but there is no research examining these dimensions together across the lifespan. This study assessed levels of these dimensions across age groups from youth to older adulthood and the contribution of relevant predictors.

Methods: An online survey collected data from adults ($N > 600$) in the UK and Ireland in three age groups: younger, middle-aged, and older adults. Data were collected on socio-demographics, loneliness dimensions, and health, social, and psychological variables. One-way ANOVAs assessed age-group differences. Predictors were assessed through linear modelling.

Results: Preliminary analysis indicates significantly lower levels of existential and emotional loneliness in older adults than younger and middle-aged adults, while social loneliness is significantly higher in middle-aged adults. There are significant differences in the experience of these dimensions across age groups.

Implications: Loneliness has negative impacts on wellbeing and varies across age and other factors. Accurately conceptualising loneliness is important to capture variations across individuals, with age as a particularly relevant factor. This research contributes to the literature by considering three loneliness dimensions across the lifespan for the first time.

Keywords: Loneliness, Age Groups, Multidimensionality, Lifespan Psychology

Stability and change of individual differences in ideal partner preferences over 13 years

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Tanja M. Gerlach (t.gerlach@qub.ac.uk)[1]
Julie C. Driebe (juliedriebe@gmail.com)[2]
Julia Stern (jstern@uni-bremen.de)[3]
Lars Penke (lpenke@uni-goettingen)[2]

[1]Queen´s University Belfast; [2]University of Goettingen, [2]University of Bremen

Abstract:

Rationale:

Ideal partner preferences for traits in a partner are said to be stable cognitive constructs. However, longitudinal studies investigating the same participants' ideals repeatedly have so far been limited

to relatively short retest intervals of a maximum of three years. Here, we investigate stability and change of ideals across 13 years and participants' insight into how ideals have changed.

Methods:

204 participants from a community sample reported their ideals at two time points ($M_{age} = 46.2$ years, $SD_{age} = 7.4$, 104 women at T2). To investigate insight into changes, we assessed participants' perceptions of how their ideals had changed since T1.

Results:

We found a mean rank-order stability of $r = .42$ and an overall profile stability of $r = .73$ (distinctive $r = .53$). Some ideals changed over time, e.g. increased for status-resources, in relation to age and parenthood. We found some, but varying insight into how ideals had changed (mean $r = .20$). Interestingly, participants had the most insight into how their preference for family orientation, a dimension often overlooked in previous research on partner preferences, had changed across the study period.

Implications: Results support the idea of ideals being stable cognitive constructs, but suggest some variability related to demands of different life stages.

Keywords:

ideal partner preferences; romantic relationships; development; perceived change; insight

STEM Teachers Who Enjoy Teaching Tend to Have Better Observed Student Engagement: A Longitudinal Daily Diary Investigation

Submission format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Hui Wang

The Education University of Hong Kong

hwang@eduhk.hk

Abstract:

Improving student engagement in STEM subjects is a global challenge. While previous research primarily focused on student motivation, limited attention has been given to how teachers can foster student engagement in STEM learning. To address this gap, we conducted a three-phase longitudinal diary study with 105 Canadian STEM teachers and their 735 daily diary reports, measuring teacher enjoyment, daily expression of enthusiasm, and daily perceived student engagement.

Our results revealed that STEM teachers who reported experiencing great enjoyment at the beginning of the semester expressed more enthusiasm in their daily teaching practices. This led to greater teacher-observed student enjoyment, less unpreparedness and boredom in student daily learning, and ultimately greater perceived student engagement at the end of the semester. Interestingly, we found little effect, both at the between- and within-levels, when examining the reversed paths with daily perceived student engagement predicting teachers' daily expression of enthusiasm.

Our findings have important implications for teacher training and professional development. Specifically, promoting STEM teachers' enjoyment towards their teaching subjects is essential in fostering student engagement and learning motivation in STEM subjects. By prioritizing teacher enjoyment and enthusiasm, educators can create a positive and engaging learning environment that encourages student success in STEM subjects.

Keywords: STEM teachers, teacher enjoyment, observed student engagement, expression of enthusiasm, multilevel structural equation modelling

Student engagement as a key factor for student wellbeing? Empirical Findings from Higher Education

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Corinna **Koschmieder** (University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria);
corinna.koschmieder@phst.at

Georg **Krammer** (University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria);
georg.krammer@phst.at

Marlies **Matischek-Jauk** (University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria);
marlies.matischek-jauk@phst.at

Hannelore **Reicher** (University of Graz, Austria); hannelore.reicher@uni-graz.at

Claudia **Stöckl** (University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria);
claudia1.stoeckl@phst.at

Elisabeth **Amtmann** (University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria);
elisabeth.amtmann@phst.at

Abstract:

keywords: student engagement; well-being, burnout, longitudinal study, higher education

Transitioning to digital teaching and learning formats has challenged universities since the outbreak of the pandemic. Various studies often address specific sub-areas of student learning (e.g., learning and achievement motivation). In this research, student engagement is understood as a comprehensive multidimensional construct, combining cognitive, emotional, and affective components. Pre-pandemic research findings showed that student engagement is associated with reduced dropout and academic performance. Similarly, evidence suggests that student engagement fosters students' well-being, which in turn leads to engaging in learning activities. However, empirical research in the area of distance learning related to student engagement is currently scarce.

This paper presents results of an ongoing longitudinal study in initial teacher education. Dimensions of a framework of student engagement are examined in relation to burnout and well-being. Preservice teachers completed a questionnaire in the first (N1=327) and second semester (N2=328). Statistical analyses indicate that student engagement is primarily influenced by two dimensions: experiences with faculty as well as academic challenge. Higher student engagement is associated with lower burnout and better well-being.

Furthermore, we found that more distance learning had a negative impact on student engagement. In conclusion, possible implications at the individual and institutional level to promote quality in teaching are discussed.

T

"Tell me how good you see the world, and we will tell you the possible symptoms you hold"

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Vanesa Peinado; Universidad Complutense de Madrid. juliavpe@ucm.es

Carmelo Vázquez; Universidad Complutense de Madrid. cvazquez@ucm.es

Mark Shevlin; Ulster University. m.shevlin@ulster.ac.uk

Carmen Valiente; Universidad Complutense de Madrid. mcvalien@ucm.es

Almudena Trucharte; Universidad Camilo José Cela. almudena.trucharte@ucjc.edu

Alba Contreras; Universidad Católica San Antonio de Murcia. amcontreras@ucam.edu

Abstract:

Rationale Primal beliefs on world goodness (PBs) are core assumptions about whether the world is a basically good or bad place. PBs are associated with a wide range of variables, from anxiety to post-traumatic growth, health behaviours and even the efficacy of treatments. However, it's still unknown whether these beliefs change over time and whether potential changes are related to demographic variables and clinical outcomes. This study aimed to test by gender the existence of multiple evolution trajectories of these PBs (measured with PB Inventory-Goodness), assessing a sample of 918 women and 1027 men in 5 time-points from the outbreak of the pandemic in April 2020 until April 2022. Additionally, we examined sociodemographic differences between

trajectories and their predictive role on symptomatology (PHQ-9, GAD7, IUS), resilience (BRS), openness to the future (OFS), and well-being (PHI). Methods A latent growth mixture modelling technique was used on a large representative sample of Spanish adults. Results Although most individuals showed a stable trajectory of PBs across time, we also identified ascending and descending trajectories in men and a descending trajectory in women. The trajectories in both genders were associated with different outcomes. Implications Differences in PB trajectories by gender will be discussed.

Keywords: Primal beliefs; Gender; Latent growth analysis

Testing a person-situation framework of prosocial behaviour

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Natalie Popov and Isabel Thielmann at the Max-Planck-Institute for the study of Crime, Security and Law, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany

Contacts: n.popov@csl.mpg.de and i.thielmann@csl.mpg.de

Abstract:

Prior research has shown that certain personality traits account for individual differences in prosocial behaviour in certain situations. To provide a systematic understanding of these findings, Thielmann, Spadaro, and Balliet (2020) proposed an affordance-based framework that providing clear hypotheses about which personality traits should predict prosocial behaviour under which circumstances. The current pre-registered study aimed to provide a conclusive test of this framework, by specifically, testing the framework's key proposition that four broad trait classes can be identified, each of which predicts prosocial behaviour in the presence of a different situational affordance. To this end, we used data from the Prosocial Personality Project, a large-scale longitudinal study including various measures of personality and prosocial behaviour. We based our analyses on a sample of N = 2649 participants who completed one of six economic

games measuring incentivized prosocial behaviour in the presence of different situational affordances. We applied bifactor modelling to extract shared variance among traits reflecting the same dispositional class and predicted prosocial behaviour using these latent "core tendencies". Preliminary results indeed revealed some support for the theoretically-derived predictions. Overall, our study provides novel insights into how personality traits interact with features of the situation to predict prosocial behaviour.

Keywords: personality, affordances, economic games, bifactor model

The Contribution of Perceived Stress and Emotion Regulation to Personal Growth in Early Pregnancy

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Orit Taubman – Ben-Ari[1](taubman@biu.ac.il) & Miriam Chasson[1] (miriamchasson@gmail.com)

[1]School of Social Work, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Abstract:

Rationale: Early pregnancy is considered a stressful period, which may bring with it distress, but may also constitute an opportunity to experience personal growth. Following the model of posttraumatic growth, conceptualized by Tedeschi et al. (2018), we examined the contribution of perceived stress and emotion regulation (emotion suppression and cognitive reappraisal) to women's personal growth during the first trimester of pregnancy. **Methods:** One hundred and seventy Israeli pregnant women (up to 13 weeks), participated in the study by completing self-report questionnaires. **Results**: First, younger age, being primiparous, and higher cognitive reappraisal contributed to greater personal growth. Second, a curvilinear association was found between perceived stress and personal growth, meaning that a medium level of stress was associated with the highest level of growth. Finally, cognitive reappraisal fully mediated the relationship between perceived stress and personal growth. **Implications**: This study's results add

to the evolving body of knowledge concerning personal growth following major life events. They highlight the complex role of perceived stress, as well as the woman's personal characteristics and resources that contribute to the experience of personal growth.

Key words: Pregnancy, Personal growth, Stress, Emotion regulation

The contribution of trait and ability emotional intelligence to final grades in dual-track education system

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Marina Fiori, Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training (SFUVET), marina.fiori@sfuvet.swiss

Laure Tremonte, Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training (SFUVET), laure.tremonte@sfuvet.swiss

Matilde Wenger, Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training (SFUVET), matilde.wenger@sfuvet.swiss

Abstract:

Emotional intelligence (EI) is conceptualized either as a dispositional tendency (trait EI) or as an ability (ability EI). Few attempts have tried to conceptualize how the two components should relate to each other. In this study we aimed to test the complementary role of the two EI approaches in predicting final grades in students attending a vocational school in health and social work characterized by a combination of on-the-job training and in-class lessons (dual-track education system). Ninety-two students in the last year of vocational school filled out an online survey measuring EI (trait and ability), personality, general reasoning, school engagement, quality of life. At the end of the school year, students' grades were collected from the institution managing school results. Hierarchical linear regression showed that both ability and trait EI predicted final grades on top of personality traits and general reasoning, with ability EI predicting the more knowledge-

based component and trait EI the more practical component of grades. Trait EI was also associated with school engagement, which predicted better practical training results. Overall results are coherent with a conceptualization of EI as a multifaceted construct, whose individual components may predict partially different aspects of performance.

The Dark Triad Peer Assessment (D3PA): Persistent challenges and tentative promises

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Daniel N. Jones (djones2@unr.edu)   University of Nevada Reno

Shelby R. Curtis (scurtis@latech.edu) Louisiana Tech University

Alexis Hanna (alexishanna@unr.edu) University of Nevada Reno

Abstract:

Research on the Dark Triad relies almost exclusively on self-reports. Those attempting Dark Triad peer assessment use standard scales filled out as "the other person would." However, this approach requires access to, and understanding of, the target individual's motives, perceptions, and cognitions. In reality, all one knows is a target's behavior. Thus, these peer assessments fail to capture the distinct features of each trait and conflate "liking" with "malevolence" (Jones & Hare, 2016). We developed a behavioral assessment of the Dark Triad traits, starting with psychopathy. We examined behavioral outcomes from the literature to actions are unlikely to be committed by anyone but those high in psychopathy (e.g., "has laughed at someone in pain"). Our overall findings were mixed. Early versions of this assessment had items load on a single "scoundrel" factor, with no differentiation among the traits. However, using dyadic analyses, one set of items revealed peer perceptions (i.e., the psychopathy subscale of the D3PA) did uniquely identify psychopathy in self-report with strong convergent validity ($r = .77$). There was also reasonable discriminant validity for self-reported Machiavellianism ($r = .22$) and narcissism ($r = .21$). Taken together, there is promise in the D3PA, but many challenges that will persist.

Keywords: Dark Triad; Psychometrics; Machiavellianism; Psychopathy; Narcissism

The Development of Subjective Well-Being Across the Lifespan: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Susanne Buecker[1, 2], Maike Luhmann[1], Peter Haehner[1], Janina Larissa Bühler[3], Laura C. Dapp[4], Eva C. Luciano[5], & Ulrich Orth[4]

[1]Ruhr University Bochum; [2]German Sport University Cologne; [3]Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz; [4]University of Bern; [5]University of Basel

E-MAIL:

s.buecker@dshs-koeln.de; maike.luhmann@rub.de; peter.haehner@rub.de; jbuehler@uni-mainz.de; laura.dapp@unibe.ch; eva.luciano@unibas.ch; ulrich.orth@unibe.ch

Abstract:

Rationale. How does subjective well-being (SWB) develop across the lifespan? Theories and previous empirical research suggest heterogeneous conclusions regarding this question.

Methods. Therefore, in this meta-analysis, we synthesized the available longitudinal data on mean-level change in three SWB components: life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect. The analyses were based on 443 unique samples with a total of 460,902 participants.

Results. We found that life satisfaction decreased from age 9 to 16 ($d = -0.56$), increased slightly until age 70 ($d = 0.16$), and then decreased again until age 96 ($d = -0.24$). Positive affect declined from age 9 for almost the entire time until age 94 ($d = -1.71$). Negative affect showed small ups and downs between ages 9 and 22. After age 22, negative affect declined until age 60 ($d = -0.92$), after which it increased again until age 87 ($d = 0.58$). Average changes in positive and negative affect were stronger than in life satisfaction.

Implications. In sum, we found a favorable developmental trajectory of SWB over large parts of life for life satisfaction and negative affect, and decreases from childhood until late adulthood for positive affect. In late adulthood, SWB tended to worsen rather than improve.

KEYWORDS:

The Dimensions of Darkness: Triad, Tetrad and Pentad.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Adrian Furnham

Norwegian Business School

adrian@adrianfurnham.com

Abstract:

This paper reviews the literature on the debates between the number of dark-side, personality disorders. It concentrates on the relatively new concept of dark tetrad and reports two studies looking at its construct and concurrent validity. This literature began over 20 years ago with the description of the Dark Triad. Then *Sadism* was added to make the Dark Tetrad. Most recently *Spitefulness* has been added to make up the Dark Pentad. Two studies will be briefly reviewed. The first will examine the different measures of the Dark Triad and their respective psychological properties. The second concerns a nomological analysis of the concept. How the three different concepts relate to "bright-side" personality traits (Big Five) and "dark-side" personality disorders will be discussed.

The distinguishing role of empathy in understanding motivations for direct and indirect aggression, across the Dark Tetrad traits.

Submission format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Monika Fleet (Monika.Fleet02@ntu.ac.uk; Nottingham Trent University) & Nadja Heym (Nadja.Heym@ntu.ac.uk; Nottingham Trent University)

Abstract:

Rationale

The Dark Tetrad (DT) traits, namely Narcissism, Machiavellianism, Psychopathy and Sadism, are associated with various forms of direct and indirect aggression. However, the role empathy plays individually for the DT traits and their responses to engaging in and viewing aggression is not well understood, particularly for sadism. The current study aimed to examine the preference for aggression in the DT, self-reported affective responses to aggression, and role of empathy.

Methods

Participants (*N*=354, 120 males, 218 females) completed self-report measures of the DT traits, empathy, direct aggression, and indirect aggression, then viewed four video-clips depicting aggression and reported their affective responses.

Results

Psychopathy and sadism were the strongest predictors of engaging in and enjoying watching direct and indirect aggression. Psychopathy was driven by deficits in affective empathy, whereas sadism was driven primarily by increased affective dissonance and positive affect. Moreover, Narcissism and Machiavellianism were associated with higher enjoyment of verbal aggression through increased positive affect.

Implications

Implications of these findings in relation to contemporary theories explaining DT traits with aggression, such as the Violence Inhibition Mechanism model for psychopathic aggression, are discussed. Moreover, the importance of including affection dissonance when measuring empathy,

and delineating between vicarious and direct sadism are highlighted. Recommendations for future research are made.

The Effects of Schizotypy on the Perceptions of Emotion Expressed in a Family Context

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Miss Alice E Betteridge, Nottingham Trent University, alice.betteridge@ntu.ac.uk

Abstract:

Schizotypy is a cluster of personality traits which resemble symptoms of schizophrenia spectrum disorders. Expressed emotion (EE), such as criticism and praise, indicates a family member's attitude towards an individual, and has been found to predict schizotypy. The study expands on previous research by introducing frequency of EE as a new potential variable. 191 participants listened to EE-like audio-files containing criticism and praise, and self-reported how emotionally aroused they would feel, how relevant they found the comment, and how frequently they have received a similar comment. Participants also answered questions regarding their schizotypy (O-LIFE-43), mental health (DASS-21), sleep (PSQI) and EE (LEE-38). Results showed that frequency of critical comments positively correlated with all schizotypy subscales. Depression and stress partially mediated these relationships for cognitive disorganisation, introvertive anhedonia and impulsive nonconformity. Praising EE comments were found to positively correlate with unusual experience for frequency and relevance, however not for arousal. Findings concluded that higher frequency of critical EE predicts all schizotypy subtypes, with depression and stress partly explaining these associations for most. Arousal and relevance felt towards critical EE comments predicts positive schizotypy and cognitive disorganisation. The frequency of and relevance felt towards praising EE predicts levels of positive schizotypy.

The Flynn effect in Austrian military conscripts

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Alina Bugelnig[1, 2] & Jakob Pietschnig[2]

[1]Military Psychological Service, Austrian Federal Ministry of Defence

[2]Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, University of Vienna

a.bugelnig@hbv.gv.at

jakob.pietschnig@univie.ac.at

Abstract:

Generational test score changes (the Flynn effect) have been predominantly positive over large parts of the 20th century. However, in recent decades it has been shown that the trajectory of IQ test performance has seemingly become more erratic. In this study, we use data from Austrian military conscripts ($N = 13,613$) to examine the Flynn effect over the past decade. Military conscript samples are particularly useful in investigating such changes because they are by default population representative for adolescent men. Examinations of test score changes on a Ravens-typed matrices test (representing fluid intelligence) and a word analogy test (representing crystallized and fluid intelligence) revealed annual IQ increases of 0.30 IQ points but decreasing word analogy performance in extent of 0.18 IQ points from 2014 to 2022. The strength and direction of gains for the Ravens-typed test are in line with typically observed fluid IQ test score changes. However, the negative sign and non-trivial decrease on the more crystallized test was unexpected. Our findings corroborate evidence for the increasingly accumulating observations of inconsistent and domain-specific Flynn effect patterns in the past decades. This can be interpreted as consequences of increasing ability differentiation in the general population.

Keywords: Flynn-effect, military conscripts, fluid intelligence, crystallized intelligence, IQ

The Happy Personality during COVID-19

Submission format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Michelle Yik

Michelle.Yik@ust.hk

Division of Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Abstract:

Keywords · Happiness · Five Factor Model of Personality · Multi-level models · COVID-19

Rationale: COVID-19/lockdowns were found to deliver mixed blessings on happiness (Morales-Vives et al., 2020; Wong et al., 2022). Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Conscientiousness were significant correlates of happiness (Anglim et al., 2020). The current study aims to map the happy personality using the Five Factor Model (FFM) and a 30-day happiness trajectory during the COVID.

Methods: 661 university students in responded to "How happy were you today?" daily for 30 days. They also reported their personality using FFI-3 (N = Neuroticism, E = Extraversion, O = Openness to Experience, A = Agreeableness, C = Conscientiousness).

Results: To map the happy personality, we tested two multi-linear models: MLM1 modelled happiness as a function of the FFM factors. People who were low on N, high on E, O, A, C reported higher levels of happiness. MLM2 was identical to MLM1 except that we included the interaction terms between social distancing measure and each of the FFM factors. Results show that extraverts were happy during social distancing but were happier when the social distancing was lifted.

Implications: The happy personality during the COVID can be mapped using the full FFM. The strength of E on happiness depends on social distancing.

Keywords · Happiness · Five Factor Model of Personality · Multi-level models · COVID-19

The influence of place-related identity and trait cheerfulness on environmental perception, emotion, and mood

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Stephanie Wilkie, University of Sunderland School of Psychology,

stephanie.wilkie@sunderland.ac.uk

Tracey Platt, University of Sunderland School of Psychology, tracey.platt@sunderland.ac.uk

Louise Delicato, Heriot-Watt University Department of Psychology, l.delicato@hw.ac.uk

Rationale: Environmental psychology theory (Kaplan, 1995) suggests individuals prefer nature when experiencing cognitive fatigue and lower mood; nature is also higher in perceived restorativeness to counter these states. Preference also represents place-related identity (Blind); it interacts with the environment to impact mood and perceived restorativeness. Observed mood effects are mixed, perhaps because mood requires time to change; we proposed emotion, due to its immediacy, better assesses impacts of environmental experience. This study investigated whether virtual environmental experiences affected mood, emotion, and perceived restorativeness; and if preference (i.e., place-related identity) contributed to these effects.

Methods: Online participants ($N = 337$) indicated preference (nature = 140; urban = 197), viewed one of three environments (random assignment), and completed perceived restorativeness, mood/basic emotions (counterbalanced) and trait cheerfulness/bad mood (covariate) measures.

Results: No mood effects existed. Positive emotions and perceived restorativeness were higher and negative emotions lower for nature, controlling for covariates. Preference and environment interactions were significant for emotion and perceived restorativeness, with larger effect sizes with nature preferences.

Implications: 1) Place-identity and trait cheerfulness-related differences contribute to environmental effects. 2) Emotion and mood should be distinguished. 3) The study also highlighted a need to explore contributing visual environmental features in future studies.

Keywords: Place-related identity, trait cheerfulness, environments, mood, emotion

The Integrative Late Childhood Temperament Inventory: A New Multi-Informant Measure to Assess the Base Dimensions of Temperament in School-Aged Children

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Vivienne Biedermann, MSc

University of Innsbruck

(Vivienne.Biedermann@uibk.ac.at)

Jana Spear, BSc

University of Innsbruck

(Jana.Spear@student.uibk.ac.at)

Florian Hemetsberger, BSc

University of Innsbruck

(Florian.Hemetsberger@student.uibk.ac.at)

Prof. Dr. Marcel Zentner

University of Innsbruck

(Marcel.Zentner@uibk.ac.at)

Abstract:

The Integrative Child Temperament Inventory (ICTI) measures five base characteristics of temperament in two to eight-year-old children. To assess these traits also in older children, we developed a late childhood version (ILCTI) and conducted two consecutive studies. In the first, 519 German- or English-speaking parents rated their children (8-14 years) in an online survey on the ILCTI and other questionnaires. Results of exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses supported six dimensions. Internal consistencies, retest reliability, construct, and criterion validity of all six scales were satisfying. In the second study, we investigated the interrater agreement and factors related to it. Therefore, we collected self- and teacher ratings on the ILCTI for 290 children (9-15 years) from Austria. 111 parents also rated their children and provided information on their parenting. The interrater agreement on the ILCTI was moderate to high. Interestingly, parenting could predict parent-child agreement. Furthermore, low parent-teacher agreement was related to behavioral and emotional problems of the child. This study is one of the first to emphasize potential reasons and consequences of low interrater agreement on children's temperament. Furthermore, it demonstrated that the ILCTI is a quick and effective measure for late childhood temperament and is suitable for different raters.

Keywords:

Temperament, Children, Assessment, Parenting, Interrater-agreement

The International Cognitive Ability Resource (ICAR) in the Mobile Toolbox: A Valuable Tool for Individual Differences Researchers

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Stephanie Ruth Young (Presenter), Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, stephanieruth.young@northwestern.edu

Elizabeth M. Dworak, Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, elizabeth.dworak@northwestern.edu

Richard Gershon, Department of Medical Social Sciences, Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University, gershon@northwestern.edu

William Revelle, Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, revelle@northwestern.edu

Abstract:

Rationale. The ICAR offers well-validated, public domain measures of cognitive abilities that facilitate open-science practices in individual differences research and has been used in over 100 studies to date. To further promote the use of the ICAR, we describe the adaptation of the ICAR for self-administration via the MTB smartphone app.

Method. We will provide an overview of the MTB and discuss how selected ICAR item types were redesigned to optimize usability on a mobile app while preserving validity. We will also discuss the construction of computer adaptive tests (CATs) for two item types.

Results. We will briefly demonstrate the ICAR subtests within the MTB app, including three fixed-form tests (Verbal Reasoning, Letter-Number Series, and ICAR16) and two CATs (3D Rotation and Progressive Matrices). We will also discuss the forthcoming recalibration (n ~ 400) and validation (n ~ 100) studies and present preliminary data as available.

Implications. The MTB allows participants to self-administer the ICAR and other cognitive tests alongside custom surveys on their own smartphones, which is particularly useful for ecological momentary assessment of individual differences. As such, the MTB is a valuable resource for researchers interested in the relationship between cognitive abilities and other dimensions of individual difference.

The level of occupation-specific cognitive demands

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Sander, Nicolas; German Federal Employment Agency; Nicolas.Sander@arbeitsagentur.de

Sengewald, Erik; German Federal Employment Agency; Erik.Sengewald@arbeitsagentur.de

Abstract:

Although the relationship between general intelligence and educational or career success is empirically well established, knowledge of validity alone is often insufficient in concrete decision-making situations such as vocational counseling. There, it is essential to understand the level of cognitive demands required for different occupations. By analyzing intelligence scores of professionals, it can be shown that different occupations have significantly different levels of cognitive demands. Methods are presented that allow for the determination of occupation-specific reference values that can be used to assess individual vocational aptitude. The data sources include information from a study that followed individuals from adolescence to their chosen professions, information on the educational backgrounds of apprentices provided by the Federal Statistical Office of Germany, and expert ratings. The occupation-specific results are publicly available in the BERUFENET, the vocational information system of the German Federal Employment Agency. Counseling implications and limitations of the presented methods and results are discussed.

The mediating role of borderline personality disorder in the relationship between hostile attribution and depression. Studies including electroencephalography method in Poland and Canada.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Presenter: Adrianna Jakubowska[1], Anna Zajenkowska[1], Jean Gagnon[2]

Abstract:

Depression is often linked to various negative interpretative biases as depressed individuals manifest hostility, irritability and anger. Hostile attribution (HA), strongly associated with anger and hostility, was recently investigated as a maladaptive cognitive mechanism by which depressed individuals process social information. HA can be a maintenance factor in depression due to its hindering effects on social relationships. Interpersonal problems are also typical for persons with borderline personality disorder (BPD), which is often comorbid with depressive symptoms. Importantly BPD can be diagnosed either as categorical construct or a dimensional in regard to pathological personality domains (i.e. negative affect and disinhibition). Consequently, we tested whether the association of HA and depressive symptoms may be explained by borderline personality dimension. We conducted two studies (Study one, N=189, study 2 N=54). We used both self-report methods as well electroencephalography (EEG) task to measure HA. First, we confirmed the link between depression and hostile attributions, measured with both methods. Also, borderline personality dimension (Study 1) and negative affect (a domain of BPD, Study 2) explained the relationship. Therefore, we can stipulate that not depressive symptoms but more the pathological structure of personality predicts hostile attributions.

Keywords: hostile attribution, social cognition, depression, borderline personality disorder

The nonlinear relationship between intelligence and mental health in the context of gender

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Stanisław K. Czerwiński, University of Gdańsk, Bażyńskiego 4, 80-309 Gdańsk, Poland, e-mail: stanislaw.czerwinski@phdstud.ug.edu.pl

Roman Konarski, University of Gdańsk, Bażyńskiego 4, 80-309 Gdańsk, Poland, e-mail: roman.konarski@ug.edu.pl

Paweł A. Atroszko, University of Gdańsk, Bażyńskiego 4, 80-309 Gdańsk, Poland, e-mail: p.atroszko@ug.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale: A positive relationship between intelligence and mental health has been well-established in the literature on cognitive epidemiology. Nevertheless, the possibility of individuals with high intelligence being at risk of issues related to mental health is consistently being raised by researchers, as well as the popular press. Some studies suggest that the relationship between intelligence and mental health is nonlinear. Modeling the relationship nonlinearly allows for the possibility that even though intelligence is generally beneficial for mental health, at high enough intelligence, one might start experiencing unique challenges that begin to outweigh these benefits. With gender roles ingrained in the social world, men and women likely have different experiences with how their social environments react to their high intelligence. The aim of this study was to test whether gender moderates the nonlinear relationship between intelligence and mental health.

Methods: Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (8474 participants) and National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 (6469 participants) were used.

Results: The results show that the relationship between intelligence and mental health is nonlinear for both women and men.

Implications: Further research is needed to better understand the mechanisms behind the nonlinearity of the relationship between intelligence and mental health.

Keywords: gender; giftedness; intelligence; mental health; nonlinear relationship

The Personality Inventory for the DSM-5.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Presenter: Sara Valdes, BA, The University of Texas at San Antonio, sara.valdes@my.utsa.edu.

Co-authors: Marissa Benavides, The University of Texas at San Antonio, marissa.benavides@my.utsa.edu; Alexa Alvarez Lopez, The University of Texas at San Antonio, alexa.alvarezlopez@my.utsa.edu; Dustin Burkey, BA, The University of Texas at San Antonio, dustin.burkey@my.utsa.edu; Augustine Osman, PhD, The University of Texas at San Antonio, augustine.osman@utsa.edu.

Abstract:

Problem: Maladaptive personality traits have long been considered a predisposition factor to psychological disorders such as PTSD, depression, and anxiety. Understanding the relationships between these traits and psychological distress is crucial for developing prevention-based programs. However, studies have not used some modern data analytic methods to examine the properties of a commonly used measure of personality traits, the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5). This study examined the performance of scores of a short version of the PID-5. The instrument has grouped these traits into clusters which make up five dimensions: *Negative Affect*, *Detachment*, *Antagonism*, *Disinhibition*, and *Psychoticism*.

Methods: 453 college students were virtually recruited from the University of Texas at San Antonio who took the questionnaires. Network modeling analyses provided information about the links between the PID-5 dimensions and the dimensions of the Inventory of Attitudes Toward Seeking Mental Health Services (IASMHS).

Results: Estimates of internal consistency reliability were .860, which were excellent for this scale. Network Analysis identified a clear divide between both inventories, suggesting that maladaptive

personality traits do not have a strong relationship with psychological distress (Psychological Openness, Help-Seeking Propensity and Indifference to Stigma).

The relationship between obsessive-compulsive disorder and big five personality traits: A meta-analysis

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Lei ZHANG, Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University. Email: zhang.lei.24u@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Yusuke TAKAHASHI, Graduate School of Education, And Faculty of Education, Kyoto University. Email: takahashi.yusuke.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Abstract:

Rationale: Although several studies have examined the association between obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and the Big Five personality traits, there is a lack of consistency in the findings. The current study aimed to comprehensively examine the association between OCD and the Big Five personality traits.

Methods: A meta-analysis was conducted using data from 21 previous studies, involving 26 datasets and 29,660 participants. Additionally, subgroup analyses, meta-regression analyses, and sensitivity analyses were performed to identify sources of heterogeneity and the reliability of results.

Results: The results show that OCD has a positive relationship with Neuroticism (0.35; 95% CI: 0.28, 0.41), and a negative relationship with Extraversion (-0.14; 95% CI: -0.18, -0.10) and

Agreeableness (-0.08; 95% CI: -0.14, -0.02). However, there was a negligible relationship between OCD and Openness (0.03) or Conscientiousness (-0.01). Sample type and OCD instruments were sources of heterogeneity, and sensitivity analysis demonstrated the robustness of findings.

Implications: This study provides compelling evidence that high Neuroticism is more likely to develop OCD, whereas higher levels of Extraversion and Agreeableness may act as protective factors, suggesting potential interventions for individuals with OCD. However, due to differences in sample characteristics and measurement methods, caution should be exercised in generalizing these findings.

Keywords: obsessive-compulsive disorder; personality traits; meta-analysis; heterogeneity

The relationships between personality, well-being, and common mental health disorders

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Authors: Kenn Konstabel(1,2) and the ENMHS consortium

E-mail: kenn.konstabel@tai.ee

(1) Department of Chronic Diseases, National Institute for Health Development, Estonia

(2) Institute of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia

Abstract:

The relationships between personality traits, well-being, and common mental disorders were studied in the population representative sample of Estonian National Mental Health Study (ENMHS, 2021-2022). The data set used in the present paper included 3330 individuals (1222 men and 2108 women, mean age 56.9) who responded both in the 1st (2021) and 3rd wave (2022) of the study. The respondents filled in a questionnaire including screening scales for depression and generalized anxiety (EST-Q2, Aluoja et al., 1999), a measure of well-being containing items related to life satisfaction and optimism, and a short five-factor measure of personality based on

100-NP (included only in Wave 3; Henry & Mõttus, 2022), as well as several other items not used in the present analysis. The survey responses were linked to the data on diagnoses of mental disorders from the Estonian Health Insurance Fund (covering the period of 2016-2020). Two common categories of mental disorders (mood disorders, F32-F34, and generalized anxiety, F41) from screening scales, personality, and well-being. In bivariate models, all predictors showed an expected and significant relationship with the criteria. In mutually adjusted models, N and A predicted depression (respective OR's: 1.27; 0.91) and anxiety (ORs 1.21; 1.33) beyond well-being and disorder-specific scales.

Keywords:

personality, well-being, depression, anxiety

The role of emotion in assessing the reliability of misinformation about genetically modified organisms

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Madison Green[1] (madison.green@my.jcu.edu.au) and Dr Connar Jo McShane[1] (connar.mcshane@jcu.edu.au)

[1] College of Healthcare Sciences, Department of Psychology, James Cook University, Townsville, Australia

Abstract:

Rationale: Understanding factors which facilitate inaccurate detection of false information is important as susceptibility to misinformation can lead to a lack of motivation to adopt mitigation strategies which protect individual health. This study aimed to identify whether people rely on emotional or cognitive processes when judging the reliability of misinformation. This study examined the impact of attitudes, cultural worldviews, education and gender upon individuals' perceptions of the reliability of misinformation which contains either cognitive or affective cues.

Method: An online cross-sectional survey was administered to adults who reside in Queensland, Australia (n = 221). Participants were shown misinformation passages about genetically modified organisms. Participants were asked to indicate their perceived reliability and persuasiveness as well as their thoughts and emotions following exposure to each passage.

Results: Analysis showed individuals perceive misinformation which contains cognitive cues as more reliable and persuasive and rely on their emotions when judging misinformation. Furthermore, individuals' worldviews, education, gender identity and attitudes have differential impacts on perceptions of misinformation.

Implications: Efforts to curb misinformation receptivity should teach individuals to identify cognitive cues and persuasion strategies. Communicators need to consider the impact of emotions on perceptions of misinformation and use strategies which avoid enhancing negative emotions.

Key Words: Misinformation, Emotions, Cognitions, Judgement

The role of resilience in daily experiences of posttraumatic growth, affect, and HIV/AIDS stigma among people living with HIV

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Małgorzata Pięta

email: mj.pieta@uw.edu.pl

Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Stawki 5/7, 00-183, Warsaw, Poland.

Abstract:

The study investigated whether the intraindividual variability in daily posttraumatic growth (PTG) versus posttraumatic depreciation (PTD), positive and negative affect (PA and NA), and HIV/AIDS stigma among people living with HIV (PLWH) derives from trait resilience. 67 PLWH

completed a baseline questionnaire on resilience (the Brief Resilience Scale) and, in the next step, the shortened versions of the following inventories over five consecutive days (the Posttraumatic Growth and Posttraumatic Depreciation Inventory V Expanded Version Inventory, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule – Expanded Form, and the Berger HIV Stigma Scale). Hierarchical linear modeling (HLM) was utilized to analyze the study results. Significant intraindividual variability in PTG, PTD, PA, NA, and perceived HIV/AIDS stigma was observed. Resilience was related to PTG, PTD, PA, and NA but not to stigma. Higher resilience was associated with higher, stabler PA and lower, stabler NA. The results highlight the need of further studies on the daily functioning of PLWH. Specifically, while health status is important, it does not appear to be the predominant source of everyday distress for PLWH. Consequently, psychological counselling for PLWH should concentrate more on the life of the person as a whole and not only on coping with HIV infection.

Keywords: posttraumatic growth; posttraumatic depreciation; resilience; intensive longitudinal design; HIV/AIDS.

The Role of the HEXACO Traits in Kenya, Namibia, and South Africa

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Kura, Marie (Psychologische Hochschule Berlin; m.kura@phb.de); Thalmayer, Amber Gayle (Universität Zürich; amber-gayle.thalmayer@psychologie.uzh.ch); Rentzsch, Katrin (Psychologische Hochschule Berlin; k.rentzsch@phb.de)

Abstract:

Rationale

The HEXACO traits predict life outcomes in WEIRD countries, but it remains an open question if they generalize to other cultural contexts. We explored personality correlates among 18-year-olds in Kenya, Namibia, and South Africa (total $N = 3000$).

Methods

Because imported inventories with short phrases lack measurement invariance in African samples we measured the HEXACO traits with a simplified approach instead; We administered single-adjective marker items combined with one consistent item stem. Previous lexical studies identified these adjectives as ubiquitous HEXACO denominators across multiple languages.

First, we sought to develop reliable scales for the HEXACO traits within and across the three countries using Ant Colony Optimization, an item-selection algorithm. Second, we used the resulting scales to assess the associations of the HEXACO traits with religiosity, mental, and physical health found within and between Kenya, Namibia, and South Africa. These associations were then compared to previous findings from Western samples.

Results

Results will be presented with respect to universality vs. culture-specificity of personality correlates.

Implications

Our study is a first step towards describing the role of personality in Sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, the developed scales can benefit future studies on personality in Sub-Saharan Africa, with potential generalizability to other majority-world contexts.

Keywords. HEXACO, cross-cultural personality research, measurement invariance, personality trait associations

The State-Trait Model of Cheerfulness and Social Desirability: An Investigation on Psychometric Properties

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Catherine Li[1,2]*, Chloe Lau[3,4], Lena C. Quilty[3,5], Donald H. Saklofske[1], Francesco Bruno[6,7], Francesca Chiesi[8]

1. Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada

2. Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, USA

3. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

4. Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

5. Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

6. Regional Neurogenetic Centre (CRN), Department of Primary Care, ASP Catanzaro, Viale A. Perugini, Lamezia Terme, CZ, Italy

7. Association for Neurogenetic Research (ARN), Lamezia Terme (CZ), Italy.

8. Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug, and Child's Health (NEUROFARBA), Section of Psychology, University of Florence, Italy.

Emails: cli729@uwo.ca;   clau263@uwo.ca,   lena.quilty@camh.ca;   don.saklofske@uwo.ca; f.bruno@uniroma1.it; francesca.chiesi@unifi.it

Abstract:

Rationale: Although robust findings have corroborated that cheerfulness greatly enhances one's social desirability, no studies have investigated the effects of social desirability on the assessment of cheerfulness. **Methods:** For this study, 997 undergraduate students completed the State-Trait Cheerfulness Inventory (STCI) and measures of social desirability, optimism, stress, mastery, and well-being. **Results:** Exploratory factor analyses that controlled for social desirability suggest several items on the STCI cheerfulness subscale loaded on social desirability, whereas STCI seriousness subscale items showed few positive loadings on social desirability and bad mood subscale items loaded negatively on social desirability. Despite associations with social

desirability, items overall showed strong loadings onto their respective factors. Factor loadings free of social desirability ranged from .39 to .84 in cheerfulness, .49 to .76 in seriousness, and .50 to .81 in bad mood, similar to those that do not control for social desirability. Cheerfulness, seriousness, and bad mood subscale scores demonstrated partial correlations in expected directions with well-being when controlling for social desirability, not significantly different from those without controlling for social desirability. **Implications:** The STCI scores demonstrated strong psychometric properties with good reliability, structural validity, and criterion validity when controlling for social desirability.

Keywords: cheerfulness; seriousness; humor; social desirability; temperament

The ways of the world: An investigation into cross cultural predictability of outcomes from lower level personality traits.

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

 Ross Stewart[1] (rstewa16@ed.ac.uk), Dr Alice Diaz[1] (alice.diaz@ed.ac.uk), Dr Uku Vainik[2] (uku.vainik@ut.ee), Prof Wendy Johnson[1] (wendy.johnson@ed.ac.uk), Dr René Mõttus[1,2] (rene.mottus@ed.ac.uk)

Affiliations: [1]Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK

[2]Institute of Psychology, The University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia

Abstract:

An emerging body of research demonstrates that associations between life outcomes and personality traits are driven by nuances (represented by individual items). But studies have so far been limited to Western samples. Using three culturally different samples, (English-speaking UK, N = 1,257; Russian-Speaking Ukraine, N = 1,616; and Mandarin-speaking China, N = 1,234) we investigated within-culture and cross-cultural predictive accuracies of five domains, 30 facets and

90 nuances. Personality-outcome associations had the highest cross-sample similarity for domains and weakest similarity for items. But using models trained and validated in separate sample splits or samples, nuances usually best predicted outcomes both within- and across samples, respectively. Cross-sample predictions were smaller for all three trait hierarchy levels than within-sample predictions. The predictive accuracy was strongest for the English-speaking sample and weakest for the Chinese-speaking sample. Thus, trait-outcome associations may moderately generalise across culturally diverse samples and nuances' predictive advantage is not sample-specific.

Key words:

Nuances, Life Outcomes, Prediction, Personality

Towards an index of adaptive personality regulation.

Submission Format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Paul Irwing[1], paul.irwing@manchester.ac.uk

Clare Cook[2], clare.cook@northumbria.ac.uk

David J. Hughes[1], david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk

[1]Alliance Manchester Business School, The University of Manchester, UK

[2] Newcastle Business School, Northumbria University, UK

Abstract:

The idea that matching personality expression with situational demands is adaptive is common to many accounts of personality. Numerous constructs and measures have been posited to address this or similar phenomena. Few have proven adequate. In response, we proposed and tested a novel measurement approach (the APR index) assessing real-time behavior in order to rate participants'

success in matching personality expression with situational demands, which we denote adaptive personality regulation. An experimental study (N=88) and an observational study of comedians (N=203) provided tests of whether the APR index constituted a useful metric of adaptive personality regulation. In both studies, the APR index showed robust psychometric properties, was statistically unique from mean-level personality, self-monitoring, and the general factor of personality expression, and provided incremental concurrent prediction of task/job performance. This suggests that the APR index provides a useful metric for studying the phenomenon of successfully matching personality expression to situational demands.

Keywords: personality variability, situations, whole trait theory, self-regulation, Big 5

Trait emotional intelligence as robust predictor of mood states in the confinement during the COVID-19 pandemic

Submission format

Oral presentation

Identification:

J. C. Pérez-González[1], D. Mon-López[2], J. García-González[2], & D. Cordente-Martínez[2]

[1]Faculty of Education, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia (UNED), Madrid, Spain

[2]Departamento de Deportes, Facultad de Ciencias de la Actividad Física y del Deporte, INEF, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

jcperez@edu.uned.es

daniel.mon@upm.es

jorge.garcia@upm.es

carlos.cordente@upm.es

Abstract:

Rationale: Trait EI has been described as a predictor of adaptative mood states. Methods: A usual non-probability snowball sample (later transformed into quota sampling) with a sample size of n=2542 and a random sample (stratified random) with a sample size of n=1541, both set to the general Spanish population to keep non-systematic variation to a minimum and to achieve two representative samples. Data were collected during the month of April 2020, during home confinement in Spain. TEI was assessed with the WLEIS, and mood states with the POMS-30. Results: We found almost an identical pattern of correlations in both samples. All four TEI dimensions showed a significant negative correlation with the mood states of anger, tension and depression, and a significant positive correlation with vigour. Implications: These findings were highly convergent, regardless of whether the sample was random or not. Perhaps the obsession with random samples is not so relevant for this kind of correlational studies. All this ratifies TEI as a protective factor for mental health and well-being during confinement.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, mood states, COVID-19, mental health, hedonic wellbeing.

Treatment Resistant Depression (TRD), personality and the COVID-19 pandemic: the effect of lockdown on TRD as measured by the Maudsley Staging Method

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Adam M. Perkins[a],*, Andrew Cooper[b], Becci Strawbridge[a], Calum D. Moulton[a], Anthony J. Cleare[a], Allan H. Young[a]

[a] Department of Psychological Medicine, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

[b] Department of Psychology, Goldsmiths, University of London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract:

Rationale

Treatment Resistant Depression (TRD) is a serious illness. Despite widespread COVID-19 lockdowns, impact of lockdown on TRD is unknown.

Method

We assessed longitudinal effect of lockdown on TRD three months apart using the Maudsley Staging Method (MSM). Eligible participants scored ten or more on PHQ-9 depression. 2,007 people (769 male) completed the online survey in the UK during lockdowns implemented between end of 2020 and mid-2021. 369 of those participants completed the survey again three months later. Of those 369 participants, 97 were eligible to complete the MSM at both time points, allowing their change in TRD score to be compared within-subjects between time one and time two (three months later).

Results

Neuroticism correlated positively and significantly with affective disorders measures at both time points. MSM total score increased significantly but there was no interaction by time and sex. The MSM contains a chronicity measure (item 1) that confounds longitudinal measurement of TRD. Excluding item 1 reduced the main effect of time but it remained statistically significant Neither anxiety nor depression scores increased significantly amongst the 369 twice-measured participants.

Implications

Our findings suggest that there is a distinct element within TRD that is affected by lockdown separate from anxiety or depression per se.

U

Understanding the Link Between Trauma Exposure and Cognitive Impairment in World Trade Center Responders

ECR 2021 Award Winner – Talk in ECR Session

Submission Format:

Oral presentation.

Identification:

Frank D. Mann*[a], Sean A.P. Clouston[a], Monika A. Waszczuk[b], Roman Kotov[c], & Benjamin J. Luft[d,e]

[a]Program in Public Health and Department of Family, Population, and Preventive Medicine, Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University

[b]Department of Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University

[c]Department of Psychiatry, Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University

[d]Stony Brook World Trade Center Wellness Program, Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University

[e]Department of Medicine, Renaissance School of Medicine at Stony Brook University

Abstract:

Rationale

Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are health risk factors as they undercut the body's physiologic response to situational demands, leading to inflammation and dysregulated immune functions that have deleterious effects on health. The terrorist attacks that occurred on 9/11/2001, traumatized many of the heroes who facilitated rescue and recovery efforts in the aftermath of the attacks. While many studies have documented a high incidence of PTSD and cognitive impairment among WTC responders, the etiology of their morbidity remains largely unknown.

Methods

In a large sample of WTC responders (n ~ 4000), the present study tested whether genetic risk scores for PTSD and indicators of 9/11 exposure severity are instrumental variables that may clarify the link between PTSD and cognitive impairment, and also whether PTSD mediates genetic and exposure effects on incidence of cognitive impairment.

Results

Although genetic risk scores and indicators of exposure severity meet the criteria for a sound instrumental variable, exposures were better instruments that genetic risk scores. Nevertheless, results of instrumental variable and mediation analyses were consistent with PTSD having a causal effect, albeit small, on cognitive impairment.

Implications

Clinicians and diagnostic guidelines should consider cognitive impairment a potential distal outcome of trauma exposure and PTSD.

Keywords: Cognition, PTSD, Trauma, Exposure Severity, Genetic Risk

Using individual differences psychology to understand the end of civilizations: A critique of Wong and Bartlett (2022)

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Chris J. Jackson

Professor, University of New South Wales, Australia

Abstract:

Wong and Bartlett (2022) explain the Fermi Paradox by showing that almost no civilizations escape the time window crisis which occurs from super-linear innovation growth curves. On the one hand, we have much sympathy with their model and we develop it by making it more inclusive of other factors and with the argument that collapse should be understood as reorganization. On the other hand, we believe their model over-estimates the rate of civilization collapse because it fails to include individual differences psychology such that increasing maturity of civilization tends to lead to greater conscientiousness, sensing, learning, planning, strategizing, knowledge and diversity amongst the elites and citizens which tend to reduce the effect of the time window crisis. Moreover, greater civilization size also suggests greater capacity to withstand collapse. Using the Free Energy Principle (FEP), we show how individual differences psychology is likely to

generalize to all species capable of building civilizations. Overall, we are strong believers in an extended version of Wong and Bartlett's (2022) model, but we doubt if their model can explain the Fermi Paradox. This is big picture research which aims to show the far-reaching effects of individual differences psychology at the level of terrestrial civilizations and beyond.

W

Ways of coping: Coping strategies, developmental framework and behavioural disturbance in intellectual disabilities.

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Mathew GULLOTTA, Sydney Local Health District; *PhD Candidate, Ms Psy (Forensics), MAPS*; University of Sydney.

Mathew.gullotta@health.nsw.gov.au ; Mgul5544@uni.sydney.edu.au

Madeline Delves, *Visiting Medical Officer,* Sydney Local Health District.

madeline.delves.@health.nsw.gov.au

James Smith, *Clinical lead,* Sydney Local Health District.

james.smith2@health.nsw.gov.au

Abstract:

Background:

People with intellectual disability can often have difficulties in executive functioning, social development, or sensory processing. As a result, they can develop ways of coping and interacting which can combine with impairments in understanding and communication at times, leading to behaviors of concern and crisis presentations to emergency services. We present a framework for understanding behaviors of concern as a function of communication at times of distress and

support mental health evaluation. We also present a secondary analysis of data from the evaluation of Project Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO), a health-education program, to improve the capacity of clinicians in assessing and managing vulnerable cohorts.

Methods:

We select data from Project ECHO evaluated as a prospective waitlist-controlled trial. The program comprised 9-10 weekly sessions. Surveys were administered pre- and post- program, with the primary outcomes of self-reported knowledge and confidence in assessing and managing complex patients. Developmental stages will be discussed, including social functioning, communication strategies and levels of understanding. Discussion of sensory profiling, sensory-seeking and avoidant behavior along with communication levels will also be included, extrapolating these sensitivities or preferences into the resultant behaviors of concern at times of distress.

Findings:

Between July 2020 and June 2021, project ECHO led to improvements in self-reported knowledge and confidence amongst participants (n=67) for most topics compared to controls (n=21). Behaviours of concern – which often lead to presentations to emergency services in crisis for people with intellectual disability – are often the result of diagnostic overshadowing due to intellectual disability.

Conclusions:

An understanding of these differences in sensory processing, communication and social functioning and their contribution to behaviors of concern is pivotal to psychiatric practice. A detailed formulation of these factors in addition to full psychiatric review can identify areas of improved care and support for people with intellectual disability and minimise placement breakdowns and the burden on emergency services.

What could facilitate general self-efficacy and choice of solo performance?

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

MA Weronika Molinska, prof. Joanna Rajchert, Maria Grzegorzewska University, Psychology Institue, wmSD14@aps.edu.pl, lasilasjr@gmail.com

Abstract:

Since career development is recognized as a long-term process beginning in childhood and continuing through adulthood, we ought to answer the question of whether positive performance evaluation affects general self-efficacy, which in turn leads to a higher chance of choosing solo performance over a group performance in professional musicians. For this purpose, we conducted an experimental study. Professional musicians (N = 53, women 58.2%, men 36.4%, and non-binary 5.5%) first completed a series of questionnaires about their personality characteristics, next performed an unfamiliar piece of music a'vista, received a favorable or unfavorable evaluation of their performance, completed post-manipulation self-efficacy measure and finally chose weather they would be willing to perform the piece again solo or accompanied by a recording of other instruments. The results showed that, as expected, positive evaluation increased self-efficacy but also was associated with higher odds of choosing solo performance. Although self-efficacy was related to a higher chance of choosing solo performance, it did not mediate the relationship between evaluation and performance choice. The results could be discussed in light of self-efficacy theories, which underlie the impact of mastery experiences, social persuasion, and emotional states on the development of self-efficacy.

Key words: general self-efficacy, career choice, music profession, inclusion and exclusion

What is in applicants' personality scores? A longitudinal study comparing the predictive utilities of different scoring methods across response conditions

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Georg Krammer, University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria

georg.krammer@phst.at

Julie Aitken Schermer, The University of Western Ontario, Canada

jharris@uwo.ca

Corinna Koschmieder, University College of Teacher Education Styria, Austria

corinna.koschmieder@phst.at

Richard Goffin, The University of Western Ontario, Canada

goffin@uwo.ca

Nhung Hendy, Department of Management, Towson University, Towson, MD, USA

nhendy@towson.edu

Michael Biderman, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, USA

mdbiderman@gmail.com

Abstract:

Building upon past research examining how personality scale responses can be used in selection settings, we examine personality assessed in a real-life selection setting for applicants to an initial teacher education program. Past examinations with these participants have demonstrated that applicant responding is not merely a systematic shift from honest responding. Here, we further examine if the uniqueness or responding in the real-life selection process of applying to the program decreases the predictive utility of personality assessment and renders the "true" personality trait scores unrecoverable. Using a four-year longitudinal continuation of the above-mentioned study (*N*=612), the academic achievement (grade point averages from all courses of their four-year long bachelor's degree) was collected for the initial applicants. Results showed that applicant responding on the personality measure had similar predictive utility as did later recorded honest responding. However, accounting for general and item-specific response distortions, via bi-factor models, increased the predictive utility of the personality measures, with the general distortion contributing to the prediction of academic achievement. How best to score personality measures in assessment settings is compared.

Keywords: personality; scoring; bifactor model; academic achievement; selection processes

Who lies when? A test of the joint effects of personality and situational influences on dishonest behaviour

Submission Format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Isabel Thielmann (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law; i.thielmann@csl.mpg.de) and Luke D. Smillie (The University of Melbourne; lsmillie@unimelb.edu.au)

Abstract:

Rationale: Dishonest behaviour varies according to individual and situational factors. Specifically, trait Honesty-Humility is a robust predictor of lying (e.g., Heck et al., 2018), and people lie more readily when they can self-justify behaving dishonestly (e.g., Shalvi et al., 2011). We hypothesized that these influences on dishonest behaviour might interact, such that the role of personality depends on whether the situation affords self-justifications for lying. *Method:* Across four (preregistered) studies totaling ~2,000 participants ($N_{S1} = 450$, $N_{S2} = 403$, $N_{S3} = 539$, $N_{S4} = 679$), we examined effects of multiple personality traits and two manipulations of self-justifiability of lying—i.e., observed counterfactuals (Shalvi et al., 2011) and normative information (Gino et al., 2009)—on dishonest behaviour within a multi-round cheating task (i.e., "die-in-a-cup" paradigm). *Results:* Honesty-Humility was the strongest, most consistent, and unique personality predictor of dishonesty. In contrast, situational manipulations of self-justifiability of lying had weak effects on dishonest behaviour. None of our studies yielded significant interactions between any personality traits and our situation manipulations. *Implications:* Dishonest behaviour in our experiments was best explained by trait Honesty-Humility. Future research should explore additional situational factors that might influence dishonest behaviour more strongly and potentially interact with effects of personality.

Key words: Lying; dishonesty; die-in-a-cup; Honesty-Humility; self-justifiability

Who lies: Person-level factors that predict the propensity to lie

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Mathew GULLOTTA, *PhD Candidate, Ms Psy (Forensics), MAPS*; University of Sydney.

Mgul5544@uni.sydney.edu.au

Carolyn MacCann, *Associate Professor*, University of Sydney.

Carolyn.maccann@sydney.edu.au

Helen Paterson, *Associate Professor*, University of Sydney.

Helen.paterson@sydney.edu.au

Abstract:

There is great deal of research on how the frequency and propensity to lie relates to person-level factors, such as, cognitive ability, emotional intelligence, and personality. However, almost all of these studies have either provided participants with permission or instructions to lie, used hypothetical situations or relied on self-report measures. We devised a prisoner dilemma style game to objectively measure propensity to lie under weak motivational conditions (to win a small amount of money), and examined how cognitive ability, emotional intelligence, and personality predicted lying. One hundred and thirty-four participants (participating in pairs) came to the lab to play three rounds of our game. We found that 44% of the 156 participants lied without explicit instruction or sanction. We correlated the tendency to lie with measures of fluid and crystallized intelligence, emotional intelligence abilities and traits, as well as the HEXACO and Dark Triad personality traits. In addition, 84 participants completed follow-up questions on their beliefs and motivations for lying. About 48% of the 84 participants surveyed reported lying during the game and providing various reasons as to why they lied. Overall, we propose that person-level factors play a significant role in the propensity to lie, which may generalize to the propensity to lie in everyday life.

Who wants to enhance their cognitive abilities? Potential predictors of the acceptance of cognitive enhancement

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Neubauer, A.C.; Berdnik, A.-L., Stehling, E., Hofer, G., Grinschgl, S.,

aljoscha.neubauer@uni-graz.at

Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, Austria

Abstract:

In science and the general public, the enhancement of humans' core cognitive abilities—such as intelligence—is a debated topic. Enhancement methods like brain stimulation, smart drugs, and working memory training are supposed to help individuals in improving their cognition. Although these methods have proven rather ineffective so far, they are being used increasingly. Thus, in the present studies we aimed at a deeper understanding of which individuals seek to enhance themselves. This is especially important, as enhancement might be accompanied by certain risks in the long-run. In a preregistered online study, we asked 257 participants about their acceptance of various enhancement methods and tested predictors thereof. While both, measured and self-estimated intelligence, as well as participants' implicit beliefs about intelligence, did not predict participants' acceptance of enhancement, a younger age, higher interest in Science Fiction, and (partially) higher openness as well as lower conscientiousness did. Thus, certain interests and personality traits might contribute to the willingness to enhance one's cognition. We also conduct an in-lab study ($N = 200$) to replicate those findings and to extend the list of predictors with the RIASEC interests. We discuss our findings in the light of the current debates around cognitive enhancement.

Keywords: Enhancement, Self-Estimates, Intelligence, Big Five, Interests

Why are people high in trait emotional intelligence happier? The mediating roles of emotion regulation strategies, emotional reactivity and positive affect.

Submission format:

 Oral presentation

Identification:

Maroussia Nicolet-dit-Félix[1,2], Christelle Gillioz[1], Marina Fiori[1]

[1]*Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training, Lausanne, Switzerland*

[2] *Cognitive Science Centre, University of Neuchâtel, Neuchâtel, Switzerland*

E-mail addresses:

Maroussia.nicolet-dit-felix@hefp.swiss, Christelle.gillioz@hefp.swiss, Marina.fiori@hefp.swiss

Abstract :

Although a myriad of research has provided evidence for the relationship between trait emotional intelligence (EI) and subjective wellbeing (SWB), less attention has been devoted to the mechanisms underlying this relationship. This study aimed to bring to light how emotion regulation strategies, emotional reactivity and positive affect mediate the relationship between trait EI and two components of SWB: hedonia and eudemonia. 81 participants completed measures of trait EI, hedonic SWB (e.g. life satisfaction, subjective happiness), eudemonic SWB (e.g. psychological wellbeing, life meaning), cognitive emotion regulation strategies (e.g. suppression, reappraisal), emotional reactivity to positive and negative emotions, and positive affect. We found that suppressive strategies partially mediated the relationship between trait EI and psychological wellbeing while emotional reactivity to positive and negative emotions partially mediated the relationship between trait EI and subjective happiness. Positive affect partially mediated the relationship between trait EI and both components of SWB, namely life satisfaction and life meaning. Results corroborate the key role of trait EI in promoting SWB and highlight some of the mechanisms through which trait EI may exert its beneficial effects, in particular through cognitive emotion regulation strategies, emotional reactivity and positive affect.

Why Multi-Level Models are Needed to Understand Intelligence as Cognitive Flexibility

Submission format:

Oral presentation

Identification:

Damian P Birney; University of Sydney (Australia); damian.birney@sydney.edu.au

Jens F Beckmann; Durham University (UK); j.beckmann@durham.ac.uk

Abstract:

Rationale: Despite substantial evidence linking intelligence and successful life outcomes, questions about what defines intelligence have remained the focus of heated dispute. The most common approach to understanding intelligence has been to investigate what performance on tests of intellect is and is not associated with. This psychometric approach, based on correlations and factor analysis is deficient. Classic psychometrics which focus on between-person accounts using reflective latent variable models will necessarily provide a limited account of intelligence until theoretical considerations of within-person accounts are more fully incorporated.

Methods & Results: We review the extant literature and consider the impact of a selection of entrenched psychometric presumptions that impede theoretical developments. We conclude advances can be achieved by better aligning conceptual definitions and methodological considerations via modelling within-person variability. Multilevel models (LMER or ML-SEM) are conceptually and psychometrically well-suited to testing within-individual notions of intelligence.

Implications: Our recommendations are 1) do not assume stationarity, test for it, 2) recognize within-individual accounts are critical to understanding individual-differences, 3) be wary of using reflective models as a starting point for theory development, and 4) multilevel models are good for

theory building and testing structural hypotheses regarding within- and between-individual differences and their moderators.

Keywords:

Intelligence; cognitive flexibility; reflective vs formative models; multilevel models

Workaholism Situational Judgment Test (WSJT)

Submission format:

Oral Presentation

Identification:

Jacek Buczny, Ph.D.
 Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
j.buczny@vu.nl
Janneke Oostrom, Ph.D.
 Department of Social Psychology, Tilburg University, the Netherlands
 j.k.oostrom@vu.nl

Abstract:

Current instruments applied to measure workaholism are based on self-reports, which are prone to biases. This research was carried out to address this limitation. Thus, we developed a new instrument: a workaholism situational judgment test (WJST). Such tests are less prone to faking and measurement contamination; moreover, are well-accepted by test takers. The Work Craving Theory (WCT) suggests that workaholics experience an overpowering craving for work, leading them to engage in intense working behavior to fulfill their self-imposed unrealistic standards of performance. The Work Craving Scale measures four dimensions: Neurotic Perfectionism, Compulsive Desire for Work, Anticipation of Self-Worth Compensatory Incentives, and Anticipation of Reduction of Negative Affect (Relief) and Withdrawal Symptoms. Our WSJT is a

fully contextualized measure that was based on WCT. It contains 48 detailed descriptions of work-related situations, each with four response options to choose from. We conducted a study ($N = 960$) to validate WSJT. The results showed sufficient construct validity, good convergent and divergent validity assessed by mean of MTMM analysis. Our presentation will cover the recent developments and implications of WSJT as improvements in the measurement of workaholism are an essential step to adequately identify employees who may display pathological tendencies at work.

Keywords: workaholism, situational judgement test, validation, work behavior

Section 2. Symposia

Symposium Title: Assessing the dark triad: Problems and solutions

Name, affiliation and contact details of chairperson: John-Paul Martindale, john-paul.martindale@manchester.ac.uk

Name affiliation and contact details of presenters: Yavor Dragostinov, University of Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt University, y.dragostinov@sms.ed.ac.uk; David J. Hughes, University of Manchester, david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk

Abstract:

Dark triad traits are implicated in an array of socially important outcomes and represent one of the most theoretically and practically consequential areas of personality. Here, we review existing dark triad scales and propose novel and innovative scales that can help advance the field. Paper 1 assesses test-retest reliability, construct validity, and inter-rater agreement of brief Dark Triad measures, revealing numerous issues. Paper 2 details the development of a new Dark Triad measure that employs an innovative stepwise approach, integrating expert definitions, and multi-rater datasets. Paper 3 introduces a novel model and measure of Machiavellianism that is theoretically grounded and effectively differentiates it from Psychopathy, with important implications for theory and measurement. Paper 4 presents the Faceted Dark Triad (FDT) scale, a multi-study mixed-method empirical integration of three Five Factor Model-based measures of the Dark Triad, that eliminates redundancy and demonstrates superior psychometric properties and prediction compared to existing measures.

Title: Test-Retest Reliability, Construct Validity, and Inter-Rater Agreement of the Brief Dark Triad Measurements

Authors and Affiliations: Yavor Dragostinov, University of Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt University; Iva Peh, University of Edinburgh; Tom Booth, University of Edinburgh; Rene Mottus, University of Edinburgh, University of Tartu

Author's Email: y.dragostinov@sms.ed.ac.uk

Abstract:

Despite the widespread use of the Dirty Dozen (DD) and Short Dark Triad (SD3) as inventories for antagonist personality constructs, appropriately powered studies on their test-retest reliability

(r_{tt}) are lacking. We report the 12-day r_{tt}-s of the DD and SD3 scales. We also calculated their convergent and discriminant correlations while controlling for measurement error. Median r_{tt}'s were .87 and .90 (N = 500) for the DD and SD3, substantially higher than their internal consistencies. Convergent correlations were .77, .63 and .64 for Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Psychopathy, respectively. Discriminant correlations between the Machiavellianism and Psychopathy scales had a median of .65, pointing to their being effectively indistinguishable traits in the SD3 and DD. We will also discuss the correlations between self-report and informant ratings of the two scales. This is important, because assessing multi-method designs can help better approximate the correlations' true magnitude (Shimmack, 2010; Mottus et al., 2023).

Keywords: Dark Triad, test-retest, construct validity, inter-rater agreement

Title: A Different Approach to Developing (Dark Triad) Scales

Authors and Affiliations: Yavor Dragostinov, University of Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt University; Tom Booth, University of Edinburgh; Rene Mottus, University of Edinburgh, University of Tartu

Author's Email: y.dragostinov@sms.ed.ac.uk

Abstract:

Recently, researchers have emphasized assessing "true" correlations using multi-rater and multi-sample data (Mottus et al., 2023). To develop a new Dark Triad scale, we followed a step-wise approach. Firstly, we contacted experts in the field to establish definitions of Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and Psychopathy. Next, we selected 77 items from a large item pool (Henry & Mottus, 2021) that we believed described these traits. Then, we asked laypeople (n = 110) to identify which trait each item described. Additionally, we conducted three separate factor analyses on two multi-rater datasets (n = 888; n = 644) containing these items. Finally, we selected items whose factor structure matched the patterns displayed in the item perception data, i.e., items that loaded on and were perceived as the same trait by laypeople. Overall, this approach allowed us to develop a new Dark Triad scale using various multi-rater datasets and expert definitions.

Keywords: Dark Triad, scale development, validity, multi-rater data.

Title: Strategic thinking and self-control differentiates Machiavellianism and Psychopathy: Introducing a new model and measure of Machiavellianism

Authors and Affiliation: David J. Hughes, University of Manchester & Ioannis Kratsiotis, Manchester Metropolitan University

Author's Email: david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk

Abstract:

Contrary to theoretical reasoning, Machiavellianism measures are indistinguishable from Psychopathy measures (e.g., Miller et al., 2016). There are two likely explanations for this: Machiavellianism and Psychopathy are synonymous, a result of construct proliferation, or current measures are inadequate. Across 4 studies, we developed and examined a new, theoretically comprehensive Machiavellianism measure which demonstrated excellent psychometric and predictive properties. Our work revealed six distinct factors, five (Self-serving, Power-hungry, Cynical, Amoral, Manipulative) loaded onto a single higher-order factor, representing a generic malevolent core, and one (Strategic thinking) did not. Rather than drop the non-loading factor, we examined interaction effects between the malevolent core and Strategic Thinking, with results revealing that those high in both behave in a manner consistent with theoretical conceptions of Machiavellianism, whilst those high in the malevolent core but low in Strategic thinking behave like Psychopaths. These findings have numerous implications for the theory and measurement of Machiavellianism.

Keywords: Dark triad, Machiavellianism, psychopathy, impulsivity

Title: Development and validation of a Facet-level Dark Triad scale

Authors and Affiliation: John-Paul Martindale, University of Manchester; Paul Irwing, University of Manchester; David J. Hughes, University of Manchester

Author's Email: john-paul.martindale@manchester.ac.uk

Abstract:

The Dark Triad of Psychopathy, Narcissism, and Machiavellianism are comprised of common facets from the broad domain of antagonism and facets unique to each. Traditional assessments neglect facet-level measurement, causing ambiguity over substantive findings versus measurement idiosyncrasies. Three recent standalone scales (Elemental Psychopathy Assessment, Five Factor Machiavellianism Inventory, and Five Factor Narcissism Inventory) were developed by combining Five Factor Model facets to measure the constructs, offering an innovative solution. However, they collectively exhibit three forms of redundancy: (i) identical scales across multiple measures, (ii) near-identical scales with differing labels, and (iii) seemingly different yet similar scales from the same FFM facet. This potential construct proliferation and implicit construct overlap causes confusion and Jingle-Jangle issues. This paper presents the Faceted Dark Triad (FDT) scale, a multi-study empirical integration of these measures, which provides a comprehensive, theoretically coherent measure with superior psychometric properties and criterion prediction compared to existing scales.

Keywords: Dark Triad, Five Factor Model, scale development, facets

Symposium Title: Beliefs, biology, and burgeoning of intelligence: Cross-temporal evidence for systematic within- and between-subjects development

Chair: Jakob Pietschnig

jakob.pietschnig@univie.ac.at

Investigating cross-temporal trajectories of psychometrically assessed intelligence and its correlates is necessary to clarify the causes, nature, and meaning of changes in cognitive abilities. In the present symposium, we contribute towards clarifying contributors in terms of within- as well as between-subjects factors that represent meaningful influences in cross-temporal intelligence development. In this vein, we first show that within-person maturation effects of biological parameters represent meaningful predictors of intelligence (Kovacs). Second, we demonstrate that directional influences of cognitive abilities on other variables may reverse as individuals age

(Dürlinger). Third, we examine associations of psychometric intelligence with self-assessed measures over time, thus illustrating potential effects of non-genuine changes in effect sizes that can be attributed to non-genuine publication-related mechanisms in scientific publishing (Patzl). Finally, we present evidence for a weakening of the positive manifold of intelligence as a potential driver of recently observed negative test score changes (Pietschnig).

Biological maturity fractionates cognitive abilities in adolescence

Kristof Kovacs, Ilona Kovács, Patrícia Gervàn, Katinka Utczás, Gyöngyi Oláh, Zsófia Tróznai, Andrea Berencsi, Hanna Szakacs, & Ferenc Gombos

kristof340@googlemail.com

Cognitive abilities undergo large-scale development in adolescence, with different abilities manifesting different trajectories. These changes are driven not solely by chronological age, but also by schooling and biological maturation. We assessed the biological maturity of female adolescents ($N = 117$) with 'bone age': the level of skeletal maturity, a hormonal maturation indicator, obtained with an ultrasonic measurement of the wrist. Cognitive ability was assessed with 11 subtests of the WISC-IV. Using linear regressions, we found that biological maturity has an independent effect on Working Memory and Processing Speed, while chronological age had an independent effect on Verbal Comprehension. Full Scale performance was affected by both chronological age and biological maturation, independently. Our results demonstrate that biological maturity provides another means to fractionate human intelligence. Additionally, individual differences in intelligence in general, and Working Memory and Processing Speed in particular, might reflect variation in the onset and pace of biological maturation.

Religiosity does not prevent cognitive declines: Cross-sectional and longitudinal evidence from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

Florian Dürlinger, Jonathan Fries, & Jakob Pietschnig

florian.duerlinger@univie.ac.at

Negative associations of intelligence and religiosity are well-replicated findings of psychological research. However, religiosity and intelligence associations may change as people age, because of potential protective effects of religiosity on cognitive abilities in elderly participants. Here, we examine cross-sectional associations of religiosity and several measures of cognitive function as well as their cross-temporal changes in respondents from 12 mostly European countries aged 50+ years ($N = 30{,}424$). Multilevel regressions showed no age-related variations of cognitive abilities with religious beliefs. Cross-lagged panel analyses indicated larger directional effects of religiosity on intelligence than the other way around. Our results show evidence for a negative, non-trivial association between intelligence and religiosity in elderly samples which remains robust across increasing participant ages. This suggests that while intelligence is likely to affect religiosity at an early age, religiosity might have an impact on intelligence at an older age, maintaining the negative association.

Investigating the relationship between self-assessed and psychometric intelligence: A meta-analysis using multiverse approaches

Sabine Patzl & Jakob Pietschnig

sabine.patzl@tum.de

Previous meta-analytic accounts revealed a moderate relationship between self- and psychometrically assessed intelligence but have not examined the potential moderating variables in combination with differing analytical approaches. We used multi-level meta-analyses, multiverse approaches, and specification curve to synthesize 267 effect sizes from 108 studies ($N = 34{,}435$). Examinations of all (reasonable) meta-analytical specifications yielded summary effects ranging from $r = -.08$ to $.71$, averaging $r = .33$ (median $= .32$), with 50% of the data showing values from $r = .27$ to $.38$. The association was consistent across various potential moderator variables (e.g., publication year). However, compared to general cognitive ability, correlations were stronger when numerical ability was assessed. We also found that summary effects from traditional meta-analytical approaches may be somewhat inflated due to dissemination bias. Our results suggest that the association between self-assessed and psychometric intelligence is moderate, reproducible, and largely robust to various moderators and analytical approaches.

Multi-cohort longitudinal large-scale scholastic assessment data in Italy: Cross-temporal evidence for changes in achievement *g*

Jakob Pietschnig, Sandra Oberleiter, Enrico Toffalini, & David Gioffre

jakob.pietschnig@univie.ac.at

Recent observations of inconsistent patterns of generational intelligence test score changes have led to speculations about increasing cognitive ability differentiation as root causes for a potential stagnation and reversal of the so-called Flynn effect. It has been argued, that ability differentiation may be due to increasing specialization opportunities in educational systems which should in turn yield more differentiated profiles in terms of educational outcomes, thus ultimately leading to lower associations of achievement test scores over time. Here, we provide empirical evidence for cross-temporal changes in a general factor of education based on data from $N = 1,900,000+$ second- to tenth-graders in a representative sample of Italian school kids from 2010 to 2022. Results showed significant interactions of assessment year with participant ages on consistency estimates. This increasing ability differentiation in terms of achievement may be interpreted as tentative evidence for a cross-temporal weakening of the positive manifold of intelligence.

Symposium Title: Dark Triad Traits in Parents and Offspring: Parenting, Context, and Outcomes

Submission Format: Symposium

Chairperson: Kostas A. Papageorgiou[1] (K.Papageorgiou@qub.ac.uk)

Speakers: Tayler E. Truhan[1] (t.truhan@qub.ac.uk), Zeliha, Ezgi Saribaz[2] (zesaribaz1@sheffield.ac.uk), Ava Green[3] (ava.green@city.ac.uk), Lauren Ferguson[1] (lferguson32@qub.ac.uk)

1 School of Psychology, Queen's University Belfast
2. Department of Psychology, University of Sheffield
3. Department of Psychology, City, University of London

Symposium Summary

Parent and offspring personality and mental health influence each other reciprocally over development. Parental Dark Triad is linked with both maladaptive and adaptive parenting behaviors dependent upon the context and the trait assessed. Development of Dark Triad also varies according to gender and perceived parenting. Further, Dark Triad in parents and offspring contributes to a range of behavioural, functional, and mental health outcomes. This symposium will present new findings on: (1) parent and offspring Dark Triad, parenting, and offspring outcomes; (2) relations between parent and offspring mental health and whether they differ in people living in poverty; (3) recollections of early parenting practices and how they associate with adult narcissism and partner violence perpetration; (4) narcissistic parents' influence in adult relationships. This symposium focuses on the Dark Triad in the context of parent-offspring associations, it will discuss upcoming research within this area, and identify limitations in the literature.

A Tri-Directional Examination of Adolescent Personality, Perceived Parenting, and Context in Influencing Adolescent Behavioural Outcomes

Tayler E. Truhan

Adolescent personality is consistently linked to behavioural strengths and difficulties. The Tri-Directional Framework of Parent and Offspring Traits and Outcomes highlights the collective influence of personality, parenting, and context on offspring behavioural outcomes. Adolescents ($N = 310$, 48.7% female) self-reported on Dark Triad traits, parenting, and behaviour. Parents ($N = 288$, 46.9% mothers) self-reported on socioeconomic status and adverse childhood experiences. Predictors were entered in hierarchical regression models and interaction effects were examined with the Johnson-Neyman procedure and interaction plots. Adolescent narcissistic traits were the strongest predictors of perceived maternal parenting, whereas adolescent psychopathy and Machiavellianism were the strongest predictors of perceived paternal parenting. Adolescent personality interacted with contextual factors in predicting parenting, but not with perceived parenting in predicting behaviour. Adolescent Dark Triad traits, especially narcissism, and contextual factors are important for the parent-offspring relationship and developmental outcomes.

Within-person Cross-lagged relationships between children and parent's mental health: Does poverty play a moderating role?

Zeliha Ezgi Saribaz

Parent and child mental health influence each other reciprocally over development. For example, a longitudinal "within-individual" study, explored the relation between parental distress and child behavioral problems using children from age 3 to 17 years old from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) dataset. We examined whether within-individual relations between parent and child mental health differ between people in poverty and non-poverty (participants from age 3 to 17 years old; $N = 10,734$ ~50% female). Poverty was defined as <60% of median of equivalised household income; parental psychological distress was assessed using the Kessler (K6) scale; and children's internalising and externalising problems were assessed using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. Results indicated that associations between parental distress and child psychopathology were not significantly different in poverty and non-poverty groups. The results suggest that policymakers should be equally concerned about the relationship between parent and child distress, irrespective of family's poverty levels.

Gender differences in the associations between parenting styles, narcissism, and partner violence perpetration.

Ava Green

Recollections of early dysfunctional parenting practices have been associated with the development of narcissistic traits, a risk factor for partner violence perpetration in adulthood. These variables have yet to be examined in combination. Using structural equation modelling, the current study investigated the extent to which recollections of early parenting practices are associated with adult narcissism and partner violence perpetration. Participants ($N = 328$; 176 females) completed retrospective reports of parenting styles of mother and father, own levels of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, and own partner violence perpetration. Results revealed that,

for females only, recollections of a caring mother were associated with lower self-reported vulnerable narcissism, which was associated with lower perpetration of psychological abuse. For males only, recollections of a neglectful mother were associated with higher levels of self-reported physical and psychological abuse perpetration. These results show important gender differences in the origins, manifestations, and interpersonal outcomes of narcissism.

The Dark Triad in children of those with adverse childhood experiences: Can Dark Traits lighten the load of behavioural difficulties?

Lauren Ferguson

Abstract:

Research has consistently identified associations between parental adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and negative outcomes in their offspring. A growing evidence base indicates that the Dark Triad may improve resilience in those who are at greater risk of negative developmental outcomes. The present study investigates the degree to which individual differences in the Dark Triad in adolescent offspring of parents with various levels of ACEs influence their (i.e., offspring) behavioural difficulties. Data from dyads (parents and their offspring) assessed as part of the Parents and Children Together (PaCT) project (Truhan et al., 2022) were analysed using network analysis and regression analyses. A complex pattern of results emerged indicating both positive and negative connections between offspring Dark Triad, parental ACEs and behavioural strengths and difficulties. The study highlighted the important role of some factors of the Dark Triad in the context of parent-offspring interactions as possible protective factors against behavioural difficulties during development.

Keywords: Dark Triad, Resilience, Adversity, Development

Symposium Title: Hostile mindset: antisocial personality traits, primitive defenses and its relation to Hostile Attributions

There is a notion that when people are born the natural mindset is hostile and later on due to socialization or good enough relations with primary caregivers children learn more benign ways to interpret the world. Failure in the process of formulating secure attachment with primary caregivers may result in hostile attributions undermining social functioning and proper personality development, which eventually may lead to personality disorders. Some of the most severe disorders, which cause damage to social interaction relate to psychopathic traits or primitive defense mechanisms, like splitting or projective identification. The very important question remains as to how effectively to work in the clinical setting to diminish hostile attributions while bearing in mind individual differences of the patient. The symposium comprises a set of four presentations, which will address the above mentioned issues.

I. Psychopathy and its relation to hostile attributions

Presenter: Anna Zajenkowska, Adrianna Jakubowska, Nina Gehrer

There is a distinctive relation between the affective components of psychopathy and impairments in theory of mind. Inadequate understanding of the mind, but also emotional states of other people is linked to hostile attributions (HA). HA may lead to aggressive behavior; appear in different socio-relational contexts, i.e. with authorities, or in situations involving relational harm or physical harm; and relate to particular sensitivity to emotions, e.g. anger or fear. In the current eye tracking study we focused on the relationship between HA and psychopathy in the sample of homicide offenders (N=66). We explored how different aspects of psychopathy (Triarchic Psychopathy Measure) relate to both emotional and cognitive elements of HA. In particular meanness and disinhibition related to hostile attribution. We discuss our results in regard to different types of psychopathic tendencies.

II. Recognition of anger in facial expression and aggressive behavior in inmates and in community samples. Role of Video Game Violence consumption, psychopathy, and childhood family violence.

Presenter: Joanna Rajchert, Katarzyna Iwon

According to research, video game violence (VGV) increases aggression. This view was criticized due to heavy reliance on students samples, low effects, and insufficient consideration of situational factors or individual differences. Thus, there are reasons to believe that the relationship between VGV and aggression is likely complex. The hostile attribution bias hypothesis states that VGV induces faster recognition of anger, which leads to increased aggression, whereas the desensitization hypothesis states that VGV diminishes anger recognition and leads to less aggressive acts. Those hypotheses seem contradictory. The conducted research on inmates and men from a community sample aimed to verify the relationship between VGV and aggression, taking into account hostile attributions, psychopathy, trait anger, and childhood family violence. The preliminary study (N=362, all males) confirmed the hypothesis regarding desensitization and showed that VGV was related to aggression and decreased recognition of anger on ambivalent happy-angry faces. Desensitization mediated the VGV-aggression relationship.

III. The mediation role of image distorting defense style in the relationship between hostile intent attribution and borderline personality traits

Presenter: Jean Gagnon

The child can overcome its natural tendency to attribute hostility to provocative behaviors of others by developing the ability to attribute non-hostile intentions in the context of secure attachments. Conversely, among children who cannot count on benevolent relationships during their development, some may resort to primitive defense mechanisms to protect themselves from attributing hostile intentions and that the use of these mechanisms would contribute to the development of pathological personality traits. To verify this hypothesis, we tested a mediation model according to which the relationship between attribution of hostile intent to ambiguous social provocation as measured by an ERP task using the N400 component and borderline personality traits is mediated by the use of image distorting defenses (e.g., splitting). Results support the model and suggest that image distorting defenses may represent an important individual difference to consider in the detrimental effect of hostile intent attributions on social and personality functioning.

IV. Antisocial personality traits, rejection sensitivity and its relation to hostile attributions

Presenter: Katarzyna Czajkowska-Łukasiewicz

Hostile attributions (HA) are predicted by antisocial personality traits. However, the question still remains about possible factors explaining this relation. Our current research conducted on a sample comprising people with different levels of antisocial tendencies (i.e. violent inmates and non-inmates, N=187) shed more light on this matter. Pathological personality traits characteristics for antisocial personality disorder were to some extent related to hostile attributions, but when rejection sensitivity (RS) was included in the model, RS solely predicted HA and the relation between antagonism, disinhibition and HA did not remain significant. Fear of being rejected can be addressed in psychotherapy aiming to reduce hostility in people with antisocial tendencies. Our results enable us to formulate guidelines regarding psychotherapeutic work with patients with antisocial personality traits. They are likely to provoke confrontational interventions from therapists, but, counterintuitively, their therapy should focus on reparation of their object relations (fear of being rejected).

Symposium Title: Individual differences in experiencing posttraumatic growth:

From current methodological challenges to future directions

Marcin Rzeszutek[a]*, Ewa Gruszczyńska[b] & Małgorzata Pięta*,

[a]Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Stawki 5/7, 00-183, Warsaw, Poland.

e-mail: marcin.rzeszutek@psych.uw.edu.pl

[b]University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Chodakowska 19/31, 03-815 Warsaw, Poland. e-mail: egruszczynska@swps.edu.pl

*Authors will be present during the symposium

Abstract general

Almost three decades have passed since Tedeschi and Callhoun (1996) started a new line of research on positive changes experienced after critical life events, called posttraumatic growth (PTG). Over all these years, several theoretical conceptualizations of PTG have emerged and hundreds of empirical studies on PTG have been conducted. Despite this research effort, numerous methodological challenges still do not allow for an accurate answer to the fundamental research questions. These may include, but are not limited to: the consequences of different operationalizations of PTG, drawbacks in PTG measurement, the prevalence of PTG in neglected, clinical populations, and the relationship between PTG and psychological well-being. In the proposed symposium we address the aforementioned issues by applying the perspective of individual differences in understanding the phenomenon of PTG.

Abstract 1

Individual differences in perceptions of posttraumatic growth following multiple adverse events

Matthew Brooks[a]*, Nicola Graham-Kevan[b], Sarita Robinson[b], Michelle Lowe[c]

[a]* Department of Psychology, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester, M15 6GX, m.brooks@mmu.ac.uk

[b] School of Psychology and Computer Science, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, PR1 2HE, ngraham-kevan@uclan.ac.uk, sjrobinson1@uclan.ac.uk

[c] School of Education & Psychology, University of Bolton, Bolton, BL3 5AB michelle.lowe@bolton.ac.uk

This study will present findings from two related studies that aimed to explore perceptions of posttraumatic growth following multiple adverse events. In the first study, 26 participants completed semi-structured interviews which were analysed with thematic analysis. Two themes (outcomes of trauma and processing trauma) and seven subthemes (managing subsequent stressors, identity changes, co-existing positive and negative changes, spiritual challenges and social support and disclosure). In a second related exploratory study, 42 participants (including the

26 interview participants) completed various measures of psychosocial functioning over an 18-month period. Four 'trajectories' of growth were identified based on the quantitative data. Longitudinal mixed-method research is needed to understand the nuances of growth in response to cumulative adversity, and how practitioners should respond appropriately.

Keywords: cumulative adversity, mixed methods, posttraumatic growth, trauma.

Abstract 2

Coexistence of posttraumatic growth and posttraumatic depreciation:

Qualitative and quantitative narrative analysis in a Polish sample

Katarzyna Wiecheć[a]*, & Mariusz Zięba[a],

[a]Research Center for Trauma, Crisis and Growth, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland

Posttraumatic growth (PTG) and posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) can be defined as positive and negative changes in the aftermath of trauma. This study aimed to explore the possibility that positive and negative effects of trauma can coexist and explore the categories of effect. 68 participants were asked to answer questions about how it had affected their thinking about themselves and the world. Competent judges analyzed participants' narratives. Negative and positive categories of posttraumatic changes identified in the study were found to be substantially related to the five PTG domains. In the case of negative changes (PTD), an additional sixth category of increased anxiety about the future was distinguished. Analysis at the individual level showed that negative and positive changes often co-occur.

Key words: trauma, narrative analysis, posttraumatic growth, posttraumatic depreciation.

Abstract 3

The role of trait resilience in daily experiences of posttraumatic growth

among people living with HIV

Małgorzata Pięta [a]*, & Marcin Rzeszutek[a]*

[a]Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Stawki 5/7, 00-183, Warsaw, Poland.

e-mail: mj.pieta@uw.edu.pl

The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of intraindividual variability in the level of both, posttraumatic growth (PTG) versus posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) experienced on a daily basis among people living with HIV (PLWH). Additionally, we examined whether this variability may derive from participants' resilience assessed on a trait-like level. 67 PLWH who after filling the baseline questionnaire on resilience participated in an one week online diary method. We observed significant intraindividual variability in both, PTG and PTD among participants. Trait-like resilience was related to PTG, PTD and its intraindividual daily fluctuations. Our results show the need for better PTG operationalization and measurement, particularly regarding daily manifestations in real life and intraindividual variability.

Keywords: posttraumatic growth; posttraumatic depreciation; resilience; intensive longitudinal design; HIV/AIDS.

Abstract 4

Trajectories of posttraumatic growth following HIV infection:

Does one PTG pattern exist?

Marcin Rzeszutek[a]*, Ewa Gruszczyńska[b]

 [a]Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Stawki 5/7, 00-183, Warsaw, Poland.

e-mail: marcin.rzeszutek@psych.uw.edu.pl

[b]University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Chodakowska 19/31, 03-815 Warsaw, Poland. e-mail: egruszczynska@swps.edu.pl

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the heterogeneity of change of posttraumatic growth (PTG) among people living with HIV (PLWH) in a one-year prospective study with respect to differences

in coping strategies. The sample consisted of 115 of PLWH. The participants received three times at six-month interval a set of the questionnaires, as well as sociodemographic and clinical covariates. Four trajectories of PTG were identified: curvilinear, low stable, high stable, and rapid change. Positive reframing and self-distraction differentiated only between the high stable and the rapid change trajectory, with lower values in the latter. The study results suggest that PTG interventions in clinical practice should take into account the fact that there is no single pattern of PTG that fits all PLWH.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS; posttraumatic growth; coping; trajectory.

Symposium Title: Individual differences in humour and laughter: Theoretical, empirical and methodological advances in the sense of humour and humourlessness

Chairperson: Sonja Heintz, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom, sonja.heintz@plymouth.ac.uk

Presenters:

- Willibald Ruch, University of Zurich, Switzerland, willibald.ruch@uzh.ch
- Chloe Lau, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, clau263@uwo.ca
- Tracey Platt, University of Sunderland, United Kingdom, tracey.platt@sunderland.ac.uk
- Sonja Heintz, University of Plymouth, United Kingdom, sonja.heintz@plymouth.ac.uk

Topic of the symposium and summary (maximum of 150 words)

This international symposium includes four presentations from eminent scholars on the psychology of humour and laughter. The sense of humour has received research interest for many decades, with notable early contributions from Hans Eysenck and Raymond Cattell. In this symposium, recent updates and advances are presented in four areas: (1) Individual differences in humour and its measurement in adolescents, (2) Mapping the network of the temperamental basis of humour and humour-related personality traits, (3) Exploring individual differences in extreme

gelotophobes (i.e. extreme fear of being laughed at), and (4) the relationships between dark humour, the Dark Tetrad and online trolling. Together, these contributions highlight the diversity and interdisciplinary nature of individual differences in humour and laughter, showcase complex and multimethod approaches, and present perspectives across different sociodemographic and cultural groups.

Adolescents' humor: A psychometric evaluation of instruments and the beginning of a model

Willibald Ruch & Sonja Heintz

Humor has become an increasingly relevant topic in psychology. The focus, however, has been on humor in adults, while comparably little is known about the measurement of humor in adolescence. The present study addresses this gap by employing all available humor questionnaires (nine instruments comprising a total of 18 scales) as well as measures of personality and well-being in a large sample of adolescents (N=451; M=13.74 years). There are no genuine instruments for children but mostly adaptations of adult scales, with coping humor being the favorite. Reliability was supported for most questionnaires, while construct and factorial validity was limited for some of them. A hierarchical factor analysis of the 18 scales showed that three factors can be isolated that resemble a model of adult humor, just with the reflective component missing. More diverse contents need to be incorporated in future humor instruments for adolescents.

The heart of humor: A network analysis of the temperamental basis of humor and humor personality traits

Chloe Lau, Francesca Chiesi, & Donald H. Saklofske

The present study investigated the structure and facet-to-facet systematic links across the temperamental basis of humor along with humor traits using network analysis. Undergraduate students ($N = 747$) completed the state-trait cheerfulness inventory and humor trait measures (e.g., comic styles, benevolent and corrective humor, humor styles, gelotophobia). The EBICglasso estimator was used to conduct partial correlations between facets. Results showed cheerfulness, seriousness, and bad mood were largely interconnected to humor-related traits, further providing

evidence for criterion validity of the temperamental basis of humor model. The nodes humorlessness in cheerful evoking situations, cheerful interactive style, verbal humor, laughter, katagelasticism, humor in everyday life, prevalence of sadness, and gelotophobia were strength central personality traits. The correlation stability-coefficients were 0.75 for strength, edge weight, and expected influence, suggesting that centrality indices were highly stable. Implications regarding the temperamental basis of humor and meaningful components that emerged are discussed.

Exploring Individual Differences in Extreme Gelotophobes. Emerging Themes from Open Questions

Tracey Platt

Due to the lower number of high-scoring participants, studies often utilise differences between the groups of having no fear and slight fear of laughter. The present study aims to explore emergent themes of those presenting with scores above >2.5 measured on the Geloph <15> (Ruch & Proyer, 2009). Online participants ($N = 144$) with scores above the cut-off for gelotophobia were invited to respond to a structured gelotophobia Interview comprising 20 open questions. Scores were content-analysed for emergent themes, which will be discussed in the context of the lived experience of people with gelotophobia. Most individuals feel they have always had gelotophobia or at least felt it developed before five years old, which could help develop interventions. Unlike the original model, there was not one single event, but more frequently reported are numerous small encounters. Finally, physical and emotional symptoms unique to gelotophobia go beyond the DSM/ICD-10 classifications for general anxiety.

Do dark humour users have dark tendencies? Relationships between dark humour, the Dark Tetrad and online trolling

Sophie Voisey & Sonja Heintz

Humour, and especially dark humour, and its relationships with online antisocial behaviour and aversive personality traits is under-researched. This study fills this gap by focusing on the interplay between dark humour, online trolling, and the Dark Tetrad. Participants (*N*=160) completed an online survey consisting of trait scales to assess the Dark Tetrad, online trolling and dark humour, two online trolling tasks (to assess perception and ability), and two dark humour meme tasks (to assess enjoyment and ability). Both sadism and Machiavellianism predicted the enjoyment and preference for dark humour. Furthermore, the traits of online trolling and dark humour were positively associated. Participants good at producing dark humour were also good at producing online trolling attempts. These findings provide deeper insights into online trolls and illustrate the potential dark motivations and trait underpinnings for using dark humour– perhaps it is not 'just a joke'.

Symposium Title: Innovations in character strengths research: Current trends and future directions

Names, affiliations and contact information (e-mail) for the chairperson:

- Alexander G. Stahlmann, Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland. Email: alexanderstahlmann@gmail.com

Names, affiliations and contact information (e-mail) for all presenters:

- Valentina Vylobkova, Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland. Email: v.vylobkova@psychologie.uzh.ch
- Sonja Heintz, School of Psychology, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, United Kingdom. Email: sonja.heintz@plymouth.ac.uk
- Alexander G. Stahlmann, Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland. Email: alexanderstahlmann@gmail.com

- Willibald Ruch, Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, & VIA Institute on Character, Cincinnati, OH, United States. Email: willibald.ruch@uzh.ch

Topic of the symposium and summary:

Character strengths are a burgeoning field of research at the intersection of personality and positive psychology. Here, four talks present the latest evidence about character strengths' effect on daily well-being, their malleability through interventions and their structure and conceptual link to core virtues. The first speaker shows how daily expressions of character strengths predict well-being and work-life balance. The second speaker introduces a simple intervention that boosts positive relationships, meaning and engagement by reflecting on authentic moments. The third speaker presents a new model that integrates conflicting views on character strengths as complementary axes of a shared factor space. The fourth speaker leverages evidence from six studies to provide a faithful evaluation of the original categorization of strengths into six core virtues. Together, these talks advance knowledge on the conceptualization and positive effects of character strengths while illuminating the open questions and potential solutions in this line of work.

Every day a good character: A diary study on character strengths and well-being (**Valentina Vylobkova & Sonja Heintz**).

The 24 character strengths (Peterson & Seligman, 2004) are positively valued personality traits that are related to well-being. Despite the substantive body of evidence, diary studies on character strengths are still scarce. This talk presents research about the relationships between the 24 character strengths and well-being in daily life. On seven consecutive days, 105 adult participants filled out questionnaires on character strengths, thriving, job satisfaction and work-life balance. This resulted in a total of 735 observations on the lowest level of analysis. Results provide insights into character strengths in predicting daily well-being, e.g., zest and hope showed consistent positive relationships with all well-being aspects, and perseverance was relevant for thriving and job satisfaction. The study results on daily behaviors and well-being support the previous findings on typical behaviors and are relevant for the conceptualization of the intervention studies using a strength-based approach.

A Study on Authenticity and its Relation to the Effectiveness of Positive Psychological Interventions on Increasing Wellbeing (Maisie Salmon & Sonja Heintz).

Positive Psychological Interventions (PPIs) have been investigated throughout the last 20 years to increase wellbeing. Authenticity is a character strength identified by Peterson and Seligman (2004), which recently has been implicated in greater levels of subjective wellbeing. PPIs focus on character strengths, but a PPI has not yet been developed for authenticity. This talk presents a comparison of a well-established PPI (three good things) to a novel PPI (one authentic thing) regarding increases in different elements of wellbeing after a week of each PPI back-to-back. Results indicated that Positive Relationships, Meaning and Engagement increased the most due to the interventions. Those with medium authenticity were influenced most by the interventions. High scorers showed smaller increases and low scorers showed mixed results. The current study shows the potential for novel authenticity-based PPIs and their differential effects on participants, showing research venues for person/intervention fit.

Beyond simple structure models: The Three-Dimensional Character Strengths Circumplex (Alexander G. Stahlmann & Willibald Ruch).

Character strengths research suffers from the same problem personality psychology suffered about four decades ago: Various simple structure models fight for leadership as the one "true" factor model of character strengths. I present the Three-Dimensional Character Strengths Circumplex (3DSC) to show that such a conflict is unnecessary. Through the self-reports and peer-reports of 1,723 German-speaking adults, I demonstrate that the two most competitive simple structure models are complementary perspectives on the same three-dimensional factor space. While both models have strengths and weaknesses, neither can be considered superior for every problem or task. The 3DSC offers a more complete and coherent classification of character strengths, which can be used to re-conceptualize or re-operationalize existing strengths and to identify new ones. I outline my vision of how the 3DSC may quell further conflict in the character strengths literature and help other individual differences research prevent the issues that plagued the five-factor models.

Character strengths and virtues: A faithful examination of the Peterson - Seligman model (Willibald Ruch).

The VIA classification of character strengths and virtues (Peterson & Seligman, 2004) has sparked considerable research interest. At a more global level, it distinguishes 6 core virtues (e.g., courage, humanity), and 24 character strengths (e.g., hope, zest) are considered to be distinguishable routes to displaying these virtues. A more faithful examination of the VIA classification was undertaken as factor analytic studies of the strengths typically do not yield six factors. In six independent studies, the strength-virtue relationships were directly examined by either correlating independent measures or asking judges (e.g., philosophers, theologians, laypersons) to rate the relationships or to identify the virtue displayed in a situation where a specific strength was displayed excellently. The results suggest that a) the strengths were mostly assigned correctly, b) some fall under more than one virtue and c) a revised model should reflect the converging results of the present study (e.g., humor placed under humanity).

Symposium Title: Motivation and Emotion in relation to psychopathic traits

Chairperson: Angela S. Book, Brock University (abook@brocku.ca)

Presenters: Beth Visser, Lakehead University (beth.visser@lakeheadu.ca)

Matthew Shane, Ontario Tech University (matthew.shane@ontariotechu.ca)

Angela Book, Brock University (abook@brocku.ca)

Topic of the Symposium*:* Motivation and Emotion in relation to psychopathic traits

Much of the previous research on psychopathy has focused a deficit/disorder model. Recent research, however, has begun to examine the nuances in motivation and emotion in relation to psychopathic traits. Our symposium begins with an examination of how people with psychopathic traits experience fear (Dr. Visser). We move on to a discussion of emotion goals and motivated

emotion regulation in people with psychopathic traits (Dr. Spantidaki Kyriazi). Dr. Shane will examine the role of power dynamics in the relationship between psychopathic traits and empathy, and Dr. Book will talk about psychopathic traits and social mimicry in a dating context. We hope to highlight the complexities of the relationships between psychopathic traits, emotion, and motivation.

Psychopaths don't jump: Psychopathic traits and responses to a fear-inducing stimulus

Beth A. Visser[1], Angela S. Book[2], Kelsey Dunn[1], Pearl Perry[1] & Amy Csordas[2]

[1]Lakehead University, [2]Brock University

We investigated the Fear Enjoyment Hypothesis of psychopathy in a sample of 155 undergraduate students. Participants were recorded as they watched a frightening video as well as reporting their affective reaction to the video. Exhibiting a startle response at the jump scare was negatively correlated with the behavioral/lifestyle indicators of psychopathy, and the surprise/fear response after the jump scare was negatively correlated with all aspects of psychopathic traits. Self-report positive response to the video was positively correlated with psychopathic traits, and negative response was negatively related to psychopathic traits. The relationship between psychopathic traits and a negative response to the fear-inducing stimulus was mediated by invincibility, suggesting that the psychopathic tendency to enjoy fear is due to a sense of feeling invincible.

Empathy in psychopathy varies as a function of power dynamics

Matthew Shane & Kirsten Stewart (Ontario Tech University, Canada)

The psychopath's reduced empathy is traditionally attributed to emotional deficits; however, recent work suggests a capacity to empathize when sufficiently motivated. To further investigate this role of motivation, 158 participants completed the Psychopathic Personality Inventory – Revised (PPI-R), read 90 scenarios describing people in socially-relevant situations, and freely chose to "share feelings for the person's benefit", "share feelings for their own benefit", or "merely observe" for each scenario. High and low PPI-R scorers empathized with the same frequency. However, post-hoc analyses indicated that empathic choices depended on the power dynamic

between participant/target. When the target was in a position of power, high PPI-R scorers more often chose to empathize <u>for the target's benefit</u>; when the participant was in a position of power, high PPI-R scores more often chose to empathize <u>for their own benefit</u>. These findings suggest high PPI-R scorers may modulate their empathy as a function of complex socio-contextual dynamics.

Psychopathic traits and social mimicry in a dating context

Angela S. Book[1], Beth A. Visser[2], Kristopher J. Brazil[3], Victoria Benevides[2], Destiny Cloutier[2], Nicole De Las Llagas[1], & Samantha Grace McMahon[1]

[1]Department of Psychology, Brock University [2]Department of Psychology, Lakehead University (Orillia), [3]Department of Psychology, Carleton University

Jones (2014) suggested that people with psychopathic traits may be social "mimics" in order to appear trustworthy. We know from previous research that psychopathic traits are associated with low Honesty-Humility, Emotionality, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness, all of which may reduce their appeal as potential dating partners. However, these individuals seem to be relatively successful in dating. In the present study, we examined whether men with psychopathic traits will shift their personality traits to mimic those that are more prosocial, particularly to seem more "attractive" to a prospective date. One hundred and sixty five male participants completed the SRP-IV and a HEXACO facet measure to get their actual levels of psychopathic and HEXACO traits. They then watched a 3 minute dating profile video of an attractive young woman. Afterwards, they completed the HEXACO facet measure again with instructions to attempt to appear attractive to the woman in the video. Results indicated that the men who scored higher on psychopathic traits naturally scored lower on H, E, A, and C. They showed steeper increases in these scores in order to appear attractive to the woman in the video. Importantly, their heightened scores were still relatively low (making them less obvious in their deception).

Symposium Title: Navigating Online Dating: Motives, Traits, and Abuse

Chairperson: Dr. David Pineda, Miguel Hernández University of Elche, dpineda@umh.es

Presenters:

Manuel Galán (PhD Candidate), Catholic University of Murcia, mgalan@ucam.edu

Molly Branson (PhD Candidate), Federation University Australia, m.branson@federation.edu.au

Dr. David Pineda, Miguel Hernández University of Elche, dpineda@umh.es

Topic of the Symposium:

Online dating has become a popular way for individuals to connect and form intimate relationships. However, with the rise of dating apps and social media platforms, there has also been an increase in forms of cyber dating abuse. This symposium will explore the various motives for using online dating apps, as well as the traits and behaviors that may predict engagement in both healthy and abusive online relationships. The presentations will cover the validation of a brief measure for assessing the Tinder Motives Scale, exploration of jealousy, narcissism, psychopathy, and forms of Cyber Dating Abuse, and differences in motives for using Tinder according to profiles based on Dark Tetrad traits and risky sexual behaviors.

A brief measure for assessing the Tinder Motives Scale in Spanish population

Manuel Galán[1, 2], Dr. David Pineda, Pilar Rico-Bordera[1], and Dr. José A. Piqueras[1]

[1] *Miguel Hernández University of Elche*

[2] *Catholic University of Murcia*

Dating apps have emerged as a new and increasingly popular way to communicate and find romantic partners, making them a common tool for meeting new people. In particular, the dating app Tinder is one of the most widely used among young people, which allows you to indicate interest or disinterest in a potential partner by simply swiping your finger to the left or right. The

aim of this study was to validate a shorter version of the *Tinder Motives Scale* (TMS) in a Spanish sample. For this purpose, 234 Spanish participants (M_{age} = 30.58; *SD* = 7.72; women = 67.90%), former or active users of the application, were administered the 58-item Tinder Motivation Scale, which measured 13 uses: social approval, relationship seeking, sexual experience, flirting/social skills, travelling, ex, belongingness, peer pressure, socializing, sexual orientation, pass time/entertainment, distraction, and curiosity. As a result, after assessing its factor structure, internal consistency and validity, a shorter 39-item version of the scale was obtained to measure the 13 different reasons for using the Tinder. In conclusion, in this paper we offer a concise, reliable, and valid scale to assess the motives for using the Tinder in a Spanish sample.

Love is an (online) battlefield: An exploration of jealousy, narcissism, psychopathy, and forms of Cyber Dating Abuse

Molly Branson (PhD Candidate), and Dr. Evita March (Supervisor)

Federation University Australia

Cyber Dating Abuse (CDA) refers to the perpetration of abuse towards an intimate partner via technology (e.g., smartphone, social media). Although CDA is conceptualised to comprise both aggressive and controlling facets, to date, researchers have largely explored CDA as a total construct. In the current study, we aimed to explore the utility of jealousy, hostility, narcissism (grandiose and vulnerable), and psychopathy (primary and secondary) to predict the different forms (i.e., aggression and control) of CDA. Participants (*N* = 817; 78.2% women; M_{age} = 28.16, *SD* = 10.49) were recruited via social media and completed an online questionnaire. Women, those with higher jealousy, and higher vulnerable narcissism engaged in more controlling CDA. Meanwhile, those with high jealousy and high secondary psychopathy engaged in more aggressive CDA. These findings support a facet approach to exploring online forms of intimate abuse and inform management and prevention of such abuse.

Differences in motives for using Tinder according to profiles based on Dark Tetrad and risky sexual behaviors

Pilar Rico-Bordera[1], Manuel Galán[1,2], Dr. David Pineda, and Dr. José A. Piqueras[1]

[1] *Miguel Hernández University of Elche*

[2] *Catholic University of Murcia*

Dating apps, such as Tinder, have become a prevalent method for finding romantic partners and socializing with new people, particularly among young adults. Given its relationship with risky sexual behaviours and malevolent personality, the aim of this study was to identify profiles based on Dark Tetrad traits and risky sexual behaviours, and to analyse their differences according to the different motives for using Tinder. The *Short Dark Triad*, the *Assessment of Sadistic Personality*, the *Sociosexual Orientation Inventory* and the *Tinder Motives Scale* were administered to a sample of 200 Spaniards ($M_{age} = 30.78$; $SD = 7.99$; women = 67.50%). Latent Profile Analysis suggested a three-profile model: 1-Profile with low scores on dark traits and sexual risk behaviours; 2-Profile with medium scores on traits and high scores on sexual behaviours; 3-Profile with high scores on traits and medium scores on sexual behaviours. Differences were also found between the three profiles in terms of the different motives for using Tinder. Knowing how these traits interact with sexual risk behavior and motives for Tinder use can provide a better understanding of the mechanisms that underlie risky sexual behavior on Tinder.

Symposium Title: Personal Characteristics associated with High Intelligence

List of presenters' names and affiliations

Christelle Gillioz (chair and presenter)

Research and Development Division, Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training, Renens, Switzerland

christelle.gillioz@hefp.swiss

Jonathan Fries (presenter)

Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

jonathan.fries@univie.ac.at

Jakob Pietschnig (discussant)

Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Austria

jakob.pietschnig@univie.ac.at

Christine Sanchez (presenter)

EPSYLON Laboratory, Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3 University, Montpellier, France

christine.sanchez-gaspard@univ-montp3.fr

Topic of the symposium and summary

High intelligence (or giftedness) is commonly viewed as being associated with specific characteristics in other domains such as differences in socio-emotional skills or personality. In this symposium, we will explore some of these individual differences and see whether and how they are related with high intelligence. First, Dr. Christine Sanchez will present a recent study in which social representations of gifted students were investigated; she will then discuss how these social representations (especially the teachers') can reflect stereotypes about giftedness. Next, Dr. Christelle Gillioz will address the link between high intelligence and emotional skills by notably showing results obtained by Mensa members in an emotional dot-probe task. Then, Jonathan Fries will present recent findings on the relationship between intelligence and personality. After the three presentations, Dr. Jakob Pietschnig will discuss the results presented in the symposium.

The teacher' social representations of the gifted child and teacher-gifted student relationship

Christine Sanchez, Emmanuelle Brigaud, Pascal Moliner, Nathalie Blanc

EPSYLON Laboratory, Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3 University, France

We examined the social representations (SRs) of gifted children in France, considering four distinct populations: the general adult population, the primary school teachers, the secondary school teachers and the psychologists. Although it was interesting to reveal four different conceptions of giftedness, in this symposium, we will focus on the SRs of primary and secondary teachers. First, the study revealed that teachers, unlike psychologists or general adult population, have negative emotional views of gifted children. Second, results highlighted that teachers have "personological" SRs of those children (i.e., based on assumed personality traits and attributed behaviors), which include concerns about their socio-emotional abilities. Such concerns are reminiscent of some persistent myths about giftedness. These results will be discussed in relation to another study (Sanchez & Blanc, 2023) in which a perceptual gap in the teacher-schoolchildren relationship was observed, depending on whether the teacher's or the gifted student's point of view is considered.

Are highly intelligent individuals also highly emotionally intelligent? Evidence from an emotional dot-probe task

Christelle Gillioz, Maroussia Nicolet-dit-Félix, Marina Fiori

Research and Development Division, Swiss Federal University for Vocational Education and Training, Switzerland

The association between intelligence and emotional competence is not clear in the scientific literature and depends on the operationalization of emotional competence. In our study, we collected self-reported data related to emotional competence (e.g., trait and ability emotional intelligence (EI)) from 303 Mensa members. In addition, we evaluated their attentional bias towards emotional stimuli with an emotional dot-probe task ($N = 121$) in which they had to report a letter appearing behind a face expressing an emotional or neutral expression. Mensa members' results were compared with those of non-gifted individuals from the general population ($N = 155$). Generally, Mensa members scored similarly or higher than non-gifted individuals on measures of EI. However, they did not show the attentional bias towards emotional information found at high levels of EI in the general population. These results suggest that Mensa members may treat emotional information differently from non-gifted individuals.

Members of mensa differ from the general population on the hexaco personality inventory

Jonathan Fries[1], Kristof Kovacs[2], Elisabeth Zeilinger[3], Jakob Pietschnig[1]

1) Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Austria

2) Institute of Psychology, ELTE Eotvos Lorand University Budapest, Hungary

3) Division of Hematology and Hemostaseology, Department of Internal Medicine I, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria.

Personality and intelligence are often considered separate domains, but recent research challenges this notion. Previous studies showed meaningful associations between personality and intelligence within the Five-Factor Model (FFM) framework, but thus far, no studies have explored this phenomenon through the lens of the newer HEXACO model. To fill this gap, a survey was conducted among 617 members of the high-IQ society MENSA from several European countries. Participants completed a questionnaire on the HEXACO-60, and their responses were compared to data from three reference samples (combined N = 112,637). Results showed that gifted individuals scored higher on Honesty-Humility and Conscientiousness, but lower on Emotionality compared to non-gifted individuals. Surprisingly, there were no meaningful differences found in Openness to Experience, and similarly, the differences in Agreeableness were not noteworthy. These findings suggest that some patterns of gifted versus non-gifted personality differences previously observed in the FFM also emerge in the HEXACO model.

Symposium Title: Personality traits in the focus of ongoing controversies: A behavioral genetics perspective

EAPP-sponsored Symposium

Chairperson:

Snežana Smederevac

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosohy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

snezana.smederevac@uns.ac.rs

Presenters:

Christian Kandler

Universität Bremen

Germany

e-mail: ckandler@uni-bremen.de

Selka Sadiković

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosohy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

e-mail: selka.sadikovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

Denis Bratko

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Zagreb, Croatia

e-mail: dbratko@ffzg.hr

Bojana M. Dinić

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

e-mail: bojana.dinic@ff.uns.ac.rs

Abstract

Ongoing controversies in personality research mostly stem from the implicit view that there are individual differences that lie outside of comprehensive personality models. However, behavioral genetics research provides compelling empirical evidence of how genetic and environmental inputs combine to create shared patterns of individual differences in personality and specific outcomes. Twin studies on different samples, such as German, Croatian, and Serbian, contribute to the accumulation of evidence on the common etiology of individual differences in personality and phenomena such as internalizing symptoms of mental disorders, antagonistic traits, basic

psychological needs, and well-being. When considering whole models of personality, the results indicate that personality overlaps with basic psychological needs, well-being, or symptoms of mental disorders are mostly due to shared genetic effects, while each of these outcomes is shaped by specific environmental influences. The results highlight the importance of behavioral genetic paradigm in considerations of the etiology of individual differences.

Is well-being indeed a personal(ity) thing? a quasi-replication and extension of previous twin studies

Christian Kandler[1]

Universität Bremen, Germany

This investigation aims at quasi-replicating and extending twin studies that have shown that personality traits and subjective well-being (SWB) share common genetic sources. Using data from a sample of 1146 twins and multivariate twin modelling, the hypothesis that genetic differences in SWB are attributable to genetic differences in Big Five personality traits was tested. The results supported the hypothesis for both life satisfaction (LS) and affective well-being (AWB). Variance in both well-being facets were accounted for by genetic differences in Neuroticism and Extraversion, whereas genetic differences in Conscientiousness significantly accounted for genetic variance in LS and genetic differences in Agreeableness significantly explained genetic variance in AWB. The remaining unique variance in SWB was entirely environmental. These findings indicate that both cognitive and affective well-being facets are primarily genetically linked to personality traits and that personality differences play a role for SWB set-point maintenance and systematic set-point shifts over the lifespan.

Genetic and environmental relations of NEO-PI-R Facets to HiTOP Model of Psychopathology

Sadiković, S[2]., Mitrović, D., Mihić, Lj., and Smederevac, S.

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Personality provides a foundational base for the HiTOP dimensional model of psychopathology, implying a common etiology of personality dimensions and mental disorders. Using the PDSQ and the NEO-PI-R, we explored common genetic and environmental sources of variance of personality traits and mental disorders in 386 monozygotic and 204 dizygotic twins from Serbia. The results show that lower-order personality traits are associated with internalizing disorders more intensively than the broader domains. Facets of neuroticism showed positive genetic links with internalizing disorders, while negative genetic links were shown for facets of extraversion, conscientiousness, openness, and agreeableness. Mental disorders share all genetic variance with personality traits, while specific environmental influences represent a trigger for their onset and development. The result that there is no specific genetic basis for psychopathological symptoms indirectly implies their dimensional nature and the need to consider possible pleiotropy that may explain genetic overlaps between internalizing disorders and personality traits.

Key words: psychopathology, personality traits, FFM, lower-order facets, twin study

Heritability of basic psychological needs and their overlap with personality traits on the phenotypic, genetic, and environmental level

Bratko, D.,[3] Butković, A., Vukasović Hlupić, T. & Pocrnić, M.

Department of Pschology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Zagreb

Self-determination theory postulates that three basic psychological needs – need for autonomy, competence, and relatedness – drive our motivation. However, little is known about the sources of individual differences in basic psychological needs, and about its shared aetiology with personality. Self-report data on basic psychological needs and five-factor personality traits were collected in a sample of 668 Croatian twins. Results indicate substantial heritability of basic psychological needs, while environmental influences were non-shared by family members. Three psychological needs substantially correlated with extraversion and neuroticism, and some need-specific overlaps were found with conscientiousness, openness, and agreeableness. Phenotypic overlap of the basic psychological needs with personality was mainly due to the common genetic effects, while their environmental influences were largely independent.

What is Antagonistic Core? Common Genetic Basis

of the Agreeableness and Psychopathy at the Facet Level

Bojana M. Dinić,[4] Milan Oljača

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

There is an ongoing debate about whether Agreeableness from the Five-Factor Model could be considered the core of dark personality traits. This research aimed to examine the common genetic and environmental basis of Agreeableness and psychopathy, as the central dark trait, both at the facet level. The sample included 422 twins from the Serbian Twin Advanced Registry. Results showed that the shared variance between these traits is due to the common genetic variance, although the facets' percentages of the common genetic variances are rather modest. Furthermore, Agreeableness and psychopathy facets showed different contributions to the common genetic influences. In contrast, the common environmental variance between these traits is remarkably low. Results indicate that Agreeableness and psychopathy are primarily genetically associated, but since this association is modest, we could not conclude that Agreeableness should be considered as Dark Core nor that it could replace dark traits constellation, at least not psychopathy.

Symposium Title: Realising the potential of narrow traits:

Development, implementation, and implications of a bottom-up personality taxonomy

Chair: Tom Booth, Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, UK. Tom.booth@ed.ac.uk

Mounting evidence suggests that narrow personality traits, measured by one or a few items, capture more unique information about individual differences than broad trait measures. Even at the item level, narrow traits demonstrate validity criteria such as stability over many years, inter-rater

agreement, heritability, and unique aetiological underpinnings. In response to a recent call to capitalise on these now well-replicated findings, several research teams have set out to create measures explicitly designed to achieve maximum coverage of the personality space, using different approaches to arrive at similar, but not identical, outcomes. This has resulted in the parallel development and implementation of two novel instruments that assess content of popular models (e.g., the Big Five and HEXACO) and beyond. In this symposium, we will briefly describe their development, implementation, overlap, and relative strengths and weaknesses, then open the conversation discuss the broader practical and theoretical implications of narrow personality traits.

Talk 1: Towards a facet level taxonomy of personality traits

Authors and Affiliation: David J. Hughes[1], Paul Irwing[1], Alexander Tokarev[1], & Tom Booth[2].

[1]PMO Organisational Psychology, Alliance Manchester Business School, The University of Manchester, UK.

[2]Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, UK.

Author's Emails: david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk, paul.irwing@manchester.ac.uk, alexander.tokarev@manchester.ac.uk, tom.booth@ed.ac.uk

Facet-level personality models remain underdeveloped despite being fundamental to a valid taxonomy of personality. We attempted to develop the most comprehensive taxonomy to-date. In Study 1, we semantically sorted, removed synonyms, and factor analysed 1,772 personality items, identifying 61 unique base facets. In Study 2, we conducted a qualitative review of 706 facet scales within the literature, identifying 16 novel facets. We then created standardised, open access items for the 77 facets. In Study 3, we administered the items (N = 1,096) and assessed the psychometric properties of the facets, including extensive tests of discriminant validity to avoid redundancy. The ultimate result was 70 personality facet scales that are open-access, psychometrically robust, unidimensional, and discriminant. We call this inventory the Facet-level Multidimensional Assessment of Personality or Facet MAP. The Facet MAP contains scales equivalent to almost all scales from major personality inventories, and in most cases, many more as well.

Talk 2: The 100 Nuances of Personality: Development of a Comprehensive, Non-Redundant Personality Item Pool

Authors and Affiliation: Sam Henry[1] & René Mõttus[1,2].

[1]Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, UK

[2]Institute of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia

Author's Emails: samuel.henry@ed.ac.uk, rene.mottus@ed.ac.uk

Single personality items can index narrow traits, sometimes called *nuances*, which has led researchers to call for a bottom-up approach to personality assessment. We developed an item pool that maximises comprehensiveness of personality content while prioritising single-item empirical properties to measure nuances as efficiently and effectively as possible. We iteratively sampled over 400 items from larger item pools, initially retaining only items with acceptable empirical properties (test-retest reliability, variance, and cross-rater agreement). Later iterations adopted a systematic approach to identifying highly redundant pairs and selecting the empirically stronger of the two. The current version – named the 100 Nuances of Personality (100NP) – consists of 198 items that capture trait content associated with the facets and domains in most popular models, plus many other individual differences measures beyond these. The 100NP demonstrates robust single-item empirical properties, contains only essential redundant content, and has been translated into Mandarin Chinese, Estonian, and Russian.

Talk 3: Most people's life-satisfaction is consistent with their personality traits: True correlations in multi-trait, multi-rater, multi-sample data

Authors and Affiliation: René Mõttus[1,2], Anu Realo[3,2], Jüri Allik[2], Liisi Ausmees[2], Sam Henry, Robert, R, McCrae & Uku Vainik[2]

[1]Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, UK

[2]Institute of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia

[3]Department of Psychology, University of Warwick, UK

Author's Emails: rene.mottus@ed.ac.uk, A.Realo@warwick.ac.uk , jyri.allik@ut.ee, liisi.ausmees@ut.ee, samuel.henry@ed.ac.uk, rrmcrae@gmail.com, ukuvainik@gmail.com

The true extent to which life-satisfaction reflects personality traits has remained unclear because most studies have used a single method to assess both. We combined 22,254 pairs of self- and informant-ratings to estimate personality domains' and nuances' true associations with general (LS) and domain-specific (DS) life-satisfactions, controlling for single-method and occasion-specific biases and random error. The Big Five domains and nuances allowed predicting LS with r = .80 to .90 accuracy. In particular, low LS was associated with feeling misunderstood, unexcited, indecisive, envious, bored, used, and unrewarded (r = .40 to .75). DSs had similar personality correlates among themselves and with LS, and an aggregated DS correlated nearly r = .90 with LS. LS's approximately 10-year stability was r = .70 and longitudinal associations with personality traits replicated cross-sectional ones. Thus, most people's life-satisfaction is highly consistent with their personality traits, even across many years.

Chairs Discussion: Next steps to realising the potential of narrow traits

The Chairs discussion with briefly syntheses the key elements across talks, and offer some next steps from the on-going work of the authors and their collaborators. This will note work on identifying "missing" traits, and those traits that are duplicated across research groups, as well as the challenges in using narrow understanding outcomes.

Symposium Title: Research on Individual Differences in Teachers: Towards Understanding Teachers' and Students' Experiences and Outcomes

Chairperson: Irena Burić, University of Zadar, Croatia (iburic@unizd.hr)

Abstract

Research on individual differences in education has been fruitful, particularly in increasing our understanding of teachers' skills, traits, and experiences and how they can affect aspects of

themselves and their students. The symposium showcases the richness of different conceptual and methodological approaches to study of teachers' individual differences. Scheirlinckx and colleagues present their findings from examining the association teacher Big Five has with a set of classroom skills to construct a taxonomy of teachers' social-emotional skills. Butković presents findings on longitudinal associations between teacher Big Five personality facets and flow at work. Lastly, Wang and Burić present their findings using longitudinal diary and survey designs, respectively, on the nature and direction of the associations of teacher trait anger and enjoyment with student engagement. Together, this symposium highlights the benefits of the study of individual differences in teachers that can enhance the experiences and outcomes for both teachers and students.

Key words: teachers, Big Five, social-emotional skills, trait emotions

Social-Emotional Skills of Teachers: A Taxonomy and Associations with Personality

Joyce Scheirlinckx[1,2], Karen Texeira[2], Giselle Alves Mizuta[2], Ricardo Primi[2, 3], Oliver John[2,4], Filip De Fruyt[1,2]

[1] Ghent University, Belgium

[2] Edulab21, Institute Ayrton Senna, São Paulo, Brazil

[3] University of São Francisco, Campinas, Brazil

[4] University of California Berkeley, USA

Presenter: Filip De Fruyt (Filip.DeFruyt@ugent.be)

Abstract

Interest in the assessment and development of social-emotional skills of students, together with high teacher attrition rates, raised conversations about the need to understand teachers' social-emotional skills and how to support the profession. As such, the present study aimed to construct a taxonomy of teacher social-emotional skills. We report on the taxonomy's structural properties and its associations with personality domains, using a derivation sample ($N = 21,989$) and then a replication sample ($N = 21,989$; split-half from the total sample). The participants were Brazilian

teachers working in the larger São Paulo area who completed a set of 101 items describing their classroom skills and the Big Five Inventory II. We discuss the structural properties and applications of this work, finally proposing an inventory assessing teachers' 19 social-emotional skills that can be used in research for pre- and in-service teacher training.

Big Five Personality Facets and Flow at Work in High-School Teachers*

Ana Butković[1] & Irena Burić[2]
[1]University of Zagreb, Croatia
[2]University of Zadar, Croatia
Presenter: Ana Butković (abutkovic@ffzg.hr)

Abstract

The association between Big Five personality traits and flow experiences has so far been examined mainly on the level of the five broad personality factors. Previous studies have indicated that frequency of flow experiences differs across occupations, with the teaching profession reporting more frequent experiences of flow at work. This study's aim was to examine the association between teachers' personality facets (measured at the beginning of the school year) and their reported frequency of flow experiences (measured six months later). Data were collected for 830 high-school teachers (82% female). Personality facets were measured with the BFI-2 questionnaire and flow at work with the WOLF Inventory.

Findings from a regression analysis with gender, age and personality facets as predictors explained 18% of flow at work variance, with higher Compassion and lower Depression as significant predictors. Implications for researching personality and flow int teachers are discussed.

Teacher Anger as a Double-edged Sword for Student Engagement:

A Daily Dynamic Investigation

Hui Wang[1], Ming Ming Chiu[1], Nathan C. Hall[2]

[1] The Education University of Hong Kong

[2] McGill University

Presenter: Hui Wang (hwang@eduhk.hk)

Abstract

Teacher anger has demonstrated mixed effects on student engagement. On the one hand, habitual experiences of anger (*trait anger*) exhaust teachers' cognitive resources and impair pedagogical

effectiveness, leading to poor student engagement. On the other hand, strategically expressing, faking, or hiding anger in daily, dynamic interactions with students help teachers achieve instructional goals and facilitate student engagement. The current study adopted an intensive longitudinal diary design to investigate the double-edged effects of teacher anger. Multilevel structural equation modeling of data from 4,140 daily diary entries provided by 655 Canadian teachers confirmed our hypotheses. Teachers' trait anger was found to impair teacher-perceived student engagement. Daily genuine expression of anger corresponded with greater teacher-perceived student engagement; daily faking anger impaired perceived student engagement, and daily hiding anger showed mixed results. Moreover, teachers tended to hide anger over time, and were reluctant to express anger, genuine or otherwise, in front of their students.

Symposium Title:

So hard to be a night owl: Recent advances in the research on individual differences in diurnal preferences

Organizers:

Maciej Stolarski, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland;
mstolarski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Joanna Gorgol, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland;
joanna.gorgol@psych.uw.edu.pl

Chairperson:

Maciej Stolarski, Faculty of Psychology; University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland;
mstolarski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Presenters:

1. Ben Bullock, Swinburne University of Technology, Swinburne, Australia; bbullock@swin.edu.au,
2. Marco Fabbri, Department of Psychology, University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Caserta, Italy; marco.fabbri@unicampania.it

3. Joanna Gorgol, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland; joanna.gorgol@psych.uw.edu.pl

4. Łukasz Mokros, Second Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology in Warsaw, Poland; lmokros@ipin.edu.pl

Abstract:

Chronotype, also referred to as morningness-eveningness dimensions when operationalized as a continuous variable, remains the most pronounced differential feature within the scope of chronopsychology. Despite its well-documented consequences for cognition, emotions, and behavior, chronotype often remains outside the mainstream personality science. The aim of the present symposium is to provide an overview of selected recent advances in the field of chronotype research. The topics covered by the presenters include such varied themes as light sensitivity, gambling, social support, or suicidality. On the other hand, all the presentations remain directly related to one common topic: They all aim to provide an insight into the issue of the negative consequences of evening diurnal preference and seek for the ways in which the poor situation of the 'night owls' could be improved.

Oral presentation no. 1:

Chronotype and individual differences in light sensitivity

Ben Bullock

Several recent studies show that evening-oriented chronotypes ('night owls') experience greater sensitivity to light. At night, this greater sensitivity may be partly responsible for night owls' inability to fall asleep at times more favourable to early starts at school and work. Variations in chronotype are largely driven by the endogenous circadian system, which in turn depends on the waxing and waning of natural light for entrainment to a 24-hour day. Artificial light at night, particularly at the short wavelength ('blue') end of the visible spectrum, disrupts this process, further delaying the onset of melatonin and sleep in night owls.

In this presentation I will synthesise the recent findings on individual differences in light sensitivity and explain how they relate to individual differences in chronotype. I will also address negative

consequences for the health and well-being of night owls, and describe some evidence-based behavioural interventions that may be suitable for this group.

The relationship between eveningness and gambling depends on decision making style

Marco Fabbri

The aim of the present study was to assess whether morningness-eveningness preference (i.e., most clear inter-individual difference in chronopsychology) was associated with gambling disorder through the mediating role of decision-making styles. Three-hundred and seventy-four volunteers (31.93 ± 12.75 years; 43.30% males) completed the reduced version of the Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (rMEQ), the General Decision-Making Style Inventory (GDMSI), and the South Oaks Gambling Screen (SOGS), for assessing morningness-eveningness preference, preferred decision-making styles (rational, intuitive, dependent, avoidant and spontaneous) and problem gambling, respectively. Correlational analysis and group comparisons confirmed the associations between all the variables. Mediation analysis further demonstrated that morning-types were more rational, and, in turn, more rational people were less prone to gambling. In addition, the analysis showed that evening-types were more avoidant, and, in turn, avoidance predicted the gambling disorder. The results are discussed with reference to the effects of individual differences on risky behaviours such as gambling disorder.

Factors protecting against the negative effects of eveningness: the role of personality, mindfulness, religiosity, and social support

Joanna Gorgol, Maciej Stolarski, Wojciech Waleriańczyk, Ben Bullock

People differ in their preferred times of waking up, falling asleep, and undertaking daily activities. Some people naturally prefer going to bed earlier in the evening and rising earlier in the morning (morning-types), while others prefer a later sleep-wake schedule (evening-types). However, due

to the morning orientation of the social clock, evening-types are often forced to function outside their natural 'time zone'. This may be associated with a number of undesirable consequences, including higher depressiveness, anxiety, and lower well-being. However, little is known about potential factors that may attenuate (or amplify) these relationships. In this presentation, we will present the results of our research program, which indicate that certain personality traits (e.g., higher conscientiousness, briskness, alpha-stability, or lower neuroticism), higher mindfulness, higher religiosity, and a higher levels of perceived social support, may protect evening-types against increased depressiveness, anxiety, and decreased well-being.

Oral presentation no. 4:

The multidimensionality of chronotype and its relationship to mental health, suicidality and other personal dispositions - investigating mediation models

Łukasz Mokros

Eveningness, as a preference towards functioning in late hours, has been repeatedly reported to be associated with poor mental health outcome, including suicidality. However, chronotype has been shown to be a multidimensional construct, comprising morning affect and distinctness (or amplitude of the rhythm) as well. It appears that when the two additional dimensions are included, the link between morningness-eveningness orientation and depression, anxiety or sucidality is not so straightforward anymore. It becomes even more prominent when other personal dispositions (like mindfulness) or intrapsychic processes (like rumination) are accounted for. In hereby seminar, I would like to present the contribution of my team to the understanding of the interplay between the multidimensional chronotype and the mental health sequelae, in the context of other research in the field.

Symposium Title:

Stability and Malleability of Trait Emotional Intelligence

Chair Persons:

Maria Jose Sanchez-Ruiz[1] & Dimitri van der Linden[2]

[1] Developmental and Educational Psychology Unit, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares.

Email: mj.sanchezruiz@googlemail.com

[2] Department of Psychology, Education, and Child Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Email: vanderlinden@essb.eur.nl

This symposium addresses evidence for both the stability and malleability of trait emotional intelligence (EI), which taps into the debate of the nature vs. nurture of personality and related constructs. Because of its implications for a wide range of life outcomes, such as job performance, well-being, and social relationships, there is great interest in whether trait EI can be changed through training. The symposium includes studies on phenotypical and genetic overlap between trait EI and the general factor of personality, as well as a longitudinal EI study. These studies point at the stability of EI. The training studies in this symposium, however, provide support for the growing evidence that EI can be improved. We will argue for the need of theory-driven and rigorously designed programs, as well as appropriate analyses to test their effectiveness. In addition, we will discuss EI dimensions that might be more malleable than others.

Presenters:

1) **Dimitri van der Linden**

Department of Psychology, Education, and Child Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Email: vanderlinden@essb.eur.nl

2) **Bogdan S. Zadorozhny[1]**

Department of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology, University College London (UCL), United Kingdom

Email: bogdan.zadorozhny.21@ucl.ac.uk

3) **Juan Carlos Pérez-González1**

Faculty of Education, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia (UNED), Madrid, Spain

Email: jcperez@edu.uned.es

4) **Maria Jose Sanchez-Ruiz[1]**

Developmental and Educational Psychology Unit, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares.

Email: mj.sanchezruiz@googlemail.com

Emotional Intelligence and the General Factor of Personality

Dimitri van der Linden[1]

[1] Department of Psychology, Education, and Child Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

An ongoing question in emotional intelligence (EI) research is how this construct relates to personality. Addressing this question is relevant for understanding the nature of EI as well as its malleability. In this presentation I will demonstrate that EI is present in practically all of the specific personality dimensions. Accordingly, EI may emerge as a general factor of personality, or GFP in short. I will show that the GFP and EI indeed largely overlap at the phenotypical as well as genetic level, which indicates that both traits are fairly stable. Moreover, empirical results will be presented, showing that the GFP is associated with a wide range of outcomes indicative of high emotional intelligence -e.g., social status, salary, and mate desirability. I will elaborate on what this presumed relationship between EI and personality implies regarding the degree to which EI is stable or trainable.

Email Presenter: Vanderlinden@essb.eur.nl

The Stability of Trait Emotional Intelligence in an Occupational Context:

Review and Analysis

Bogdan S. Zadorozhny[1], K.V. Petrides[1], Joran Jongerling[2],

Stephen Cuppello[3], & Dimitri van der Linden[4]

[1] Department of Clinical, Educational, and Health Psychology, University College London (UCL), United Kingdom

[2] Department of Methodology and Statistics, Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, The Netherlands

[3] Thomas International, Marlow, United Kingdom

[4] Department of Psychology, Education, and Child studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

The question of whether personality and related constructs are predominantly stable or malleable over the adult lifespan has been the subject of considerable debate. We present test-retest data obtained in a real-world occupational context with the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue). The sample comprised 1,490 U.K.-based English-speaking participants. The dataset was clustered into temporal intervals, ranging from 1 month to 6 years, to enable comparison with the extant literature, and analyzed using Pearson correlations, intraclass correlations as well as CFA tests of measurement invariance, followed by SEM. Results demonstrate the stability of trait emotional intelligence and are interpreted from the perspective of trait EI theory with particular emphasis on issues concerning temporal stability and trait EI-driven career training and development.

Email Presenter: bogdan.zadorozhny.21@ucl.ac.uk

From the Dulcinea Program to the Jane Austen Emotional Education Program (JAEEP): Lessons learned

J. C. Pérez-González[1], J. Cejudo[2], L. Losada[1], S. Benito-Moreno[1], P. Luna[2], A. Rodríguez-Donaire[2], & G. Alahmbra[2]

[1] Faculty of Education, Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia (UNED), Madrid, Spain

[2] Faculty of Education, Universidad de Castilla La Mancha, Ciudad Real, Spain

The JAEEP is a renewal of the Dulcinea Program of EI for adolescents we developed previously, with a few more sessions, including mindfulness activities. A summary of its design will be provided. The Dulcinea Program was tested with a sample of 507 (284 girls) adolescents between 11 to 21 (Control group's n=292), through pre-test (time 1), post-test (time 2) and follow-up test (time 3: 6 months later). Some particularities of data analysis commonly used in program evaluation that can seriously condition the conclusions on the improvement of EI will be highlighted. Specifically, we will discuss how the results of gains analysis (e.g., t tests, repeated-measures ANOVA) can lead to more optimistic conclusions than the results of applying the conservative method of ANCOVA. Also, results concerning the efficacy of the program may differ greatly whether a second post-test or follow-up test (time 3) is performed or not.

Email presenter: jcperez@edu.uned.es

Increasing Emotional Intelligence through Yes to Emotions in Youth (YEY):

Evidence from its Implementation in Lebanese public schools

Sanchez-Ruiz, M.J.[1], El Khoury, M.[2], Doumit, R.[3], Alhassanieh, M.[2], Chaaya, R.[2], Zgheib, P.[2], Tadros, N.[4], Khalaf, T.[2], Nassar, E.[2], & Petrides, K.V.[5]

[1] Developmental and Educational Psychology Unit, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares

[2] Department of Social Sciences, School of Arts and Sciences, Lebanese American University, Lebanon

[3] Alice Ramez Chagoury School of Nursing, Lebanese American University, Lebanon

[4] Department of Psychology, School of Arts and Sciences American University of Beirut, Lebanon

[5] London Psychometric Laboratory, University College of London

Evidence shows that Emotional Intelligence (EI) can be improved through training. Yet, more theoretically sound, culturally sensitive, and rigorous EI programs are needed. Funded by Grand Challenges Canada-NIHS, we developed "Yes to Emotions in Youth (YEY)", an evidence-based, youth-led EI training for vulnerable Lebanese youth. YEY followed a quasi-experimental pre-test post-test control group design and was piloted and implemented in public schools throughout 11 weekly sessions. Participants were 701 high-school students (323 girls) aged between 14 and 21. Compared to controls, the training group (n = 307) reported an increase in trait EI and its Self-control and Emotionality factors, in emotional competences, adaptive coping, and well-being indicators, as well as a decrease in maladaptive coping and anxiety. These findings demonstrate that EI can be developed and that concomitant changes in well-being and psychopathology indicators can be observed despite the growing vulnerability resulting from ongoing hardship amidst an unprecedented country-wide crisis.

Email presenter: mj.sanchezruiz@googlemail.com

Symposium Title: Subjective intelligence: How and why we distort our own abilities

Chair: **Marcin Zajenkowski**

University of Warsaw

e-mail: zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Symposium summary

The symposium explores beliefs about intelligence. Four presentations examine two main topics. First, they focus on the question how accurate people are in estimation of their own abilities. For instance, Neubauer et al. (Presentation 1) will analyze the factors underlying low correlation between self-assessed and objective verbal abilities. Van der Linden et al. (Presentation 2) will critically examine the Dunning-Kruger effect suggesting poorer insight into their abilities of people with lower level of these abilities. The second topic concerns the question who and why display distortion in self-assessed intelligence. Hofer et al. (Presentation 3) will present study examining the hubris-humility effect indicating that men tend to rate their intelligence higher than women do. Finally, Zajenkowski (Presentation 4) will present research showing how narcissistic individuals instrumentally use intelligence to boost their grandiose self and devaluate others.

Presentation 1

Why are correlations between psychometric and self-estimated ability so low for verbal ability? – An analysis of subfacets

Neubauer, A.C.; Schuster, F; Hofer, G.

Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, Austria

e-mail: aljoscha.neubauer@uni-graz.at

Abstract

Previously, self-estimated (SE) and measured verbal ability have been shown to correlate surprisingly low (around .2). We asked whether this could be due to partly low rs for some subfacets of verbal ability. In a preregistered study on 155 adults, we measured each of 5 subfacets of verbal ability (*oral expression, reading, vocabulary, verbal reasoning, word fluency)* with a validated intelligence test and with a newly developed SE questionnaire. Additionally, we assessed the BIG-5 and grandiose and vulnerable Narcissism. EFA of SE items did not produce the hypothesized 5-factor structure; instead, we derived two SE factors: Speech production and verbal comprehension. Correlating these with the five psychometric tests, gave rs between zero and medium effect sizes. Additionally, some of the personality traits correlated with self-estimated

verbal intelligence and produced independent contributions in a hierarchical regression. Concludingly, verbal ability SEs reflect not only verbal ability itself but also aspects of personality.

Presentation 2

Reevaluating the Dunning-Kruger Effect in a Large Population-Representative Sample

Dimitri van der Linden[1], Curtis S. Dunkel[2], Joseph Nederlec[3]

[1] Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands

[2] Western Illinois University, USA

[3] University of Cincinnati, USA

e-mail: vanderlinden@essb.eur.nl

Abstract

The Dunning-Kruger (DK) effect refers to the overestimation of abilities, particularly among individuals at the lower end of the ability distribution. A study of Gignac and Zajenkowski (2020) on objective and subjective intelligence, however, suggested that the DK effect is artifact, due to the 'better than average effect', combined with regression towards the mean. Their study was conducted with undergraduate students, however, implying range-restricted regarding intelligence. Moreover, heteroscedasticity may have confounded high and low ability groups. Accordingly, we tested the DK effect using a large nationally representative sample, namely The Add Health study comprising 13,977 participants. We found a slight negative, yet significant, correlation ($r = -0.07$) between the residuals of subjective intelligence and objective intelligence, suggesting a small DK effect. Moreover, a small significant cubic (heteroscedasticity) effect was found indicating that particularly at the low as well as high ends of the ability distribution, self-assessments showed some bias.

Presentation 3

Self-estimated and psychometrically measured spatial intelligence: Hubris-humility effects and correlates

Gabriela Hofer, Marla Hünninghaus, Jana Platzer, Sandra Grinschgl, & Aljoscha Neubauer

Institute of Psychology, University of Graz, Austria

e-mail: gabriela.hofer@uni-graz.at

Abstract

According to the hubris-humility effect, men overestimate their intelligence while women underestimate theirs. While this could have important practical implications (e.g., on career choices), only few studies formally tested it by comparing men's and women's self-estimated and measured intelligence. The present research focused on spatial intelligence, which showed some of the biggest gender differences in cognitive abilities in the past. Moreover, we explored the role of two personality traits—honesty-humility and grandiose narcissism—reported to both show gender differences and be related to self-estimated abilities and another trait—vulnerable narcissism—previously unassociated with gender and self-estimates. We further analyzed the relations between self-estimates/performance and STEM-related professional interests. Our study involved 210 people (104 women; aged 18-37) who completed multiple self-estimate and performance measures of spatial intelligence as well as personality and interest questionnaires. We will critically discuss our findings in light of current theories such as the proposed hubris-humility effect.

Presentation 4

I'm smart, you're dumb! Narcissism increases self-assessed intelligence and devaluates others intelligence

Marcin Zajenkowski

University of Warsaw

e-mail: zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract

Grandiose narcissism is considered a multidimensional trait that consists of two facets: narcissistic admiration associated with a self-enhancement tendency, and narcissistic rivalry which reflects a self-defensive tendency aimed to protect the threatened ego and manifests in the devaluation of others. Prior research has shown that admiration correlates positively with intelligence overestimation. However, little research has examined how grandiose narcissism is associated with the evaluation of other people's intelligence, nor the conditions in which intelligence assessment responses may be moderated. We created two experimental situations where participants (N=328) recalled an autobiographical memory: (1) where they felt rejected; and (2) where they felt accepted by someone. Based on their memory of the event, they then evaluated the person's intelligence. Whereas admiration was associated positively with self-assessed intelligence, rivalry correlated negatively with the evaluation of others' intelligence across both conditions (i.e., acceptance/rejection). Thus, those with high rivalry consistently hold negative views about others.

Section 3. Posters

A

A biometric network analysis on BIS/BAS personality nuances:

A test of the phenotypic null hypothesis

Submitted as a poster presentation

Shinji Yamagata (Nagoya University)[1]

Yusuke Takahashi (Kyoto University)[2]

Kensuke Okada (The University of Tokyo)[3]

1: yamagata.shinji.x9@f.mail.nagoya-u.ac.jp

2: takahashi.yusuke.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp

3: ken@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Abstract

Rationale: The phenotypic null hypothesis (Turkheimer et al., 2014) posits that multivariate structure of the biometric components of behavior does not differ from the phenotypic structure. Although this hypothesis is consistent with findings for personality traits (e.g., Yamagata et al., 2006), it has yet to be examined for personality nuances.

Methods: We conducted network analyses on phenotypic, genetic, and nonshared environmental correlations among 20 items of the BIS/BAS scale computed from a data of 219 monozygotic twin pairs. Assuming the absence of shared environmental influences based on our previous reports, we computed genetic correlations using the average of each pair whereas nonshared environmental correlations using the difference between each pair.

Results: Several notable differences emerged across the networks. In the genetic network, an item (excitability from winning) from Reward Responsiveness displayed strong relationships with

items from Fun Seeking and BIS. In the environmental network, an item (tendency to do one's best for obtaining reward) from Drive displayed positive relationships with items from BIS.

Implications: Our results suggest that the phenotypic null hypothesis may be rejected for personality nuances, and that network analysis especially on environmental structure of personality nuances can offer valuable insights into the architecture of personality.

Key words: personality nuances, BIS/BAS, biometric network analysis, twin study

A new instrument for the assessment of general attitudes towards pain in pain research and clinical application

Poster presentation

Annabel Vetterlein [1] (annabel.vetterlein@uni-bonn-diff.de)

Merlin Monzel [1] (merlin.monzel@uni-bonn-diff.de)

Sandy Richter-Hetzer [1] (s6sari@uni-bonn.de)

Ana-Laia König-Guasch [1] (s5aakoen@uni-bonn.de)

Katharina Kapala [2] (katharina.kapala@cellitinnen.de)

Juliane Geppert [3] (juliane.geppert@cellitinnen.de)

Sophia Baki [4] (sophia_baki@hotmail.com)

Martin Reuter [1,5] (martin.reuter@uni-bonn-diff.de)

[1] Department of Psychology, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

[2] Department of Neuropsychology and Psychotherapy, Neurological Therapy Center (NTC), Cologne, Germany

[3] Department of Neurology, Neurological Therapy Center (NTC), Cologne, Germany

[4] Grunwald Private Dental Practice, Cologne, Germany

[5] Center for Economics and Neuroscience (CENs), Laboratory of Neurogenetics, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

To account for individual differences, many questionnaires have been developed to assess attitudes towards pain. However, they were specifically designed for the use in chronic pain patients and, although clearly useful in the clinical setting, lack suitability for the application in the wider population or other extreme groups.

Acknowledging the lack of basic research on pain attitudes, we have developed the first psychometric instrument to measure ten general attitudes towards pain (GATP) based on the literature and clinical expertise; the GATPI. In a series of studies, the GATPI was evaluated for its psychometric properties, factor structure and construct as well as criterion validity in general population samples, samples with sadomasochistic sexual preferences and chronic pain samples.

We found acceptable to excellent internal consistencies and test-retest reliabilities. In a confirmatory factor analysis, a 10-factor model showed acceptable fit and was superior to alternative models. The GATPI demonstrated convergent and divergent validity. The use of the instrument in general population and extreme groups not only provided evidence for its criterion validity but also showed its wide applicability.

With the GATPI we introduce a new and comprehensive instrument for the assessment of pain attitudes in pain research and clinical settings.

Keywords: pain research, attitudes towards pain, chronic pain, sadomasochistic sexual preference

Age and gender differences in metacognitive beliefs

Identification:

Name: Tetsuya Kawamoto

Affiliation: Keio University

e-mail: tk5049@keio.jp

Abstract:

Metacognition is the process of perceiving, remembering, learning, and thinking about one's own cognitive processes. Previous research has shown that metacognitive beliefs contribute to developing and maintaining psychological disorders. However, little is known about the development of metacognitive beliefs. Therefore, the current study aimed to investigate the normative developmental trends of metacognitive beliefs using a large cross-sectional sample. Participants were 3,000 Japanese adults (1,500 females, M = 44.85, SD = 13.90, range 20–69). Their metacognitive beliefs were measured online using the 30-item Metacognition Questionnaire (MCQ-30) version. A series of multiple regression analyses were carried out to examine the associations of age, gender, and their interaction terms with the five MCQ-30 subscale scores: lack of cognitive confidence (LCC); positive beliefs about worry (PBW); cognitive self-consciousness (CSC); negative beliefs about the controllability and danger of worry (NBC); and negative beliefs about thoughts in general (NBT). Results showed that no interaction terms were statistically significant. However, the participants' age was negatively significantly associated with all subscales other than PBW. Regarding gender differences, women scored lower in PBW, CSC, and NBT. These results imply that older women especially have positive beliefs about their metacognition.

Keywords:

Metacognitive belief; Age differences; Gender differences; Cross-sectional

An examination of the role of the Dark Triad traits in conflict tactics in romantic relationships

Poster presentation

Bruno Bonfá-Araujo[1] (brunobonffa@outlook.com), Beatriz Ferrarini Furtado[2] (beatrizferrarinifurtado@gmail.com), Geovana Mellisa Castrezana Anacleto[2] (geovana_castrezana@hotmail.com), Julie Aitken Schermer[1,3] (jharris@uwo.ca), Peter K. Jonason[4,5] (pkjonason@gmail.com)

[1]Department of Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, Canada; [2]Department of Psychology, University of Mogi das Cruzes, Brazil; [3]Department of Management and Organizational Studies, The University of Western Ontario, Canada; [4]Department of General Psychology, University of Padua, Italy; [5]Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University, Poland

Abstract

The Dark Triad is a set of socially undesirable personality traits, which can impact interpersonal relationships and lead to a higher presence of behaviors like infidelity and intimate partner violence. It is known that men and women will use aggressive tactics when there is a possibility of a partner's loss to others. However, less is known concerning the prediction of such tactics in darker individuals when influenced by jealousy and infidelity. Thus, we aimed to test an exploratory model where the Dark Triad traits predict conflict tactics in relationships, mediated by jealousy and intentions toward infidelity. We assessed 628 Brazilians ($M_{age} = 31.68$; $SD = 10.21$) using the Short Dark Triad, the Multidimensional Jealousy Scale, the Intentions Towards Infidelity Scale, and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale 2. By performing a structural equation model, we identified that the Dark Triad traits positively predict jealousy and infidelity, with jealousy being the highest predictor for conflict tactics. Our results suggest that men and women with higher scores on the Dark Triad traits will use tactics, such as sexual coercion and psychological aggression towards their partners when they feel that their partners might be unfaithful or when they feel jealous of them.

Keywords: Dark Triad; Interpersonal Relationships; Intimate Partner Violence; Jealousy

An investigation of increased specificity of reinforcement sensitivity

Submission format: Poster presentation

Identification: Morten Christoffersen, PhD student at Department of Psychology and Behavioural Sciences, Aarhus University. Moecri@psy.au.dk

Abstract: Reinforcement sensitivity is generally divided into two main subtypes; a sensitivity to reward and a sensitivity to punishment. These individual differences have been shown to be related

to a variety of mental illnesses, such as bipolar disorder, addiction, autism, and ADHD. However, it has recently been argued that reinforcement sensitivity should be split into multiple subtypes based on primary drives rather than conceptualized as broad categories. When reinforcement sensitivity was proposed by Jeffrey Gray, he envisioned it as related to extraversion. The current study uses this assumption to assess whether a general reward sensitivity is as related to extraversion as both food reward sensitivity and social reward sensitivity. It is accomplished by developing a new social reward sensitivity questionnaire with Item Response Theory using a demographically representative sample. General reward sensitivity is measured by the BIS/BAS scale, food reward sensitivity with the Power of Food scale, and social reward sensitivity with the developed social reward sensitivity questionnaire. It is expected that social reward sensitivity will be more related to extraversion than food reward sensitivity and general reward sensitivity. Increased specificity of reinforcement sensitivity might further increase the predictive value of reinforcement sensitivity and could potentially show new areas for treatment.

Keywords: *Reinforcement sensitivity, extraversion, drives, IRT*

Are Teacher Ratings of Academic Potential Really Measures of Personality?

Submission format

Poster

Identification: Names, Affiliations and contacts (e-mail addresses) for all authors

Jennifer L Jolly, University of Alabama; University of New South Wales, jljolly1@ua.edu

Joni M Lakin, University of Alabama, jlakin@ua.edu

Kristen N Lamb, University of Alabama, knlamb@ua.edu

Abstract

Teacher checklists of student behaviors are often used to identify students for gifted programming in United States schools. These checklists are used as nomination to the gifted program identification process or used as an identification measure. Despite the wide use of checklists, very few are standardized, and those that do offer technical information do not support content validity,

which raises the question: what do checklists actually measure? We collected teacher checklists that are commonly used by school districts in the US to determine how checklist descriptors align to Big Five Personality Factors. Using the factors as codes—Openness, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Extraversion—a deductive analysis was conducted. Findings suggest that checklists behaviors are similar to those used to describe Big Five Factors, particularly Openness and Conscientiousness. Rather than using teacher checklists as an identification measure, perhaps personality measures could be used to help inform programming and services.

Key Words

Big Five personality, gifted and talented education, academic potential, talent identification, teacher checklists

Assessment of mental abilities in the Baltic states: The development of the VVS/7 scale

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

1. Helle Pullmann (University of Tartu, Estonia; e-mail: helle@tripod.ee)
2. Laura Šīmane-Vīgante (SIA Tripod, Latvia; e-mail: laura@tripodlink.lv)
3. Jurgita Lemešiūtė (UAB People Link, Lithuania; e-mail: jurgita@peoplelink.lt)
4. Maria Veltmann (OÜ Tripod Grupp, Estonia; e-mail: info@tripod.ee)

Abstract:

The assessment centre Tripod has offered psychological tests in the Baltic states over 20 years for personnel selection and assessment procedures. The new version of the Tripod's Mental Ability Scale (VVS/7) was standardized in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in 2023. The test consists of 130 tasks and has four subscales (Verbal ability, Mathematical ability, Spatial ability, and Logical reasoning). The aim of this study was to analyse cross-cultural equivalence of the national versions of the VVS/7 in the Baltic countries. The sample consisted of 992 adult individuals (633 Estonians, 189 Latvians, and 170 Lithuanians) with a mean age of 38.2 (SD=10.9) years. The group was heterogeneous in respect to educational and occupational levels. There were no statistically

significant differences between the mean scores of the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian versions across the educational levels. The test had good psychometric properties, a very high internal consistency, and the scores distributed similarly to the normal curve. General mental ability score was statistically significantly related to participants' educational level. The standardization of the VVS/7 was successful, the national versions of the test were comparable, and the pan-Baltic norms for the test can be applied to measure general mental abilities in the Baltic states.

Keywords: general mental ability; standardization of psychological tests; measurement of intelligence; the Baltic states; cross-cultural studies

Attachment Style and Gender in the Prediction of Discounting Red Flags in Romantic Relationships

Submission format: Poster

Cassidy Trahair, M.Sc., Malvika D'Costa, M.Sc, Paul Tremblay, Ph.D, Donald H Saklofske, Ph.D

Abstract

Rationale: This study investigates attachment style and gender as predictors of ratings of red flags (warning signs) of intimate partner violence (IPV).

Methods: 338 students completed the ECR-R (attachment style) and rated 25 red flag behaviours on a scale of 1 (not at all a red flag) to 4 (very much a red flag).

Results: An EFA of red flag behaviors suggested two factors consisting of moderate and severe red flags, in contrast to the five-factor structure proposed by the scale authors. Anxious attachment significantly predicted lower ratings for the Moderate red flags. Avoidant attachment significantly predicted lower ratings for the Severe red flags. This indicates that anxiously attached individuals are more likely to downplay the importance of moderate red flags and avoidantly attached individuals are likely to downplay the severe red flags. Gender significantly moderated the relationship between avoidant attachment and ratings of both the Moderate and Severe red flags such that the negative relation between avoidant attachment and red flags scores was stronger for women.

Implications: Results suggest discrepancies between types of attachment and gender in the interpretation of red flags, indicating the need for education surrounding red flags of IPV, particularly targeting individuals with insecure attachment styles.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, attachment style, romantic relationships, red flags

B

Between Love and Lust: How Sociosexuality Shapes the Green-Eyed Monster of Jealousy

Poster presentation

Ursina E. Raemy – Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Switzerland, ursina.raemy@unibe.ch

Danièle A. Gubler – Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Switzerland, daniele.gubler@unibe.ch

Stefan J. Troche – Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Switzerland, stefan.troche@unibe.ch

Sociosexuality represents a tendency to actively threaten a relationship by cheating on the partner, while jealousy is the reaction to a (potential) threat to the relationship by a rival. Thus, a systematic relationship might be expected but could not be unambiguously confirmed in previous studies. With this study, we differentiated between sociosexuality facets of desire, attitude, and behaviour and investigated the impact of their interaction on romantic jealousy in 437 women ranging in age from 18 to 70 years. Sociosexual behaviour was not, desire positively and attitude negatively associated with jealousy. Moreover, there was a significant and negative three-way interaction effect from facets of sociosexuality on jealousy. In women with restrictive sociosexual behaviour, jealousy hardly varied as a function of sociosexual desire or attitude. However, with increasingly unrestricted sociosexual behaviour, jealousy increased in women with concurrently more unrestricted sociosexual desire and more restricted sociosexual attitudes. As a tentative interpretation, the discrepancy between a woman's unrestricted sociosexual desire and behaviour, on the one hand, and her restricted sociosexual attitude, on the other one, might create a state of cognitive dissonance, which is associated with the experience of jealousy.

Keywords: romantic jealousy, sociosexuality, desire/behaviour/attitude, romantic relationships, cognitive dissonance

Between own and others' welfare: The link between social value orientation and intentions to engage in further volunteering among active volunteers depends on future time perspective

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

Iwona Nowakowska, PhD, Institute of Psychology, Maria Grzegorzewska University, Warsaw, Poland, inowakowska@aps.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale. Zimbardo and Boyd argue that future-oriented people are too focused on their personal goals to engage in prosocial behaviors. However, the norm activation model by Schwartz suggests that awareness of future consequences may support translating values into behavior. Thus, how is future time perspective related to volunteering intentions? Thanks to answering this question, we can predict who (and for how long) would engage in volunteering.

Methods. The study was performed online, questionnaire-based and used Social Value Orientation Slider Measure, ZTPI, and a survey on intentions to volunteer in a month, year and 3 years. The sample involved 245 people actively volunteering for various causes at least once in the year preceding the study.

Results. The results have shown that future time perspective moderates the relationship between social value orientation and intention to engage in further volunteering. In people of high future time perspective, the social value orientation does not link to intentions to volunteer in any time horizon.

Implications. The results support the idea of Zimbardo and Boyd rather than the norm activation model, suggesting that future-oriented people are either focused on personal goals or more cautious in assessing their future engagement in a time-consuming activity such as volunteering.

Keywords:

norm activation model, prosocial behavior, social value orientation, time perspective, volunteering

Bright and dark character traits. New theory and measurement

Format of presentation: **Poster**

Małgorzata Fajkowska[1*], Marta Rogoza[1], Krzysztof Kaniasty[1,2]

[1]Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

[2]Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA

Abstract: The Complex-System Approach to Personality (C-SAP) assumes that character traits (e.g., courage or coldness) belong exclusively to the group of self-regulatory traits in contrast to reactive and regulative temperament traits (e.g., endurance) or other-than-character traits (e.g., creativity). Character traits play an essential role in the functioning of self and impact the functioning of individuals in complex and demanding social situations and personal decisions. They enable managing one's actions or achieving goals. The acquisition of character traits takes place in the process of social learning and personal development, which can lead to growth (bright character traits) or "degradation" (dark character traits). The reference points for character formation are preferred (moral) values, personal goals, social expectations, and attitudes toward material goods or oneself. C-SAP's perspective on character differs from other character theories in (1) emphasizing personal responsibility for character formation, (2) delivering a broader group of character traits (negative character traits; extending the reference points of their development), and (3) pointing at their structural complexity what suggests functionally equivalent indicators of these traits on the levels of behaviors, structures, and mechanisms. C-SAP's understanding of character traits provided the theoretical basis for creating a new character measure. The Polish

version of the Character Questionnaire (ChaQ-PL) was developed. This poster presents the preliminary results from the construction stage (e.g., item generation, the structure of character traits, the scoring system) and psychometric and validation stages (e.g., content validity, factorial validity, convergent and divergent validity). Associations of ChaQ-PL with measures of temperament, strength of character, and personal growth will be presented.

Keywords: theory of character, structure of character traits, construction and validation of the questionnaire

*mfajkowska@psych.pan.pl

C

Combined psychometric evaluation of three decision-making instruments: similarities and differences.

Anton Aluja[1,6], Ferran Balada[1,2], Luis García[1,3], Neus Aymami[1,4], Óscar García[1, 5].

[1]Lleida Institute for Biomedical Research, Dr. Pifarré Foundation. Catalonia (Spain). [2]Autonomous University of Barcelona. Catalonia (Spain), [3]Autonomous University of Madrid. (Spain), [4]Psychiatry, Mental Health and Addictions Service. Santa Maria Hospital of Lleida. Catalonia (Spain)., [5]European University of Madrid. (Spain). [6]University of Lleida. Catalonia (Spain)

Rationale: Several self-reported questionnaires have been used in the field of decision-making research. Among them are the Proactive Decision-Making Questionnaire (PDMS[1]) (Siebert & Kunz, 2016), the General Decision-Making Style (GDMS[2]) (Scott & Bruce, 1995) and the Melbourne Decision-Making Questionnaire (MDMQ[3]) (Mann, et al., 1997). The objective of the study is to analyze its factorial structure through various goodness-of-fit indices and their similarities and differences.

Methods: A large sample of community and undergraduate students (n= 1,548; M_{age}=39.80, *SD* =18.32) responded to the three questionnaires.

Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyzes and internal consistency analyzes were performed. The results were compared. The MDMQ (GFI =.94; TLI=.89 and RMSEA =.05) and the GDMS (GFI =.94; TLI=.95 and RMSEA =.05) replicated their original factorial structure and obtained better goodness-of-fit indices than the PDMS (GFI =.85; TLI=.83 and RMSEA =.07). The facets of both questionnaires are analyzed and compared to determine their similarity and difference based on data and content.

Implications: The GDMS and the MDMQ are complementary and together they cover a broader spectrum of the "decision making" construct and their joint use in research is recommended.

Keywords: Decision Making**,** GDMS, MDMQ and PDMS.

References:

[1]Siebert, J., Kunz, R. (2016). "Developing and Validating the Multidimensional Proactive Decision-Making Scale". European Journal of Operational Research, 249(3), 864-877. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2015.06.066

[2]Scott, S. G., and Bruce, R. a. (1995). Decision making style: The development and assessment of a new measure. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, *55*(5), 818–831. https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164495055005017.

[3]Mann, L., Burnett, P. Radford, M. and Ford, S (1997). The Melbourne Decision Making Questionnaire: An Instrument for Measuring Patterns for Coping with Decisional Conflict. *Journal of Behavioral Decision Making 10*, 1-19.

Considering the Big Five Aspects Informs the Link between Neuroticism and Relationship Outcomes

Preferred Submission Format: POSTER

Authors:

- John S. Kim, Lesley University (jkim25@lesley.edu)
- Yanna J. Weisberg, Linfield University (yweisber@linfield.edu)

Rationale: Individuals high in neuroticism generally fare worse in romantic relationships, but researchers have increasingly looked beyond the basic Big Five structure and considered how each trait can be further divided into two distinct "aspects" (DeYoung, Quilty, & Peterson, 2007). Specifically, neuroticism can be divided into the aspects of *volatility*, i.e., the outward expression of neuroticism, and *withdrawal*, i.e., the inward experiencing of neuroticism, and we predicted that only withdrawal would negatively predict relationship outcomes. Volatility still allows for an active (vs. passive) relationship approach that is consequently beneficial for romantic relationships (Rusbult, Zembrodt, & Gunn, 1982). Meanwhile, withdrawal is characterized by anxiety and self-doubt that may feed into uncertainty about partner regard.

Methods and Results: In two separate studies (N=364 and N=180), participants in romantic relationships completed both A) the Big Five Aspects Scale (DeYoung et al., 2007) and B) a validated measure of relationship satisfaction. In both studies, only withdrawal negatively predicted relationship satisfaction, while volatility did not significantly predict satisfaction in any direction.

Implications: To fully understand how neuroticism manifests in romantic relationships, it is imperative to examine the trait in a more nuanced way. We also present analyses identifying theoretically expected mediators for our findings.

Keywords: personality, relationships, neuroticism, Big Five

D

Developing a new methodology to study the ritualization of human behavior

Submission format

Poster presentation

Authors

Paweł Łowicki, Ph.D.[1], Konrad Talmont-Kaminski, Ph.D.[2]

¹Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; ² Institute of Sociology, University of Bialystok, Poland

Abstract

This research aimed to develop a new methodology to study the ritualization of behavior. Informed by error management theory as well as previous theories of superstitious behavior, we expected that it would be enough to introduce cognitive uncertainty for traits of ritualized behavior to appear spontaneously in humans. We designed a computerized game in which participants were required to navigate the cursor within a four-by-four matrix to receive/not lose a point. A total of 602 American adults were recruited for the study. Each subject was randomly assigned to one of eight experimental conditions with varying degrees of probability of either gaining or losing points. The results confirmed that the lower probabilities of relative success generated more instances of ritualized behavior such as goal demotion (i.e., pressing a non-functional button) and rigidity in reaping the same non-minimal paths. Moreover, we also that higher rates of behavioral inhibition predicted lower rates of ritualized behavior in participants within the losing mode of the game, while higher behavioral activation predicted the same pattern of results in the wining mode. The findings imply that features of ritualized behavior are both persistent and relatively easy to obtain even without any accompanying natural or supernatural beliefs.

Keywords: ritualized behavior; rigidity; uncertainty; behavioral inhibition system; behavioral activation system.

Differences in body image among patients undergoing invasive medical procedures - a pilot study.

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

1. Mateusz Zatorski, PhD, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan, Poland; mzatorski@swps.edu.pl
2. Andrzej Chmura, Prof., MD, Ph.D, University of Zielona Góra, Hospital in Kętrzyn, Poland; andrzejmateuszchmura@gmail.com

3. Łukasz Lach, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan, Poland; llach@swps.edu.pl

Abstract

Background: The purpose of this study is to compare the body image of living donors after a donation procedure (n = 25) with the body image of patients after a transplant procedure (n = 25) and those undergoing dialysis (n = 25). When evaluating the distant late sequelae of invasive medical procedures, objective medical parameters are used first, as well as standard quality of life assessment tools (e.g., SF-36). The data obtained are usually compared with a population of healthy individuals. The study presented here is based on a new and different kind of assumptions regarding the observation of changes.

Methods: The study used the Body Esteem Scale psychometric test (Franzoi, Shields, 1984; Lipowska, Lipowski 2013). The research verified awareness of one's own body and its weaknesses, awareness of the whole body, and its functioning.

Results: The results show differences in body image between the research groups. They concern both the emotional attitude to one's body (its parts) and the sense of proper physical functioning.

Conclusions: The research project continues. The results obtained may argue for the necessity of including the issue of body image in the procedures for diagnosing the quality of life of people after medical procedures, especially living donors.

Keywords: living kidney donor, transplant, body image, invasive medical proce

Do communal narcissists care about intelligence? Associations with high self-assessed and low objective intelligence.

Poster

Maria Leniarska,

University of Warsaw, Poland

maria.leniarska@psych.uw.edu.pl

Marcin Zajenkowski,

University of Warsaw, Poland

zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Radosław Rogoza,

University of Economics and Human Sciences in Warsaw, Poland

rogoza.radoslaw@gmail.com

Ramzi Fatfouta,

HMKW Hochschule für Medien, Kommunikation, & Wirtschaft, Germany

r.fatfouta@gmail.com

Communal narcissism reflects the tendency to self-enhance in the communal domain. However, research indicates that the underlying self-motives in communal narcissism (e.g., the maintenance of grandiose self-views) are not uniquely communal, but also agentic. We investigated the relationship between facets of grandiose narcissism (i.e., agentic and communal narcissism) and an inherently agentic attribute – intelligence. Using two independent samples (N1 = 211, N2 = 311), we found communal and agentic narcissisms were positively related to subjective (i.e., self-assessed) intelligence. However, whereas agentic narcissism was unrelated to objective intelligence, communal narcissism was negatively related to it. Finally, communal and agentic narcissism predicted overestimation of objective intelligence.

Key words: agency, agentic narcissism, communal narcissism, intelligence, narcissism

Do individuals select who they donate to? Investigating donation choices to Syrian and Turkish earthquake victims.

Submission format: Poster presentation

Identification:

Büsra Elif Yelbuz, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law, b.yelbuz@csl.mpg.de

Isabel Thielmann, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law,

i.thielmann@csl.mpg.de

Abstract:

Studies show that individuals tend to be more helpful towards some people than others. However, far less is known about how selective individuals are when donating to different victims of the same natural disaster. The current preregistered study examined whether there are systematic individual differences in such selectivity that can be accounted for by personality traits. Participants (N = 496) had the opportunity to donate up to 2.00€ to two charitable organizations aiding victims of the earthquake in Turkey and Syria that happened in February 2023. One of the organizations focused on victims in Turkey (AHBAP) whereas the other focused on victims in Syria (MOLHAM). In addition, participants provided self-reports on several theoretically relevant personality traits, and their perceptions and attitudes towards the two organizations and two groups of individuals. Results showed that most participants (62.9%; N = 312) donated some portion of their 2.00€ bonus payment and that roughly 24% (N = 77) of those individuals were selective, meaning they donated more to one organization compared to the other. Interestingly, whereas no meaningful links between personality traits and selectivity were observed, the overall amount donated, across both organizations, was positively associated with honesty-humility (r = .22), empathy (r = .21) and openness (r = .12) and negatively associated with social dominance orientation (r = -.25) and right-wing authoritarianism (r = -.17). As such, the current study offers vital insights into individual differences in real-life donations at the time of a real-life natural disaster affecting two different groups of individuals.

Keywords: Donation behavior, Personality, Situation, Selectivity

Does cultural intelligence always work positively?: A bi-factor model approach

Submission format:

Poster presentations

Identification:

1. Yusuke TAKAHASHI, Graduate School of Education, And Faculty of Education, Kyoto University. E-mail: takahashi.yusuke.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp
2. Yuzo HIROSE, Graduate School of Education, And Faculty of Education, Kyoto University. E-mail: hirose.yuzo.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Abstract:

Rationale: Despite the excitement surrounding the promise of CQ-related research, important questions about the theoretical underpinnings remain unanswered in several respects. Although previous research has conceptualized CQ as an aggregate multidimensional construct, there is no clear consensus across countries. Also, it is rarely examined whether higher CQ always has positive effects. Methods: An online survey, including a four-factor CQ questionnaire (cognitive, meta-cognitive, motivational, behavioral CQs), and several outcome variables (consumer ethnocentrism, life satisfaction, loneliness, and the interest in foreign countries) was administered to a Japanese adult sample ($N = 730$). Results: The bi-factor model was the best fit to the data, and that only two subscales of CQ (cognitive and meta-cognitive) were identified. Additionally, the specific factor of cognitive CQ was positively associated with consumer ethnocentrism, although the general factor was generally positively associated with the outcome variables. Implications: This study was the first to examine the (bi-)factor structure of CQ with Japanese data, and the four-factor structure shown in previous studies could not be replicated. This study also demonstrated that CQ, which is considered to be "good," may have partial negative aspects. These suggest the need to discuss the theoretical foundations of CQ.

Keywords: cultural intelligence, bi-factor model, dark side, cosmopolitanism, consumer ethnocentrism

Does my narcissism make me well? Dark tetrad traits, well-being, and resilience in adolescence

Poster presentation

Anja Wertag

Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar

Anja.Wetrag@pilar.hr

Maja Ribar

Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar

Maja.Ribar@pilar.hr

Goran Milas

Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar

Goran.Milas@pilar.hr

It has been documented that dark traits can serve both adaptive and maladaptive purposes. Moreover, there are sex differences in the associations between these traits and (mal)adaptive outcomes. The aim of the current study was to examine the relationship of the Dark tetrad traits with well-being (i.e., happiness and life satisfaction) and resilience in an adolescent sample, as well as the potential sex differences in these relationships. Data were collected as a part of a larger ongoing longitudinal research project, and the results of its first wave are reported. Sample consisted of 1318 high school students (42.3% male, $M_{age} = 16.34$, $SD_{age} = 0.64$), and data were collected using mobile application. Narcissism was a significant positive predictor of happiness, life satisfaction, and resilience. All other dark traits were significant negative predictors of happiness and life satisfaction, and psychopathy was a significant negative predictor of resilience. In addition, gender had a moderating role only when it comes to happiness: a positive relationship between narcissism and happiness was stronger for females than for males. These results reiterate the distinctiveness of narcissism from the other Dark Tetrad traits and highlight its adaptive role in well-being and resilience in adolescents.

Keywords: Dark Tetrad, well-being, happiness, life satisfaction, resilience

Does Religiosity and Static Light Variation Influence How People Attend to Features Depicted in Stained-Glass?

Submission format: Poster presentation

Kate Nevin[1,2], Elizabeth Mason [1,2], David J. Shepherd[2], Fiona N. Newell[1]

Nevink@tcd.ie, shepherd@tcd.ie, fnewell@tcd.ie

[1]School of Psychology and Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

[2] School of Religion, Theology and Peace Studies, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Rationale: Stained-glass is a unique artistic form that transmits as well as reflects light, and this makes it an attractive medium for studies of light on attention and memory. Despite emerging research on the cognitive processes associated with viewing art, there are few explorations into the effects of light variation, religiosity and religious semantic knowledge when viewing stained-glass.

Methods: Our study aimed to explore the allocation of visual attention when viewing stained-glass windows under different focal light conditions and its role in memory recall for features. We used three conditions: 'congruent' or 'incongruent' in which meaningful/non-meaningful regions of the scene were highlighted respectively, and a 'control' (diffuse lighting). The study included a learning session followed by a memory test. During learning the participant's eye movements (fixations and saccades) were recorded as they viewed images. A subsequent recognition memory test (2-AFC) measured RTs and accuracy performance to the images.

Results: The results suggest that lighting affects attentional allocation and improves memory for relevant features, moderated by familiarity and religiosity.

Implications: Our findings have implications for understanding the role of light variation on cognitive appraisals of art, and how this is moderated by individual differences such as religiosity and familiarity.

Keywords: Religiosity, Attention, Memory, Eye-tracking, Stained-glass

Does the peak alpha frequency represent a master clock rate underlying the relationship between temporal resolution power and psychometric intelligence?

Stefan J. Troche & Lisa M. Makowski

Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Switzerland

stefan.troche@unibe.ch; lisa.makowski@unibe.ch

Rationale: According to the temporal resolution power (TRP) hypothesis, individual differences in intelligence are based on the brain's temporal fine-tuning capacity, as also reflected in performance on psychophysical timing tasks. Conceptually, TRP has been associated with a master clock whose rate determines speed and coordination of neural activities. Here, we investigated whether the peak alpha frequency (PAF) in the electroencephalogram (EEG) represents a psychophysiological reflection of such a master clock rate and explains the relation between TRP and intelligence.

Method: For this purpose, 129 young adults completed Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM) and three timing tasks. Prior to each task, PAF was measured in an eyes closed (EC) and in an eyes open (EO) resting state condition.

Results: The link between TRP as a latent variable derived from the three timing tasks and intelligence was successfully replicated ($r = .56$, $p < .01$). Latent PAF variables were extracted from the EEG measures. APM scores were positively associated with PAF ($r = .27$, $p < .05$) but only at frontal/central electrode clusters in the EO condition. TRP was unrelated to PAF.

Implication: Therefore, PAF is unlikely to represent the master clock rate underlying individual differences in TRP and its relation to intelligence.

Keywords: psychometric intelligence; temporal resolution power; peak alpha frequency

E

Effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and big five personality on health behaviors and subjective well-being

Submission format:

poster presentation

Identification:

Iori TANI

Aichi Gakuin University Faculty of Psychology

iorit@nifty.com

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the way people live and the world. How personalities function in this situation is an important question, and much research has been conducted internationally On the other hand, it has not been sufficiently studied in Japan. This study was designed to examine whether and how personality affected exercise habits and subjective well-being in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. A online questionnaire was administered to 1621 Japanese adults regarding Big Five personalities, subjective well-being, and exercise habits. The results of hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed an influence of extraversion and conscientiousness on subjective well-being and exercise habits, but the influence varied depending on the time period. Relatively consistent findings that being conscientious, extroverted, and associated with practicing health-promoting behaviors, and these associations were demonstrated in the pandemic.

Keywords:

Big Five, health behaviors, subjective well-being.

Effortful Control and Emotional Regulation Mediate the Relationship Between Attachment and Secondary Psychopathy

Submission format

Poster presentation

Identification

1. Thomas Wilson (First author)

Assistant Psychologist (NHSCT)

Email: thomas.wilson@northerntrust.hscni.net

2. Dr Lance Slade (Supervisor)

Senior Lecturer (Canterbury Christ Church University)

Email: lance.slade@canterbury.ac.uk

Abstract

Rationale: Primary (affective-interpersonal) and secondary (antisocial-lifestyle) psychopathy relate to a range of social, emotional, and interpersonal difficulties that are often associated with anxious and avoidant attachment systems (Bowlby, 1944; Conradi et al., 2015). Effortful control and emotional regulation have both been related to attachment (Pallini et al., 2018; Shaver and Mikulincer, 2014) and psychopathy (Patrick et al., 2012; Casey et al. 2013) given the role of emotional and behavioural hyperactivation or disengagement in theoretical conceptions of attachment and psychopathy. Research combining these variables, however, is lacking.

Methods: A convenience sample of adults (n=75) completed online self-report measures of attachment anxiety and avoidance (ECR; Brennan et al., 1998), effortful control (ATQ-short; Evans & Rothbart, 2007), difficulties in emotional regulation (DERS; Gratz & Roemer, 2004), and primary and secondary psychopathy (LSRP; Levenson et al., 1995).

Results: Bivariate correlations replicated several findings connecting these factors. Results indicated effortful control and emotional regulation mediated the relationship between insecure attachments and secondary psychopathy (but not primary psychopathy) through combinations of single and serial mediations, with anxious attachment offering the most pronounced model.

Implications: By deploying mediation analyses, this study aids understanding of the precise mechanisms between attachment and psychopathy through effortful control and emotional regulation.

Keywords*: psychopathy, attachment, effortful control, emotional regulation*

Ego-Boosting Hormone:

Self-Reported and Blood-Based Testosterone Are Associated with Higher Narcissism

Format: Poster

Marcin Zajenkowski[1]

zajenkowski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Gilles E. Gignac [2]

Radosław Rogoza [3, 4]

Jeremiasz Górniak[1]

Oliwia Maciantowicz[1]

Maria Leniarska[1]

Peter K. Jonason [3, 5]

Konrad S. Jankowski[1]

[1] University of Warsaw, *Poland*

[2] University of Western Australia, *Australia*

[4] Social Innovation Chair, University of Lleida, *Spain*

[5] University of Padua, *Italy*

Abstract

Grandiose narcissism is defined as increased motivation for status and viewing oneself as entitled and superior to others. We hypothesized that these tendencies might be associated with basal levels of testosterone, because testosterone is considered the most "social hormone" - driving dominance and the motivation to achieve social status. We distinguished between two facets of grandiose narcissism: agentic (i.e., the tendency to self-promotion aimed to win other's admiration and social influence) and antagonistic (i.e., a reactive strategy used to restore threatened status) narcissism. In 301 men, we examined the association between these facets of narcissism and blood-tested and self-reported testosterone levels. Agentic narcissism—representing the default narcissistic strategy—was associated positively with both testosterone indicators. Moreover, self-reported and objectively measured testosterone correlated positively. These findings extend previous work by showing that the facets of narcissism have distinct hormonal underpinnings.

Keywords: agentic narcissism; narcissism; testosterone; hormones

Emojis in emotional expression: an empirical study on Twitter

Poster presentation

Cecilia Rollano, National University of Distance Education (UNED), crollano@edu.uned.es

Juan-Carlos Pérez-González, National University of Distance Education (UNED), jcperez@edu.uned.es

Emojis are not only increasingly used, but they have also demonstrated their communicative effectiveness and their importance in the expression of identity. The aim of the present study is to understand the differential use of emojis in emotional expression in aspects such as 1) their valence, 2) their ability to elicit interactions, 3) possible individual differences and, finally, 4) to map their use according to Plutchik's theoretical model. Computational and interpretative methods are used for this purpose. Thus, more than 49,000 tweets have been extracted, containing some of the 66 selected emojis (🤣, 😊, 😞, 😲, 🤬, 😫...); in addition to the statistical analysis, these tweets have been categorised following an iterative analysis with the help of Atlas.ti. The sample reflects the diversity of Spain, with more than 20 languages registered. The valence is positive,

although most positive emojis are used in an ironic tone; and negative tweets have a greater impact. In summary, the results show the differential and cultural use of emojis. Moreover, the resulting categorisation can favour the development of machine learning models that allow validating different models of emotional intelligence, among others.

Keywords: Emotions, Twitter, emojis, sentiment analysis.

Emotional stability and security: Validation of the Cognitive Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ) in a sample of police and firefighter cadets.

Submission format: Poster presentation

Identification:

Mireia Cano Gallent (Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, mcanog_ext@gencat.cat)

Carmen Gutiérrez Conde (Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, mcarmen.gutierrez@gencat.cat)

Inés Martinez Capón (Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, ines.martinez@gencat.cat)

Jordi Niñerola i Maymí (Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, jninyerolam@gencat.cat)

Laia Sancho Domenc(Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, lsanchod@gencat.cat)

Anna Roca Martinez(Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, anna.rocam@gencat.cat)

Mònica Torrellas Torné (Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, monica.torrellas@gencat.cat)

Anna Figueras Masip(Institut de Seguretat Pública de Catalunya, afigueras@gencat.cat)

Rationale: Emotional stability is considered by teams of firefighters and police trainers as one of the main predictive factors of success for cadets. Having a reliable and psychometrically validated tool would allow us to evaluate this factor more accurately and increase the effectiveness of recruitment.

Methods: The CERQ questionnaire was administered twice during basic training (at the beginning and six months later). A total of 1,069 cadets (276 women and 793 men) participated, with a mean age of 32.64 years (SD = ±6.244).

Results: The results show that in a sample of police and firefighter cadets, the CERQ maintains the original factor structure of nine factors and two higher-order factors, explaining 59.56% of the variance. Likewise, the CERQ in this sample presents good levels of temporal stability, with a test-retest correlation of r = .625 (p > .001), as well as high levels of reliability with a Cronbach's alpha of α = .724.

Implications of the presented work to be presented: The CERQ in a sample of public safety agency applicants demonstrates good psychometric properties, making it a useful tool for evaluating the emotional stability of cadets and facilitating the recruitment process for evaluators and trainers in the field of security and emergency services.

Keyword: Emotional regulation, security, emergencies, coping, stress

Examining Correlates of the Fear of Being Single

Submission format: Poster

Cassidy Trahair, M.Sc., Malvika D'Costa, M.Sc, Paul Tremblay, Ph.D, Donald H. Saklofske, Ph.D

Abstract

Rationale: The purpose of this study is to investigate several individual difference variables in relation to the recently developed concept of the fear of being single (FOBS).

Methods: A sample of 337 students completed the FOBS scale, the Experience in Close Relationships Questionnaire-Relationship Structure Questionnaire, the Narcisistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale.

Results: FOBS was significantly positively related to anxious attachment as well as narcissism, and negatively related to self-esteem. Anxious attachment was significantly positively related to narcissism and negatively related to self-esteem. Avoidant attachment was significantly related to anxious attachment and negatively to self-esteem. Narcissism and self-esteem were significantly

positively related. Contrary to what was hypothesized, gender was not related to any of the variables.

Implications: The results of the study enhance our comprehension of the relationships between the fear of being single (FOBS) and several individual differences. These findings are valuable for guiding future research aimed at improving our understanding of FOBS.

Keywords: fear of being single, attachment style, romantic relationships, narcissism, self-esteem

Examining the possible Sex differences in the relationship between

Mattering and Purpose-in-Life

Alyson E. Blanchard[1]

(A.E.Blanchard@salford.ac.uk)

Lucas McLean[2]

(lmclea32@uwo.ca)

Eva Papazova[3]

(eva.papazova@gmail.com)

Julie Aitken Schermer[2]

(jharris@uwo.ca)

1. Psychology Department, Salford University, United Kingdom.

2. Psychology Department, The University of Western Ontario, Faculty of Social Science, 1151 Richmond Street, London, Ontario, N6A 5C2

3. Institute for Research in Education, Bulgaria

Abstract

The present study investigates the hypothesis that the relationship between mattering and purpose-in-life will be higher in men than in women. Participants ($N = 697$, 474 men and 432 women)

completed two self-reported scales measuring mattering and purpose-in-life. Tested was the possible sex difference in the correlation between mattering and purpose-in-life. Although the correlation was higher for men, the difference in the correlation for men versus women was non-significant. Implications of the results are discussed.

Key words: Mattering, purpose, purpose-in-life, adult, human, sex differences.

Excellent or Perfect? Testing the Model of Excellencism and Perfectionism

Poster Presentation

Jennifer S. Feenstra, Northwestern College (Iowa, USA), jfeenstr@nwciowa.edu

Perfectionism has long been understood as a multidimensional construct with different dimensions related to different outcomes. Gaurdeau's (2019) model of excellencism and perfectionism proposes that excellencism, a tendency to aim for high but achievable goals/standards, should be differentiated from perfectionism, a tendency to pursue flawless/excessively lofty goals. Finding that excellencism but not perfectionism was negatively associated with depression Gaudreau and colleagues (2022) suggest that perfectionism offers little predictive validity for negative outcomes beyond that explained by excellencism. In an online survey study involving 151 U.S. university students perfectionism but not excellencism was associated with depression. The multiple regression pattern suggests that excellencism acted as a suppressor variable. Perfectionism, without the variance associated with excellecism, was a stronger predictor of depression. Predicting stress, excellencism and perfectionism were cooperative supressors, each explaining more error variance in stress when both were included in a regression model than when each alone predicted stress. Although different from Gaudreau et al.'s (2022) findings, results do fit with Gaurdeau's (2019) model of excellencism and perfectionism. The two concepts are distinct. Findings support Gaurdeau's hypothesis that excellencism may be associated with fewer with negative outcomes, and perfectionism, if accurately conceptualized, is associated with more negative outcomes.

Keywords: perfectionism, excellencism, depression, stress, suppressor variables

F

Feeling creative? A mixed methods exploration of creative individuals' preferred time of day for creative practice.

Poster Presentation

Ms Amber Rose Lim, Centre for Mental Health, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia. Email: arlim@swin.edu.au

Dr Ben Williams, Department of Psychological Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia. Email: bwilliams@swin.edu.au

Dr Ben Bullock, Centre for Mental Health, Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne, Australia. Email: bbullock@swin.edu.au

Rationale: Tales of painters and poets working late into the night pervade modern history. Yet no known empirical studies have examined what time of day creative individuals feel most creative. **Methods:** Via an online survey, participants were asked to describe their creative work, answer questions about the time of day they felt most creative, and then explain why they felt most creative at that time of day (N=155). One sample chi-square tests were performed to evaluate the observed frequencies of most creative time of day, and qualitative content analysis was used to classify types of creative work reported and identify themes that best explain why individuals feel more creative at a particular time of day. **Results**: The observed frequencies of most creative time of day differed from both an equal probability distribution and a normal distribution based on peak arousal time, with 9 pm-midnight selected most frequently. Types of creative practice were classified, with visual arts occurring most frequently, and themes linked to cognitive, clinical, and sleep science explain why individuals feel more creative at particular times of the day. **Implications:** The themes identified can be used as a framework for future hypothesis testing to determine an optimal time of day for different types of creative practice.

Keywords: creativity, time-of-day, qualitative content analysis

From genes to performance: Dopaminergic modulation of decision-making in a stock market simulation

Poster Presentation

Svea Annika Hogeterp (svea.hogeterp@uni-bonn-diff.de)[1]
Thomas Plieger (thomas.plieger@uni-bonn-diff.de)[1]
Merlin Monzel (merlin.monzel@uni-bonn-diff.de)[1]
Annabel Vetterlein (annabel.vetterlein@uni-bonn-diff.de)[1]
Martin Reuter (martin.reuter@uni-bonn-diff.de)[12]

[1]Department of Psychology, University of Bonn, Kaiser-Karl-Ring 9, 53111 Bonn, Germany

[2]Center for Economics and Neuroscience, University of Bonn, Am Hofgarten 8, 53113 Bonn, Germany

Since numerous studies have impressively demonstrated the influence of personality traits on financial decision-making, the question arises if biological markers might underlie this association. The present study investigated the relationship between financial decision-making behavior and genetic markers of the dopaminergic system, as dopamine has already proved to be a promising candidate for risk-taking and decision-making behavior.

A stock market simulation was performed over the course of three weeks with $N = 133$ participants. All of them were genotyped for the functional gene polymorphisms dopamine transporter VNTR (rs#28363170), COMTVal158Met (rs#4680), DRD2/ANKK1 Taq1A (rs#1800497) and a dopamine D4 receptor VNTR in exon 3 (DRD4e3). Genotypes were used to calculate a polygenic score (PGS).

The PGS explained around 8% of the variance in the outcome at the end of the stock market simulation (Capital). Interestingly, this effect was only seen for male participants. Furthermore, by means of the PGS, we extended a previously published model, which ultimately resulted in a variance explanation of 47% regarding Capital.

Herewith we offer a comprehensive model for the success within the stock market game simulation and provide yet another evidence of the relevance of dopamine for decision-making processes, also within financial contexts.

Keywords: dopamine; financial decision-making; functional polymorphisms; polygenic score; stock market simulation

G

Gaze behavior and personality perception: A social robot experiment

Ritsuko Iwai[1], Takatsune Kumada[1,2], Carlos Toshinori Ishi[1], Taiken Shintani[1, 3], Takashi Minato[1], and Yusuke Takahashi[1, 2]

1 R-IH, RIKEN

2 Kyoto University

3 Osaka University

e-mails

Ritsuko Iwai: ritsuko.iwai@riken.jp

Takatsune Kumada: kumada.takatsune.7w@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Carlos Toshinori Ishi: carlos.ishi@riken.jp

Taiken Shintani: taiken.shintani@riken.jp

Takashi Minato: takashi.minato@riken.jp

Yusuke Takahashi: takahashi.yusuke.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Key words: personality, gender, social robot, gaze behavior, personality perception

It is important to investigate how gaze behavior relates to the perception of personality. However, it is not realistic to examine such relations experimentally because controlling human gaze behavior as stimuli is not possible. We, therefore, sought to propose a new experimental paradigm

to investigate the effect of gaze behavior and human personality on personality perception using a social robot, CommU. Online participants (N=230, females=122, Mage=36.2, SD =7.9) rated their personality and the personality of the robot in 9 short video clips: 3 (gaze direction; left-right, downward, and right-under) x 3 (frequency; 20, 50 and 80%). Four-factor (gender x age-group x direction x frequency) ANOVAs for each perceived personality were conducted. For age group and gender, only the interaction of gender x direction x frequency was found for Openness. Horizontal gaze shifts were associated with higher Extraversion, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, and Openness, and lower Conscientiousness. Perceived Extraversion and Agreeableness decreased with the frequency to downward aversion. Perceived Conscientiousness increased with the frequency regardless of direction. The frequency of horizontal gaze shifts influenced Openness only for females. Our findings provide us with insights for examining human gaze behavior and personality perception not only in human-robot interaction, but also in inter-human interaction.

Gratitude and Life Satisfaction Differentially Predict Conflict Strategies in Romantic Relationships

Preferred Submission Format: POSTER

Authors:

1. John S. Kim, Lesley University (jkim25@lesley.edu)
2. Patrick C. Dwyer, Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy (pcdwyer@iupui.edu)
3. Chen Ji, Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy (cheji@iupui.edu)

Rationale: Both dispositional gratitude and life satisfaction are associated with prosocial behavior, but these variables might predict prosocial behavior in differential ways. Gratitude is an individual-difference variable highlighting affiliation with others (Algoe, 2012), while life satisfaction is self-focused and lacking an explicit social function. Therefore, only gratitude should obviously predict prosocial behavior that might come at expense of self. Specifically, we examined how gratitude

and life satisfaction influences romantic conflict, which requires individuals to behave prosocially towards their partner and subordinate individual desires (Rusbult & Van Lange, 2003).

Methods: 333 married participants completed measures of dispositional gratitude (McCullough, 2013), life satisfaction (Diener et al., 1985), and the extent to which they employed constructive or destructive conflict strategies in their relationships using the EVLN framework (Rusbult et al., 1991).

Results and Implications: Gratitude predicted greater use of constructive and reduced use of destructive strategies. However, life satisfaction predicted greater use of both constructive and destructive strategies. The is consistent with life satisfaction often being correlated with variables actually associated with a less prosocial orientation (Piff et al., 2010). This is initial evidence that gratitude and life satisfaction are discrete predictors of prosociality, depending on the relational aspect of the relevant behavior.

Keywords: Gratitude, Relationships, Conflict, Prosocial Behavior

H

How much is your time worth?

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification: Sebastian Smoleń (sssd28@aps.edu.pl), Joanna Rajchert (jrajchert@aps.edu.pl), Joanna Witowska (jwitowska@aps.edu.pl), Katarzyna Iwon (kisd32@aps.edu.pl) - The Maria Grzegorzewska University

Abstract

Rationale: Life is about choices involving a dilemma between immediate but small benefits and larger but deferred ones. A measure of this preference is delay discounting. People make choices based on the subjective value of financial or non-economic gratification. The self-determination theory suggests three psychological needs - competence, autonomy, and relatedness - supporting growth and well-being.

Method: The ongoing study includes men and women (N=150). Participants fill out BPNSF Scale and answer following questions: Assuming you have a safe financial situation - How much would you be able to pay for an hour when you can (1) do anything you want, (2) spend time with a loved one, (3) have a skill you want?

Results: We hypothesize people would pay more for (1) free time when autonomy needs are endangered, (2) time spent with close ones when relatedness needs are threatened, (3) time having skills when competency needs are decreased. The study aims to determine the monetary value of each action.

Implications: We plan to develop a measurement of non-monetary discounting, enabling the assessment of factors influencing the tendency to discount non-economic gratification. We also aim to measure the impact of interventions to reduce the delay discounting and prioritize long-term choices based on self-control.

Keywords: time, delay discounting, decision making, non-monetary gratification

I

Identifying Resources and Barriers to Care for Self-Injuring Asian Canadian Youth and Families

Submission Format: Poster

Names, Affiliations, Contacts: Catherine Li[1, 4]*, Chloe Lau[2, 3], Donald H. Saklofske[1]

1. Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada
2. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
3. Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada
4. Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, United States.

Emails: cli729@uwo.ca; clau263@uwo.ca; don.saklofske@uwo.ca

Abstract

Rationale: Suicide is the second leading cause of death for Asian Canadian youth aged 15-24, yet Asian Canadian youth are the least likely racial group to use mental health services. This study aims to identify barriers/resources for self-injuring Asian Canadian youth and their families. **Methods:** 30 self-injuring Asian Canadian youth aged 13-17 and their caregivers, and 10 community providers will be recruited via outpatient referrals. Following consent and screening, participants will complete private semi-structured interviews with open-ended standardized questions that elicit narrative-style response on identifying and communicating about self-harm, processes relevant to accessing care, and resources/barriers to care. Interviews will be transcribed by two researchers, and participants will complete self-report measures on relationship quality (i.e., Asian American Family Conflict Scale), affect (i.e., Youth Self-Report, Child Behavior Checklist), help-seeking attitudes (i.e., Mental Help Seeking Attitudes Scale), and self-injurious behaviors (i.e., Inventory of Statements About Self-injury). Common themes on barriers and resources will be yielded using grounded theory and constant comparative methods. Reliability between coders will be established quantitatively. **Results:** Based on Nock's Integrative Model, it is hypothesized that themes will surround strong experiences of discomfort and difficulties expressing feelings verbally. **Contribution:** Findings will guide intervention/prevention efforts for self-injuring Asian Canadian youth/families.

Keywords: self-injury, Asian Canadian; youth; family; barriers; resources

Impact of cultural dimensions on trait emotional intelligence: a systematic review

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

Jinyan Yang[1], Bogdan Zadorozhny[1], Konstantinos V. Petrides[1]

[1] Division of Psychology & Language Sciences, University College London, London, UK

Jinyan Yang: jinyan.yang.19@ucl.ac.uk

Bogdan Zadorozhny: bogdan.zadorozhny.21@ucl.ac.uk

Konstantinos V. Petrides: k.petrides@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract:

Rationale: There is a substantial body of literature on trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) assessed via the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue), which has been translated into numerous languages and is widely applied globally. However, there is a dearth of studies that directly compare mean levels of trait EI across different cultures. A systematic review is conducted to compare mean trait EI scores across cultures. It also assesses the impact on trait EI of the six major cultural dimensions proposed by Hofstede's cultural dimension model.

Methods: PubMed, Web of Science, Embase and PsycINFO were searched, and 1392 articles were identified in initial searches after deduplication. Eligible studies are quantitative in nature, provide mean global trait EI scores operationalized through the TEIQue or its short form, and unambiguously indicate the nationality of the participants.

Results: Cultures with low power distance, low uncertainty avoidance, high indulgence, or short-term orientation may exhibit higher levels of trait EI on average.

Implications: Currently, there is no systematic review available that compares trait EI levels across cultures using Hofstede's cultural dimensions to categorize countries. The present systematic review aims to address this research gap by providing insights into how cultures shape variations in trait EI.

Keywords: trait emotional intelligence, Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue), systematic review, cross-cultural differences, cultural dimensions.

Impulsivity personality traits and androgens: the dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (dhea-s) versus testosterone.

Modality: Poster

Anton Aluja[1,2], Ferran Balada[2,3], Oscar García[2,4], Neus Aymami[2,5]

and Luis F. García[2,6]

[1]University of Lleida. Catalonia (Spain), [2]Lleida Institute for Biomedical Research, Dr. Pifarré Foundation. Catalonia (Spain). [3]Autonomous University of Barcelona. Catalonia (Spain. [4]European University of Madrid. (Spain.). [5]Psychiatry, Mental Health and Addictions Service. Santa Maria Hospital of Lleida. Catalonia (Spain). [6]Autonomous University of Madrid (Spain).

Rationale: This study was designed to examine the relationships among the impulsivity construct as a personality trait, the dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEA-S), and testosterone. Thus, the main objective of this study is to examine the relationships between DHEA-S and testosterone and impulsivity simultaneously in a sample of healthy middle-aged men.

Methods: Participants were 120 healthy middle-aged males (who all participated voluntarily). (M_{age} = 44.39; *SD* = 12.88). The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS-11)[1], the short version of Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire (SR)[2] and the Impulsive Behavior Scale (UPPS-P) were used. The saliva sample was obtained 30 minutes after getting up without having ingested food, liquids or brushing teeth in two different tubes (one for DHEA-S and the other for testosterone).

Results: The sum of the three BIS-11 scales, the SR and the five UPPS-P scales correlated with DHEA-S .23 ($p < .006$) and testosterone .19 ($p < .04$), controlling for age. Sensitivity to Reward, Negative Urgency and Positive Urgency were significant predictors of DHEA-S ($R^2 = .28$), and Positive Urgency for testosterone ($R^2 = .09$).

Implications: We discuss the implications of these results for biological impulsive personality traits, the limitations of our analyses, and the possible development of future research.

Key words: Impulsivity personality trait, Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate (DHEA-S), testosterone, BIS-11, UPPS-P.

References:

[1]J.H. Patton, M.S. Stanford, & E.S. Barratt, Factor structure of the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale. J. Clin. Psychol. 51(6) (1995) 768–774 https://doi.org/10.1002/1097-4679(199511)51:6<768::AID-JCLP2270510607>3.0.CO;2-1

[2]A. Aluja, & A. Blanch, Neuropsychological behavioral inhibition system (BIS) and behavioral approach system (BAS) assessment: A shortened sensitivity to punishment and sensitivity to

reward questionnaire version (SPSRQ–20). J. Pers. Assess. 93(6) (2011) 628-636. https://doi.org/10.1080/00223891.2011.608760

3 S.P. Whiteside, & D.R. Lynam, The Five Factor Model and impulsivity: Using a structural model of personality to understand impulsivity. Pers. Individ. Differ. 30 (2001) 669–689. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(00)00064-7

Individual differences and lying behaviour in adolescents: attitudes and moral disengagement mechanisms.

Submission format

We submit for a poster presentation.

Identification

Beatriz Viera-Delgado, La Laguna University, bvierade@ull.edu.es

Adelia de Miguel Negredo, La Laguna University, admiguel@ull.edu.es

Enrique Armas-Vargas, La Laguna University, extearmasva@ull.edu.es

Abstract

Rationale: Lying is a common social behaviour, yet some people lie more often than others. Lenient attitudes towards lying could be related to higher lying frequency, or be used to justify one's own behaviour. Foster et al. (2020) suggested that the process of moral disengagement provides a theorical framework to understand children's justifications for lying. We propose to study relationships between moral disengagement mechanisms and attitudes towards lies with lying behaviour in adolescents.

Methods: A total of 536 Spanish teenagers (48.88% female; M_{age}=14.93 years, *SD*=1.16) fulfilled anonymously the *ATRAMIC-R Questionnaire* (Armas-Vargas, 2022) and *Mechanisms of Moral Disengagement Scale* (Rubio-Garay et al., 2017).

Results: Acceptance attitude towards lying correlates ($p<.01$) with "Lying Trait" (positive) and with all moral disengagement mechanisms (positive). Simple linear regression, based on other

variables that assessed the lying behaviour, "Lying Trait" was predicted (R^2=.60) by "Recognition and Acceptance of Lying" (positive), "Emotional Self-Regulation when Lying" (negative) and "Emotional Insensitivity when Lying" (positive).

Implications: Those results provided new information about lying behaviour in adolescents, which complements previous studies (Buta et al., 2020). This poster contributes to the idea that moral disengagement mechanisms could help understand the lying behaviour in adolescents, and why they engage in these actions.

Keywords

Lying, attitudes, moral disengagement, adolescents

Individual differences and lying behaviour in adolescents: Big Five and Dark Triad.

Submission format

We submit for a poster presentation.

Identification

Beatriz Viera Delgado, La Laguna University, bvierade@ull.edu.es

Adelia de Miguel Negredo, La Laguna University, admiguel@ull.edu.es

Enrique Armas-Vargas, La Laguna University, extearmasva@ull.edu.es

Abstract

Rationale: Not everyone lies even when it could be beneficial for them, and some people lie significantly more than others. Individual differences in the lying behaviour could be related to personality. Some papers have associated this behaviour with the Big Five and the Dark Triad (Gonzalez & Besteiro, 2015). Nevertheless, studies with adolescents on this topic are scarce.

Methods: A total of 253 Spanish teenagers (54.2% female; M_{age}=15.1 years, *SD*=1.56) filled out anonymously the *JS NEO-S* (Costa & McCrae, 1999), *Dark Triad* (Maneiro et al., 2018), and two direct questions about their lying frequency from *CEMA Questionare* (Armas-Vargas, 2022).

Results: When asked for the maximum number of lies told in one day that week, boys indicate telling more lies ($F_2=3.55$ p<.05). Lying frequency correlates significantly with Machiavellianism (p<.01), neuroticism (p<.01), and conscientiousness (negatively) (p<.001).

Implications: Those results support previous hypotheses about the lying behaviour and personality (Vrij et al., 2010). Adolescents that lie more frequently tend to express machiavellianism and neuroticism traits. This poster contributes to the idea that several personality traits could help better understand the lying behaviour in adolescents. A more exhaustive analysis is recommended to delve into the relationship between this variables.

Keywords

Lying, personality, Big Five, Dark Triad, adolescents

Individual differences in Emotional and Arousal Responses to Light Variation in Stained-Glass Windows

Submission Format: Poster Presentation

Elizabeth Mason[1,2], Kate Nevin[1,2], David J. Shepherd[2], & Fiona N. Newell[1]

emason@tcd.ie, nevink@tcd.ie, shepherd@tcd.ie, fnewell@tcd.ie

[1]School of Psychology and Institute of Neuroscience, Trinity College Dublin

[2]School of Religion, Theology, and Peace Studies, Trinity College Dublin

Rationale: Stained-glass windows have a long history of symbolic and affective value. Unlike other art mediums, the way in which stained-glass interacts with light sources poses a unique visual experience. While art appreciation is known to be associated with various emotional responses, including awe, relatively little is known about how lighting in stained-glass windows affects these responses. Likewise, the influence of individual differences such as expertise and religiosity is, to our knowledge, unknown. The aim of our study was to investigate the role of these factors across two experiments.

Methods: First, we measured awe responses using pupil dilation and compared responses across groups with or without training on stained-glass. In the second experiment, participants' emotional

ratings when viewing varied lighting of stained-glass windows were collected and we measured how levels of religiosity moderated those responses using a standardised questionnaire (SCO).

Results and Implications: Our results suggest that lighting conditions and individual differences such as expertise and religiosity positively modify emotional and awe responses to stained-glass windows and have implications for our understanding of the role of perceptual factors on emotional cognition.

Keywords: Emotion, Neuroaesthetics, Individual Differences, Awe, Pupillometry

Individual Differences in Mathematical Expertise: The effects of cognition and personality.

Submission format: Poster Presentation

Identification: Rebecca Myers (rm804@cam.ac.uk), Valentin Gulyás (gulyas.valentin@gmail.com) and Dénes Szücs (ds377@cam.ac.uk).

Centre for Neuroscience in Education, Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Abstract:

Rationale: Maths cognition research typically focuses on children and adolescents and/or comparing those with learning difficulties with typical learners. Less is known about the factors underpinning mathematical expertise (ME). A few studies have provided valuable insights, yet there still remains a lack of clarity and consensus on the role of certain cognitive and non-cognitive predictors of ME, particularly depending on how they are defined and assessed.

Methods: To clarify this, data was collected in person including measures of fluid intelligence, visuospatial working memory, numerical processing and personality at the trait and sub-trait level. Participants included university students of different levels/types of ME. This consisted of 3 discipline-based subgroups, with the potential of distinguishing ME further based on highest level of maths attained and extra-curricular maths achievement.

Results: Data was collected from 94 participants across two testing rounds and analysis is underway. This includes correlational analysis to highlight consistent relationships between factors alongside between-group comparisons (e.g. ANOVAs) carried out using R.

Implications: This study may contribute to maths cognition theory, with potential implications in education and beyond, particularly for the identification and understanding of maths giftedness, attainment, and specialisation at the advanced level.

Key Words: Mathematical Expertise. Cognition. Personality. Visuospatial working memory. Numerical processing.

Individual differences in Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory traits link resting-state EEG asymmetries and cortical functional connectivity

(Poster presentation)

Vilfredo De Pascalis[1, 2] and Francesca Fracasso[3]

[1]Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

[2]School of Psychology, University of New England Armidale NSW, Australia

[3]Institute for Cognitive Sciences and Technologies, CNR, Rome, Italy

Vilfredo De Pascalis: vifredo.depascalis@uniroma1.it

Francesca Fracasso: francesca.fracasso@istc.cnr.it

Abstract

Rationale: Research on interhemispheric frontal activity link greater relative left-frontal activity to the behavioral approach system (BAS) and Impulsivity (BAS-Imp) and greater right-frontal activity to the behavioral inhibition system (BIS). However, work linking the right-frontal activity and the fight-flight-freeze system (FFFS) has produced mixed results. Therefore, we aim to validate previous correlational findings using classical EEG band power and eLORETA source

localization asymmetries, including functional connectivity measures among 30 regions of interest (ROIs).

Methods: All participants (N=64 women) completed the RST-PQ and STAI-X1. Resting-state EEG and eLORETA source asymmetries and lagged nonlinear connectivity among ROIs were obtained.

Results: In the traditional alpha band, we found the following significant associations: (1) higher BAS with enhanced frontal-limbic connectivity; (2) higher BAS-GDP with higher activations in the left-frontal hemisphere and left-hippocampal region (BA28); (3) higher BAS-Imp with relative higher activations in the left-prefrontal region (BA8); (4) higher BIS with enhanced activity in the right-posterior cingulate gyrus; (5) higher FFFS with greater right-parietal hemisphere activation. Higher BIS and FFFS were associated with theta band connectivity between the posterior cingulate and insula.

Implications: Current neurophysiological findings align with rRST conceptualization of a multi-componential BAS and BIS and FFFS as separate and interacting systems.

Keywords: RST-PQ; personality; frontal asymmetry; EEG; functional connectivity

Individual-level multiculturalism and cultural intelligence (poster presentation)

Ana Butković, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia, abutkovic@ffzg.hr

Irma Brković, Department of Pedagogical, Curricular and Professional Studies, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, irma.brkovic@gu.se

Gordana Keresteš, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia, gkerestes@ffzg.hr

Ivona Grgurinović, **Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology,** Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia, igrgurin@ffzg.hr

Melita Puklek Levpušček, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, Melita.PuklekLevpuscek@ff.uni-lj.si

Rationale. Cultural intelligence (CQ) refers to an individual's capability to function effectively in situations characterized by cultural diversity (Ang & Van Dyne, 2008). A relatively new antecedent of CQ that has been examined is multiculturalism, so far in a sample of employees in the Netherlands where only a total CQ score was used, and in business students with bicultural identity in the US where only cognitive and metacognitive aspects of CQ were used. The aim of this study was to examine the association between individual-level multiculturalism and four different aspects of CQ (metacognitive, cognitive, motivational, behavioral) in a sample of teachers and student teachers in Sweden.

Methods. Data were collected for 99 participants (68% female; 79% student teachers; $M_{age} = 34.20$, $SD = 10.51$) using The Cultural Intelligence Scale (Van Dyne et al., 2008), and following Vora et al. (2019), three items for multiculturalism measuring knowledge, identification and internalization.

Results and implications. Individual-level multiculturalism was positively and significantly associated with three aspects of CQ: metacognitive ($r = .43$, $p < .001$), cognitive ($r = .54$, $p < .001$) and motivational ($r = .49$, $p < .001$). Results have the implication for the development programs for CQ.

Key words: cultural intelligence, multiculturalism, teachers, student teachers

Interrater Agreement on Temperament in Late Childhood: An Analysis of the Influence of Parenting Style

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

Jana Spear, University of Innsbruck (Jana.Spear@student.uibk.ac.at)

Florian Hemetsberger, University of Innsbruck (Florian.Hemetsberger@student.uibk.ac.at)

Vivienne Biedermann, University of Innsbruck (Vivienne.Biedermann@uibk.ac.at)

Prof. Dr. Marcel Zentner, University of Innsbruck (Marcel.Zentner@uibk.ac.at)

Abstract: Even with highly validated measures, interrater agreement between children and their parents has been found to be relatively low. This study's aim was to investigate interrater agreement between children and their parents regarding the child's temperament while considering different parenting styles. Therefore, we used a newly developed measure of temperament in late childhood, the *Integrative Late Childhood Temperament Inventory (ILCTI)*. This questionnaire measures the temperament dimensions frustration, inhibition, attention / persistence, activity level, sensory sensitivity, and affiliation. The relation of authoritative and authoritarian parenting and interrater agreement was investigated within 111 children-parent-dyads, recruited over two Austrian schools. Children (ages 9 – 14) filled in the ILCTI in school, parents completed the ILCTI and a parenting questionnaire online. To determine interrater agreement, correlations across ratings were calculated as well as an individual dyad-centred approach. Results demonstrate that authoritative parenting is related to higher interrater agreement between children and their parents in some measured dimensions of temperament, but not in others. This research contributes to the further understanding of interrater agreement by finding parenting style to be a potential factor influencing parent-child agreement on temperament. Further, it supports authoritative parenting in its positive long-term outcomes and might have implications on parental counselling.

Keywords: interrater agreement, parenting, children, temperament

Investigating the compatibility between high school students' self-perceived academic competence and achievement (and its effects on goal orientations)

Submission format: Poster presentation

Identification: Jonathan Smith, Department of Preschool and Primary Education, University of Sherbrooke, Jonathan.Smith@USherbrooke.ca; Caroline Fitzpatrick, Department of Preschool and Primary Education, University of Sherbrooke, Caroline.Fitzpatrick@USherbrooke.ca; Gabrielle Garon-Carrier, Department of Psychoeducation, University of Sherbrooke, Gabrielle.Garon-Carrier@USherbrooke.ca; Fanny-Alexandra Guimond, School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Fanny-Alexandra.Guimond@UOttawa.ca

Abstract: The purpose of this study was (a) to identify profiles of students differing in terms of compatibility between their perceptions of general academic competence and their achievement

(in language arts and mathematics) and (b) to compare their use of mastery, performance and work avoidance goals. The data collected from 309 ninth and tenth graders was therefore subjected to a latent class analysis (LCA) and a multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA). The results allowed to identify five profiles of students, three of which with competence perceptions compatible with achievement (high achievers with high self-perceived competence (SPC), average achievers with average SPC, and low achievers with lower SPC) and two with competence perceptions incompatible with achievement (low achievers with high SPC and average achievers with lower SPC). The results showed also that the high achievers with high SPC displayed a greater orientation toward mastery and performance goals and a lower orientation toward work avoidance goals than the low achievers and average achievers with lower SPC. The high achievers with high SPC also displayed a greater orientation toward mastery goals than the low achievers with high SPC. The contribution of these results to the goal orientation literature will be discussed.

Keywords: Self-perceived academic competence, Achievement, Compatibility, Latent profiles, Goal orientations

Investigating the Psychometric Properties of Inferiority and Superiority Complex Scales in a Canadian Sample

Format: Poster

Identification: Jhanvi Patel, Department of Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.

Julie Aitken Schermer, Department of Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, jharris@uwo.ca

Abstract:

Feelings of inferiority are universal; however, the feelings can result in severe consequences if left unaddressed. Despite the popularity of the Adlerian concepts of Inferiority and Superiority complexes, few scales exist that properly operationalize these ideas. The present study set out to test if the shortened inferiority and shortened superiority complex scales from Bosnia and Herzegovina show sound psychometric properties translated into English and tested with a

Canadian sample. Data was collected from 603 undergraduate business students who completed the translated scales and the depression facet scale from the NEO-PI-R. The translated scales had normal distributions, and acceptable kurtosis, skew, and Cronbach's alpha values. Correlational analyses showed that inferiority complex scale scores were positively correlated with depression scale scores and superiority complex scores were negatively correlated with depression scale scores. These results provide support for using the shortened inferiority and shortened superiority complex scales in their English format.

Key words: inferiority complex; superiority complex; depression.

Investigating the Structural Validity of the WISC 5 in a referred sample.

Submission Format: Poster Presentation

Identification:

1. Korinne Louison (Korinne.Louison@sta.uwi.edu)
2. Jovelle Donaldson (jovelle.donaldson@gmail.com)
3. Faaria Mohammed (faariam@msn.com)

Department: School of Education,

The UWI Psychoeducational Diagnostic and Intervention Clinic.

The University of the West Indies, St. Augusting

Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago

Email: Korinne.Louison@sta.uwi.edu

Abstract

Rationale

Since its publication, the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children- Fifth Edition (WISC 5) has been used in Trinidad and Tobago (TT) to assess the cognitive ability of children aged 6 to 16 years and guide test score interpretations, diagnosis and intervention planning for children with

learning challenges. To date, there has been no study that has assessed the structural validity of the WISC V in TT.

Methods

The present study examined the internal structure of the WISC 5 using a referred sample of 332 children aged 6 to 16 years old. Two approaches, principal axis exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and the Schmid & Leiman orthogonalization method were used to summarize into factors the correlational matrix of the 10 core subtests.

Results

Results did not provide support for the Wechsler (2014), proposed five factor model. Instead, analyses supported the findings of previous studies that evidenced either a four first-order factor or a four-factor bifactor model.

Implications

WISC V test score interpretation typically involves estimating global intelligence (FSIQ), followed by an exploration of performance on the five specific cognitive ability domains. Implications of this study's findings for intelligence measurement, test-score interpretation and diagnosis in Trinidad and Tobago are discussed.

Keywords: structural validity, WISC 5, referred sample

<u>J</u>

Joint attention with a non-human agent is modulated by the gender and personality of humans.

Format: Poster

Identificatnion:

 Takatsune Kumada [1, 2], Ritsuko Iwai [1], Takashi Minato [1], and Yusuke Takahashi [1, 2]

1. R-IH, RIKEN

2. Kyoto University

e-mails:

Takatsune Kumada: kumada.takatsune.7w@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Ritsuko Iwai: ritsuko.iwai@riken.jp

Takashi Minato: takashi.minato@riken.jp

Yusuke Takahashi: takahashi.yusuke.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Abstract:

With the recent advances in IT and AI technologies, interaction with non-human agents, such as robots or avatars, has become increasingly popular. However, little is known about the individual factors of humans in social interactions with non-human agents. We investigated the effects of human gender and personality on joint attention with non-human agents using the gaze-cueing paradigm. In a psychophysical experiment, after the black circle in the eye-like figure on the object with the appearance of a non-human agent moved to the right or left, a target was presented to the right or left of the object. Reaction times (RTs) to the target were measured. Participants (n = 36, 18 females) also answered a personality questionnaire. RTs to the target presented in the direction in which the eye-like figure moved were shorter than RTs to the target presented on the opposite side (the gaze-cueing effect: GCE). Similar to previous studies using human facial images, the GCE was larger for females than for males. Furthermore, the GCE was highly correlated with extraversion scores (r = .503) in females, whereas no correlation was found in males (r = .081). This finding suggests a gender difference in the social functioning of extraversion.

Keywords: joint attention, non-human agent, personality, gender, social cognition

M

Mapping flourishing within the interpersonal circumplex of personality

SUBMISSION FORMAT: Poster presentation

IDENTIFICATION: René Gempp, Facultad de Administración y Economía, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile (rene.gempp@udp.cl) & Valentina Reyes, Facultad de Administración y Economía, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile (valentina.reyes@udp.cl)

ABSTRACT:

Rationale: This study explored the relationship between flourishing and the interpersonal circumplex model of personality. Flourishing refers to positive psychological functioning, including emotional well-being, social relationships, and life satisfaction. The interpersonal circumplex is a personality model that categorizes interpersonal behavior into two dimensions: warmth and dominance. Warmth refers to the extent to which individuals are friendly, kind, and cooperative, whereas dominance refers to the extent to which individuals are assertive, forceful, and competitive. **Methods:** We analyzed the answers of 520 university students to the IPIP-IPC and Flourishing Scale using the Structural Summary Method approach. **Results:** Our main finding was that flourishing was located in the quadrant associated with high levels of warmth-agreeableness and medium levels of dominance. Specifically, individuals with high warmth and moderate dominance were more likely to experience flourishing in their lives. **Implications:** This finding has important theoretical implications for understanding interpersonal aspects of flourishing. This suggests that warm, cooperative, assertive, and competitive individuals are better equipped to navigate social relationships and achieve positive outcomes in their lives. The results of this study also highlight the importance of considering both warmth and dominance in the assessment of interpersonal behavior and its relationship with flourishing.

KEYWORDS: Flourishing, Circumplex Model, Structural Summary Method, Warmth, Dominance

Measured autobiographical recollection traits and big five personality, dark triad, and impulsivity.

Identification:

Name: Satoru Kiire

Affiliations: Osaka University of Economics and Law, Osaka, Japan

Contact: s.kiire0518@gmail.com

Abstract

Autobiographical recollection has been widely studied in various research areas. In 2022, Japanese version of the Autobiographical Recollection Test (ART-J), which is the self-assessment questionnaire of autobiographical recollection traits, has been developed. This questionnaire allows us to assess the individual differences of autobiographical recollection traits more easily and to collect a large amount of data at once. In this study, I examined the relationships between autobiographical recollection traits and se personality traits. Data from 79 Japanese undergraduate students with appropriate responses (M = 18.8 years, SD = 1.27) were used in the analysis. With the ART-J (short form, 7 items), participants also responded to the measures of big five personality (TIPI-J), dark triad (DTDD-J), impulsivity (S-UPPS-P-J). Results of correlation analyses, autobiographical recollection traits related positively with extroversion, conscientiousness, and openness, and negatively with lack of perseverance and lack of premeditation. Dark triad traits were not indicate any significant relation. In particular, autobiographical recollection traits related with "lack of conscientiousness" dimension rather than "Urgency" of impulsivity. This findings consistent with the impulsivity concept, namely, the tendency to disregard the past as well as the future directions.

Keywords:

Autobiographical recollection, big five personality, dark triad, impulsivity, Japanese.

Measuring temperament as a really formal characteristics of behavior

Submission format: poster presentation

Klaudia Ponikiewska

Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

k.ponikiewska@uksw.edu.pl

Włodzimierz Strus

Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

w.strus@uksw.edu.pl

Jan Cieciuch

Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

University Research Priority Program Social Networks, University of Zurich, Switzerland

j.cieciuch@uksw.edu.pl

Rationale:

Temperament refers to the most basic, biologically underpinned personality dimensions, that determine formal aspects of behavior and constitute a foundation on which other, more characterological and content-related traits are formed. Thus, one of the main differences between temperament and other personality constructs are the formal characteristics of the former and content characteristics of the latter. Unfortunately, this clear conceptual distinction is not maintained at the measurement level, as temperament questionnaires—apart from indicators of formal (most stable) characteristics—are mostly oversaturated by content (and modifiable) aspects of behavior, traditionally associated with character. We propose to solve this problem by developing a measure of pure formal aspects of behavior as postulated in the temperament definition.

Methods:

We developed *The Temperament Metadimensions Questionnaire* (TMQ) measuring two fundamental dimensions of temperament—Reactivity and Activity (each constituted by six clearly formal facets), and tested its properties on a group of 442 adults.

Results:

We confirmed satisfactory reliability, structural and external validity of the TMQ.

Implications:

The TMQ can be used as a measurement of really formal characteristics of behavior, which allows to precisely distinguish temperament from character and other personality characteristics, and

which may shed a new light on their ambiguous relationships and determinants.

Keywords: temperament, temperament inventory, formal characteristics of behavior, measurement

N

Narcissism and Need Satisfaction in Romantic Relationships: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective

Submission format: Poster Presentation

Identification:

Gwendolyn Seidman, Ph.D.

Albright College

Reading, PA, USA

gseidman@albright.edu

Abstract:

According to Self-Determination Theory, pursuit of extrinsic, rather than intrinsic, goals predicts lower satisfaction of autonomy, competence, and relatedness needs (Sheldon et al., 2004). Narcissism is associated with placing greater value on extrinsic goals (Abeyta et al., 2017). Narcissists may also have more extrinsic goals for their romantic partners which could undermine partners' need satisfaction.

Seventy-five couples completed the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Raskin & Hall, 1979), and La Guardia et al.'s (2000) Basic Need Satisfaction in Relationships Scale. Participants indicated how much they valued intrinsic (personal growth, emotional intimacy, community contribution) and extrinsic (fame/popularity, attractive image, financial success) goals for their partners (adapted from Sheldon et al., 2004).

Actor-Partner-Interdependence Model analyses revealed that for females, having a highly narcissistic partner was associated with lower need satisfaction. While narcissism was associated with greater valuing of extrinsic goals for one's partner, this did not mediate the association between narcissism and need satisfaction.

Results suggest that narcissistic males cause their partners to feel that their relationships are not meeting their needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness. These findings suggest a reason partners of narcissistic individuals may be especially unhappy over time (Brunell & Campbell, 2011) is that their partners undermine their core needs.

Keywords: Narcissism; need satisfaction; self-determination theory; close relationships

Neuroticism, Biases and Evaluative Conditioning:

An Eye-Tracking Experiment Using Ambivalent Stimuli

Poster presentation

Authors:

Anca Lazar, Phd candidate - West University Timisoara, Romania (anca.lazar89@e-uvt.ro)

Florin Sava, Phd - West University Timisoara, Romania (florin.sava@e-uvt.ro)

Marine Rougier, Phd - Ghent University, Belgium (marine.rougier@ugent.be)

Jan De Houwer, Phd - Ghent University, Belgium (jan.dehouwer@ugent.be)

Marco Perugini, Phd - University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy (marco.perugini@unimib.it)

Abstract:

Personality theories suggest that increased focus on negative stimuli is a characteristic feature of neuroticism, while eye-tracking studies confirm that people with higher trait anxiety have an attentional bias to negative stimuli. Research on evaluative conditioning (EC) and personality also shows stronger EC effects for people with higher neuroticism. This study aimed to investigate whether more neurotic individuals are prone to a negative evaluative learning bias due to some

mediating factors: attention, and memory. We included both positive and negative unconditioned stimuli (US) but focused on stimuli with mixed valence to better represent the ambivalent context of real-life situations. As conditioned stimuli we used images of fractals that were evaluated before and after the conditioning procedure to determine the change in linking. We collected responses and eye-tracking data from 290 participants, however, 81 were eliminated based on two exclusion criteria: lack of valence awareness and extreme bias to images used as CS. The analysis did not support the mediation hypotheses; however, results show interesting positive correlations between trait anxiety, focus on the positive side of ambivalent stimuli and a more positive change in CS liking. Our correlational results may indicate potential avoidance patterns implied as coping mechanisms.

Keywords: evaluative conditioning, neuroticism, attentional bias, eye-tracking

O

Ouch! The impact of experimentally induced pain on logical reasoning and underlying attention-related mechanisms

Poster presentation

Danièle A. Gubler – Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Switzerland, daniele.gubler@unibe.ch

Stefan J. Troche – Institute of Psychology, University of Bern, Switzerland, stefan.troche@unibe.ch

Pain is known to negatively impact attention but results on its influence on more complex cognitive abilities such as logical reasoning are inconsistent. This may be due to compensatory mechanisms (e.g. investing more resources), which cannot be observed at the behavioural but at a psychophysiological level. In the current study, we investigated whether experimentally induced pain affects logical reasoning and underlying attention-related mechanisms using both behavioral and electroencephalographic (EEG) measures. Fifty-three females in a pain group and 53 females in a pain-free group completed the Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM) task while EEG was recorded to measure task-related power (TRP) changes in the upper alpha-frequency (10-12 Hz)

band. Results showed that the pain group and pain-free group did not differ in their APM performance at the behavioral level. However, TRP decreases in the upper alpha band were significantly less pronounced in the pain group, suggesting that individuals in the pain group were less able to allocate attention to the task than those in the pain-free group. These findings suggest that experimentally induced pain may impact attentional resources and highlight the importance of examining psychophysiological measures in addition to behavioral measures in studying the impact of pain on cognition.

Keywords: experimentally induced pain, logical reasoning, attention, upper alpha power, task-related power changes

P

Personality and the 'Social Cure': the Moderating Role of Extraversion in the Relationship between Community Identification and Perceived Loneliness

Poster Presentation

Dr. Emanuele Fino, Prof. Clifford Stevenson

Affiliations and Contact details:

NTU Psychology, School of Social Sciences

Nottingham Trent University

Chaucer Building, 50 Shakespeare Street

Nottingham, NG1 4FQ

United Kingdom

Email addresses: emanuele.fino@ntu.ac.uk; clifford.stevenson@ntu.ac.uk

Abstract

Rationale: Research using the 'Social Cure' theoretical paradigm and 'Social Prescribing' approach to community intervention showed promising results with regards to the protective effect

of community identification and support for mental well-being (Haslam et al., 2018; Stevenson et al., 2021). However, there are still unanswered questions as to whether individual differences affect such patterns, potentially explaining the differential functioning of interventions targeting social identity and support, across individuals. *Methods:* The present longitudinal (two-wave) study explored the interplay of individual differences in neuroticism and extraversion - respectively characterised by low sociability and negative emotionality - community identification, and social support, onto perceived loneliness and well-being, in a UK community sample ($N = 168$), using Cross-Lagged Panel modelling. *Results:* Extraversion moderated the effect of baseline community identification onto loneliness, specifically high vs. low levels of extraversion, whereas community identification was predicted by baseline perceived support. Extraversion did not moderate the relationship between community identification and well-being. No significant results were found for neuroticism. *Implications:* These findings suggest a role for extraversion in the effect of of Social Cure predictors onto perceived loneliness, highlighting trajectories for future research on key psychosocial predictors and individual differences in personality to tackle loneliness in the community.

Keywords: Individual Differences, Personality, Social Cure, Extraversion, Neuroticism.

Personality pathology and depressive symptoms in self-selection for clinical studies. Submission format: poster presentation abstract

Identification:

Anna Włodarska, Maria Grzegorzewska University, Social Psychology Department, awlodarska@aps.edu.pl

Anna Zajenkowska, Maria Grzegorzewska University, Social Psychology Department, azajenkowska@aps.edu.pl

Abstract:

Enrollment of representative group of participants is a key success factor of every clinical trial. It can make or break study reliability from the very beginning, especially when it comes to clinical trials of psychiatric medicinal products. Participants generally tend to choose studies in accordance with what they need which may lead to self-selection bias.

The main questions remains, in which aspects of personality, participants applying for clinical trials (which may be associated with getting some type of help) differ from those who decline such idea.

We conducted a study (N = 1241, representative sample) to compare personality profiles and depressive symptoms of participants willing to take part in different types of clinical trials (i.e. psychiatric medicinal products versus others) and those who show no interest in research participation.

Responders with higher levels of personality pathology and depressive symptoms were more willing to participate in clinical trials. Furthermore those willing to take part in psychiatric clinical trials presented the greatest personality pathology as compared to the group willing to participate in trials from different therapeutic areas.

The obtained results shed new light on clinical trial's recruitment strategies, especially in psychiatry. Further exploration of volunteer bias phenomenon may improve enrollment quality and generalizability of study results.

Key words:

- self-selection bias
- trial recruitment
- personality pathology

Post-COVID digital practices in Europe: individual and cultural differences in work, personal and social life.

Submission format: poster

Authors:

Joanna Witowska, The Maria Grzegorzewska University, University of Warsaw, Poland;
joanna.witowska@psych.uw.edu.pl

Katarzyna Goncikowska, Institute of Psychology Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland; katarzyna.goncikowska@gmail.com

Dominika Kasprzyk, University of Warsaw, Poland; d.kasprzyk@student.uw.edu.pl

Filip Vostal, Institute of Philosophy of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Czechia; filip@filipvostal.net

Vanda Černohorská, Institute of Sociology of the Czech Academy of Sciences; vanda.cernohorska@soc.cas.cz

Ruth Ogden, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom; R.S.Ogden@ljmu.ac.uk

Christine Schoetensack, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom C.K.Schoetensack@ljmu.ac.uk

Nuria Codina, University of Barcelona, Spain; ncodina@ub.edu

José V. Pestana, University of Barcelona, Spain; jvpestana@ub.edu

Georgina Giner, University of Barcelona, Spain; g.ginerdom@gmail.com

Marc Wittmann, Institute for Frontier Areas of Psychology and Mental Health, Germany; wittmann@igpp.de

Julie Papastamatelou, University of Applied Management Studies, Germany; jpapas@gmx.net

Mónica Fernández Boente, University Fribourg, Switzerland; monica.fernandezboente@unifr.ch
Chantal Martin-Soelch, University Fribourg, Switzerland; chantal.martinsoelch@unifr.ch
Abstract

Rationale: Digital technology is changing the way that people work, socialise, and form relationships. However, the impact of increased digital technology use since COVID-19 is unclear, particularly in terms of its effects on work and personal life, and how these effects may vary across individuals and cultures. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore digital practices among residents in six countries: UK, Spain, Germany, Poland, Switzerland and Czech Republic.

Method: Three hundred (N=300) semi-structured interviews were conducted with people resident in the above mentioned countries. Participants were recruited from a variety of employment sectors

and varied in terms of age, gender and level of education. Interviews were analysed using inductive thematic analysis.

Results: Data is under in-depth analysis, however, initial findings showed emergent themes related to digital practices such as *Health and well-being*, *Relationships*, *Security & privacy*, *Society*, *Autonomy, Disadvantages & advantages of technology*.

Implications: This study represents one of the largest qualitative analyses of cross-cultural conceptualisations of digital technology ever conducted, providing a once-in-a-generation insight into European digital practices and their implications for many aspects of life. The findings can be used to shape beneficial digital technology use by informing policy, guiding technology development, and educating users.

Keywords: digital practises, wellbeing, post-COVID19, digitalization

Predicting Vocational Interests with Humor Styles

Format: poster presentation

Identification: Julie Aitken Schermer, Psychology, The University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, jharris@uwo.ca

Đorđe Čekrlija, Psychology, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, djordje.cekrlija@ff.unibl.org

Abstract:

The role of humor in the workplace has received greater attention recently. What is less known is how humor, specifically humor styles, correlate with vocational interests held by individuals. Based on self-report responses from a community sample of 567 adults, we demonstrate that although humor styles are not robustly correlated with vocational interests, some consistent patterns emerge. Individuals who use the affiliative humor style score higher in artistic interests including performing arts and author-journalism. Self-enhancing humor style scale scores had moderate significant correlations with interests in adventure, nature-agriculture, and medical service interests. The aggressive humor style was positively associated with interests in science,

had negative correlations with work styles such as accountability and planfulness, and significantly predicted the Work Style and Science interest factors. The self-defeating humor style was not consistently significantly associated with vocational interests. The Social interest factor was significantly predicted by the affiliative, self-enhancing, and negatively aggressive humor style scores. In general, these results suggest that humor styles are not strongly correlated with vocational interests but may predict some general interest factors.

Key Words: humor styles; vocational interests; adults; workplace.

Prioritizing Positivity Scale: Psychometric properties of the Polish adaptation

Poster presentation

Jasmina Machlah and Mariusz Zieba

Research Center for Trauma, Crisis and Growth, SWPS University, Poznań, Poland

jmachlah@swps.edu.pl

mzieba@swps.edu.pl (corresponding author)

Rationale. Prioritizing positivity (PP) means making decisions and choices about everyday activities to increase the chances of experiencing positive emotions. Past research indicates that PP is conducive to well-being. This poster presents the Polish adaptation of the Prioritizing Positivity Scale (PP-PL) and its psychometric properties.

Methods. There were three samples in this study. Participants (N=708) completed questionnaires measuring various well-being and personality aspects. We performed confirmatory factor analysis to determine the PP-PL scale's internal structure. Analysis of the correlation between PP and other variables was also performed.

Results. PP-PL has good psychometric properties. We also confirmed the one-factor structure of the scale. PP measured with the Polish version of the Prioritizing Positivity Scale was associated with several well-being indicators, such as positive emotions and fewer depressive symptoms. The results also suggest that high levels of PP are associated with a broader range of psychosocial resources, i.e., mindfulness, self-compassion, positive relations with others, and ego-resilience.

Implications. The Polish version of the Prioritizing Positivity Scale (PP-PL) is a valid and reliable instrument to measure the tendency to prioritize positive-emotion generating activities.

Keywords: prioritizing positivity; psychometric properties; well-being; satisfaction with life.

Profiles of Narcissism Facets and Loneliness

Format: Poster

Identification: Kristi Baerg MacDonald, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario (kmacd252@uwo.ca); Julie Aitken Schermer, Department of Psychology, University of Western Ontario (jharris@uwo.ca)

Rationale

Loneliness has been found to related to vulnerable narcissism, but has not been examined in relation to more specific facets of narcissistic personality. We used the Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory (FFNI; Glover et al., 2012) to better understand the specific facets of narcissistic personality that are related to loneliness. We also explore profiles of narcissism facets and their relation to loneliness.

Methods

We examine the bivariate correlations between loneliness and each FFNI facet. We used latent profile analysis (LPA) of FFNI scales, followed by one-way ANOVA and Tukey HSD tests to determine whether the profiles differed significantly on loneliness.

Results

Bivariate correlations revealed small negative correlations between loneliness and the narcissism scales of arrogance and acclaim seeking. A medium positive correlation was between loneliness and reactive anger and medium negative correlations were with exhibitionism and authoritativeness. Large positive correlations were between loneliness and shame, need for admiration, and distrust and a large negative correlation was with indifference. LPA results revealed three profiles; the profile with high scores on shame, need for admiration,

authoritativeness, grandiose fantasy, acclaim-seeking, and distrust had significantly higher loneliness scores compared to the two other profiles. These results add to our understanding of both loneliness and narcissism.

Psychobionomy Revised

Author: K. V. Petrides

Affiliation: London Psychometric Laboratory, University College London (UCL), 26 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AP, UK

E-mail: k.petrides@ucl.ac.uk

www: www.psychometriclab.com

I present the first revision of Psychobionomy, a comprehensive theoretical system seeking to explain and utilize the laws governing the human mind. Two changes are introduced relative to the original version published in the journal *Personality and Individual Differences* (vol. 147, 2019). First, an expansion of what was originally billed as the Generic Ground of Pure Knowing into the triune (consubstantial and indivisible) absolute (non-)"States" of the Generic Ground of Pure Being, the Generic Ground of Pure Knowing, and the Generic Ground of Pure Self-Attending, which are hereby collectively labelled as the Psychobionomic Trinity. Second, the addition of a fifth stage (new Psychobionomic Stage 1: Attending) preceding the extant four: Thinking, Feeling, Sensing (relabelled for clarity), and Acting. This new stage captures the focusing of attention on parts of Reality (the Whole) as opposed to Reality as the Whole, in what is the earliest and subtlest possible movement of the mind into duality (entailing a "subject" registering an "object"). This explicitly pertains to objective Attending, i.e., to attention on objects other than our subjective self. When Attending is subjective (i.e., when it turns unto itself), it is elevated into the Psychobionomic Trinity as the Generic Ground of Pure Self-Attending.

Keywords: Philosophy of mind; mind science; consciousness; monism; attention.

Psychometric properties of personality assessment in groups scoring below and above the average on intelligence test

Submission format: Poster presentation

Authors:

Martina Pocrnić; Department of Psychology Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; mpocrnic@ffzg.hr

Denis Bratko; Department of Psychology Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; dbratko@ffzg.hr

Tena Vukasović Hlupić, Department of Psychology Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; tvukasov@ffzg.hr

Abstract:

Differentiation of personality by intelligence hypothesis predicts that personality is more differentiated for individuals with higher intelligence. If that is true, when personality assessment is conducted, variances of different groups of individuals can differ depending on their intelligence level, which may further affect the psychometric properties of the personality assessment. We aimed to test this hypothesis and to compare the psychometric properties of personality assessments in the groups of participants with different intelligence level. The study was conducted on three datasets ($N_1 = 1050$; $N_2 = 678$; $N_3 = 830$) in which different personality measure was used (BFI; NEO-FFI; HEXACO-100), while the same vocabulary test was used as a marker of intelligence. Tertile splits were created within each sample to compare groups of participants who scored above and below the average. The results show clear support for the differentiation hypothesis in the two samples, as well as the moderation of personality assessment quality by intelligence when comparing reliability coefficients and factor loadings between groups. However, that trend was not clear in the third sample, when HEXACO-100 was used as personality measure. Our findings may have implications for the selection of personality questionnaires for different populations in practical and research settings.

Keywords: personality assessment, intelligence, HEXACO, Big Five

Q

Quantifying High-Level Representations Using Verbal Reports and Natural Language Processing

Poster presentation submission by

Shawn Manuel [1,2], (shawn.manuel@umontreal.ca),

Frédéric Gosselin [3], (frederic.gosselin@umontreal.ca),

Jean Gagnon [3] , (jean.gagnon@umontreal.ca), &

Vincent Taschereau-Dumouchel [1,2] , (vincent.taschereau-dumouchel@umontreal.ca)

1 - Department of psychiatry and addictology, Université de Montréal

2 - Centre de recherche de l'institut universitaire en santé mentale de Montréal

3 - Department of psychology, Université de Montréal

Maladaptive mental representations are believed to underlie various psychiatric disorders. These highly idiosyncratic and intrinsically private representations are difficult to evaluate objectively. As a result, their clinically significant content remains elusive. To address this issue, natural language processing (NLP) could help us quantify higher-order mental representations by associating individual differences in verbal reports to psychometric measures.

To examine this possibility, we use verbal reports collected from the Thematic Apperception Test (n = 76). Reports are first processed to obtain psycholinguistic embeddings from the *Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count* software. After dimensionality reduction during training, the principal components are used by regression models to predict scores of depression, anxiety and hostility, as measured by the Brief Symptom Inventory. The models predict a significant part of the variance of several other psychometric scores measured by a battery of tests including the Barratt Impulsivity Scale (r^2 between 0.18 and 0.62).

These results demonstrate the predictive power of NLP-derived computational methods for the assessment of psychiatrically relevant factors through verbal reports. The potential of the approach goes beyond projective methods and can be extended to a wide range of scientific

contexts, including psychotherapy recordings, to capture the uniquely personal quality of subjective experience.

Keywords: *computational psychology, natural language processing, projective methods, high-level representations*

R

Reducing the differences between Evaluative Conditioning and Generalization:

The implications of neuroticism and agreeableness as moderators

Poster presentation

Florina Gabriela Huzoaica (West University of Timisoara, Romania), florina.huzoaica@e-uvt.ro

Florin Alin Sava (West University of Timisoara, Romania), florin.sava@e-uvt.ro

In a world saturated with affective stimuli, constructing and making sense of the world becomes challenging, especially when judging an individual recently encountered. Despite this, we are pretty good at it.

Inspired by previous work on impression formation (*e.g.,* Halo effects) and the relation to evaluative conditioning (EC), we investigated whether the paring of a neutral conditioned stimulus (CS) and a valenced unconditioned stimulus (US) changes not only the valence of the CS but also other judgments about the CSs' features (*e.g*., trustworthiness). Additionally, we addressed if neuroticism and agreeableness moderate these effects.

After collecting the demographics, the participants ($N = 235$, 64.7% male, $M_{age} = 39.41$) completed two personality measures for neuroticism and agreeableness (BFI-2; Soto & John, 2017; ZKPQ; Zuckerman, 2002). Further, the participants performed the EC task and filled in an assessment of various CS features (*e.g.,* likeability, friendliness).

The EC effect represented a significant source of variability in generalizing judgments, both in positive and negative directions, accounting for 27% of the variance. However, we found no significant evidence for the moderating role of individual differences (neuroticism, agreeableness).

The results yield potential value for future research that could help to understand better the functional and procedural aspects of the interaction between two dissimilar phenomena, usually treated separately.

Keywords: evaluative conditioning, impression formation, halo effect, personality

Revisiting the English Short Measure for Adult Playfulness (SMAP): An Investigation of Reliability, Validity, and Cross-Cultural Comparisons

Submission Format: Poster

Names, Affiliations, Contacts:

Chloe Lau[1,2,*], Kay Brauer[3], Lena Quilty[1,4], Francesca Chiesi[5], Donald Saklofske[6], René Proyer[3]

1. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
2. Department of Psychiatry, Schulich Medicine and Dentistry, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada
3. Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Halle, Germany
4. Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
5. Department of Neuroscience, Psychology, Drug, and Child's Health (NEUROFARBA), Section of Psychology, University of Florence, Italy.
6. Department of Psychology, Western University, London, Ontario, Canada

Emails: clau263@uwo.ca; kay.brauer@psych.uni-halle.de; lena.quilty@camh.ca; Francesca.chiesi@unifi.it; dsaklofs@uwo.ca; rene.proyer@psych.uni-halle.de

*Corresponding Author

Rationale: Adult playfulness refers to the disposition of (re)framing situations as personally entertaining, interesting, and/or stimulating. In addition to examining the reliability and validity of the Short Measure for Adult Playfulness (SMAP), we compared the psychometric properties of the SMAP when using the 4- and 7-point answer format including item functioning across (a) gender and (b) German- and English versions of the SMAP.

Methods: The SMAP and criterion validity measures were distributed across three independent samples from Canada (N_{total} = 1,177) and a German sample (N = 660).

Results: Results supported a unidimensional solution with strong factor loadings (>.50 across all samples) and high test-retest reliability (r=.67, BF_{10}>100). In item response theory analyses, high discrimination parameters were found across the latent continuum. Although both the four-point and seven-point Likert scale versions showed robust item properties, the seven-point Likert scale version yielded more precise measurement of higher playfulness (θ>1.50). No significant differential item functioning was located across gender or culture. Finally, results supported the convergent validity via associations with broad personality traits, humor, and orientations to happiness.

Implications: The present investigation provides support for the reliability and validity of the English SMAP for concise adult playfulness measurement.

Keywords: Playfulness; Humor; Fun; Psychometrics

Revisiting the Mirror Tracing Task: Challenges and Opportunities

Submission format:

Poster

Identification:

Pérez-Santiago, África.
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
africa.perezs@estudiante.uam.es

Herranz-Álvarez, Alejandro.
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
alejandro.herranza@estudiante.uam.es

Peña-Molino, Daniel.

 Centro de Psicología Álava Reyes.

dpena@apertia-consulting.com

Eteba-Romero, Xhira.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

xhira.eteba@estudiante.uam.es

Shih-Ma, Pei-Chun.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid

 pei_chun.shih@uam.es

Abstract:

The computerized task of Mirror Tracing (MT) provides a behavioral measure of cognitive distress tolerance (DT). Specifically, it measures how long participants stay on task before abandoning. In order to assess DT, the situation must be cognitively challenging (Strong et al., 2003). Individual differences determine the subjective nature of distress (Ameral et al., 2014) and the impact of a specific situation may be influenced by each one's competence. Hence, to standardize the MT task, it is crucial to gather empirical evidence on how the level of competence and the task's characteristics influence the distress measure.

To this end, 115 students completed MT. The results showed that the index of persistence on the task was higher among the easiest conditions (F=242.954; p<.001). Additionally, significant differences on persistence were found between three levels of competence (F=41.609; p<.001). No interaction was observed between individual competence and the task difficulty (F=1.310; p=0.258).

These results suggest that the task conditions in MT strongly impact the measure of DT. Consequently, to standardize this measure, the difficulty of the task should be adapted to the individual level of competence in order to guarantee distress induction in all subjects.

Key words: Mirror Tracing Task; Distress tolerance; Behavioral measure; Task conditions.

Running out of time: The role of time perspectives in distance running performance

Submission format: **Poster**

Identification:

Maciej Stolarski, Dominika Pruszczak, & Wojciech Waleriańczyk

Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland

mstolarski@psych.uw.edu.pl;   dominika.pruszczak@psych.uw.edu.pl;
wojciech.walerianczyk@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale

Individual differences in the process of temporal framing, referred to as time perspectives (TPs), have been completely neglected in the area of sport psychology. Building upon the conceptual model of TPs in sport, we provide a seminal investigation of the regulatory role of individual differences in shaping distance running performance.

Methods

The present poster reports results of three independent studies, conducted on substantial samples of amateur and semi-professional distance runners (with total N=803), taking part in two 10-kilometer runs and one half-marathon. In all studies the participants filled a domain specific measure of TPs, namely the Sport Time Perspective Questionnaire, accompanied with a number of other individual differences measures and sport related indicators, prior to their participation in the sport competition. Performance results were derived from the official results lists.

Results

Consistent with the predictions derived from the conceptual model, time perspectives (and particularly Future-Positive dimension) predicted running performance across all three studies. Mediation analyses reveled that future orientation may exert its desirable effects via enhanced sport engagement, greater training frequency, and lower BMI of the runners.

Implications

Time perspective theory may provide vital framework for enhancing running performance in amateur distance runners.

Keywords: time perspectives; sport performance; running; personality

S

Social Relationships and Negativity in the Workplace: Attachment Styles and Workaholism

Poster Presentation

Jacek Buczny, Ph.D.
Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
j.buczny@vu.nl

Kayla Bieri

bierikayla@gmail.com

Abstract

Workaholism has been more consistently defined as a pathological phenomenon: a chronic pattern of high work investment involving an uncontrollable obsession and concern with work. Workaholism has been linked to many negative outcomes: reduced psychological well-being, perceived health, and psychiatric disorders, such as depression and anxiety. The Work Craving Theory (WCT) suggests that workaholics experience an overpowering craving for work, leading them to engage in intense working behavior to fulfill their self-imposed unrealistic performance standards. In our research, we show that the attachment theory has the capacity to support the WCT. We assume that individuals with insecure attachment styles have low self-esteem, impaired self-regulation, and insecure relationships with others, and all this predisposes them to develop workaholism. In a preregistered cross-sectional study ($N = 400$), we found a full mediation through neurotic perfectionism for the relationship between insecure attachment styles and obsessive-

compulsive desire for work. This research contributes to a better understanding of workaholism and supports the greater application of attachment theory in the development of interventions for workaholism. Our findings explained why individuals could develop pathological work behavior. Our study suggests what future applied research should focus on to reduce negativity in the workplace.

Keywords: workaholism, attachment styles, perfectionism, work behavior

Structure and personality underpinnings of behavior pattern B

Submission format: poster presentation

Karolina Rymarczyk (Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland), e-mail: k.rymarczyk@uksw.edu.pl

Jan Cieciuch (Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland), e-mail: j.cieciuch@uksw.edu.pl

Włodzimierz Strus (Institute of Psychology, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland), e-mail: w.strus@uksw.edu.pl

Rationale:

Researchers have been looking for personality characteristics beneficial for somatic health and its maintenance. Researchers proposed several constructs but there is little known about how they relate to each other, to what extent they overlap, and how they relate to some comprehensive personality models. We answer these questions by looking at the structure of the health resources and their relations to the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits (CPM).

Methods:

We measured personality metatraits according to CPM, and the following health resources: ego-resiliency, optimism, self-esteem, life satisfaction, positive orientation, self-efficacy, hope, sense of coherence, and meaning in life. The study was conducted in a group of 579 adults.

Results:

The general factor of health resources was obtained (a kind of behavior pattern B), built by two factors: *a positive attitude towards the world* (interpersonal sphere) and *ego-strength* (intrapersonal sphere). Both factors are related to Gamma-Plus/Integration from CPM with the first being closer to Alpha-Plus/Stability and the second to Beta-Plus/Plasticity.

Implications:

The presented results indicate the possibility of synthesis of many different personality health resources within CPM. This can be used for the comprehensive conceptualization and operationalization of behavior pattern B.

Keywords: behavior pattern B, health resources, Circumplex of Personality Metatraits, somatic health

T

The bidirectional effects between student's body image concerns and sense of competence and relatedness and the moderating role of teachers' support

Poster presentation

Fanny-Alexandra Guimond[1] & Jonathan Smith[2]

[1]Assistant professor, School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, fguimond@uottawa.ca

[2]Associate professor, Faculty of Education, University of Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, Jonathan.Smith@USherbrooke.ca

Abstract

Psychological difficulties seem to impede students from fulfilling their core needs such as competence and relatedness. Cross-sectional studies suggest that body image may play a role in children's and adolescent's needs fulfilment at school. Therefore, this study examines the

longitudinal associations between student's body image concerns and sense of relatedness and competence. The moderating role of age, gender, and perceived teachers' support were also investigated. Our sample of 1287 primary school students (boys=598, girls=679, nonbinary=10, M_{age}= 10.95) and 1386 high school students (boys=510, girls=838, nonbinary=38, M_{age}= 14.15) completed a questionnaire at the beginning and at the end of a school year. Multi-level regressions revealed that body image concerns predicted a decrease in student's sense of competence and relatedness (for girls). Teachers' support moderated these associations. Bidirectional associations also emerged in which lower sense of competence and relatedness (for boys) predicted an increase in body image concerns. This study suggests that the associations between relatedness and body image differ between boys and girls. This study also highlights the protective role of teachers' support and the importance of considering body image when examining school functioning in older children and adolescents as it seems to play a role in psychological needs fulfillment.

Keywords: body image, relatedness, competence, school

The Dark Tetrad, aggression, and pathological personality facets.

Submission format: Poster

Identification:

Christopher Marcin Kowalski – The University of Western Ontario – ckowals@uwo.ca

Kabir Daljeet – University of Montreal – kabir.daljeet@umontreal.ca

Laura K. Johnson – The University of Western Ontario – ljohn47@uwo.ca

Rachel A. Plouffe – MacDonald Franklin OSI Research Centre – rplouffe@uwo.ca

Cassidy Trahair – The University of Western Ontario – ctrahair@uwo.ca

Donald H. Saklofske - The University of Western Ontario – dsaklofs@uwo.ca

Julie Aitken Schermer - The University of Western Ontario – jharris@uwo.ca

Abstract:

This study investigated the relationship of the Dark Tetrad to aggression, pathological personality facets, and the putative redundancy of the Dark Tetrad. 382 students completed the MACH-IV (Machiavellianism), NPI (narcissism), SRP-II (psychopathy), ASP-8 (sadism), RPQ (aggression), and PID-5 (pathological personality facets). Bivariate correlations were examined and compared. Machiavellianism differed from psychopathy significantly in its correlations with reactive and proactive aggression (small effect), as well as 12 of 25 PID-5 facets (11 small, 1 medium effects). Moreover, sadism differed from psychopathy significantly in its correlations with reactive aggression (small effect), as well as 9 of 25 PID-5 facets (7 small, 1 medium effects). Specifically, psychopathy and Machiavellianism differed significantly in relation to emotional lability, anxiousness, withdrawal, manipulativeness, deceitfulness, irresponsibility, impulsivity, unusual beliefs and experiences, depressivity, perseveration, risk-taking, and submissiveness differed. Furthermore, psychopathy and sadism showed differential relationships with emotional lability, anxiousness, withdrawal, manipulativeness, deceitfulness, hostility, restricted affectivity, risk-taking, and submissiveness. Results provide modest evidence for the differentiation between Machiavellianism and psychopathy, and sadism and psychopathy. Future research should use a narrowband approach and correlation difference tests to further investigate this controversy.

Keywords: Dark Tetrad, psychopathy, sadism, Machiavellianism

The dependency personality trait and prefrontal activity during Iowa Gambling Task Decision Making performance.

Ferran Balada[1,2], Luis García[1,3], Neus Aymami[1,4], Óscar García[1,5], Anton Aluja[1,6].

[1]Lleida Institute for Biomedical Research, Dr. Pifarré Foundation. Catalonia (Spain). [2]Autonomous University of Barcelona. Catalonia (Spain), [3]Autonomous University of Madrid. (Spain), [4]Psychiatry, Mental Health and Addictions Service. Santa Maria Hospital of Lleida. Catalonia (Spain)., [5]European University of Madrid. (Spain). [6]University of Lleida. Catalonia (Spain)

Rationale: Iowa Gambling Task (IGT) is used to study decision-making in the laboratory. Somatic marker theory indicates that previous emotional responses influence decisions. Neuroticism is related to emotionality. Lesions of the prefrontal cortex (PFC) affect emotional response and IGT performance. Our aim was analyzing the relationship between neuroticism, IGT performance and PFC activity.

Methods: Eighty-three healthy right-handed women (Mage = 19.8 1.5) performed the IGT[1] and answered neuroticism facets of ZKA-PQ/SF[2]. To obtain oxygenation we used an fNIR 1100 apparatus and COBI software (Biopac System, Inc.).

Results: Dependency correlated with IGT performance (r = .23; p = .036) and was a significant predictor of left PFC oxygenation levels, lateral (adjusted R^2 = .11; p = .014) and fronto-polar (adjusted R^2 = .08; p = .04).

Implications: Emotional dependence in a stressful situation would lead to an activation of the left PFC that would favors the execution of the IGT.

Keywords: Neuroticism, Dependence, Iowa Gambling Task, Prefrontal Cortex.

References:

[1]Bechara, A., Damasio, A. R., Damasio, H., and Anderson, S. W. (1994). Insensitivity to future consequences following damage to human prefrontal cortex. *Cognition* 50, 7–15. doi: 10.1016/0010-0277(94)90018-3

[2]Aluja, A., Lucas, I., Blanch, A., García, O., & García, L. F. (2018). The Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire shortened form (ZKA-PQ/SF). *Personality and Individual Differences, 134*, 174–181.http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.06.015

The Efficacy of an Intervention to build Mindfulness Capacity in Preschoolers

Submission Format: Poster Presentation

Identification:

1. Korinne Louison (Korinne.Louison@sta.uwi.edu)
2. Samidha Maharaj (samidhamaharaj@hotmail.com)
3. Je Line Garcia (jelineg@gmail.com)

Department: School of Education,

The UWI Psychoeducational Diagnostic and Intervention Clinic.

The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine

Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago

Email: Korinne.Louison@sta.uwi.edu

Abstract

Rationale

Mindfulness is an ancient meditative practice which has demonstrated therapeutic utility in enhancing mental and physical health. Increasingly, mindfulness activities have been incorporated into curricular activities as a way of promoting social emotional skill development among students. For young learners, this practice offers potential health and well-being benefits at the individual level, stronger interpersonal relationships, and greater collective responsiveness overall.

Methods

The present study explored how interventions, administered during in-class instruction, could be used to help build the capacity for mindfulness in preschoolers aged 3 to 5 years old. The study was conducted over a period of 3 months with 32 students of 3+ and 4+ classrooms at an Early Childhood Care and Education Centre (ECCE) at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad,

Results

Results indicated that preschoolers grasped the presented concepts of mindfulness and effectively applied the mindfulness practices to simulated and real-life scenarios. Both teachers and parents endorsed the content of the intervention program.

Implications

The wide-ranging impacts of the COVID-19 education disruptions on the social and emotional development of students in Trinidad and Tobago have been an ongoing source of concern. This pilot programme has the potential to serve as a guide for an Early Childhood Education Mindfulness Curriculum tailored to the Caribbean context.

Keywords: Mindfulness, social-emotional, students

The Impact of Physicians' Big Five and Dark Triad Personality on Communication with Difficult Patients

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification: Shingo Abe, Kansai University (s-abe@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Abstract: The physician-patient relationship is an important factor in patient care and outcomes. However, it has not been clear how physicians' personality influences their communication with difficult patients who are characterized as noncompliant and demanding. In this study, a questionnaire survey was administered to 126 physicians (mostly internal medicine specialists; 19 females, M_{age} = 54.9, SD_{age} = 9.6). Participants completed personality measures (Big Five and Dark Triad), read a scenario of a medical interview with a difficult patient, and responded about their subsequent communication behavior with the patient. Results showed that physicians high in neuroticism, openness, and psychopathy were less likely to communicate actively or politely with their patients after the interview. In particular, the findings on openness were discussed in relation to the normative values of physicians. The results of this research suggest that certain personality traits may make it more difficult for physicians to effectively communicate with and treat difficult patients. It also suggests the need for support in developing the communication and interpersonal skills to deal effectively with these challenging situations.

Keywords: physician-patient relationship, Big Five personality, Dark Triad, difficult patients

The interaction effects of adverse childhood experiences and spitefulness on internet trolling

Submission format:

Poster presentation

Name:

Keita Masui

Affiliation:

Department of Psychology, Otemon Gakuin University, Osaka, Japan

E-mail:

k-masui@otemon.ac.jp

Abstract :

Internet trolling is a maladaptive and antisocial online behaviour. The present study examined the interaction effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and spitefulness on engagement in internet trolling. One thousand five hundred Japanese participants (49.9% female, mean age = 44.5, SD = 13.9) completed questionnaires assessing internet trolling, ACEs, and spitefulness. Results showed that ACEs and spitefulness were positive predictors of internet trolling. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that ACEs were significantly associated with increased internet trolling among individuals with high spitefulness. However, the predictive influence of ACEs on internet trolling was not significant among those with low spitefulness. These findings suggest that the combination of both ACEs and spitefulness increases engagement in internet trolling. The implications of these findings for the inhibition of antisocial behaviour on the internet are discussed.

Keywords:

internet trolling, adverse childhood experiences, spitefulness, online aggression.

The mediating role of self-liking and self-competence in the association between chronotype and mental health

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

Joanna Gorgol[1,2], Maciej Stolarski[2]

[1] Interdisciplinary Centre for Modern Technologies, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń, Poland

[2] Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland

JG: joanna.gorgol@gmail.com

MS: mstolarski@psych.uw.edu.pl

Abstract:

Rationale

The links between eveningness, higher depressiveness, and lower well-being have been shown in several studies. Recently we demonstrated that the negative consequences of evening preferences may, in part, be explained by negative social perceptions about evening-types. In this study, we present that also perceptions about self: self-liking and self-competence of evening-types may affect their mental health.

Methods

100 morning-types and 66 evening-types (based on the cut-off criteria for the Composite Scale of Morningness in the Polish population) completed measures of self-liking, self-competence, depressiveness, life satisfaction, and positive and negative affect. To verify our hypothesis, we conducted a standard mediation analysis.

Results

Chronotype affected subjective well-being indirectly through both self-liking and self-competence while affecting depressive symptoms only through self-liking but not self-competence. In both models, the direct effects of morningness on well-being and depressive symptoms were significant.

Implications

Self-liking and self-competence are important antecedents of higher well-being and lower depressiveness reported by morning-types. The negative self-perception could be one of the most important causes of the negative consequences of evening chronotype.

Keywords:

chronotype, self-liking, self-competence, depressive symptoms, well-being

The Personality of chatCBT: Dark, Light, or Typical ?

Matt Faltyn, University of British Columbia <faltynm@student.ubc.ca>

Erin E. Buckels, University of Winnipeg <e.buckels@uwinnipeg.ca>

Paul D. Trapnell, University of Winnipeg <p.trapnell@uwinnipeg.ca>

Delroy L. Paulhus, University of British Columbia <dpaulhus@psych.ubc.ca>

Rationale: There is widespread concern that chatGPT has a dark side. We addressed that concern using a standard screening inventory for dark personalities.

Method: we compared 100 chat-bot responses with a normative sample of 400 Prolific respondents. In both cases, we administered the same Dark Tetrad items published by Paulhus et al. (2021).

Results: The mean results were largely similar. For example, in both samples, the (decreasing)order of subscale means was Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism. However, several psychometric qualities were weaker in the chat-bot sample. The alpha reliabilities were weaker. The subscale intercorrelations were also higher.

Implications. Among Large Language Models, chatGPT continues to impress. Within seconds, the software was able to simulate human reactions to complex personality items.

References

Paulhus, D. L., Buckels, E. E., Trapnell, P. D. & Jones, D. N. (2022). Screening for dark personalities: the short Dark Tetrad (SD4). *European Journal of Psychological Assessment, 37*, 208-222.

U

Updating the Extracurricular Preferences and Activities Survey for Use in Spatial Skills Research

Submission format: poster

Identification:

Joni M. Lakin, University of Alabama (US), jlakin@ua.edu

Danielle Jordan Rothschild, Northwestern University (US), danielle.rothschild@northwestern.edu

Stefanie Wind, University of Alabama (US), stefanie.wind@ua.edu

David Uttal, Northwestern University (US), duttal@northwestern.edu

Jon Wai, University of Arkansas (US), jwai@uark.edu

Abstract:

Researchers believe that childhood hobbies and educational experiences may contribute to spatial ability (Newcombe et al., 1983; Cherney & Voyer, 2010). Continuing this line of research requires a survey with updated activities such as digital gaming.

Methods

We expanded and pilot-tested a survey with which parents of 7-to-12-year-olds and college students reported activities on behalf of their children or retrospectively about themselves. We then collected responses from 52 parents whose children completed a spatial ability test and video game survey as part of a summer camp program. We used all responses to explore the following questions:

1. What are the psychometric properties of the activities survey?
2. How do reported activities correlate to spatial reasoning achievement?

We explored these questions using descriptive statistics, psychometric analyses, and item response theory.

Results

Parents and students reported different video game behaviors. We identified areas for improvement regarding the response format and scale design.

We will collect responses from another parent sample (n=1,000) this spring so that we can analyze the internal structure of the survey and explore relationships between activities and spatial ability.

Implications

Childhood activity surveys are essential to studying development of spatial reasoning. Updating this tool will benefit the research community.

Keywords: Visuospatial reasoning, STEM career pathways, childhood activities, survey development

Using Specially Engineered Blocks to Measure Differences in Spatial Cognitive Processes

Format: Poster

Identification:

Kiley McKee[1] (kmckee@u.northwestern.edu)

Danielle Rothschild[1] (danielle.rothschild@northwestern.edu)

Amit Kumar Bhuyan[2] (bhuyanam@msu.edu)

Hrishikesh Dutta[2] (duttahr1@egr.msu.edu)

Subir Biswas2 (sbiswas@egr.msu.edu)

David Uttal[1] (duttal@northwestern.edu)

Nalin Poungpeth[1] (nalinpoungpeth2026@u.northwestern.edu)

[1]*Northwestern University,* [2]*Michigan State University*

Abstract

Rationale: Most measurements of spatial cognition are paper-and-pencil assessments or have limited scoring methods, such as the Block Design Task (BDT) where individuals copy designs using blocks. These assessment limitations impede insight into the individual differences in strategy use. This project utilizes engineered blocks, Smart Cubes (sCubes), that can record real-time movements and connections of blocks. Thus, these sCubes are designed to measure *how* individuals complete the BDT.

Methods: 20 participants completed 10 BDT patterns using the sCubes. The sCubes system records the actions taken by the individual completing the task, resulting in data that captures each partially completed state made during while the individual completes the whole design. These states are then compared between individuals to determine specific patterns in completion.

Results: Analysis is still ongoing, but preliminary results confirm sCubes as a viable method of measurement for the BDT. Overall completion patterns show a few widely used strategies. However, some patterns were only seen in 1-2 individuals.

Implications: This system can greatly improve our understanding of spatial processes and start to provide a new foundation for cognitive measurement. Next steps are to implement AI-based algorithms to detect patterns in large datasets and apply this system to new tasks.

Keywords: spatial cognition, engineering, Block Design Task, assessment & measurement

W

Who Knows the Child's Temperament Best? - An Overview of the Interrater Agreement between Parents, Teachers and Children

Submission format: poster presentation

Identification:

Florian Hemetsberger, University of Innsbruck (Florian.Hemetsberger@student.uibk.ac.at)

Jana Spear, University of Innsbruck (Jana.Spear@student.uibk.ac.at)

Vivienne Biedermann, University of Innsbruck (Vivienne.Biedermann@uibk.ac.at)

Prof. Dr. Marcel Zentner, University of Innsbruck (Marcel.Zentner@uibk.ac.at)

Abstract: According to the literature, interrater agreement on children's temperament is generally better between two adults than a child and an adult. In this study we wanted to investigate if this is also the case for a newly introduced measure of temperament in late childhood, the Integrative Late Childhood Temperament Inventory (ILCTI). The questionnaire assesseshe temperament dimensions frustration, inhibition, attention / persistence, activity level, sensory sensitivity, and affiliation. We collected self-ratings on the ILCTI of 290 children (ages 8-16) in two Austrian schools. Each child's temperament was additionally rated by at least one teacher and 111 of them were also rated online by one parent. For the estimation of the interrater agreement the Pearson correlations and intraclass correlations were calculated for each of the subscales of the ILCTI. Results demonstrate that the general agreement for most scales was moderate to high. For the scales affiliation, sensory sensitivity, and activity level the agreement was higher between children and parents. Inhibition and attention/persistence were relatively even. Generally, the scale frustration exhibited low agreement. This study implicates that some dimensions of temperament are more reliably assessed by child and parent ratings rather than by external teacher ratings.

Keywords: temperament, interrater agreement, child, parent, teacher

Women on the US-Mexico border.

Poster

Presenter: Sara Valdes, BA, The University of Texas at San Antonio, sara.valdes@my.utsa.edu.

Co-authors: Axa Soria, The University of Texas at San Antonio, axa.soria@my.utsa.edu; Sylvia Fernandez, PhD, The University of Texas at San Antonio, sylvia.fernandez@utsa.edu.

Abstract

The US-Mexico border is a complex and controversial subject, with stories of hope and despair often told by men and those in power. This overlooks the experiences of women and underrepresented subjects who also navigate this complex borderland. This underrepresentation of experiences can have significant implications for mental health and well-being, leading to feelings of invisibility, disempowerment, and marginalization.

This project examines literary works by women that explore the border from both sides, shedding light on the psychological experiences of various women. The project collected poems and short stories written by Gris Muñoz, Esther M. Garcia, and Amalia Ortiz, and identified primary themes of self-expression, love, and history. These themes reflect the ways in which women connect with their surroundings and with each other in this unique environment.

The implications of these findings highlight the importance of a comprehensive and inclusive approach to understanding women's complexities and intersectionalities at the US-Mexico border, and its impact on individuals and communities. By amplifying the voices of women and underrepresented subjects, we can gain a more nuanced understanding of the diverse experiences and perspectives at the border, ultimately leading to more effective policies and support systems for those who call it home.

Keywords: US-Mexico border, Women's experiences, Intersectionality, Mental health, Underrepresented groups.