ISSID President's Address

Temperament Sets the Stage, Human Choice Writes the Story
Małgorzata Fajkowska

This presentation examines the evolving interplay between inherited temperament and personal choice. At its core is a provocative question: Does personality psychology still recognize the Person as a purposeful, self-determining whole—or has it fragmented identity into traits, variables, and mechanisms?

Grounded in William Stern's Critical Personalism, the talk critiques prevailing trends in personality science, including methodological overreach, reductive causality, and the merological fallacy. In response, it offers a personalistic conception of temperament: biologically rooted yet not fixed, a foundation for selfhood that can be shaped through meaning-making, intentional action, and relational context.

Empirical evidence on the heritability of temperament is presented alongside studies showing how its expression evolves through sustained engagement with goals, values, and reflective practice. Six phenomenological methods—including narrative interviews and lived-experience journaling—are introduced to illuminate how individuals experience, reinterpret, and transform their temperament over time.

Ultimately, this work calls for a psychology that reclaims the Person as more than a sum of traits: a conscious, evolving agent capable of shaping a meaningful life. It invites a renewed integration of science and philosophy, where human identity is studied not only as structure, but as story.

Keynotes

Building a Personality Science of the Whole Person
Emorie D. Beck

Psychology is fundamentally a study of persons, including their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, as well as the contexts and social structures in which they are embedded. Yet, the bulk of psychological research focuses on aggregated patterns across people, which obfuscates the complex dynamics through which an individual life unfolds. In this talk, I highlight a re-emerging psychology based in dynamic systems theory that emphasizes the individual and uniqueness (i.e. idiographics) as well as the group and commonality (I .e. nomothetics). First, I discuss ongoing work investigating a person as a dynamic system of shared and unique social, cognitive, psychological, behavioral, and contextual factors that unfold over time. Second, I link short-term dynamics with long-term change, demonstrating how to bridge idiographic and nomothetic approaches. Third, I discuss the applied relevance of idiographic approaches for behavioral targeting and intervention tailoring. I conclude by summarizing this work in the broader context of psychology.

Top-down pathways in emotional vulnerability: Implications for building resilience
Nazanin Derakshan

According to prominent theories of attention as applied to psychopathology, trait vulnerability to anxiety and depression is influenced by deficits in attentional control. This has important implications for targeting attentional control mechanisms to reduce anxiety and depressive vulnerability. In this talk, I will review and discuss evidence supporting the role of attentional control in emotional vulnerability and its effects on performance outcomes. I will evaluate a wealth of research on targeting attentional control to reduce trait vulnerability to anxiety and depression. I will argue that training working memory through exercising attentional control can pave the way for building resilience and protecting against emotional disorders in vulnerable populations including survivors of cancer. Implications for personal growth and quality of life as well as improvement in clinical outcomes are discussed.

How do people change? A proposal from Whole Trait Theory
William Fleeson

One of the larger mysteries in personality psychology is how traits change in an individual. This is particularly important in the case of volitional change, in which people desire and intentionally attempt to change the levels of their traits. Some success stories, such as Hudson's findings that practiced, committed goal change and Roberts' findings that personality changes during psychotherapy, have been balanced by findings in which change is short-lived or non-existent.

This talk proposes Whole Trait Theory's account of how and when volitional personality change occurs. WTT distinguishes between multiple kinds of change – short-term variability, forced habit formation, and sustained change. Short-term variability refers to hour to hour changes in the traits a person manifests. Forced habit formation refers to when people try to change a specific behavior via repetition or direct enactment of the behavior. Sustained change refers to change in the underlying TraitEXP components of a trait, so that the behavior follows smoothly from them. We believe most success stories target sustained change. Such underlying change requires change in multiple, interlocking mechanisms underlying the trait. The change is stymied when only one mechanism is changed but the remaining mechanisms counterweight those changes.

'Cognitive Biohacking': The why, the what, the how and the who of cognitive enhancement research
Aljoscha Neubauer

The enhancement of humans' core cognitive abilities–such as intelligence–is a frequently debated topic in scientific and public discourse. Different enhancement methods like cognitive trainings, serious games, smart drugs, and brain stimulation techniques have been proposed and tested to enhance human's cognition. I will review the main psychological and neuroscientific findings for these and other enhancement methods and present most recent research on three questions: 1. How efficient are these methods? 2. How is the 'acceptance'

of such methods (from perspectives of the individual vs. the society)? 3. Who wants to enhance oneself: Is the desire for cognitive enhancement related to individual differences variables like (psychometric vs. self-estimated) intelligence, big five and other traits, to individuals' values, and to interests? As we have shown the answers to many of these questions depend on one central distinction, namely active (e.g. working memory training or serious games) vs. passive enhancement methods (like smart drugs or transcranial electrical stimulation). I will discuss the potentials of such methods, the risks and implications for the individual vs. the society. Finally, we propose a framework that shall allow a more hypothesis driven research also for currently understudied potential cognitive biohacking methods (e.g. nutrition, exercise, meditation etc.).

Neuroticism, Extraversion & Internalizing
<u>David Watson</u>

Personality traits have strong and systematic associations with psychopathology. I will examine the relations between two broad personality traits—Neuroticism and Extraversion— and internalizing forms of psychopathology. Internalizing consistently emerges as an important factor (or spectrum) in structural analyses of psychopathology. It subsumes a broad array of symptoms related to depression (e.g., depressed mood, worthlessness/guilt, appetite loss), anxiety (e.g., worry, social anxiety, panic, agoraphobia, specific phobia), posttraumatic stress, obsessive-compulsive disorder, eating pathology, mania, and sexual dysfunction. I will review a range of evidence, including analyses based on (a) the Mood and Anxiety Symptom Questionnaire (MASQ), (b) the Expanded Version of the Inventory of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms (IDAS-II), and (c) a new self-report measure being developed by the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) consortium. The accumulating data establish that Neuroticism is the most important trait predictor of Internalizing, showing particularly strong associations with indicators of distress and negative affectivity. Extraversion generally shows somewhat weaker links to Internalizing but is negatively related to social dysfunction and anhedonia/low positive emotionality; it also displays moderate positive associations with mania/high energy. These data demonstrate the predictive power of traits.

<u>Eysenck Lecture</u>

Using Personality Neuroscience to Investigate the Sources of the Big Five in the Brain
<u>Colin G. DeYoung</u>

Hans Eysenck stands out for his pioneering integration of psychometric and neurobiological approaches to the study of personality. In the many years since he proposed his theories of the neurobiological basis of extraversion and neuroticism, the field has coalesced around the Big Five taxonomy of traits, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has emerged as a powerful tool for studying the brain. Over the last three decades, personality neuroscience has generated robust evidence linking extraversion to the brain's reward systems and neuroticism to its threat systems. Less robust evidence exists for the other three Big Five traits: conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness/intellect. My lab has been especially focused

on trying to understand the neurobiological basis of these three major trait dimensions. In this talk, I will present our research investigating their neural correlates using MRI and developing theories of their sources in the brain.

Early Career Researcher Award 2025

Can narcissists be thankful? Narcissistic personality traits and aspects of gratitude.

Maria Leniarska, Virgil Zeigler-Hill, Anna Turek, & Marcin Zajenkowski

Narcissism and gratitude are often perceived as fundamentally opposing traits, yet their relationship is more nuanced due to the multidimensional nature of both constructs. Presented study (N = 462) investigated the associations between different forms of narcissism—agentic, antagonistic, neurotic, and communal—and various dimensions of gratitude, defined as a sense of abundance, simple appreciation, and appreciation of others. Results indicated that antagonistic narcissism was consistently and negatively associated with all aspects of gratitude. In contrast, the relationships between the other narcissistic traits and gratitude were less consistent. Agentic and communal narcissism were positively associated with a sense of abundance and simple appreciation, suggesting that narcissistic tendencies may coexist with (or even promote?) certain forms of gratitude. On the other hand, neurotic narcissism revealed a negative relationship with a sense of abundance.

These findings underscore the complexity and heterogeneity of narcissism, demonstrating that not all narcissistic traits uniformly oppose gratitude. Instead, different dimensions of narcissism can relate to gratitude in both positive and negative ways, highlighting the importance of distinguishing among narcissistic subtypes when examining their psychological and interpersonal effects.

Early Career Researcher Award 2024

The Worst Experience Rule: Disposition to depression

Jean-Baptiste Pavani, & Desirée Colombo

Introduction: In intelligence research, the worst performance rule proposes that the g factor of intelligence is more strongly associated with individuals' worst cognitive performances than their average or best performances (Schubert, 2019). On the basis of reactivity models of depression (De Raedt & Coster, 2010), we suppose an analogous phenomenon in personality and emotion research. Individuals' disposition to depression should be more strongly linked to their worst daily wellbeing experiences than to their average or pick experiences. What most clearly distinguishes individuals with a high disposition to depression from those with a lower disposition should be the lower quantiles of their daily emotional wellbeing distribution. We term this the worst experience rule.

Method: We analyzed preexisting experience sampling datasets: two collected by our team and four from the EMOTE Database, totaling 34,369 observations from 631 participants across Australia, Belgium, Spain, and the USA.

Results: Linear mixed-effects models with random intercepts per participant and dataset confirmed that disposition to depression was more strongly associated with the low quantiles of individuals' daily wellbeing than to higher quantiles, supporting the worst experience rule hypothesis.

Discussion: Findings will be discussed in the context of integrating trait and state perspectives (Jayawickreme et al., 2019).

De Raedt, R., & Koster, E. H. W. (2010). Understanding vulnerability for depression from a cognitive neuroscience perspective: A reappraisal of attentional factors and a new conceptual framework. *Cognitive, Affective & Behavioral Neuroscience, 10*(1), 50-70. https://doi.org/10.3758/CABN.10.1.50

Jayawickreme, E., Zachry, C. E., & Fleeson, W. (2019). Whole trait theory: An integrative approach to examining personality structure and process. *Personality and Individual Differences, 136*, 2-11. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.06.045

Schubert, A.-L. (2019). A meta-analysis of the worst performance rule. *Intelligence, 73*, 88-100. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intell.2019.02.003

Symposia

Beyond the Individual: The Role of Context in Personality and Behavior

Chair: Larissa L. Wieczorek

People's psychological well-being is deeply connected to personal characteristics, including demographics, traits, interests, and skills. But does this link hold across different contexts, or does it vary? This symposium presents five studies examining how developmental, cultural, regional, and career contexts shape these individual-level links. Wieczorek et al. find that risks and benefits of neuroticism in adolescence differ between healthy vs. clinical samples. Hu et al. explore how racially minoritized university students adjust their daily self-presentation to fit in with dominant groups. Gonzalez Avilés et al. show that benefits of being partnered depend on regional relationship rates. Franssens et al. highlight how vocational interest alignment fosters career satisfaction among individuals with borderline personality difficulties. Finally, Dupré et al. demonstrate how context-tailored smartphone interventions can enhance clinical career skills of psychology students. Together, the talks of this symposium offer new insights into how individuals navigate and adjust to their environments.

Risks and Benefits of Neuroticism in Adolescent Development: Comparing Data from Healthy and Clinical Participants

Larissa L. Wieczorek, Eva Bleckmann, Solomiia M. Myroniuk, Bertus F. Jeronimus, & Jenny Wagner

Neuroticism is often linked to detrimental outcomes, but theory suggests a protective function in adolescence, where avoiding threats becomes crucial. We examined potential benefits of neuroticism in adolescent development between ages 11 and 19, comparing longitudinal multi-method data from a healthy (N=2229) and clinical (N=543) Dutch sample. We measured neuroticism with trait scales for fear and frustration and analyzed various outcomes regarding adolescents' lifestyle (e.g., substance use) and social resources (e.g., friend nominations). Most results indicated neuroticism as a risk factor, but notable exceptions emerged: First, fear showed fewer detrimental effects than frustration. Second, most detrimental fear effects in the healthy sample disappeared when adjusting for general vulnerability (e.g., low SES). Finally, in the clinical sample, fear related to enhanced social skills and behaviors, while both fear and frustration were unrelated to lifestyle outcomes. Thus, we provide initial evidence that neuroticism may also offer developmental benefits, especially for vulnerable adolescents.

Vibe Check: Relations Among Everyday Code-Switching, Personality Expression, and Well-Being in a Canadian Sample of Racially Minoritized First-Year University Students

Zaiyuan Hu, Jawahir Mohamed, Kelci Harris, & Joanne M. Chung

Code-switching occurs when people from minoritized groups effortfully alter their self-presentation (e.g., accent, tone of voice, or preferred name) to fit in with a dominant group in order to attain desirable outcomes. Little is known about how racially minoritized individuals engage in code-switching in everyday lives, particularly during life transitions such as entering university. In this study, we examine the daily code-switching experiences of a Canadian sample of racially minoritized first-year university students and their associations with Big Five personality states, authenticity, and well-being. Participants (N = 122) provided up to five daily self-reports on their experiences over 14 days. We are analyzing the types, frequencies, and contextual patterns (e.g., interaction partners, activities, locations) of daily code-switching

experiences. Findings will offer insights into how code-switching is manifested in racially minoritized university students' daily lives and help advance theories of personality development by emphasizing the role of race-related daily experiences.

Ties that bind, places that matter: Geographic contexts shape the relationship gap in life satisfaction

Tita Gonzalez Avilés, Franz J. Neyer, & Tobias Ebert

People in romantic relationships often report higher well-being than single individuals, a phenomenon known as the "relationship gap". We propose that this gap is partly driven by alignment with the prevailing sociocultural norm of being in a relationship. In a preregistered study with a large-scale dataset (N = 382,078 across 379 regions in Great Britain), we replicated prior findings: partnered (vs. singles) individuals reported higher life satisfaction. Notably, the relationship gap varied by region, being larger in regions with higher relationship rates and smaller in regions with lower relationship rates. This effect persisted after controlling for various confounds, passed robustness checks, and replicated at a smaller scale across 218 London neighborhoods. Together, our findings suggest that the relationship gap is not solely due to relationship status (as often assumed) but is also shaped by the broader sociocultural context.

Long-term associations between borderline-related personality difficulties at the entrance of the labor market and indices of professional frailness 22 years later: Vocational interests as a refreshing source of information to increase person-environment fit

Raissa Franssens, Bart Wille, Barbara De Clercq, & Joeri Hofmans

Borderline personality difficulties are a key predictor of long-term career instability, impaired work performance, and decreased professional well-being. This study examines whether person-environment fit—specifically the alignment between vocational interests and job roles—buffers against these negative work outcomes. A sample of 933 college graduates completed the NEO FFM BPD count before entering the labor market, with follow-up assessments at one, fifteen, and twenty-two years (N = 612, 250, and 284, respectively). Self-reported career satisfaction, employment stability, and life satisfaction were tracked over time. Given that individuals with borderline tendencies often deviate from initial vocational interests due to interpersonal difficulties, emotional dysregulation, and impulsivity, we investigate whether vocational interest congruence mitigates their professional frailty. Findings will clarify the long-term impact of borderline-related traits on career trajectories and explore the role of vocational interest alignment in fostering career stability and satisfaction for individuals with BPD tendencies.

Volitional personality development in the professional context: From development goals to targeted trait change

Sofie Dupré, Barbara De Clercq, Joeri Hofmans, & Bart Wille

An emerging field in personality psychology explores individuals' personality development goals and the effectiveness of interventions to achieve them (Allemand & Flückiger, 2017). Yet, despite its potential for workplace training, volitional personality development remains largely underexamined in work and career contexts (Dupré & Wille, 2025). This research addresses this gap by designing and testing a 6-week smartphone intervention with micro-interventions explicitly tailored to professional settings. We present preliminary findings from a sample of approximately 250 psychology students preparing for their clinical careers. Each student focused on developing one of three essential traits in the psychologist profession:

social boldness, resilience, or planning/punctuality. Intervention effectiveness is evaluated across multiple layers of personality (cognition, emotion, behavior, identity, and skill). We additionally examine the moderating role of motivational indicators (e.g., goal strength) and Big Five personality traits. Finally, future directions for advancing theory-based volitional personality development in professional contexts are discussed.

Chronotype and personality: Consequences for mental health and well-being

Chairs: Maciej Stolarski & Konrad S. Jankowski

Discussant: Konrad S. Jankowski

The symposium explores the multifaceted connections between chronotype, personality, and mental health, and presents novel venues of research that extends beyond traditional morning-evening classifications. The presentations focus on various aspects of chronotype, from developmental shifts and their relationship with personality traits to the affective consequences of eveningness and social stigmatization. The first presentation discusses developmental changes in youth and the links between chronotype, conscientiousness, and emotional stability. The second examines the interplay between evening chronotype and emotional dysregulation, as observed in borderline personality disorder. The third presentation delves into the social stigma attached to evening-types and investigates the content and consequences of negative stereotypes. Finally, a cluster-based approach is introduced, revealing four distinct chronotypes that challenge conventional lark-owl distinctions. Together, these studies offer a deeper understanding of the diverse effects of the interplay between chronotype and personality on health, with implications for diagnostics, therapy, and prevention.

Chronotype, Sleep, and Personality: Understanding the Circadian Shift in Youth

Monika Wiłkość-Dębczyńska, & Agnieszka Schmeichel

Chronotype reflects individual preferences for daily activity timing and is shaped by biological factors such as age. Adolescence is marked by a shift towards eveningness, peaking around the age of 20, followed by a gradual return to morningness. However, recent findings suggest variability in this transition, influenced by multiple factors, including changes in developmental tasks. Additionally, social constraints, including early schedules, contribute to social jetlag and sleep deprivation, with potential health consequences. This study examines whether the peak of eveningness has shifted to a later age, assesses the prevalence of social jetlag among adolescents and young adults, and explores the relationship between chronotype and personality traits. Our research on individuals aged 16–30 years revealed significant correlations between chronotype, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and fatigue levels. Findings highlight the need for educational and preventive strategies addressing circadian misalignment to support psychological well-being in youth.

Borderline (and) eveningness – the messy relationship between chronotype and emotional dysregulation

Łukasz Mokros, & Katarzyna Nowakowska-Domagała

The evening chronotype has consistently been identified as a transdiagnostic risk factor for poor well-being, increased risk of depression, and cardiometabolic diseases due to its

contribution to sleep deficiency and circadian disruption. However, these negative effects may vary among individuals based on a combination of other traits and competencies. These include the multidimensional structure of circadian preference, which encompasses morningness-eveningness, morning affect, and the distinctness of the rhythm.

Emotional dysregulation is defined as the inability to properly recognize and manage one's emotional states, leading to reactions that are excessively long or intense, risky, self-destructive, or socially unacceptable. It is a core feature of personality disorders, including borderline personality disorder, whose prevalence is increasing.

In this presentation, we explore the interplay between chronotype, emotional dysregulation, and borderline personality symptoms. We aim to determine whether understanding one's chronotype can improve clinical outcomes, including the assessment of suicidal risk and the effectiveness of psychotherapy. The presentation includes preliminary findings from our team's research on this topic.

The social stigma of eveningness: Investigating the content, magnitude, and consequences of negative stereotypes associated with evening preference

Maciej Stolarski, & Joanna Gorgol-Waleriańczyk

Research shows that an evening chronotype is linked to poorer mental and physical health. This effect is typically attributed to genetic factors or the misalignment between biological and social clocks, known as social jet-lag. However, recent studies suggest an additional factor: negative stereotypes and social stigmatization of evening types.

Results of a series of studies conducted by our research team show that evening-types are seen as less competent and warm, experience lower social support and report elevated sense of chronotype-related stigmatization, which negatively affects their emotional well-being. These perceptions are plausibly internalized as self-stigma, with evening-types reporting lower self-liking and self-competence which further translates into lower well-being and greater depressiveness. Interestingly, the mechanism may also be partly responsible for well-established links between diurnal preference and personality traits like conscientiousness or emotional stability.

Beyond larks and owls: a cluster-based approach to chronotypes reveals four distinct circadian profiles

Joanna Gorgol-Waleriańczyk, & Maciej Stolarski

There is growing evidence that more than three distinct chronotypes can be identified, meaning that people cannot be simply categorized as morning, intermediate, or evening types. Our study builds on this trend by using a cluster-based, multidimensional approach to measuring chronotype with the MESSi questionnaire. We also explored how individuals in these clusters differ in sleep patterns, personality traits, affective functioning, self-regulation, and self-efficacy. Our findings support a four-cluster solution, identifying distinct circadian profiles that we term "intermediate finches," "hardy larks," "night owls," and "vulnerable larks." These profiles suggest a broader range of circadian preferences, implying that traditional classifications may be overly simplistic. This refined definition of chronotypes could enhance diagnostic and therapeutic methods, offering a more nuanced understanding of individual differences in sleep-wake behaviors. Our study lays a foundation for future research into the implications of chronotype diversity for mental health and well-being.

Dark Traits and Individual and Relationship Outcomes in Adolescence and Adulthood

Chair: Kostas Papageorgiou

The symposium includes five talks presenting research on the association between the Dark Tetrad and various outcomes in adolescence and adulthood. The primary objective is to highlight the breadth of exploration on dark traits that often spans traditional research silos in terms of methodology used to assess dark traits and their association with life outcomes. The first talk presents an eye-tracking study on the association between narcissism, visual attention and cognitive performance under stress; the second talk presents self-informant convergence in Dark Tetrad in the context of mental health; the third talk presents data on the degree to which parental and adolescent narcissism and parental past adversity, statistically predict parent-adolescent parenting agreement; the fourth talk presents research on ecological momentary assessment of dark triad personality dimensions in the context of mood and stress; the final talk presents findings on the association between dark traits and Chemsex-Related Risk.

Grandiose Narcissism Associates with Higher Cognitive Performance under Stress: An Eye-Tracking Study

<u>Vasilena Stefanova</u>, Christoph Scheepers, Paul Wilson, & Kostas Papageorgiou

Research suggests that grandiose narcissism may be linked (directly or indirectly) to positive outcomes including lower levels of psychopathology, higher school grades in adolescents, deeper and more strategic learning in university students and higher cognitive performance. This pre-registered, quasi-experimental study implemented eye-tracking to assess whether grandiose narcissism indirectly predicts cognitive performance through wider distribution of attention on the Raven's Progressive Matrices task. Fifty-four adults completed measures of the Dark Triad, self-esteem and psychopathology. Eight months to one year later, participants completed the Raven's, while their eye-movements were monitored during high stress conditions. When controlling for previous levels of psychopathology, grandiose narcissism predicted higher Raven's scores indirectly, through increased variability in the number of fixations across trials. These findings suggest that grandiose narcissism predicts higher cognitive performance, at least in experimental settings, and call for further research to understand the implications of this seemingly dark trait for performance across various settings.

Self-Informant Convergence in Dark Tetrad Traits: Examining Relations with Trait Similarity, Rateability, Desirability and Mental Health

<u>Ceri Welsh</u>, Tayler Truhan, Tanja Gerlach, Mihalis Doumas, & Kostas Papageorgiou

This research examines convergence within the Dark Tetrad using self- and informant-reports from 226 participants (Mage= 35.10 years, 57.5% female) in dyads. An independent sample (N= 262, Mage= 24.13 years, 79.4% female) rated the social desirability and rateability of facets. Network analyses showed that self- and informant models were similar, identifying three distinct dimensions and perceiving narcissistic antagonism at the core. Nine of 12 facets demonstrated meaningful convergence, with social desirability and self-reported personality similarity positively correlating with convergence. Machiavellian agency and planning, psychopathic invulnerability, and narcissistic agentic extraversion were considered socially desirable, challenging the assumption that dark traits are inherently negative. Replicated

associations between self- and partner-reported facets and mental health and relationship outcomes underscore the reliability of these connections. These findings emphasize the value of self-informant convergence, and related factors like similarity and desirability, for comprehensively assessing dark traits and bolstering their complex links to well-being.

Agreement in parent-adolescent perceptions of parenting behavior: The influence of parental and adolescent narcissism and parents' remembered childhood adversity

Tayler Truhan, Ceri Welsh, Stefanos Mastrotheodoros, & Kostas Papageorgiou

Narcissistic traits and parents' remembered childhood adversity have previously been linked to both positive and negative parenting, but no studies to date have assessed parent-offspring parenting agreement. This cross-sectional study tested whether parental and adolescent narcissism, at the facet level, and parental past adversity, statistically predict parent-adolescent parenting agreement. Analyses comprised four steps: profile correlations, network analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and structural equation modelling. Parent-adolescent dyads (N = 304; 48% mothers; 50% girls) completed self-report measures. Parental authority and distrust were associated with higher agreement that parents utilized more warm and harsh parenting, respectively. Adolescent self-absorption was positively associated with agreement on harsh parenting. Parents remembered emotional neglect was positively associated with agreement that parents used more hostile and controlling parenting and was linked to higher parental vulnerable and antagonistic narcissism. Results demonstrate narcissistic facets and parents' remembered emotional neglect differentially influence parent-offspring agreement on their perceptions of parenting behavior.

Ecological momentary assessment of dark triad personality dimensions, stress and mood

Michaela McIlvenna, Emanuele Fino, & Kostas Papageorgiou

The dark triad dimensions are rarely evaluated at the multi-dimensional level when using ecological momentary assessment (EMA). To minimise participant burden we employed item response theory to identify the most representative items. Participants completed the EMA three times daily for one week. Before and after the EMA period, participants completed a longer cross-sectional survey of the dark triad dimensions, mood and stress. Our objectives were to: (1) examine the daily fluctuation of the dark triad dimensions in response to mood and stress and (2) compare the daily EMA measures with the cross-sectional survey results using both network analysis and structural equation modelling. This research aims to enhance methodological approaches and contribute to theoretical insights on the relationships between the more adaptive and maladaptive dimensions of the dark triad with regards to mood and stress.

Dark Personalities and Chemsex-Related Risk: A Latent Profile Analysis

Emanuele Fino, Martin Robinson, Nadia Badran, Ismaël Maatouk, & Kostas Papageorgiou

This research investigates dark personalities in relation to Chemsex-Related Risk (CRR). Five hundred and three self-identified men who have sex with men were recruited via Prolific from several countries. They were administered a range of personality inventories and measures of CRR. LASSO regression identified 23 items as the best predictors of CRR, retained for latent profile analysis. The results showed four profiles of risk: Egodystonic, narcissistic, insecure, and impulsive. Significant differences in chemsex frequency, dependency, sexual risk behaviours, and mental health outcomes were found between profiles. The impulsive and egodystonic emerged as the highest-risk groups, with increased likelihood of problematic chemsex use, poor mental health, and suicidal ideation. In contrast, the narcissistic profile

showed lower risk, suggesting greater resilience. These findings provide insights into the relationship between dark personalities and CRR, highlighting the need for targeted public health strategies to address the unique challenges associated with chemsex use.

Digital Perspectives on Individual Differences: Harnessing Mobile Sensing and AI in Personality Research

Chair: Larissa Sust

The digital age has revolutionized psychological research, offering new ways to study individual differences through advances in mobile sensing and artificial intelligence (AI). These innovations are transforming how data is collected, analyzed, and interpreted, providing fresh insights into personality processes.

This symposium explores how these state-of-the-art methods can be effectively integrated into personality research. Through four talks, we present conceptual frameworks and exemplary analyses while critically reflecting on both the opportunities and challenges of these innovations. The first two talks highlight how mobile sensing data can reveal previously overlooked behaviors, while the latter two focus on AI-driven approaches, including AI-based judgments and machine learning predictions. Together, these talks demonstrate how emerging technologies expand not only the methodological toolkit but also the scope of research on individual differences. By showcasing novel applications, we aim to inspire researchers to embrace these advanced approaches in their own work.

From Digital Data to Psychological Insights: Advanced Approaches for Unlocking Individual Differences in Mobile Sensing Data

Larissa Sust, Ramona Schoedel, Philipp Sterner, & David Goretzko

Personality research has traditionally relied heavily on questionnaire assessments, but now, digital devices, particularly smartphones, enable the collection of real-world behavioral data through mobile sensing. This innovative method promises novel insights into individual differences in various real-world and digital behaviors, including mobility, communication, and music listening. However, raw sensing data are highly technical and require advanced preprocessing to unlock their full potential. Using app usage data as an example, this presentation explores strategies for transforming raw data into meaningful behavioral variables, moving beyond basic metrics like average usage duration. Specifically, we address data enrichment, which integrates multiple data sources (e.g., GPS sensors or EMAs) to provide context, and data aggregation, which summarizes information using techniques ranging from descriptive statistics to machine learning. We showcase several preprocessing pipelines that target key research questions in differential psychology to encourage researchers to leverage smartphone-sensing data most effectively.

Disconnected in the Moment: A Mobile Sensing Study of Smartphone Use During Social Interactions Across Social Contexts

Anna Stanzel, Lukas Junker, Tim Weiß, Sophia Sakel, & Ramona Schoedel

The advent of smartphones has transformed how we engage with others. More frequently, people turn to their devices, even during face-to-face interactions. Earlier studies have relied on self-reported, retrospective data from individuals who experienced those 'phubbing' events. To build on this research, we implemented an innovative multi-method approach,

combining experience sampling, daily diaries, and mobile sensing, allowing for a more objective assessment of smartphone usage. Participants (N = 340) documented for twelve days whether they were engaged in a conversation when unlocking their phone and evaluated various aspects of their interactions. To achieve this, we used pseudo-randomized and event-triggered experience sampling. We will present methodological challenges in the study design and pre-liminary results through the lens of person-situation interactions. Using multilevel modeling, we will examine how phubbing is related to momentary well-being depending on the social context, such as the type of interaction partners and the specific activities involved.

Comparing AI and Human Judgments: A Psychometric Perspective Beyond 'Accuracy'

Aaron Petrasch

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming increasingly prevalent in psychological research, raising the possibility that it could complement or even replace human-generated judgments of individuals or situations. However, while AI models and humans are fundamentally different, comparisons between AI and human judgments are often conducted with less rigor than those typically applied when comparing different groups of human judges. To improve consistency in research practices, this talk introduces a framework for systematically comparing AI and human judgments, going beyond merely measuring 'accuracy'. The proposed methods include psychometric analyses to determine whether AI and humans utilize the same informational cues, guided by an extended version of the Brunswikian Lens Model. Each methodological proposal is illustrated with empirical data from text-based personality trait judgments. Finally, potential applications of AI-based judgments in individual differences research are discussed, contingent upon thoroughly establishing their reliability and validity.

Psychology of Predictability: Using Machine Learning and Personality Psychology to Understand Heterogeneity in Algorithm Prediction Error

Rosa Lavelle-Hill, Johanna Einsiedler, Marten Appel, Lau Lilleholt Harpviken, & Ingo Zettler

In applied AI research, increasing importance is being placed on understanding heterogeneity in prediction error across individuals. This project proposes the need to study individual (un)predictability from a psychological perspective, investigating whether it can be conceptualized as trait-like. We combine extensive Danish register data with psychological survey data (N=14,071) measuring personality, motives, attitudes, behavior, and cognitions, allowing the investigation of key questions: 1) Are the same people predictable across different life domains? 2) Is an individual's predictability stable over time? 3) Which demographic and psychological factors are associated with predictability? State-of-the-art machine learning algorithms will be trained to predict life outcomes across Education, Finances, Health, Marital Status, and Profession. A combination of inferential statistics and eXplainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) methods will be employed to analyze the relations between predictability and the psychological and demographic variables measured in the panel. Preliminary results will be presented, and the ethical implications discussed.

Dynamics of Personality: Challenges and Solutions in the 21st Century

Chairs: Markus Quirin & Will Fleeson

Research has found significant variability in personality states within stable traits. However, the underlying mechanisms remain largely unexplored. This session features five talks about

exciting developments, revealing the progress in dynamic approaches across a range of behavioral phenomena.

First, to delineate non-linear pathways of personality development, Malekzad presents a differential equations-based model to predict volitional changes in trait emotional stability following adversity.

Second, Quirin introduces a dynamic-systems model of arousal regulation, demonstrating how approach-avoidance behavior emerges from interactions between situation and person characteristics, and between personality traits and states.

Third, Revelle examines the history of personality dynamics, proposing key foundational requirements for any dynamic system.

Fourth, Franssens shows the relevance of dynamics to psychopathology, using dynamic models to inform the lively debates about the relationship between Criteria A and B.

Lastly, Leyens, presents data on behavioral signatures with a novel approach (MSAs), employing standardized, behavioral observations to identify the signatures.

Personality Development Formalized: A Computational Model for Voluntary Improvement of Trait Emotional Stability in Response to Daily Stressors

Farhood Malekzad, Dinesh Paudel, Eranda Jayawickreme, & Markus Quirin

Researchers have provided verbal theories about different trajectories of personality change following stressors—personality growth and depreciation. However, personality change is inherently complex, non-linear, and highly individual. Therefore, formalized dynamical models that explicitly account for time-dependent processes are essential for accurately defining the potential trajectories of personality change. We developed a mathematical model predicting different trajectories of changes in trait emotional stability, integrating: (a) theoretical frameworks that explain personality trait development as the recurrent manifestation of personality states in response to situations (e.g., Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2021; Quirin et al., 2023), (b) empirical evidence on the role of motivation and volition in shaping personality trait development, and (c) volitional personality change research emphasizing the importance of goal commitment, motivation, and frequent action engagement in modifying dysfunctional behaviors (Hudson et al., 2019). Results will be presented and implications for designing future studies and developing hypotheses will be discussed.

Towards an integrated, dynamic-systems model of need traits and motivation

Markus Quirin

In this presentation, I argue that contemporary personality research is more deeply rooted in behavioristic thinking than commonly acknowledged. To advance toward a truly psychological approach, I propose complementing descriptive, stochastic models of personality structure with more dynamic, deterministic ("law-like") models that map the causal network of interacting psychological processes. To illustrate this, I introduce a dynamic-systems model of arousal regulation, demonstrating how approach-avoidance behavior emerges from interactions between situation and person characteristics, as well as between personality traits and states. This model serves to highlight the distinction between defining traits at a behavioral level (i.e., within a behavioristic framework) versus a psychological level, while also explaining how behavior can exhibit dynamic variability despite the existence of relatively stable personality traits.

The study of dynamics is very old and yet very new

William R. Revelle

The dynamics of personality have been studied for more than a century. Each new generation of researchers tends to think they are studying a new problem, but are actually revisiting some long examined issues. Taking a long view, we can see that progress is made when new methods of data collection are married with new methods of data analysis. I will review the long history of dynamic studies, emphasizing recurring problems and solutions and offer some suggestions of what are the basic requirements of any dynamic system.

The causal relationship between Crit A personality functioning and Crit B borderline trait pathology from an intensive longitudinal data perspective

Raissa Franssens, & Barbara De Clercq

The causal relationship between Crit A and B personality pathology in the DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorders is a thrilling debate, with limited empirical evidence from prospective longitudinal data covering a significant time span. An alternative and time-saving empirical source of information can be found in intensive longitudinal data, which capture both state and trait level Crit A and B data on a daily basis. The current study presents daily diary data on Crit A and B borderline personality pathology in a large community-based sample of late adolescents (N= 535), and will explore to what extent within-person dynamics on Crit A personality functioning across 7 consecutive days are influenced by daily borderline Crit B scores or vice versa. In a second research question, we explore whether baseline trait-level borderline pathology (measured by the PID-5) and baseline personality functioning (measured by the LPFS) moderate the strength of these within-person associations.

Behavioral Signatures in Multiple, Speeded Assessments: Patterns of Intraindividual Behavior Across Situations

Theresa Leyens, Filip Lievens, & Joeri Hofmans

This study investigates behavioral signatures —the unique patterns of intraindividual variability across situations— within Multiple Speeded Assessments (MSAs). MSAs rely on assessor-rated observable behaviors and offer standardized, behavior-based assessments that capture not only people's average behavior but also their within-person variability in behavior across various situations, providing a more nuanced perspective on personality expression.
Using data from 96 MBA students across 18 role-plays, this study addresses research questions related to individual differences in behavioral signatures as well as the unique predictive value of behavioral signatures beyond mean-level ratings. Specifically, we examined whether interpersonal behavioral signatures predicted teamwork and communication skills beyond average behavioral tendencies. Findings highlight that affiliation and quarrelsomeness patterns uniquely contributed to these work outcomes, underscoring the relevance of behavioral variability in predicting job performance.
These results emphasize the importance of a dynamic approach to personality, allowing a richer and more nuanced understanding of behavioral patterns across situations.

Effect differentiation in cognitive ability changes: The role of domain specificity in the Flynn effect

Chair: Jakob Pietschnig

Generational IQ test score gains (the Flynn effect) have become increasingly inconsistent in strength and even sign in the past decades. The causes for these inconsistencies are unclear but were proposed to be related to in increasingly refined intelligence models and measurements. Flynn effect assessments beyond the classical taxonomy in terms of fluid, crystallized, and fullscale IQ sensu Cattell contribute to identifying changes in specific ability domains. Moreover, novel theoretical developments, such as process overlap theory, suggest that executive functioning may be important for the way abilities change over time. Here, we examine (i) nonlinearity of changes in three measurement invariant subscale scores of psychology undergraduates (Pietschnig); (ii) the generality of the Flynn effect in executive functioning (Lesigang); (iii) cross-temporal attention test score trajectories in Austrian conscripts (Bugelnig); (iv) change trajectory differentiation in gifted vs. non-gifted young men (Becker); and (v) 110+ years of IQ changes on subdomain level (Oberleiter).

Cross-sectional and longitudinal Flynn effect examinations for verbal reasoning, spatial ability, and mathematical reasoning in Austrian undergraduates (2009-2024)

Jakob Pietschnig, Jonathan Fries, Martin Voracek, & Sandra Oberleiter

Positive IQ test score changes over most of the twentieth century (the Flynn effect) have recently become increasingly inconsistent in terms of strength and sign. Moreover, measurement non-invariance has been suggested to limit the validity of documented changes, thus calling conclusions about the Flynn effect into question. Here, we present evidence from two complete cohorts of psychology undergraduates on three subtests of an original and revised intelligence test battery in 2009 (N = 449) and 2024 (N = 409), respectively. Analyses of measurement invariant latent means indicated test score increases in verbal reasoning and spatial ability (decadal IQ changes: 4.15 and 1.43, respectively), but decreases in mathematical reasoning (decadal IQ changes: 2.63-2.91). Our results show that IQ test score changes (i) are differentiated according to IQ domain; (ii) may yield cross-temporal sign changes in specific abilities; and (iii) have likely been confounded due to measurement non-invariance-related artifacts in past studies.

Is there a Flynn effect in executive functioning? A cross-cross-temporal meta-analysis of the Trail Making Test (1946-2025)

Jonas Lesigang, & Jakob Pietschnig

Cross-temporal intelligence test scores changes (the Flynn effect) have recently been hypothesized to show domain-specific change trajectories. Furthermore, novel conceptual developments, such as process overlap theory, suggest that executive functioning may be an important driver of test score gains and suitable to explain changes in the positive manifold of intelligence. Therefore, we investigated changes on the trail making test (TMT), a well-established measure of executive functioning, by means of a cross-temporal meta-analysis. From over 60,000+ studies published between 1946 and 2025, we identified records reporting mean TMT performance and predicted their scores by data collection year in precision-weighted regressions. We report the trajectory of global TMT scores and their generality regarding age groups, healthy vs. patient samples, as well as computer vs. pen and paper

administration. Potential effects of country-specific macro-indicators, such as national prosperity, were assessed in multiple regression models.

Assessing the Flynn effect on attention test performance in Austrian conscripts (2010-2022)

Alina Bugelnig, Maria Gruber, Alexander Birner, Christian Langer, Martin Voracek, & Jakob Pietschnig

Throughout the 20th century, IQ test scores increased in the general population, but changes in further intelligence-related domains so far have only infrequently been investigated. Recent evidence suggests that selective attention follows a trajectory similar to IQ test score changes over large parts of the 1900s, indicating increasing test performance among adults, whereas not among children, over the past thirty years. We provide evidence for the Flynn effect on an attention test, yielding increases of 1.13 IQ points in total performance per decade across thirteen cohorts of Austrian military conscripts (2010-2022, N = 460,000+). However, participants committed more errors while exhibiting faster response times. These results corroborate the idea of a substantial domain specificity of the Flynn effect which has hardly been observed so far. Our findings may be interpreted as evidence for attention representing an underlying driver of the Flynn effect, in particular with respect to fluid intelligence domains.

The Flynn effect and giftedness: Evidence for ability segment-dependent IQ change trajectories in gifted and non-gifted Austrian conscripts (2014-2021)

Christian Becker, Alina Bugelnig, Maria Gruber, Alexander Birner, Christian Langer, Martin Voracek, & Jakob Pietschnig

It has been suggested that the Flynn effect may be differentiated according to ability segments with stronger gains occurring in the lowest compared to the upper segments. However, so far little is known about change differentiations in the gifted segment. By analyzing data of Austrian conscripts (N = 280,000+) through cross-temporal regressions, we examined test score changes in four IQ domains (matrices, synonyms, analogies, mental rotation). Test score changes were differentiated in signs and strength, yielding gains in mental rotation, but decreases in the other three domains. Interestingly, decreases were more pronounced in gifted compared to non-gifted individuals in matrices, the subtest with the conceptually largest g-loadings. Moreover, subtest score variability appeared to be more pronounced in the non-gifted group, thus contrasting reports of larger ability differentiation in gifted individuals. Our results indicate generality of the Flynn effect sign but differentiation in terms of strength in gifted vs. non-gifted individuals.

A century of IQ changes across specific abilities: A CHC-based meta-analysis of the Flynn effect (1909-2025)

Sandra Oberleiter, Jonathan Fries, Johanna Heller, Martin Voracek, & Jakob Pietschnig

Generational IQ test score changes in the general population, the so-called Flynn effect, have been extensively studied for decades. While most research reported test score gains across fluid, crystallized, and full-scale IQ, recent findings show increasing inconsistencies in terms of strength and sign of the effect across cognitive domains. This study presents the first formal meta-analysis of the Flynn effect in terms of the Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) theory, the currently most widely accepted model of human intelligence. Here, we analyzed over 30 stratum I and II cognitive subdomains, including more than 1,100 test score changes (1909-2025), based on 1,700,000+ test-takers from 25+ countries. Our findings reveal a differentiated pattern of IQ trajectories over time, ranging from 0.11 to 0.30 IQ points per

year, varying by domain. These trends appear to be linked to macro-level (economic, educational, and health) indicators that were hypothesized to affect the Flynn effect.

How Life Experiences Can Shape Personality Differences and Development (or Vice Versa)

Chair: Christian Kandler

Life experiences are discussed and investigated as both sources of personality differences and drivers of personality development. Conversely, personality differences can influence how and what individuals experience. Systematic patterns of those interrelations, however, still need to be explored. This symposium addresses such interrelations encompassing multiple life experiences: need fulfillment, social interactions, major life events related to work, love and health, or childhood experiences. Every talk is based on comprehensive data, including experience sampling data, self- and informant-rating data, or twin data. Talk 1 and 2 examine links between life experiences and Big Five traits differentiating daily states and long-term trait changes. Talk 3 evaluates the convergence of perceived event characteristics between self- and informant-reports. Talk 4 approaches whether self-schemata are more changeable and malleable by life experiences than HEXACO traits. Talk 5 investigates genetic and environmental sources underlying recent and childhood experiences and personality traits.

Dynamic Processes of Big Five Personality and Need Satisfaction During the Education-to-Work Transition

Paula C. Bange, Eeske van Roekel, Manon A. van Scheppingen, & Anne K. Reitz

Theories suggest that personality manifestations in daily life serve as tools to fulfill psychological needs and, conversely, that fulfillment of needs facilitates adaptive personality expression. However, there is a lack of research testing these predictions. To address this gap, this study aims to 1) test the bidirectional interplay of Big Five personality states and satisfaction of the needs for autonomy, relatedness, and competence in daily life and 2) examine whether individual differences in these need-personality dynamics translate into long term-personality change. Using dynamic structural equation modeling, we analyze both questionnaire and daily experience sampling data from two intensive longitudinal studies. Study 1 is a 5-wave study spanning two years during the university-to-work transition (N = 309). Study 2 includes 5 waves of data spanning 16 months during a teacher education program (N = 317). This study contributes to the understanding of how daily processes shape broader personality and psychological functioning.

The Link Between Different Types of Social Interaction Partners and Personality in Adolescence

Larissa L. Wieczorek, Eva Bleckmann, & Jenny Wagner

This study examined links between different types of interaction partners (family, friends, teachers, others) and personality (state expressions and trait development) in adolescence. In two German samples (Noverall= 445, Mage = 16.8), we combined data on personality states during daily social interactions (4,268 reports) with longitudinal trait data. Multilevel models revealed that adolescents experienced higher state extraversion, openness to new experiences, agreeableness, and conscientiousness during interactions with friends compared to interactions with family. In interactions with teachers and others, they reported higher

state neuroticism, openness to new experiences, and conscientiousness. In the following 6-12 months, latent growth models indicated that neuroticism declined on average. Apart from that, there was rather little change in adolescents' personality traits, no variance in change, and little evidence for bottom-up effects of social interaction frequency on trait development. We discuss future directions in studying the role of social interactions in personality change.

Do You Understand What I Experienced? Self- and Informant-Perception of Major Life Events

Karla Fliedner, & Kai T. Horstmann

Major life events can significantly influence well-being or personality traits. Traditionally, research has focused on the mere occurrence of these events, assuming equal effects across individuals. However, it is essential to consider how individuals perceive these events subjectively. As with any self-report, self-reported event perception can be biased. Considering additional information sources, namely informant-reports, may advance the understanding of major life event perception. In a dyadic study with N = 562 participants, both self- and informant-reported event perception as well as potential moderators of their convergence (e.g., verbal exchange about the event) were assessed. Multilevel regression analyses revealed a significant convergence between self- and informant-profiles (B = .599, p < .001), even after accounting for normativeness (distinctive convergence: B = .442, p < .001). These findings suggest that informant-reports can provide valuable insights into how major life events are perceived, highlighting the importance of interpersonal relationships in understanding life experiences.

Do Self-Schemata and HEXACO Traits Differ in Their Associations With Life Experiences? A Longitudinal Multi-Rater and Twin Study

Jana Instinske, Steven Wezel, & Christian Kandler

In this study, we examined if self-schemata (e.g., self-esteem, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction), proposed as more malleable person-in-environment characteristics, and the HEXACO personality traits, proposed as more stable dispositional tendencies, differ in their associations with subjective life experiences. Firstly, we fitted latent change models to data from self-ratings and informant-ratings (N=2,118). Overall, t-tests implied significantly stronger effects for self-schemata regarding both directions: personality differences on life experiences (d=1.21, p<.001) and life experiences on personality change (d=1.12, p<.001). These differences were similarly detectable within both rater perspectives. Secondly, we used longitudinal data from twins (N=1,313) to decipher genetic and environmental sources underlying these associations. Biometric latent change analyses supported that the higher experience-driven malleability of self-schemata compared to HEXACO traits may indeed be attributable to environmental factors. The findings are discussed against a proposed organization of personality constructs within a system of more stable dispositional tendencies and more environmentally malleable characteristics.

Genetic and Environmental Influences on Life Events and Personality: A Twin Study of Childhood and Recent Experiences

Selka Sadiković, & Snežana Smederevac

This study explores genetic and environmental influences on childhood experiences, recent life events, and personality traits in 231 monozygotic and 157 dizygotic twins from the Serbian Twin Registry. Participants completed the NEO Five-Factor Inventory, Life Events List, and Childhood Environment List. Principal component analysis identified key childhood factors

(adverse experiences, socioeconomic/health conditions) and recent life events (positive changes, relational/occupational transitions, serious health conditions). Biometric modeling revealed distinct heritability patterns. Adverse childhood experiences exhibited high genetic influence (60%), with neuroticism (45%) contributing to genetic variance. In contrast, socioeconomic/health conditions were entirely environmental (100%). Recent life events showed varied influences: relational/occupational changes were shaped by both environmental (55%) and genetic (42%) factors, while positive changes had moderate heritability (38%). Serious health conditions were predominantly environmental (94%). Overall, neuroticism was associated with adverse childhood experiences, while life events, particularly socioeconomic and health-related conditions, were primarily shaped by environmental factors rather than personality traits.

Inter- and Intrapersonal Correlates of Dark Personalities

Chair: Daniel Jones

This symposium examines the relationships between dark personality traits—Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism, and sadism—and their impact on morality, impulsivity, interpersonal violence, affect, and behaviour. Study one investigates whether individuals high in psychopathy recognize moral expectations or simply disregard them. Study two assesses the incremental validity of the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy beyond the Five-Factor Model in predicting impulsive behaviours. Study three explores the link between the Dark Tetrad and intimate partner violence, emphasizing gender differences in psychopathy-related aggression. Study four is a systematic review that reveals how narcissistic traits influence daily affect and contextual behaviour. Study five compares various Machiavellianism measures to determine their conceptual overlap with psychopathy. Overall, these studies further our understanding of the sequelae of dark personality by offering an examination of dark traits through both an intrapersonal (e.g., impulsivity, morality, affect) and interpersonal (partner violence) lens.

Dark Triad and ethics: Is the moral compass broken or ignored?

Daniel Jones

The Dark Triad (Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism) are negatively associated with morality. However, it is unclear whether such individuals are aware of morality or societal expectations. Thus, is their moral compass broken or ignored? Two studies (N = 321) on business students found psychopathy predicted a broken moral compass. Study 1 assessed the Dark Triad (SD4; Paulhus et al., 2021), and perceptions of morality, societal norms, and personal decisions. Participants were asked, (controlling for decisions and norms), the right thing to do across 11 scenarios. Each scenario (e.g., "I was overpaid for a service I performed") included a selfish (e.g., "Keep the money and not saying anything") and communal (e.g., "Return the money") option. Although all three traits predicted selfish decisions, only psychopathy predicted the belief that it was the right thing to do. Study 2 found that psychopathy predicted perceptions of harm as moral even the absence of personal gain.

Revisiting Psychopathy: Does the Triarchic Model add Predictive Value beyond the Five Factor Model?

Chloe Lau, R. Michael Bagby, Bruce G. Pollock, & Lena Quilty

Recent studies have questioned whether the Triarchic Psychopathy Model (TriPM)—which conceptualizes psychopathy as a combination of disinhibition, meanness, and boldness—provides incremental predictive value for psychopathy-related outcomes beyond the Five-Factor Model (FFM). The present study aimed to (1) assess the validity of Drislane et al.'s (2019) TriPM subscales derived from the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) and (2) assess whether the TriPM explains additional variance in impulsive behaviors and task-based measures across two samples (Ns = 1,008 and 201). Results supported a robust three-factor structure (α = .73–.88) using multidimensional item response theory. The inclusion of TriPM significantly improved the prediction of impulsive behaviours (e.g., substance use, gambling), impulsivity-related task performance (e.g., Probabilistic Reward Task), and intelligence (e.g., verbal comprehension, matrix reasoning) beyond the variance accounted for by FFM traits. These findings highlight the unique contributions of the TriPM thus supporting its utility in psychopathy research.

Dark Traits, Dangerous Dynamics: Gender Differences in the Association Between the Dark Tetrad Traits and Intimate Partner Violence

Rachael Plouffe, & Donald H. Saklofske

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health issue characterized by physical, psychological, sexual harm inflicted by a romantic partner. Research has identified both individual differences in personality—particularly the Dark Tetrad (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, sadism)—and gender as predictors in IPV. However, it is unclear whether the strength of the relationship between Dark Tetrad traits and IPV differs between men and women. These associations were tested in a sample of 399 individuals (27% men) residing in Canada. The Dark Tetrad traits predicted IPV perpetration, and gender moderated the relationship between Factor 2 psychopathy and physical IPV. Specifically, men higher in Factor 2 psychopathy were significantly more likely to perpetrate IPV than women with similarly high levels of this trait. Findings emphasise the need to consider gender when assessing IPV risk in individuals with elevated Dark Tetrad traits, ensuring that prevention strategies are appropriately tailored.

Narcissism in Daily Life: The Impact of Everyday Experiences on Affect and Behaviour – A Systematic Review

Cassidy Trahair, Paul F. Tremblay, & Donald H. Saklofske

This review synthesized findings from diary and related studies on narcissistic traits' relations to affective and behavioural responses in daily interpersonal experiences. Of the 34 identified studies, 20 used daily diaries, six employed ecological momentary analysis, six utilized experience sampling, one used ambulatory assessment, and one used an event contingent design. Twenty studies instructed participants to respond to surveys about specific situations (e.g., after negative feedback), while the remaining assessed general daily experiences. Across studies, 12 narcissism measures were used; most commonly the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) in ten studies and the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ) in eight. Common outcome measures included self-esteem and affect. Key findings highlight self-esteem as more fragile in vulnerable compared to grandiose narcissism and that narcissism influences daily affect, such as a decrease in positive affect following rejection. This

review enhances our understanding of how narcissism and situational factors shape affect and behaviour.

Capturing Machiavelli: A comparison of Machiavellianism measures

Christopher Kowalski, Rachel A. Plouffe, Kabir N. Daljeet, Cassidy Trahair, & Laura K. Johnson

The purpose of the present study was to compare the Mach IV, Machiavellian Personality Scale (MPS), Two-dimensional Machiavellianism Scale (TDMS), and the Five-Factor Machiavellianism Inventory (FFMI) in terms of their convergent and discriminant validity, as well as the differentiation of these scales from psychopathy. 483 participants (219 males, 261 females, and 3 reported other sexes; aged 17 to 86 years; mean age = 49.37; SD = 16.93) completed the Mach IV, MPS, TDMI, and the FFMI, as well as the Self-Report Psychopathy (III) scale and the Big Five Inventory 2 (BFI2). The correlations between Machiavellianism measures, psychopathy, and BFI2 domains were examined to assess convergent and discriminant validity. Furthermore, Steiger's Z was used to examine differences between Machiavellianism measures and psychopathy in their relationships with Big Five domains and facets. Results will be discussed.

Narcissism: affective and cognitive processes

Chair: Marcin Zajenkowski

This symposium explores the affective and cognitive processes underlying narcissism through diverse research perspectives. Radosław Rogoza investigates how fluctuations in narcissistic states relate to positive and negative affect, showing that agentic narcissism fosters positive emotions, while neurotic narcissism prolongs negative feelings. Anna Czarna examines self-differentiation, revealing that neurotic and antagonistic narcissists struggle with emotional separation, leading to emotional dysregulation and poor relationship quality, while agentic narcissists maintain better self-differentiation. Maria Leniarska and colleagues explore the link between grandiose narcissism and intelligence, finding that narcissistic admiration boosts self-perceived intelligence and lowers distress, while narcissistic rivalry heightens anger to negative feedback. Lastly, Marcin Zajenkowski and colleagues highlight how all narcissism dimensions increase belief in conspiracy theories, mediated by a cognitive bias called hypersensitive agency detection (HAD), which drives a tendency to perceive intentionality in random events. Together, these studies enrich understanding of narcissism's psychological complexity.

Affective Processes in Narcissism

Radosław Rogoza

Narcissism is best described through the lens of a three-factor model comprising agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic narcissism. While these narcissistic states are known to fluctuate, less is known about the affective processes underlying these changes. In an intensive longitudinal study (N = 199; k = 7,991 responses), we assessed how inertia and fluctuations in positive and negative affect relate to inertia and fluctuations in narcissistic states. Results suggest that individuals in agentic narcissism mode tend to experience an affective virtuous cycle (i.e., prolonged positive affectivity), while those in a neurotic narcissism mode tend to experience an affective vicious cycle (i.e., prolonged negative affectivity). Furthermore, fluctuations between narcissistic states are also related to fluctuations in momentary affect.

The results provide novel insights into the complex interplay between shifts in narcissism and affectivity.

Self and emotion regulation in narcissism

Anna Czarna

The narcissistic self has captured persistent attention of theorists and researchers. We contribute to this literature by investigating whether narcissism (neurotic, antagonistic, and agentic) is related to low self-differentiation. We define the latter construct in Bowenian terms of weak emotional and cognitive separation from others, especially close others, resulting in emotion dysregulation. We conducted three studies. In Studies 1 (N = 284) and 2 (N = 349) we tested participants individually, whereas in Study 3 we tested (heterosexual) couples (N = 203 couples). Across studies, high neurotic and antagonistic narcissists manifested low self-differentiation. In Study 3, high agentic narcissists manifested high self-differentiation, yet their relationship partners evinced poorly differentiated selves; additionally, low self-differentiation was linked to poor relationship quality. The findings address and clarify the nature of the narcissistic self and its implications for relational functioning.

Narcissists and their intelligence: thoughts, feelings and behavior

Maria Leniarska, Marcin Zajenkowski, Jeremiasz Górniak, Peter Jonason, & Virgil Zeigler-Hill

Grandiose narcissism consists of two dimensions: narcissistic admiration (agentic) and narcissistic rivalry (antagonistic), which differ fundamentally in their association with self-perceived intelligence. In this project we investigated those associations in three domains: cognitive, emotional and functional.
In four studies (N total = 1258), we hypothesized that narcissistic admiration, as a hallmark of the agentic nature of grandiose narcissism, would be positively associated with subjectively perceived intelligence. Individuals high in narcissistic admiration were expected to experience lower distress and fear. In contrast, narcissistic rivalry was expected to be associated with higher emotional reactivity to negative feedback, while admiration wasn't. The results confirmed a positive link between narcissistic admiration and self-perceived intelligence, which fully mediated its negative association with distress. In contrast, narcissistic rivalry was unrelated to perceived intelligence but was linked to higher anger to negative feedback, likely due to its sensitivity to ego threats.

Everything happens for a reason: Cognitive biases mediate the link between narcissism and conspiracy belief

Marcin Zajenkowski, Paweł Łowicki, Julia Tokarz, & Jeremiasz Górniak

One of the important problem in the context of conspiracy theories relates to the question who is predisposed to believe in them. Among the personality traits, narcissism is an especially important predictor of conspiracy ideations. Several potential mediators of the narcissism-conspiracy beliefs association have been proposed (e.g., paranoia, need for dominance, need for uniqueness). However, we argue that there might be another psychological process underlying conspiracy beliefs and all forms of narcissism, known as hypersensitive agency detection (HAD). HAD reflects the tendency to attribute agency and intentionality where it does not exist or is unlikely to exist (Barrett 2004). This is a common cognitive bias as people tend to find intentionality in unrelated objects or events. In a series of four studies, we found that all dimensions of narcissism are associated to both: conspiracy beliefs and HAD.

New developments in intelligence research and measurement: ISIR symposium at ISSID 2025

The symposium "New Developments in Intelligence Research and Measurement" features four presentations exploring recent advancements in understanding and measuring cognitive abilities. The first presentation examines the Flynn Effect and its reversal in Austria, analyzing how increasing ability differentiation may explain inconsistent Flynn effect trajectories. The second explores gender differences in mathematics, reading, and cognitive abilities, with findings suggesting modest yet impactful differences in performance and their implications for gender disparities in STEM. The third introduces the Klein Adaptive Testing System (KATS), a computerized adaptive test battery designed to assess fluid reasoning and comprehension/knowledge, offering precise and efficient cognitive assessments. Finally, the fourth presentation delves into the paradoxes of fairness in intelligence testing, highlighting the challenges in educational and employment placement and advocating for a model that considers individuality and personal learning needs. Together, these presentations reflect the evolving landscape of intelligence research and its practical applications.

Increasing IQ Test Scores and Decreasing g: The Flynn Effect and Decreasing Positive Manifold Strengths in Austria (2005-2018)

Denise Andrzejewski, Sandra Oberleiter, Marco Vetter, & Jakob Pietschnig

After almost a century of global generational IQ test score gains, the Flynn effect has been observed to show stagnation and reversals in several countries. Tentative evidence has suggested that these trajectory changes may be rooted in a decreasing strength of the positive manifold of intelligence due to increasing ability differentiation and specialization in the general population. Here, we provide evidence for generational IQ test score and positive manifold strength changes based on IQ test standardization data from 1392 Austrian residents between 2005 and 2018. Our analyses revealed positive Flynn effects across all domains of the IQ test (Cohen's d from 0.21 to 0.91) but a trend toward decreasing strength in the positive manifold of intelligence (R^2 from .908 to .892), though these changes were not statistically significant. Our results are consistent with the idea that increasingly inconsistent Flynn effect trajectories may be attributed to increasing ability differentiation and specialization.

Differences between boys and girls in mathematics, reading, and cognitive abilities

David Giofrè

This presentation synthesizes several studies examining gender differences in mathematics, reading, and cognitive abilities. Recent meta-analyses indicating differences in both average performance and variability will be discussed. Additionally, findings from the INVALSI project, a large-scale Italian governmental study including millions of observations, will be presented. Data from a longitudinal investigation exploring the cognitive and emotional factors influencing secondary school choices will also be included. Results indicate that boys generally perform better in mathematics, at least in some countries and regions, while girls demonstrate a consistent advantage in reading, though variability patterns remain unclear. Despite the relatively modest magnitude of boys' mathematical advantage, girls in Italy often select schools with less mathematical emphasis. These modest differences may nonetheless have significant implications for career choices and contribute to broader gender disparities in STEM fields, highlighting the need for targeted educational policies and interventions.

Klein Adaptive Testing System (KATS): A Computerized Adaptive Test Battery that Assesses Fluid reasoning (Gf) and Comprehension/Knowledge (Gc)

Kristof Kovacs, David Dailey, & Balázs Klein

Klein Adaptive Testing System (KATS) is a novel test battery designed to assess two broad cognitive abilities under the CHC model: Fluid Reasoning (Gf) and Comprehension/Knowledge (Gc). Gf is measured with Scrambled Adaptive Matrices (SAM), a nonverbal reasoning test with a novel format, optimised for digital administration. Gc is measured with the Nondirectional Vocabulary Test (NoVo). KATS uses computerized adaptive testing (CAT) methodology, tailoring the difficulty of items to the test-taker's performance, which enhances precision and efficiency. KATS was normed on a representative UK sample, using methods inspired by the Woodcock-Johnson tests. This includes bootstrap resampling to adjust for sampling biases and a half-normal distribution to model the data. The result is a continuous, model-based norm. By offering a flexible and precise solution, KATS has the potential to improve the assessment of cognitive abilities in educational, clinical, and research settings.

Intelligence, Education, Placement, and Selection: A Discussion of Paradoxes and Fairness

David Lubinski

This talk elaborates the well-reasoned arguments presented in Howard Wainer and Daniel Robinson's (2025) "Testing and the Paradoxes of Fairness". Further considerations only amplify their powerful findings. The authors' perspective gains appreciable currency from additional longitudinal findings and viewpoints on cognitive abilities in learning and work settings published over the past century, especially those for the outer envelope of human potential, and when viewed from an international perspective. These considerations reinforce the urgency of the authors' applied and theoretical views about learning and work performance. Careful consideration of these data support John B. Carroll's Model of School Learning and the importance of Appropriate Developmental Placement for meeting the learning needs of all students. Moreover, they highlight how the "replication crisis" can be addressed constructively by considering more fully the individuality within the populations we serve and study in not only psychology but the social sciences generally.

New Directions in Linking Theory, Assessment, and Modeling in Personality Research

Chair: Le Vy Phan

Most personality research uses global assessments and static conceptualizations that miss the manifestations and dynamics of personality in daily life that are core to personality theories. In this symposium, we challenge dominant conceptualizations of personality and provide new perspectives on personality theory, assessment, and modeling. First, Phan argues that many discussions of personality consistency are misguided as they emphasize relative consistency across people rather than characteristic patterns of consistency within a person. Second, Lee conceptualizes personality as dynamic transactions between persons and situations, introducing a dynamic systems approach to capture person-specific patterns. Third, Ma investigates directional associations between narcissism states and situation characteristics, testing whether narcissists show differential contingencies. Finally, Warfel investigates associations between Big Five personality states and cognitive function in everyday life using

continuous time modeling to capture individual differences in direction, degree, and timing. We conclude with a discussion of the future of personality dynamics.

Person-Specific State Consistency as a Defining Property of Personality: A Critical Analysis and Re-evaluation

Le Vy Phan, Nick Modersitzki, Niclas Kuper, Karl-Heinz Renner, & John F. Rauthmann

Personality psychology is fundamentally concerned with consistencies in how individuals think, feel, behave, and desire—captured in their momentary states. Despite this, systematic conceptualization and empirical exploration of these consistencies have largely stagnated since the person-situation debate. Prior research has primarily focused on between-person consistencies, demonstrating the existence of stable personality traits. However, this emphasis has often overlooked the within-person consistencies that shape an individual's lived experience. We argue that identifying and understanding these person-specific patterns is essential for capturing individuality in personality research. To advance this perspective, we introduce a framework of fundamental within-person consistency types, providing concrete examples, discussing their interpretative significance, and situating them within established theoretical perspectives. We conclude by advocating for a renewed focus on person-specific approaches to better understand personality as it unfolds in daily life.

Person and Situation as Coupled Systems

Colin J. Lee, Niclas Kuper, Kai T. Horstmann, & Emorie D. Beck

Decades of research has investigated the interplay between personality and situations with little success. We argue this is for two reasons: (1) a near exclusive focus on person-situation transactions as average effects across people, rather than examining individual differences in them; (2) the necessary dynamic data and methods have only become readily available recently. Using the experience sampling data of 276 college undergraduates (N= 21,550) who responded to questions on the Big Five personality states and DIAMONDS situation characteristics, we investigate person-situation transactions using an idiographic dynamic systems approach. For each personality state-situation characteristic pairing, we estimate change as outcome models that include estimates of both the location and strength of equilibria between personality states and situation characteristics. We examine individual differences in these equilibria and their association with nomothetic personality measures. We conclude with a discussion of the utility of dynamic systems approaches in the study of personality.

Narcissism and Situations

Winkie Ma, Tvesa Medh, & Emorie D. Beck

Narcissism is a dynamic personality construct that is characterized by an inflated sense of self-importance, fragile self views and other self-regulatory processes aimed at maintaining superiority. Consequently, theoretical models posit a bidirectional and interactive relationship between narcissism and situational perception, wherein narcissistic individuals tend to interpret certain situations as ego-threatening, prompting characteristic responses. Yet, limited empirical research has examined narcissism-situation transactions, in part because of a lack of validated measures of situational taxon and momentary narcissism. We employed experience sampling method (ESM) to investigate the within-person and between-person associations among state-level narcissism (grandiosity and vulnerability) and a validated measure of situational characteristics with data from 172 U.S. undergraduates (Nobs = 9,226). We used multilevel modeling to examine both concurrent and prospective narcissism-

situation associations. Our research will allow us to better understand not only the reciprocal effects of momentary narcissism and situation perception, but also the individual differences in these associations both within and between people over time.

Associations Between Personality States and Momentary Cognitive Function in Continuous Time

Evan Warfel, Colin J. Lee, Hailey Warren, & Emorie D. Beck

Theories of personality emphasize dynamic interplay between psychological and cognitive states. Yet prior work linking personality to cognition has largely focused on how broad personality traits are associated with broad differences in cognitive function and decline, ignoring personality states and the within-person processes that unfold on shorter time scales. The present study aims to extend prior work by investigating associations between Big Five states and momentary cognitive performance (i.e. momentary levels of cognitive function) and variability using an ecological momentary assessment (EMA) study of middle and older adults between 45 and 74 (N=200; total obs. = 12,431; 50.1% female). Using continuous time structural equation models, we investigate how personality states and cognitive function (1) unfold across multiple timescales (auto-effects) and (2) may show coupled associations across such timescales (cross-effects) as well individual differences in both across time. We discuss implications for assessment and personality theories.

Personality traits in the schools: From primary school students to teacher characteristics

Chair: Oliver John

In addition to promoting intellectual achievement, schools contribute to students' behavioral and character growth, often described as socioemotional learning. In other words, schools are in the business of personality development, and Big Five research can contribute to this movement. The first talk summarizes several international studies of socioemotional learning using the Big Five as a framework. The second talk asks whether the Big Five can be measured in children as young as age 5 and introduces an interactive computer-assisted measure. The third talk introduces an intervention for the entire school district that can increase development of Agreeableness and Openness in middle school. The fourth talk measures teacher characteristics in the classroom and shows that they can be predicted not only from Big Five traits but also age and teaching experience. The final talk examines alternative ways to assess personality in children and adults using acts and facts of life.

Findings from and challenges in bringing personality psychology to the schools

Patrick Kyllonen

There is widespread international acknowledgement that schools have a legitimate role in contributing to students' behavioral and character growth alongside their traditional role in promoting curricular achievement. This role is often expressed in the language of social and emotional learning. It is equally appropriate to refer to schools as being in the business of personality development, and to acknowledge how personality psychology and Big Five theory can contribute to this movement. In this introductory talk for the symposium, I provide an overview of the importance of social emotional learning and the Big Five in schools, reviewing what we know, and what some of the key substantive and methodological challenges are—

age appropriateness, personality change, teacher characteristics, innovative measurement methods—which the symposium papers address. I also review findings from a recently initiated international study using a multidimensional forced-choice version of OECD's Survey on Social Emotional Skills (SSES) Big Five instrument.

Can we assess the Big Five in kids younger than age 10? A computer-assisted measure for children in primary school

Ana Carolina Zuanazzi, Ricardo Primi, Karina Oliveira, Alexandre José de Souza Peres, & José Maurício Bueno

Social-emotional skills (SEMS) play a critical role in academic and personal development. Although we now have assessments for adolescents, tools are needed for younger children at primary school age. This presentation introduces Senna Kids, an innovative computer-assisted tool incorporating interactive, age-appropriate elements. Three large studies with 10.000 primary school students in Brazil tested whether younger children can provide nuanced self-descriptions that are consistent with the Big Five model. Our data demonstrated stable factor structure, test-retest reliability, and sensitivity to age-related changes, even when we controlled for individual differences in acquiescence. Analyses of age differences showed that internal consistency and domain differentiation improved progressively from grades 1 to 5, reflecting greater within-domain coherence and between-domain differentiation as children develop. Findings highlight that the Senna Kids' assessment tool has strong psychometric properties and great potential for large-scale assessments in the primary school context.

Can we increase Agreeableness in middle school? Effects of a district-wide socioemotional intervention in Brazil

Ana Carla Crispim, Daniel Domingues Santos, & Oliver P. John

Intervention programs have shown that socioemotional skills can be changed. However, most programs have been developed in Western countries, with little work in Latin America. Here, we present a new socioemotional intervention and test whether it can promote Agreeableness in 6th graders in Brazil. Data were collected from 1.785 students in a one-year longitudinal study before and after the intervention. As a comparison group, we used data from 2.398 students at the same school network, who had not participated in the intervention in the previous year. Results showed the predicted increase in Agreeableness of d=.20 over one year, similar to effects in previous Western studies that did not use the Big Five. Moreover, as preregistered, we found an increase in Openness (d = 0.22). Overall, girls and boys benefited from the intervention equally. We discuss the intervention's effects on the Big Five, considering gender and contextual factors.

Can we assess teacher characteristics in the classroom through the lens of the Big Five personality traits?

Karen Cristine Teixeira, Joyce Scheirlinckx, & Filip De Fruyt

Teachers differ in their classroom characteristics such as structuring classroom time, being curious about students' ideas, and controlling their emotions. These social-emotional teaching characteristics (SETs) influence educational processes, students' achievement, and teachers' own well-being and growth. We investigated how well the BFI-2 can predict the 86 SETs items (categorized into 16 clusters) and tested whether teaching experience, age and gender influence SETs. Our dataset included approximately 43,000 Brazilian teachers and subsamples. Structural analyses demonstrated that a bifactor model — with one general factor and six group factors — provided the best fit. The general factor comprises both SETs and personality

traits, illustrating connections between constructs. The first group factor represented variance shared across all SETs, distinct from personality traits, and the remaining group factors corresponded conceptually to the Big Five and the personality domains of the BFI-2. We present regressions showing the effects of teaching experience and discuss implications for teacher education.

Acts and Facts of Life as a Complement to the Default Approach in Personality Assessment

<u>Oliver Wilhem</u>, Elisa Altgassen, & Benjamin Goecke

Behavioral acts and biographical facts can provide a relative direct, observable, and verifiable manifestation of personality. Therefore, they hold the potential to complement or compete with traditional self-reported personality ratings. Existing instruments of acts and facts are often limited to specific research domains, leading many studies to rely on ad hoc scales with limited scope. This results in incommensurable research and complicates studying acts and facts in a multivariate way. We compiled two larger item pools for children and adults respectively. We report results from several studies in which we created emergent components of acts and facts of life in a bottom-up fashion. We report the convergence and divergence of these components with traditional self-report factors, student achievement, working memory capacity, background variables, as well as longitudinal change. We discuss potential and problems of biographical inventories as complementary measures of established dispositions.

Psychopathic Traits, Social Mimicry, and Exploitation

Chair: Angela Book

According to the Social Predator Hypothesis, people with psychopathic traits are adapted to exploit the cooperation of those around them. This symposium will examine a variety of predictions stemming from this approach. First, Hayley Hicks will look at how psychopathic traits relate to the use of environmental and person-based cues of vulnerability. Next, Angela Book will describe two studies examining how people with psychopathic traits use social mimicry in dating and employment seeking contexts. Third, we will hear from Beth Visser about psychopathy and attitudes towards scam victims. Finally, success of exploitation depends on the cooperation of the person being exploited. Theresia Bedard will discuss research on how people react to uncomfortable situations: do they choose to remain in the situation (capitulation), or do they get out of the situation?

The Weak Spot: Psychopathic Traits and Environmental Cues for Exploitation

<u>Hayley Hicks</u>, Natascha Wythe, Angela Book, & Beth Visser

To be successful in exploiting others, people with psychopathic traits need to be able to judge vulnerability. Research has found that people with psychopathic traits are better able to detect behavioural cues of vulnerability (e.g. gait). The current study examines how they might also use environmental cues to determine potential for exploitation. In this study, male participants (n = 118) engaged in an imagined victimization task where they watched video stimuli and verbally commented on features of the environment (e.g., lighting) and people (e.g., gender) that influenced their decisions about who to exploit. A thematic analysis found the following relevant themes when analyzing commentary: a) centering the self as perpetrator; and b) motivation to assess vulnerability. Men with psychopathic traits seem to

focus more on person-based features rather than environment-based features when considering vulnerability and decisions about who to target for exploitation.

Perfect Fit: Psychopathic traits and Social Mimicry in Dating and Employment Contexts

Angela Book, Beth Visser, Hayley Hicks, Brylee Ritchie, Hailey Putman, Atlas Nickel, Hailey Lister, & Lara Papalia

Two experimental studies were conducted to examine how psychopathic traits relate to instrumental social mimicry in dating and employment seeking situations. In Study 1, a sample of undergraduate men completed personality measures before and after watching a dating profile video. These men were also asked to create their own dating profile videos to be more appealing to the woman in the video. As expected, men with psychopathic traits were more likely to use social mimicry (self-reported and coded from the videos) in an attempt to appear more appealing to the woman in the video. In a large sample of women, men with psychopathic traits were rated as more attractive and also as a better match to the woman in the target video, but were not seen as more genuine or trustworthy.
The second study examined social mimicry in an employment seeking context and, as expected, people with psychopathic traits were also more likely to utilize instrumental mimicry in this situation.

Sorry about your luck: Psychopathy and attitudes toward victims of scams

Beth Visser, Cody Fogg, Theresia Bedard, & Angela Book

Using an experimental paradigm, we investigated how psychopathy relates to attitudes towards scam victims. Three-hundred-and-twelve participants read a narrative from the victim of a scam. Half of the participants read the narrative objectively and half read the narrative empathically. Further, half the participants read the account of an "ideal" victim and half read the account from a flawed victim. As hypothesized, participants felt more empathy toward the victim in the empathy condition. Likewise, participants in the empathetic condition reported more favourable attitudes toward victims of scams. Psychopathy did not moderate either of these effects. Psychopathy was negatively related to empathy in response to the scam victim in all but the ideal/objective condition. Further, people with psychopathic traits had lower levels of trait empathy and had more negative attitudes towards victims of scams in all conditions. Findings suggest that in sub-clinical samples, inducing empathy in individuals with psychopathic traits can be effective, even with the lower empathy and relatively less positive attitudes towards scam victims.

Predictors of the tendency to capitulate in uncomfortable situations

Theresia Bedard, Veronika Fendler-Janssen, Angela Book, Beth Visser, April Smith, Naleah Pugliese, Desiree Wilkinson, & Irine Joseph

Successful exploitation relies on the cooperation of the person being exploited. But what makes someone more likely to remain in a situation where they may be exploited? Does the potential exploitee simply not notice that they may be exploited? Or is it something else? One possibility is a tendency to "capitulate", that is, in an effort to avoid appearing rude, one remains in the uncomfortable situation. The present study examined whether gender socialization, personality, capitulation, and self-doubt affected the tendency to comply. As expected, compliance was predicted by different variables in men and women. In men, this tendency was predicted by the self-doubting, while in women, it was predicted by capitulation. Implications for prevention will be discussed.

Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Skills: Evidence from Trait-Focused and Capacity-Focused Conceptualizations

Chair: Tommaso Feraco

Discussant: Brent W. Roberts

Social, emotional, and behavioral (SEB) skills are deeply intertwined with personality traits, and over the decades researchers have adopted both capacity-focused and trait-focused approaches to study them. Integrating these perspectives is crucial to developing a shared understanding and distinguishing their unique contributions.

This symposium explores SEB skills through diverse theoretical lenses and measurement methods. Talk 1 integrates a skill-based approach with classical learning frameworks to examine SEB in the school context. Talk 2, adopting a trait perspective, investigates the link between the Big Five personality traits and cognitive skills using cross-cultural representative data. Talk 3 focuses on LLM-based measurement of creative skills, analyzing their associations with personality traits and SEB skills in adolescence. Finally, Talk 4 explores whether volitional change interventions can effectively develop SEB skills.

By bringing together these diverse perspectives, we aim to foster a deeper understanding of SEB skills and their implications for development, education, and measurement.

Integrating social, emotional, and behavioral skills with learning frameworks. Two cross-sectional studies in high schools

Tommaso Feraco, Gerardo Pellegrino, Barbara Carretti, & Chiara Meneghetti

Social, emotional, and behavioral (SEB) skills are hypothesized to play a crucial role in adolescents' well-being and school success. However, most studies on individual differences among high school students fail to integrate their findings with educational frameworks, limiting the generalizability of their results across disciplines. To address this gap, we conducted two studies (total N = 6,717) to examine SEB skills in relation to academic achievement, well-being, peer relationships, and specific self-regulated learning factors, such as study strategies, achievement emotions, and academic self-efficacy. Our findings reveal that while SEB skills are broadly associated with self-regulated learning factors and outcomes, their association with academic achievement is largely negligible when self-regulated learning factors are considered. In contrast, SEB skills show larger associations with non-scholastic outcomes. These results highlight the importance of interdisciplinary research to better understand the processes and mechanisms linking individual differences to life outcomes.

Cross-cultural variations in the association of the Big Five and cognitive skills

Beatrice Rammstedt, Matthias Roth, Lena Roemer, & Clemens M. Lechner

The associations of cognitive abilities and personality have been studied intensively showing (a) that both constructs show only small correlations and (b) that these correlations are typically clearest for Openness and Emotional Stability. Even though the body of studies investigating these interrelations is vast, it faces two major limitations: (1) Most studies in this field were based on highly selective samples. (2) Nearly all studies are focused on one culture only. We address these two limitations by investigating the association between personality and cognitive ability based on comprehensive and population representative data sets from 27 countries worldwide (total N of approx. 150,000). Aggregated across these countries results widely support previous findings with regard to the amount of explained variance and the

differential findings for the Big Five domains. Results however also clearly showed strong country variations in the amount of variance the Big Five explained in cognitive skills.

Bridging Cognition and Personality: AI-Assessed Creative Potential and Its Social-Emotional Correlates

Ricardo Primi, Ana C. Crispim, Ana C. Zuanazzi, Karen Teixeira, Gisele Alves, Oliver John, & Filip De Fruyt

Creativity is a hybrid construct integrating cognitive and social-emotional skills (SEMS), yet gaps remain in understanding how directly observed creative potential relates to self-reported creativity (habitual behavior/self-efficacy). This study tested AI's feasibility in scoring a metaphor-creation task (divergent thinking) via BERT fine-tuning and GPT-4o few-shot prompting, then examined associations between AI-measured creativity and SEB skills (SENNA instrument). Human-rated data (12,351 responses from 975 individuals) trained the AI model, which was applied to 12,686 adolescents (15–17 years) completing the metaphor task and SENNA. Results demonstrated strong AI-human scoring concordance (r ≈ .75). Social-emotional skills (e.g., self-efficacy) showed moderate links to creative potential, while personality's Openness domain correlated as expected (r ≈ .32). Findings validate AI as a scalable tool for creativity assessment and clarify SEMS's role in bridging cognitive and personality-based creativity frameworks, advancing interdisciplinary insights into innovation skills.

Practice Makes Perfect: A Behavioral Challenge Intervention to Develop Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Skills

Christopher J. Soto, Nathan W. Hudson, Christopher M. Napolitano, Madison N. Sewell, Hee Jun Yoon, & Brent W. Roberts

The present research tested whether a self-directed behavioral challenge intervention could facilitate the volitional development of social, emotional, and behavioral (SEB) skills, and whether changes in SEB skills were linked with positive life outcomes. A total of 470 young adults participated in a four-month intervention, in which they (a) identified the SEB skills that they would most like to change, (b) set weekly behavioral challenge goals designed to practice those skills, and (c) evaluated their success in pursuing each challenge goal. Results indicated that the intervention promoted four major skill domains: self-management, social engagement, emotional resilience, and innovation skills. Moreover, gains in SEB skills during the intervention were linked with positive changes in consequential outcomes including social relationships, academic and civic engagement, health, and well-being. These findings support the effectiveness of a low-cost, highly scalable intervention for promoting personal skill development and positive life outcomes.

The functioning, development, and malleability of world beliefs

Chair: Janna Hämpke

Major theoretical work has hypothesized that fundamental assumptions about the world's character (e.g., "the world is safe") influence situational appraisals, with knock-on effects on personality, well-being, and social attitudes. However, a comprehensive framework for assessing these 'primal world beliefs' (or 'primals') has only recently been developed (Clifton et al., 2019), and many key hypotheses are only beginning to be tested. This symposium explores the concept of primals and presents initial findings on their functioning,

development, and malleability. The first talk introduces the framework of primals and examines their importance in situational appraisals across experimental and natural settings. The second talk extends these findings and investigates how primals respond to major negative life events. The third talk delves into the genetic and environmental influences on primals and their connection to psychological well-being. Lastly, the fourth talk discusses an intervention aimed at shifting primals and its subsequent impact on stress mindset.

World Beliefs Moderate the Effects of Trauma and Severe Illness on Emotional Distress

Nicholas Kerry, Janna Hämpke, Adrienne Wood, Shelly Tsang, Kyle Barrantine, Shige Oishi, & Jeremy D. W. Clifton

The study of generalized world beliefs ("the world is safe/dangerous"; "the world is regenerative/degenerative") represents a rapidly-expanding area of interest for individual-difference psychologists. A key hypothesis on which much of this work rests is that these beliefs are related to generalized tendencies to make appraisals differently across novel situations. In turn, these appraisals are hypothesized to contribute to personality, behavior and psychological wellbeing. Here, four studies (N=2,841) find that Safe/dangerous beliefs predict people's appraisals of specific threats across different domains, including estimates of objective crime statistics, appraisals of warmth, trustworthiness and criminal intent in photographs of strangers. We then report evidence from two further studies (N=1,204) which find evidence that world beliefs—including Safe, Regenerative, and Just—act as buffers of emotional distress responses to major negative experiences including having a severe illness (cancer, cystic fibrosis), and being in the vicinity of a mass shooting on a university campus.

Mirrors or Lenses? Examining the Trajectories and Functioning of World Beliefs in Times of War

Janna Hämpke, Dana Katsoty, Ariel Knafo-Noam, & John F. Rauthmann

World beliefs are often hypothesized to shatter after negative life events (NLEs). However, empirical research remains inconclusive, with some studies suggesting their high temporal stability despite adversity. An alternative perspective posits that, rather than reflecting life experiences like a mirror, world beliefs may function as lenses that shape individuals' interpretations of NLEs, thereby increasing or buffering against NLEs' negative effects. To examine these dual roles of world beliefs following NLEs, we investigate the trajectories of world beliefs in 12-year-old Israeli children and their parents (N ≈ 130 families) before, shortly after, and later after the outbreak of the Israel-Gaza war. Using multilevel structural equation modeling, we explore the conditions and mechanisms driving the stability or change of world beliefs and investigate world beliefs' impact on changes in well-being, depression, and anxiety. Our findings provide insight into the plasticity of world beliefs and examine their potential as a protective factor.

The world as I see it: genetic and environmental influences on primal world beliefs and their relationship with well-being, loneliness, and social isolation

Sophie Perizonius, Laura W. Wesseldijk, Frederik Ullén, & Miriam A. Mosing

This talk illustrates genetic and environmental influences on primals and their associations with well-being, loneliness, and social isolation using a large Swedish twin sample (N ~ 9000). Genetic factors significantly shape world beliefs, with broad-sense heritability estimates of 21–49%. We replicated past findings that viewing the world more positively correlates with higher well-being and less loneliness/social isolation (phenotypic correlations: -.26 to .40). When adjusting for familial confounding, associations were attenuated, but remained

significant – in line with causal hypotheses. Further analyses revealed that genetic effects accounted for approximately half of the covariation. Sensitivity analyses showed personality differences explained part of these associations, but a small, significant unique environmental influence remained. These findings highlight that familial influences and personality differences partly drive positive world beliefs relating to higher well-being, less loneliness and social isolation, while also lending support for a small causal effect. Implications for interventions targeting primals will be discussed.

Enhancing Positive Beliefs About Stress Through Reflection on the World: A Photo Diary Intervention

Emma Palmer-Cooper, Nicholas Kerry, Jeremy D. W. Clifton, Ella Pilgrim, & Mollie Francis

Positive world beliefs are associated with better wellbeing, and less distressing psychopathology, such as suicide attempts, depression, and psychosis. Research indicates beliefs may fluctuate with mood symptoms, and reflecting on meaning in life can enhance positive world views. Forty-two participants took part in a 9-day Photo Diary and reflection exercise, and were randomly assigned to the active group (n=22), who photographed and reflected on meaning in their world, or the control group (n=20), who photographed and reflected on daily experiences. Recruitment is ongoing; pilot data suggest a time*condition effect on stress mindset (positive views about stress); at follow-up the active group reported an increase, but the control group reported a decline [$F(1, 40)= 4.74$, $p =.035$]. Primal 'Alive' and wellbeing scores increased over time, with no condition interaction. Results implicate world beliefs as a target to improve resilience and stress mindset in both the general population and clinical groups.

The HEXACOD Model - Key to New Insights Into Personality and Life Outcomes

Chair: Goran Knezevic

Evidence suggests traditional personality models like HEXACO miss a key dimension. The HEXACOD model adds Disintegration (D), capturing psychotic-like experiences and behaviors, and providing new insights into traits-outcome relationships. We present studies supporting the HEXACOD model's utility in predicting real-world outcomes, showing that adding D improves predictions beyond HEXACO. Scherhag and Bosnjak present evidence gap maps and meta-analyses of HEXACOD outcome associations, highlighting knowledge and gaps to guide future research. Knezevic and Keller show improved prediction of socio-political attitudes and worldviews. Lazarevic and colleagues et al. examined the relationship of HEXACOD with adverse childhood experiences and health outcomes, showing that D is the strongest predictor of physical and mental health. Bosnjak and Scherhag found improved prediction of health-related choices like reducing meat and alcohol consumption, enhancing communication skills, and decreasing social media use. Barthelmäs and colleagues linked D to perceiving everyday situations as more unpleasant and stimulating.

Mapping the Evidence for the Predictive Validity of the HEXACOD Model

Julian G. Scherhag, & Michael Bosnjak

Because there is currently no overview of the predictive validity of the HEXACOD model, a seven-factor personality framework, and whether it captures unique phenomena compared

to traditional models like the HEXACO, this study systematically reviewed and synthesized existing empirical research on HEXACOD trait-outcome associations, identifying knowledge gaps, and guiding future research. Using three outcome taxonomies (affect-behavior-cognition-desire, theory of planned behavior, and life domains), several evidence gap maps were created to visualize the distribution of research and meta-analyze trait-outcome associations. This provides a comprehensive understanding of which outcomes are predicted by which trait, identifies understudied areas of research that require future attention, and ultimately informs researchers and practitioners of the utility of the model for understanding human behavior. This study provides a foundation for future research on the HEXACOD model and offers practical guidance for its application in various domains.

Predicting Socio-Political Attitudes and Worldviews: HEXACOD Outperforms HEXACO

Goran Knežević, & Johannes Keller

The relevance of Disintegration-like tendencies in non-clinical contexts has been largely overlooked. This is unsurprising, given that such tendencies are often conceptualized as manifestations of psychopathology or as being primarily relevant to clinical experiences and behaviors. In two samples—one from the USA (n = 261, general population) and one from Serbia (n = 312, students)—we examined the predictive role of HEXACOD in prejudice, right-wing authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, conspiracy beliefs, two worldviews (world as a dangerous place and world as a competitive jungle) and thinking styles (rational and experiential). Across both samples, Disintegration demonstrated an incremental predictive contribution beyond HEXACO for each of these variables, which was stronger in conspiracy beliefs and worldviews than socio-political attitudes and thinking styles. Two SEM models were constructed to clarify the relationships among the variables and to explore potential reasons for the role of Disintegration in socio-political attitudes.

Towards a Better Understanding of the Relationship between Personality, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Health Outcomes

Ljiljana B. Lazarevic, Marija Mitkovic Vončina, Oliver Tošković, Vanja Mandić Maravić, & Milica Pejović Milovančević

Based on previous findings suggesting that maltreatment, being abused or neglected in childhood, and personality traits are independently related to different negative health outcomes later in life, we aimed to investigate the simultaneous contribution of basic personality traits and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in explaining physical and mental health. On a sample representative for the Serbian population (n = 2721, 57.4% female, average age 38.51 years (SD = 14.28)), using multigroup SEM we aimed to explore the validity of HEXACOD personality traits and ACEs in predicting health outcomes in gender groups. Multi-group SEM revealed scalar invariance of the tested model across gender groups. Higher Disintegration, higher Emotionality, and lower eXtraversion were significantly related to poorer health outcomes, with Disintegration being the strongest predictor. ACEs were equally strongly related to both health outcomes, i.e., a higher number of reported ACEs is related to poorer mental and physical health.

Does Personality Shape Healthy Lifestyles? Exploring the Predictive Power of HEXACOD

Michael Bosnjak, & Julian G. Scherhag

This study investigates the predictive validity of the seven-factor HEXACOD personality model in explaining a diverse set of behavioral intentions, attitudes, and subjective norms related to healthy lifestyles. Behavioral domains include reducing meat and alcohol consumption,

improving interpersonal communication skills, and decreasing social media usage. Data from over 1000 participants recruited via non-probabilistic methods were analyzed. Results demonstrate the incremental predictive validity of the HEXACOD model beyond the established six-factor HEXACO framework. Specifically, the findings highlight the unique contribution of the D factor in predicting these health-related behaviors. This research provides strong support for the utility of the HEXACOD model in understanding and potentially influencing health-related choices, offering a more nuanced perspective than the traditional HEXACO model.

The Role of the Disintegration Trait in Situation Perception in Everyday Life

Michael Barthelmäs, Goran Knežević, & Johannes Keller

We tested how the Disintegration trait and the HEXACO traits were associated with situation perceptions on the Situational Eight DIAMONDS characteristics in everyday life episodes. In two ambulatory assessment studies (Ntotal = 1,350 participants, ntotal = 28,114 episodes), Disintegration was associated with situation perceptions over and above the HEXACO traits: Higher scores on Disintegration were associated with more intense perceptions of situations across all DIAMONDS characteristics (except Positivity), indicating a tendency to perceive more in situations. This is particularly applied to unpleasant (Adversity, Negativity, and Deception) and stimulating situation characteristics (Intellect and Mating). These findings align with the conceptualization of Disintegration as a tendency to commit false-positive detection errors. In summary, this highlights the importance of considering psychotic-like aspects within the general population to better understand and explain human functioning, as the Disintegration trait is systematically and plausibly linked to how individuals perceive everyday situations.

The Person in Personality Psychology: New Approaches to Person-Specific Research

Chair: Emorie Beck

Personality psychology aims to understand the whole person, yet personality research focuses on personality traits that emphasize relative differences on characteristics shared across people. This symposia brings together diverse perspectives on modern, person-specific approaches for the study of the whole person. First, Modersitzki argues for the theoretical, empirical, and applied relevance of personalized approaches to personality at all stages of the research process. Second, Moeller introduces a novel five step approach for testing whether nomothetic or idiographic models are most appropriate for a given set of data. Third, Nissen emphasizes how person-specific personality, conceptualized as a dynamic system and operationalized as a network, can be used to predict long-term outcomes years later. Finally, Long integrates Allport's idea of central traits into a dynamic systems approach, testing whether central traits are stronger attractors in a dynamic system than non-central traits. Beck will act as moderator, summarizing core features across symposia.

Making Room For Individuality in Personality Research: The Case for Personalization

Nick Modersitzki, Le Vy Phan, Suzanne McDonald, Adrian Wright, & Karl-Heinz Renner

Personality psychology, unlike many other psychological disciplines, focuses on the individual (idiographic approach) alongside general laws (nomothetic approach). Studying individuals

and making meaningful generalizations across them requires methodologies that support valid person-level inferences. Traditional population-based methods often fall short, as generalizability from group-level findings to individuals is limited, and one-size-fits-all approaches fail to account for individuality.

We argue that research in personality psychology—and beyond—must be personalized to accurately capture an individual's experiential and behavioral reality. This entails developing person-specific psychometric tools, study designs, and analytical models. Such tailored approaches not only enhance personality research but also refine our understanding of general psychological principles by revealing how they uniquely manifest in individuals. Furthermore, as fields like psychotherapy, health psychology, and education increasingly embrace personalized solutions, personality psychology has an opportunity to enhance its practical relevance and interdisciplinary impact.

The limits of one-size-fits-all models: A 5-step approach to testing homogeneity in within-person correlations

Julia Moeller, Jessica Baars, Michael Grimmer, Thu Thuy Nguyen, Miriam F. Jähne, Anna-Maria Mayer, Julia Dietrich, Jacquelynne S. Eccles, Alexander Kreiß, & Reinhard Pekrun

How can a researcher decide whether idiographic or nomothetic methods are the appropriate choice? A simple solution to this often-raised concern is: Test the homogeneity assumptions underlying your nomothetic methods before applying them. Easier said than done: While many studies assume homogeneity, few test these assumptions.

This presentation proposes a five-step-approach to testing the homogeneity assumptions underlying the estimation of intra-individual correlations. If all of the tested homogeneity assumptions are met, then nomothetic methods are likely appropriate, if not, methods for describing heterogeneity, including idiographic methods combined with bottom-up methods of generalization might be needed.

We apply this five-step approach to 1,028 experience sampling method surveys from 37 university students, to determine the best methods to estimate correlations among situated measures of emotions and motivation.

We propose known and rather unknown methods of testing homogeneity assumptions, along with commented open R code, to help researchers choose appropriate statistical methods.

Person-Specific Personality Network Dynamics as Predictors of Distal Outcomes

Adam Nissen, & Emorie Beck

Emerging research highlights how individual differences in person-specific dynamics can help explain between-person differences across various psychological phenomena. Recent advances in network science offer exciting ways to capture these unique dynamics of an individual. However, the majority of studies only examine these associations cross-sectionally, making it unclear whether person-specific dynamics also predict more distal outcomes. In this exploratory study, we use individual differences in network parameters to predict outcomes one and two years later in a sample of college students from the United States Midwest. Personality state networks are estimated using dynamic exploratory graph analysis, which we use to extract relevant network parameter summaries across network topology (e.g., density) and organization (e.g., Normalized Mutual Information). We then use Bayesian linear regression to examine whether individual differences in the extracted network parameters predicted various outcomes one and two years later, including academic performance, life satisfaction, self-rated physical health, and depression.

Central traits as strong attractors

Elizabeth U. Long, & Emorie Beck

Allport proposed that individuals could be thought of as having a distinct set of 'central' and 'secondary' traits, with the former as core to the organization of one's personality. Indeed, the idea of central traits aligns with evidence for individual differences in trait stability and personal importance of personality traits. Yet, research on central traits is limited due to data limitations and minimization of the importance of qualitative work in personality. The present work seeks to resituate central traits in personality by linking central traits and modern work on personality dynamics, conceptualizing central traits as particularly strong 'attractors' within personality space (i.e., equilibria or homeostasis). Across 6 datasets (N=1285; total obs. > 60,000), we replicate and extend previous findings about individual variability in attractor strength for personality traits, and test whether this variability aligns with the content of individuals' open-ended central trait descriptions. Doing so, we advance idiographic research on personality traits, as well as contributing to a deeper understanding of how personality is reflected in the self-concept.

The Personality Facet MAP: A comprehensive model of narrow traits to improve explanation, prediction, and structural models

Chair: David Hughes

Most personality models are hierarchically structured beginning with narrow traits that can be grouped under fewer and broader traits (e.g., Big Five, HEXACO). Broad traits dominate personality research, meaning there remains untapped potential in studies of narrow traits. One of the major reasons for the relative lack of narrow trait research is the absence of adequate taxonomies and measures. In response, this symposium brings together four papers revolving around the Facet MAP, the most comprehensive collection of unique narrow traits to-date. Paper 1 describes the development of the Facet MAP and presents preliminary evidence of its factor structure. Paper 2 demonstrates the predictive power of the Facet MAP. Paper 3 introduces short forms (2-, 3-, & 4-items per facet) that revolutionise its usability. Paper 4 discusses the variety of uses and advances that can be made with the Facet MAP, as well as potential pitfalls, before facilitating an open discussion.

Development and initial exploratory factor analysis of the facet MAP

David Hughes, Paul Irwing, Alexander Tokarev, & Tom Booth

Facet-level personality models remain underdeveloped despite being fundamental to a valid taxonomy of personality. We developed the most comprehensive taxonomy to-date through three studies. In study 1, we factor analysed 1,772 personality items, identifying 61 unique base facets. In Study 2, we conducted a systematic review to identify facets missing from the base list. In study 3, we created standardised, open access items for the facets, and assessed their psychometric properties (N = 1,096), ultimately resulting in the identification of 70 unidimensional and discriminant personality facet scales with excellent psychometric properties (i.e., the Facet MAP). Next, we collected additional data (N=550) and conducted exploratory factor analysis on all 70 facets, revealing a preliminary higher-order structure. The nature of the Facet MAP, with its comprehensive collection of non-redundant, and unidimensional facet scales, makes it particularly well-suited to investigating and adjudicating between different higher-order structures.

Examining the predictive properties of the Facet MAP

Paul Irwing, David Hughes, Claire Fenerty, & John Martindale

We explored, the degree to which the facets captured by the Facet MAP could help explain variation in a range of health (e.g., substance use, suicidal ideation), work (e.g., performance, counterproductive behaviour), relational (e.g., bullying, attachment, emotion regulation), and other societally impactful outcomes (e.g., vaccine uptake, blood donation). In total, 500 participants completed the full Facet MAP, the faceted-dark triad scale (FDS), and an IPIP NEO-PI-R equivalent (IPIP-NEO). Six weeks later, participants completed the outcome measures. Through a series of regression models, we estimated the levels of prediction offered by the Facet MAP, FDS, and IPIP-NEO. In most cases, the Facet MAP accounted for greater proportions of variance than the IPIP-NEO and FDS. The results of this study support the utility of the Facet MAP and a theory-driven facet-level approach to criterion explanation, add further demonstrate the descriptive and explanatory power of narrow-trait models of personality.

Developing short forms of the Facet MAP

Claire Fenerty, David Hughes, & Paul Irwing

One pragmatic limitation of the Facet MAP is its total length (386-items). Thus, we developed short-forms, with 4-, 3-, and 2-items per facet. We retained items that: (i) provided comprehensive coverage, (ii) were most comprehensible, (iii) had high factor loadings, and (iv) strong difficulty and discrimination IRT parameters. These criteria maximized model fit and reliability, whilst retaining construct breadth. The 4-item scales all had good CFA fit and correlated strongly with the original scales (Mean r=.975, 95% shared variance), as did the 3- (Mean r=.954, 91% shared variance), and 2-item scales (Mean r=.925, 86% shared variance). Additionally, the predictive properties of the original scales (Mean R2=.34), in relation to 20 outcomes, was largely preserved in the 4- (Mean R2=.33), 3- (Mean R2=.34), and 2-item (Mean R2=.33) scales. These short forms (280-items, 210-items, 140-items), comparable to many existing tools in length, offer comprehensive, nuanced, and predictively powerful assessment of personality traits.

Next steps to realising the potential of the Facet MAP

David Hughes, & Paul Irwing

The final paper will briefly synthesize progress to-date before discussing some of the many exciting avenues for future work, some of which has already begun. For example, using a crowd sourcing methodology to identify "missing" traits, further increasing the comprehensiveness of the Facet MAP. Considering Facet MAP facets as elemental traits to identify the underpinnings of complex, compound traits (e.g., Narcissism, Perfectionism). Using the Facet MAP to prevent future construct proliferation and prevent the occurrence of jingle-jangle. Using advanced statistical techniques (e.g., machine learning) and Delphi studies (i.e., expert review) to maximise personality prediction models. Using the Facet MAP to explore, more precisely than ever before, the traits underpinning mental health disorders. Finally, the chair will facilitate an open Q&A with the audience to discuss what is needed to realise the full potential of the Facet MAP and make it as useful for the community as possible.

Updating the conspicuous nomological network of trait emotional intelligence

Chair: J. C. Perez-Gonzalez

Emotional intelligence is a personal variable that reports individual differences in perception, processing, regulation and use of emotional information (Nelis et al., 2009). This construct has derived into two others: ability EI and trait EI (Barchard et al., 2016). This symposium focuses on the latter.

Trait EI has strong construct validity that integrates a broad nomological network from empirical studies (e.g., Sarrionandia & Mikolajczak, 2020). It should be noted that trait EI's predictive validity is approximately twice that of ability EI on most outcome variables examined in meta-analyses, a fact that gives the former greater practical significance.

However, new concepts and new empirical research continue to extend the nomological network of trait EI that broaden our understanding of trait EI and the factors that affect observable individual differences. This symposium addresses some new contributions in this regard, with data from several countries (i.e., Spain, Portugal, Chile, Lebanon, UK, Netherlands).

Trait emotional intelligence and background demographic variables

<u>K. V. Petrides</u>

Trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) is a grand theory integrating personality traits, emotions, and intelligence (broadly defined; Petrides, 2021). This paper presents correlational evidence between global trait EI and previously unexamined demographic variables, including handedness, marital status, ethnicity, religion, and political orientation. These associations are both theoretically and practically important, as demographic variables can influence the interpretation of TEIQue profiles and their relationships with external criteria. For instance, identical TEIQue profiles may warrant different interpretations depending on demographic factors such as age and gender. Preliminary analyses reveal an intricate pattern of statistically significant and meaningful non-significant associations, further enriching the nomological network of the construct. These findings underscore the importance of practitioners incorporating demographic considerations into TEIQue profile interpretation – a nuanced task requiring human insight and experience that extends beyond algorithmic analysis.

Reference
Petrides, K. V. (2021). Radix Intelligence: A new definition and integrative model of intelligence. Personality and Individual Differences, 169, 109784.

Trait Emotional Intelligence and positive variables in Lebanese samples: Insights from three studies

<u>M. J. Sanchez-Ruiz</u>, T. Khalaf, N. Tadros, M. Khoury-Malhame, R. Doumit, & R. I. Soria-Royuela

In the first study, conducted with adults (n=326), high trait EI predicted well-being via proactive, transformative strategies rooted in meaning in life. The second study, involving youth (n=717), found that trait EI was associated with mindfulness and self-care, which, in turn, were linked to reduced distress. Additionally, self-care was related to increased positive affect. The third study is part of "Yes to Emotions in Youth (YEY)," an EI training program designed to promote well-being among vulnerable Lebanese youth going through hardship, funded by Grand Challenges Canada-NIHS. Preliminary results indicated that trait EI, measured

by two different instruments, was related to mindfulness and post-traumatic growth (n=710), meaning in life, and character strengths such as hope and gratitude (n=397). Overall, the findings support the idea that trait EI is positively linked to viewing challenges as opportunities for personal growth, finding meaning in life experiences, living in the present moment, practicing self-care, and maintaining an attitude of hope.

Factor space of Positive Youth Identity (PYD) in the Psychology of Individual Differences

P. A. Pérez-Díaz, R. A. Ardiles-Irarrázabal, C. Alveal-Suazo, & J. C. Perez-Gonzalez

Through Structural Equation Models (SEM) with the internal developmental assets (i.e., commitment, positive values, social competence, and positive identity), selected competence from the 7Cs framework (Confidence, Character and Connection), the factor-level of trait EI and FFM as first-order factors. The Positive Youth Development (PYD) construct, Digman's Big Two and the Trait EI construct are hypothesised as second-order latent variables, whereas the General Factor of Personality is expected to be at the top of the hierarchy, as a third-order factor of mental health criteria (through the MHC-SF). Mediation and Moderation models will be tested in R and Mplus, which is aimed to inform on the relationship between Psychometrics, Individual Differences, and Developmental Psychology, as previous work has been conducted in Chile by the author and colleagues. 580 emerging adults (nWomen= 435, nMen = 137, nOther = 8), MeanAge= 22 years old) were approached across five Chilean cities. The relevance of the study has the potential to provide a theoretically and empirically tested roadmap for future PYD interventions.

A Better Understanding of the Relationship Between Dark Personality Traits and Emotional Intelligence: A Network Analysis Approach

M. Galan, P. Rico-Bordera, D. Pineda, & J. A. Piqueras

While trait emotional intelligence generally correlates negatively with "Dark" personality traits, studies using various analyses, including latent profile analysis, suggest these relationships are more complex. In this study, we aim to further analyze these connections using a network analysis approach. To this end, we collected a sample of n=1241, Spanish adults (Mage = 20.51, 57.90 % women). The Short Dark Triad and the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire were the scales used to assess the constructs of interest. Results supported claims that narcissism presented stronger positive associations with most trait emotional intelligence facets, particularly sociability and well-being. In contrast, Machiavellianism and psychopathy were negatively linked to self-control, well-being, and emotionality. Notably, emotionality played a central role, displaying stronger negative associations with Machiavellianism and psychopathy than with narcissism, suggesting it may act as a buffer against manipulative and callous behaviors.

What characterises the style of emotional self-regulation in people with high trait emotional intelligence?

J. C. Perez-Gonzalez, A. B. G. Rasco, I. Enriquez-De-Salamanca, A. M. Ramirez-Rincon, R. Ardiles-Irarrázabal, J. Vidal-Barrantes, P. A. Perez-Diaz, & P. Luna

The construct of Trait Emotional Intelligence (TEI) has generally been analysed as a protective and enhancing factor for well-being and mental health. But its relationships with spirituality, on the one hand, and the use of specific emotional regulation strategies, on the other hand, remain to be understood. In this paper we present correlational evidence from three studies. In study 1 (n=464), with a sample of adults, we found significant high correlations between TEI and spirituality. In study 2 (n=439), with a sample of adolescents, we confirmed moderate

positive correlations with cognitive restructuring and moderate negative correlations with suppression. And in study 3 (n=80), we analysed the profile of adults with high TEI vs. low TEI in a battery of tests on emotional regulation ability (ERA) and on various emotional self-regulation strategies. This research seeks to understand the particular style of emotional self-regulation decisions and habits that lead people with higher TEI to achieve higher levels of well-being (hedonic and eudemonic) and mental health.

Talks

*Names of talk presenters are underlined

Vulnerable Isolation, Enmity, and Psychological Well-being: The Role of Emotional Dysregulation

<u>Ankit Ankit</u>, Padma Tripathi, & Rishi Mohan

The present study aims to contribute to the literature on vulnerable narcissism by exploring how vulnerable narcissism isolation (VNI) and vulnerable narcissism enmity (VNE) are associated differently with psychological well-being (PWB). The study also determines a mechanism through which VNI and VNE affect PWB through the different dimensions of emotional dysregulation (ED). We used a survey design to obtain data from 313 adults and tested the mediation model. The results demonstrated that VNI was negatively associated with PWB while VNE was positively associated with PWB. Also, the lack of emotional awareness mediated the relationship between VNE and PWB. In addition, lack of emotional clarity and awareness and limited access to emotion regulation strategies mediated the association between VNI and PWB. This research provides some insightful results on the relationship between VN and PWB. An important implication is that VN does not necessarily lead to lowered PWB. By bifurcating VN into its dimensions of VNI and VNE, we could reveal how enmity within VNE can enhance the PWB of VN individuals through lowered emotional dysregulation. The study also supports the view that VN should be analyzed by distinguishing its two dimensions of isolation and enmity.

From Perfectionism to Emotion Dysregulation: Examining the Role of Motivation.

<u>Danai Athanasoula</u>, & Eleni Orfanidou

Perfectionism has been repeatedly associated with the use of maladaptive emotion regulation strategies. Although literature acknowledges that emotion regulation is a motivated process, disproportionate attention has been paid on emotion regulation strategies in comparison to the goals these serve. The current experimental protocol aimed to address this gap, by exploring whether high and low perfectionistic individuals differ in their motivation to regulate negative mood.
A sample of young adults (N=90, Mage= 22.06, SDage=2.47) completed the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale and the Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire, before completing a visualisation task that aimed to induce sad mood. Following this, mood repair motivation was measured through a stimulus selection task assessing the direction in which perfectionists chose to regulate their emotions.
In line with previous studies, our analyses revealed that perfectionism is positively associated with maladaptive regulation strategies. Interestingly, at a group level, following the visualisation task, participants exhibited motivation to repair their mood, indexed by the significantly more frequent selection of positive compared to sad and neutral images. Importantly, no significant interaction effect was found between perfectionism and type of image. These findings provide initial evidence against the notion that perfectionists intentionally maintain negative mood.

Minority Stress in Members of a High-IQ Society
Tanja Gabriele Baudson

The present study applies the Minority Stress Model (MSM; Frost & Meyer, 2023) to members of a German high-IQ society. The MSM shows that members of stigmatized minorities experience worse psychosocial adjustment due to a greater number of stressors: Besides the regular stressors experienced by everyone, they experience distal (e.g., stereotypes, or discrimination) and proximal stressors (e.g., the internalization of society's negative view) in addition.

Originally developed to account for effects of the stigmatization of homo- and bisexuals on stress experience, the application of the MSM to the gifted is of particular interest. Although a "stigma of giftedness" has frequently been reported since Coleman and Cross's seminal study (1988), the stereotype of the gifted in Germany is ambivalent rather than adverse, comprising both negative (low social ability, emotional instability) and positive ascriptions (high achievement potential; e.g., Baudson, 2016).

We examined N = 742 members of Mensa in Germany aged between 16 and 79 years. Stress experience was predicted by distal and proximal stressors and moderated by contact with other gifted individuals. Results show the relevance of the MSM for other, less clearly stigmatized groups.

Personality traits and socio-political attitudes: How and why are they connected?
Edward Bell, Christian Kandler, & Jana Instinske

Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) are two constructs that describe important individual differences in socio-political attitudes. Data from the German TwinLife project were analyzed to estimate the extent to which variance in RWA and SDO is accounted for by genetic and environmental differences in core personality traits, operationalized as Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. Multivariate Cholesky decomposition model analyses based on the data from 687 monozygotic twin pairs, 753 same-sex dizygotic twin pairs, and 435 non-twin full-siblings showed that additive genetic differences in Openness and Agreeableness accounted for significant genetic variation in RWA, while nonadditive genetic factors were not significantly linked. Similarly, additive genetic differences in Openness, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism accounted for significant genetic variation in SDO, with nonadditive genetic influences having no impact. Individual-specific nonshared environmental differences in Conscientiousness accounted for significant nonshared environmental differences in RWA, while individual-specific nonshared environmental differences in Conscientiousness and Agreeableness accounted for significant nonshared environmental differences in SDO. No further significant links between genetic and environmental sources of personality traits and the two socio-political attitudes were found. The results of this study are used to shed light on how and why personality traits and socio-political attitudes are often correlated.

The Impact of Schizotypy and Sleep Quality on Expressed Emotion Perception: Misclassification, Valence, and Intensity Effects

Alice Betteridge, Christine Norman, Preethi Premkumar, & Lucy Justice

Expressed emotion (EE), such as criticism and praise, reflects a family member's attitude towards an individual. Schizotypy and sleep influence EE perception and emotional recognition. This study examined how schizotypy and sleep quality affect EE categorisation.

A total of 167 participants completed an online survey, listening to EE-like audio comments (critical, praising, neutral) and categorising them by emotion. They also rated intensity and valence. Schizotypy was assessed using the Oxford-Liverpool Inventory of Feelings and Experiences short form, sleep quality with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, EE with the Levels of Expressed Emotion scale, and mental health symptoms with the Depression Anxiety Stress Scale-21.

All schizotypy subscales significantly influenced EE categorisation. Unusual experiences and cognitive disorganisation increased misclassification of critical and praising comments. Impulsive nonconformity reduced perceived intensity for critical EE, while cognitive disorganisation heightened negative valence ratings for both critical and praising comments. Poor sleep quality correlated with greater emotional intensity ratings for critical and neutral comments.

Findings suggest schizotypy influences EE perception, with cognitive disorganisation and unusual experiences driving misclassifications and heightened valence. Poor sleep quality amplifies emotional intensity, highlighting the potential for sleep interventions to reduce emotional misperceptions in individuals with high schizotypy.

Are Some Adolescents at Greater Risk of Developing Negative Outcomes from Social Media Use? An Analysis of Personality Risk Factors for Developing Emotional Problems and Uncontrolled Social Media Use

Vivienne Biedermann, Hannah Strauß, Felicia Bloß, & Marcel Zentner

The impact of social media use on adolescents' well-being and mental health is an issue that has become increasingly important in recent years. However, little is known about the influence of personality traits on social media use and its negative consequences. Therefore, we asked 152 German-speaking adolescents aged 14-18 years about their social media use, various temperament and personality traits, their self-esteem, and emotional or behavioral problems. The results demonstrate that adolescents who use social media (especially TikTok) report more emotional problems and lower self-esteem than adolescents who do not. Significant interactions with the temperament trait sensory sensitivity and Big Five neuroticism indicated that adolescents high in these traits reported particularly high levels of emotional problems when using social media. Further, adolescents with low Big Five conscientiousness and low attentional control reported problems with reducing their social media use. Although the data is cross-sectional and does not allow for causal conclusions, it provides interesting insights into the potential negative impact of social media use on mental health and self-esteem, and the role that personality and temperament traits may play in this.

The results could be useful in identifying adolescents who are more vulnerable to the negative effects of social media.

Within-person performance spirals and recoveries as indicators of cognitive flexibility during n-back training
Damian Birney, & Jens Beckmann

Cognitive flexibility gains following training are contingent on interventions tapping into a process of dynamic change. Yet outcome attributes are often operationalised as stable metrics, limiting their use as indicators of flexibility. We report on three studies that model the correlates of within-person, trial-by-trial performance spirals and recoveries across repeated training blocks of the n-back working-memory task. In Study 1, N=55 students completed 60 blocks of adaptive n-back training. In Study 2, N=56 students completed 64 blocks of either 2-, 3- or adaptive n-back training. In both studies, conducted over 4 days, reliable fail spirals were observed in the early trials within blocks. Later trials within blocks showed one of two general classes of responses: (1) performance recovery, hypothesised to reflect flexible recalibration, or (2) continued poor performance, hypothesised to reflect build-up of trial interference. To investigate, Study 3 tested N=831 healthy older adults who completed (up to) 300 blocks of adaptive n-back training. Within-block trajectories were modelled in terms of different trial-response classes. Classes were permitted to differ in terms of point of spiral onset and whether (and at which trial) there was recovery. We discuss cognitive and non-cognitive correlates and validity implications in relation to assessing cognitive flexibility.

The Real Heavy Metal: Change Ringing, personality and cognition
Alyson Blanchard, & Hugh Watmough

The historical art of Change Ringing is a uniquely English past time, dating back to the 17th century. It describes the process of ringing church bells whilst changing the order in which the bells are rung at the same time. There are thousands of "methods" that dictate this change of order according to particular rules that are rooted in Lagrange's Theorem, that the bellringer must commit to memory to ring. Change Ringing is thus cognitively demanding, requiring the integration and management of multiple streams of information, from recalling the method and using "rope sight" to locate which bell to change order with. In this study, visuo-spatial short term working memory and abstract reasoning are examined in relation to personality traits to elucidate whether bellringers are uniquely more proficient in cognitive functioning and whether this can be explained by personality. This is the first known psychological study of Change Ringing.

Distinguishing Honesty-Humility and Agreeableness Using Behavioral Exploitation Tasks

Christian Blötner, & Andreas Mokros

Among personality researchers, there is vigorous debate about whether Honesty-Humility from the HEXACO model is sufficiently distinct from Agreeableness from the Big Five model. A recent study revealed that the nomological network of the honesty-humility subscale administered most frequently in empirical studies differs substantially from the nomological networks of prominent Big Five-based agreeableness measures. Furthermore, honesty-humility and these agreeableness measures were clearly separable in factor analyses, and they exhibited mutual incremental validity beyond each other in predictions of crucial criteria (Blötner, 2024). Of note, measures of the employed validation criteria were exclusively based on self-report measures, implying a common method effect. To extend the aforementioned study, we will test whether honesty-humility and agreeableness measures yield distinct links with behaviorally assessed exploitation tasks in the ultimatum and dictator games (Study 1; n = 1,280) and a newly devised, die-based deception paradigm (Study 2; nplanned = 920). Findings from Study 1 support the notion of separable constructs. We expect the data collection for Study 2 to be completed by June 2025. Our studies have important implications for research on correlates on prosocial behavior, and they contribute to the clarification of a significant research question in the area of broad personality models.

Manipulation and Instability: Exploring Machiavellianism and Borderline Personality Similarities and Differences

Bruno Bonfá-Araujo, Christian Blötner, András Láng, & Julie Schermer

This study examines the distinct yet overlapping interpersonal manipulative strategies linked to Machiavellianism and Borderline Personality. While Machiavellianism is characterized by calculated, self-serving, and callous manipulation, Borderline Personality is defined by impulsive, emotionally driven manipulation rooted in instability and a fear of abandonment. A sample of 1,011 adults (M = 49.08, SD = 17.15) completed assessments for both constructs alongside a measure of the Big Five personality traits. Using Latent Profile Analysis, we identified two distinct profiles that highlight the different pathways to manipulation: one where Machiavellian traits correspond with adaptive or strategically planned behaviors and another where the combination of Machiavellianism with pronounced Borderline traits indicates heightened emotional dysregulation and maladaptive manipulation. Our findings demonstrate that Machiavellianism is strongly associated with lower agreeableness and conscientiousness, while Borderline Personality shows a stronger correlation with increased neuroticism and reduced levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness. These results enhance our understanding of how emotionally unstable and strategically calculated manipulative behaviors converge and suggest future research to explore the specific acts of manipulation inherent to each personality profile.

Testing the associations between adult playfulness and self-reported and psychometrically measured creativity

Kay Brauer, & René Proyer

Adult playfulness describes individual differences in (re)framing situations in such a way that they are experienced as personally interesting, and/or intellectually stimulating, and/or entertaining. Its relation to creativity has been discussed in the literature, but findings were mixed and depend on the measures of playfulness and creativity. We address the question of how playfulness relates to creativity by assessing the OLIW facets of playfulness (i.e., Other-directed, Lighthearted, Intellectual, and Whimsical playfulness) and a range of indicators of creativity. Across four studies and seven samples (N[total] = 2,065), we used subjective and objective indicators of creativity; namely, subjective self-ratings of domains of creativity, curiosity, and thinking styles (Study 1); a situational judgment test of creative thinking (Study 2); an objective marker of creative performance (Remote Associates Task; Study 3), and psychometrically assessed creativity (Study 4). We found the expected positive associations with small to medium effect sizes. Hence, there is no redundancy between playfulness and creativity. We discuss assessment-related implications for creativity and playfulness as well as theoretical implications such as the interplay between playfulness and creativity.

Social Relationships and Negativity in the Workplace: Attachment Styles, Workaholism, and the Role of Perfectionism

Jacek Buczny

Workaholism has been defined as a disorder displayed as a heavy work investment involving an uncontrollable obsession and concerns with work. Workaholism is predicted by perfectionism and is linked to negative outcomes, like lowered mental health and decreased work performance. The Work Craving Theory (WCT) suggests that workaholics experience an overpowering craving for work, resulting in work effort used to fulfill their self-imposed unrealistic performance standards. Our research showed that the attachment theory can support the WCT. We assumed 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 mediation through neurotic perfectionism for the relationship between insecure attachment styles and obsessive-compulsive desire for work. The results were corroborated by a pre-registered experimental study (N = 360) that activated perfectionism. Our findings explained why individuals could develop pathological work behavior and suggest what future applied research should focus on to reduce negativity in the workplace.

Was Weber Correct? The Protestant Reformation Strongly Increased Germans' Conscientiousness

Nico Buettner, & Colin DeYoung

Max Weber famously suggested in his classic "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" that the Protestant Reformation spurred economic prosperity by fostering a

diligent and disciplined character, behavior indicative of high Big Five Conscientiousness. However, the Protestant Work Ethic hypothesis' empirical support has been hotly debated ever since its publication. We show based on an instrumental variable (IV) design that today's German Protestants born in a 1555 Protestant territory statistically significantly score 0.76 standard deviations higher in Conscientiousness than today's Catholics born in regions, whose 1555 rulers decided to stick to Catholicism. More precisely, IVs produce unbiased causal effects for an explanatory variable x on a dependent variable y if we can find an instrumental variable (IV), which only affects the dependent through the explanatory variable. We follow Spenkuch (2017), who convincingly argues that German princes' denominational decisions due to the 1555 Peace of Augsburg treaty, which determined that a lord's religious denomination bindingly became the denomination of his subjects, constitutes such a high-quality IV. Our results have important implications for our understanding of major personality traits, including their ability to change but also for their associations with human behavior at large.

Learning to Fail or Failing to Learn?
Kelsey Burton

Traditional higher education structures emphasize performance over process, reinforcing a fear of failure that inhibits deep learning and resilience. In an ever-evolving AI-integrated world, where decision-making under uncertainty is critical, students must develop the capacity to fail productively and adapt to setbacks. This study presents a pedagogy of failure framework, integrating individual differences in resilience and personality research to enhance student learning.
Drawing on literature from the pedagogy of failure (Creely et al., 2021) and teaching resilience (Fletcher & Sarkar, 2016), this approach destigmatizes failure through psychological safety, reflective assessment, and iterative learning models. In both undergraduate and postgraduate negotiation courses, students engage in deliberately challenging simulations where failure is expected, followed by structured peer feedback, reflective goal-setting, and skill-adaptation exercises.
Preliminary findings indicate that students develop greater cognitive flexibility, perseverance, and self-efficacy, reframing failure as a tool for growth rather than a measure of incompetence. This pedagogical approach aligns with individual differences in stress response and adaptive learning, highlighting the need for educational models that foster resilience.

Endorsing Superstitions: A Meta-Analysis of Psychological and Demographic Correlates
Avner Caspi, Ido Liviatan, & Eran Chajut

We meta-analyzed six studies (Total N = 3,269) examining the associations between individual differences and superstition endorsement. Superstition endorsement was assessed separately for practicing and believing in both negative and positive superstitions. Results revealed that individuals practice negative superstitions more frequently than positive ones (d = 0.224) but believe in positive superstitions more strongly than negative ones (d = 0.204). Gender, religiosity, and political orientation were positively associated with superstition endorsement

(.09 < r < .25), while age showed a negative relationship (-.14 < r < -.11). Education had no significant association. Furthermore, anxiety and intolerance of uncertainty were positively correlated with superstition endorsement (.04 < r < .16), while an analytic thinking style exhibited a moderate negative association (-.31 < r < -.20). These findings suggest that individual differences have a modest influence on superstition endorsement, with cognitive factors, particularly analytic thinking, playing a stronger role. The widespread prevalence of superstition and the fact that approximately 90% of participants reported some degree of superstitiousness may explain the limited impact of individual differences.

Investigating the Impact of Attitudes and Learning Environment on Individual differences in deprivation patterns using open access data

Morten Christoffersen, Lars Larsen, & Anna Pacak-Vedel

Individual differences in reinforcement sensitivity are generally assumed to reflect traits that influence our experience of stimuli. However, we often overlook individual differences in deprivation rates. While it is premature to link deprivation directly to reinforcement sensitivity, it is crucial to investigate how people differ in their deprivation patterns. Using open access data on hunger and social need, we investigate whether self-reported deprivation levels exhibit the sigmoid pattern observed in behavioral psychology. We fit four models (linear, mean, log4, and Gompertz) for each participant and select the best one based on the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), favoring simpler models in case of ties. We run separate non-linear random effects multilevel models for participants with log4 and Gompertz models, and a linear model for those with linear fits, to visualize individual differences in deprivation. Given our reliance on open access data, we use relevant coefficients available in the existing data, such as weight, height, and BMI, to explore potential relationships with individual differences in deprivation. This project serves as a proof-of-concept for future research, potentially linking deprivation with reinforcement sensitivity, and provides a method to assess individual differences in need, which will later be used to predict the efficacy of psychotherapy.

Identifying High-Performers in Information Processing Roles: Leveraging Cybernetic Big Five Theory to Enhance Personality-Performance Models

Sacha Da Cunha Soares, Amirali Minbashian, & Gavin Schwarz

Could we be overlooking Openness as a key element influencing workplace performance beyond creative fields?
While prior research primarily emphasises Openness' importance in creative domains, Cybernetic Big Five Theory (CB5T) suggests Openness shapes how individuals seek, interpret, and synthesise information more broadly.
Building upon established personality-performance research, we apply CB5T's motivational framework to a workplace context, hypothesising that Openness predicts performance in roles with stronger information-processing demands, mediated by a deeper engagement with information.

To test this, we will conduct a controlled experiment with over 180 HR professionals tasked with formulating a four-day workweek strategy. Participants will be randomly assigned to conditions varying in levels of information-processing complexity and resource availability. Engagement with information will be measured by the breadth and depth of participants' collection and analysis of the provided informational materials. Performance will be conceptualised as quality of four-day-week implementation strategy, evaluated using expert-developed criteria.

This research advances personality-performance literature by providing a systematic understanding of precisely when and how Openness affects workplace performance as well as contributing to the recent discourse on the nature of Openness. Practically, our findings offer insights for organisational leaders at a time with forecasted heightened demand for information-processing roles (WEF, 2024).

Multiverse Meta-Analysis of Time Trends and Age-Group Specifics in Sex Differences in Piaget's Water Level Tasks

Florence Dejardin, Sandra Oberleiter, Martin Voracek, & Jakob Pietschnig

Jean Piaget developed the Water Level Tasks (WLT) nearly 80 years ago to assess children's concepts of horizontality invariance. While he expected this ability to be fully developed by the age of nine, subsequent research has shown noticeable variability in WLT scores even among adults, coupled with consistent sex differences (favoring men). Here, we show cross-temporal trends in WLT sex differences by calculating preregistered random-effects meta-analyses, synthesizing all eligible data for the period 1964-2024 (195+ samples, totalling 32,000+ test-takers). We performed meta-analytic subgroup analyses and meta-regression models to examine the generality of observed effects. We also conducted meta-analytic multiverse analyses, accounting for all (reasonable/justified) ways of which data to meta-analyze (data universe) and how to meta-analyze them (model universe). We found moderately-sized sex differences in WLT performance (favoring men, d = 0.52). This sex effect diminished slightly over time and was larger among older test-takers. While sex effects remained stable for children over time, the interaction effect (age group x publication year) suggested cross-temporally decreasing effect sizes for adolescents and adults. Meta-analytic multiverse analysis attested to the robustness of these key findings. In all, we provide evidence for moderate, consistent, but cross-temporally declining, sex differences in WLT performance, favoring men.

Individual Differences in Adolescent Lying Behaviour Through Mixed-Methodology Analysis

Beatriz Viera Delgado, Jesús Del Pino Relwani Moreno, & Adelia de Miguel Negredo

It has been demonstrated that lying is a common behaviour in everyday social interactions and that not all individuals lie with the same frequency. The main objective of this study was to provide valuable data regarding the individual differences that may be associated with lying behaviour in adolescents. To achieve this, we examined the relationship between individual differences and lying behaviour through a mixed-methods approach. A total of 191 Spanish adolescents (59.70% girls; M = 16.98; SD = 1.92) anonymously completed the Dirty Dozen scale

and an open-ended question about their motives for lying. For the quantitative data, IBM SPSS, Version 26 was used, and for the qualitative data, the lexical analysis software IRAMUTEQ 0.7 was employed. The analysis of qualitative responses led to the extraction of four themes: "hiding information," "avoiding harm," "joking," and "self-image." Significant relationships were found between these four themes and the different quantitative variables of the study. This research highlights the importance of mixed-methods research (MMR) and offers new insights into the motives behind lying in adolescents.

Self-reports of Metacognition Are Often False
Kit Double

Metacognitive monitoring is an extremely important ability that predicts a wide range of outcomes. But do people have insight into their own metacognitive monitoring capacity? This study measured participants' perceived metacognitive monitoring abilities using a novel psychometrically validated questionnaire (Study 1) and then examined how well survey responses aligned with online measures of metacognitive monitoring (resolution, discrimination, sensitivity, efficiency) taken from confidence ratings participants made while performing a perceptual decision-making task and Raven's Progressive Matrices (Study 2). We found a negative correlation between the questionnaire responses and many of the online measures of metacognitive monitoring – those who reported being better at metacognitive monitoring, in fact, tended to be worse according to the online metacognitive ratings. This occurred because, in general, high self-perceptions of monitoring ability were, in fact, related to higher confidence and lower cognitive performance. These findings suggest that we may have inaccurate insights into our own metacognitive monitoring capacity, and questionnaire-based measures of metacognitive abilities may be problematic as they may represent unrealistic self-perceptions.

Am I uncomfortable? It depends: The effect of gullibility and political conservatism on the continued influence of misinformation.
Heather Douglas, & Eamon Gibbon

Correcting attitude consistent misinformation makes people feel uncomfortable. The more uncomfortable they feel after a correction, the more likely they are to ignore the new information they have learned and continue to endorse the original misinformation. We tested this effect and its boundaries in the context of climate change attitudes. We examined the effect of a second source of discomfort on continued misinformation endorsement, and explored the conditional effects of theoretically relevant individual differences including Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) and measures of gullibility. Participants (N=787) completed an online survey including a measure of climate change attitudes, then read a vignette where climate change misinformation was presented and then corrected. Participants were randomly allocated to experience a second source of discomfort, or a control condition where no such source was included. After completing measures of RWA and gullibility, participants rated their discomfort after the misinformation was corrected, and their endorsement of the misinformation. As expected, climate change denial predicted stronger misinformation endorsement, an effect that was explained by increased discomfort

post-correction. Both RWA and gullibility factors changed the strength of the association between climate change denial and discomfort. The implications of these findings for addressing anti-scientific beliefs will be discussed.

Is Spirituality associated with intelligence in the US? Evidence from the General Social Survey
Florian Dürlinger, Thomas Götz, & Jakob Pietschnig

Over the past hundred years, a considerable amount of evidence suggesting negative associations of religiosity and intelligence has accumulated. Although this link has been demonstrated to be almost ubiquitously negative, effects varied substantially in terms of strength between studies. It has been suggested that these inconsistencies may be plausibly attributed to participant ages, changes of societal values in terms of being religious over time, or differences in religiosity measurement modalities. In addition, associations of intelligence and spirituality, a construct that is related to religiosity but represents a distinct domain, have rarely been investigated. In the present study, we examined associations of religiosity and spirituality with intelligence across 14 US-population-representative cohorts from 1988 to 2022 (N = 35,093) in the General Social Survey. By means of both primary data analyses and meta-analytical approaches, we provide evidence for negative relations of religiosity (r = −.13, p < .001) and virtual null-relations of spirituality (r = .03, p < .001) with intelligence. Our findings generalized across analytical approaches, cohorts and age groups, thus suggesting functional equivalence of religiosity and intelligence to a certain extent. Spirituality, however, does not appear to fulfill a similar function thus further supporting the distinct quality of this construct.

Math Performance: Insights from the TIMSS Data
Lorenzo Esposito, & David Giofrè

Previous studies have shown that cognitive and affective factors may influence children's math performance. While both enjoyment and perceived value of math have been linked to performance, the evidence of their impact is mixed. Furthermore, the importance of environmental factors, such as home educational resources and instructional quality, in favoring positive attitudes toward math is still debated.
A structural equation model was implemented on the TIMSS survey to explore how math enjoyment, perceived value, home educational resources, and instructional quality affect math performance.
The results show that math enjoyment is a robust predictor of math performance, whereas perceived value does not play a significant role. Both home educational resources and instructional quality might influence the attitudes toward math. Interestingly, math enjoyment mediates the effect of instructional quality on performance.
These findings highlight the importance of affective attitudes and the learning environment in determining students' math success.

The Hidden Cost of Success: Rising Non-Meritocratic Beliefs and Increased Depression in University Students

Shuming Fan, Oliver John, & Filip De Fruyt

Meritocracy—the belief that success is driven by individual effort rather than structural advantages—has long shaped societal narratives, epitomized by the "American Dream." Yet growing skepticism, reflected in debates on "quiet quitting", raises concerns about whether emerging adults, at the outset of their career, reassess what determines success—and how these shifting beliefs impact their mental well-being. Using longitudinal data from the China Family Panel Studies (CFPS), we analyzed changes in meritocratic and non-meritocratic beliefs among 524 participants from adolescence (ages 10–13 in 2012) to emerging adulthood (ages 18–21 in 2020) by latent change score modeling. Meritocratic beliefs declined significantly in both university (d = −0.61) and non-university (d = −0.46) groups, but only university students showed increased non-meritocratic beliefs (d = 0.55). Crucially, rising non-meritocratic beliefs—but not declining meritocratic beliefs—correlated with increased depression in university students and predicted further depressive symptoms over the following two years (2020–2022), particularly among those from urban backgrounds. These findings reveal the psychological costs of recognizing structural barriers to success, especially for university students. They provide empirical insights into the challenges contemporary youth face as they navigate an increasingly complex socioeconomic landscape.

Emotional Hypersensitivity as the 'Superpower' of Emotionally Intelligent Individuals: Evidence from the Educational Context

Marina Fiori, Matilde Wenger, & Yoann Favre

Emotional hypersensitivity can represent a "superpower" that, when balanced by regulatory processes, characterizes individuals high on emotional intelligence (EI) and explains their positive outcomes (Fiori et al., 2023). This study tests this idea in an educational setting. Vocational school students (N = 374) in health and social work completed an online questionnaire measuring ability EI (emotion understanding), trait EI, emotional reactivity, emotion regulation, burnout, life satisfaction, and apprenticeship engagement. Final school grades were also collected. Latent profile analysis identified four student profiles. The first had the highest EI, low negative but high positive reactivity, and strong adaptive regulation. The second had high EI, high reactivity to both pleasant and unpleasant emotions, and flexibly used both adaptive and maladaptive strategies. Despite differences, both profiles showed higher life satisfaction, lower burnout, and greater engagement. The other two profiles included one with low reactivity and limited use of regulation strategies, and another with low EI, high negative reactivity, and strong maladaptive regulation. This last group had the highest burnout and lowest life satisfaction and engagement. Findings support the idea that, when well-regulated, hypersensitivity enhances EI, helping to explain the more positive outcomes observed in high-EI individuals.

Individual differences in self-presentations on dating apps: Psychopaths posts dog pics

Lennart Freyth, & Peter K. Jonason

We combine previous research and explore self-presentation on dating apps (SODA) in three studies (Study 1: N = 126; Study 2: N = 353; Study 3: N = 513). First, we identified the most popular types of photos and texts provided on dating apps, developing the final SODA scale of 40 items in study 2 and examining associated personality traits (i.e., HEXACO traits, Dark Tetrad traits). Users high in dark traits provide more photos of themselves and shared their political views. Psychopaths post photos with dogs. In the third study, we identified content themes—personality (who am I), body (how I look), and lifestyle (resources, my personal style, environment)— and further examined that users searching a long-term mate provide more detailed profile content. When looking for long-term relationships, men more likely provided personality-related photos and texts, while women provided more body-related biographies. Notably, more profile content was provided by extraverted, conscientious, narcissistic, Machiavellian, psychopathic, and sadistic users—mostly associated with short-term mating tendencies. Despite humans tend towards long-term partners, the picture-focused environment of dating apps facilitates short-term mating presentations.

Is Intelligence Protective Against Suicidal Thoughts in Older Adults? Evidence from the Survey of Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

Jonathan Fries, Sandra Oberleiter, & Jakob Pietschnig

Suicide risk increases drastically at retirement. Prior research has identified intelligence as a potentially protective trait. More intelligent individuals tend to report better physical and mental health, which may be related to lower suicide rates. However, it remains unclear whether intelligence also protects against suicidal thoughts. Thus, we aimed to investigate the association of intelligence with suicidal ideation in older adults.
We used data from the Survey of Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), a longitudinal study of adults aged 50+. Cognitive assessments from Raven's Progressive Matrices, the Trail Making Test, and number series in SHARE Wave 9 were linked to suicidal ideation (N = 2,561). We also investigated moderating factors such as health status, mobility restrictions, or functional limitations. Logistic regression analyses yielded a negative relationship between intelligence and suicidal ideation (OR = 0.73), indicating lower rates of suicidal thoughts in more intelligent individuals. However, when controlling for age and gender the association was attenuated (OR = 0.83) and became trivial after adjusting for functional limitations.
Overall, we show that intelligence may be protective against suicidal ideation in older persons. However, this protective effect is likely caused by better overall health and functional status in more intelligent individuals.

The Association of Need for Cognition and Authoritarianism with Judgement Accuracy and Bias in the Political Context

Kathrin Fucke, & Anja Strobel

Traditional, digital and social media provide voters with a wealth of information about politicians and parties, potentially increasing judgment accuracy. However, the accuracy of judgments depends not only on information availability, but also on an individual's motivation to form accurate judgments or bias them in desirable ways – a phenomenon known as motivated cognition. This study examines two personality traits related to motivated cognition: Need for Cognition (NFC), the motivation for thinking and elaborated information processing, and authoritarianism, the orientation towards traditional values and hierarchies. Using data from the German Rolling Cross-Section Campaign Survey with Post-election Panel Wave 2017 (N = 4,244), we analyse how the personality traits relate to judgment accuracy and bias. The Social Relations Model (SRM) is applied, distinguishing normative accuracy (judgment agreement with an average politician or party) and distinctive accuracy (judgment deviation from this average). SRM also allows investigation of biasing variables such as media use or party bias. We hypothesise that NFC is associated with higher normative and distinctive accuracy and less bias, while Authoritarianism shows the opposite pattern. By integrating SRM into political research, we gain insights into how personality and media use interact to shape political judgments at individual and group levels.

Contextual Personality Associations: Charting the Influence of Sociocultural Context on the Relationship for Personality Traits with Ideologies and Behaviors

Kayla Garner, & William Revelle

Geographical context influences the relationship for Big 5 and SAPA Inventory 27 (SPI-27) personality traits with both Conservatism and Pro-environmental behaviors (PEBs) across the USA. Using online data from the SAPA project (2017 to 2019), we analyzed two samples: 154,960 participants residing in 8,708 ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) (Conservative study); 41,020 participants in 2,562 ZCTAs (PEBs study). Personality traits and local levels of Conservatism and PEBs interacted in their effects on individual levels of Conservatism and Pro-Environmental Behaviors, respectively. Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Extraversion were positively correlated with Conservatism and Neuroticism negatively, in more Conservative ZCTAs, while Agreeableness and Extraversion were more negatively associated with Conservatism in less Conservative ZCTAs. Agreeableness, Extraversion, and Openness were more positively correlated with PEBs in ZCTAs with higher average levels of PEBs, while Extraversion and Neuroticism were more negatively associated with PEBs in ZCTAs with lower average PEBs. How our findings may be exacerbated in geographical locations with university campuses will be discussed. Our results demonstrate how personality traits function to enable individuals to get along and get ahead in their sociocultural environments, emphasizing the importance of considering sociocultural context in understanding the relationship of personality with ideologies and behaviors.

How Population-Level Dark Triad Traits Influence Accident Injury Severity

Jon Gruda, Milad Sharafi Zadegan, & Peter Jonason

In this study, we examine how population-level dark triad traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) influence the severity of injuries in traffic accidents. Using a dataset of nearly 150,000 accidents, we analyze whether drivers traveling from U.S. states with lower dark triad trait prevalence to U.S. states with higher prevalence experience more severe injuries in accidents. Employing a multi-level modeling approach, our findings indicate a significant relationship between population-level dark triad traits and injury severity, suggesting that underlying psychological and behavioral tendencies at the regional level may shape risky driving behaviors. These insights contribute to the growing literature on regional-level personality traits and public safety, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions in high-risk regions. By integrating psychological and environmental factors into traffic safety research, this study provides a novel perspective on accident severity prediction and prevention.

Sex Hormones and Narcissism: Exploring Hormonal Influences on Narcissism

Jeremiasz Górniak, Marcin Zajenkowski, Konrad Jankowski, & Oliwia Maciantowicz

Societies are generally hierarchical, with those at the top enjoying greater privileges than those in lower positions. One key personality trait that seems to influence the pursuit of status is narcissism, particularly its agentic form. In our studies, we explored whether narcissism, with its strong motivation for high status, might be hormonally influenced.

In our first study (N=300), we found a positive association between agentic narcissism and testosterone in men. In a second study (N=183), we examined whether estradiol, the female sex hormone, plays a similar role. Research generally links estradiol to assertiveness and a focus on prestige in women. Based on this, we hypothesized a positive relationship between estradiol and agentic narcissism. However, our analyses did not confirm this link. Instead, estradiol was positively associated with vulnerable narcissism, making these findings particularly surprising.

It appears that vulnerable narcissism, which is more prevalent among women than men, may indeed be linked to higher estradiol levels. Studies on the 2D:4D ratio seem to support this indirectly. With its core trait of neuroticism, vulnerable narcissism aligns more with stereotypically feminine behavior, whereas women with higher agentic narcissism are often perceived as more masculine.

Good liars: Individual differences in ability to lie and the reasons people lied

Mathew Gullotta, Carolyn MacCann, & Helen Paterson

Research on deception has often overlooked the "sender", the person that tells the lie. This study examined individual differences in lying ability (N = 175) in: (1) a modified prisoner

dilemma game involving lying for monetary gain (an innovation that studies deception under realistic, low-stakes conditions); and (2) instructed lying (versus truth telling) about personal narrative and the descriptions of images. Lying ability parameters were derived from judges of video footage (N = 13 judges) using signal detection theory. Pre-registered hypotheses (https://aspredicted.org/c7bk-yc6f.pdf) include that lying ability will relate greater Gf, Gc, ability emotional intelligence, trait emotional intelligence, and dark triad traits. We also asked participants why they told lies in the prisoner dilemma game. The competitive nature of the game and potential for personal gain were the most common reasons for lying. This research expands our understanding of the liar and highlights the role of person-level factors in deceptive ability.

Linking the Dark Triad to criminality: A preregistered systematic review and three-level meta-analysis

Valentina Hampejs, Zwickl Annika Ariane, Ulrich S. Tran, & Martin Voracek

The Dark Triad (DT) of personality, including Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy, has previously been associated with delinquent behavior. This study investigates the relationship between DT traits and criminal behavior leading to arrest. Utilizing a preregistered search string, a comprehensive literature search was conducted across seven databases. A systematic review and three-level meta-analysis (N = 15,862; 39 studies) were performed to quantify the associations between DT traits and criminality, considering DT measures, crime types, sample characteristics, age, and country as moderators. Results revealed that higher DT scores correlate with increased criminal behavior (r = .23, 95% CI [.16, .30]), with psychopathy showing the strongest association (r = .32, 95% CI [.25, .39]), followed by Machiavellianism (r = .21, 95% CI [.13, .28]) and narcissism (r = .16, 95% CI [.09, .23]). Moderation analysis identified participant age as a significant factor contributing to cross-study effect heterogeneity. No evidence of publication bias was detected. These findings highlight the conceptual distinctiveness of DT personality traits and emphasize the importance of using ecologically valid samples, such as incarcerated individuals, over substitute samples like students. The study underscores the need for refined measures of criminal behavior and the evaluation of brief DT scales for validity.

Cross-national assessments of spatial ability: Measurement invariance of the Three-Dimensional Cube Test (3DC) in Filipino and Austrian undergraduates

Johanna Heller, Anna Lyn A. Masing, Sandra Oberleiter, Rustum A. Salvaña, Ruth E. Sanchez, Benedikt Steininger, Ariel Tecson, & Jakob Pietschnig

Cross-national comparisons of cognitive test performance can be challenging due to potential measurement non-invariance. This is particularly relevant for crystallized abilities but also fluid abilities including spatial task performance. So far, research on this topic remains limited. Establishing measurement invariance is essential for ensuring that observed differences in test performance can be meaningfully interpreted. The Three-Dimensional Cube Test (3DC) is a well-established measure to assess visual processing; however, its applicability across nations remains unexplored. This study examines the measurement invariance of the 3DC across two

samples from the Philippines and Austria. We collected data from N = 300+ undergraduates from each country, respectively. We then used the Rasch model to assess whether measurement invariance holds across both groups. Consequently, we provide here the – to our knowledge – first comparison of Filipino spatial ability task performance with a sample from a Western country whilst accounting for potential measurement (non-)invariance.

Mitigating Pressured Parenthood: The Protective Role of Self-Compassion in Postpartum Mental Health

Lumein Hillewaert, Bart Soenens, Barbara De Clercq, Nicole Vliegen, & Katrijn Brenning

Background. Research shows that self-compassion is a protective factor for postpartum mental health. However, while early parenthood is characterized by multiple pressures – stemming from above (i.e. societal expectations), within (i.e. parenting self-criticism), and from infant-related challenges (i.e. affect regulatory problems)– the role of self-compassion in relation to these pressures remains underexplored.
Objectives. This study investigates the protective role of a self-compassionate attitude across these pressures during the postpartum period. Additionally we examine within-person changes in these pressures to identify critical periods of heightened vulnerability.
Methods. With data collection in its final phase, 370 parents have completed questionnaires on self-compassion, social pressure, self-criticism, infant negative affect, and mental health outcomes at three time points: 7–21 days, 2 months, and 6 months postpartum.
Results. Significant within-person changes emerged in social pressure and infant negative affect, with both peaking at two months postpartum. Moderation analyses showed that, particularly at this time, self-compassion buffered the effects of all pressures on parental burnout, the effects of social pressure and self-criticism on depressive symptoms, and the effects of infant negative affect and self-criticism on anxiety symptoms.
Conclusions. These findings suggest that two months postpartum may be a critical window for targeted support, including self-compassion interventions.

Assessing "Developmental learning disorder with impairment in written expression" as defined in the ICD-11

Nicole Hirschmann

In the newly developed ICD-11, which will be implemented in German-speaking countries within the next few years, the classification of developmental learning disorders has undergone two major revisions as compared to ICD-10. Firstly, ICD-10 considered different types of learning disorders (called "Specific developmental disorders of scholastic skills"), whilst ICD-11 postulates that there is only one learning disorder (called "Developmental learning disorder"), which can manifest in different academic areas (e.g., reading, writing, mathematics). Secondly, whilst ICD-10 encompassed the diagnosis "F81.1 Specific spelling disorder" with the main feature of "impairment in the development of spelling skills", ICD-11 encompasses the diagnoses "6A03.1 Developmental learning disorder with impairment in written expression", which has a much broader range. It is defined by "difficulties in learning academic skills related to writing, such as spelling accuracy, grammar and punctuation accuracy, and organisation and coherence of ideas in writing". Consequently, the assessment

of a possible learning disorder will have to be more comprehensive as well. This lecture will report on the development of a test for German-speaking children that allows for the assessment of not only spelling skills but competences in grammar, punctuation, and organized and coherent writing as well. First results regarding test construction will be presented.

Cognitive, Emotional, and Personality Factors in Aggression: A Comparative Study of Soldiers and Civilians

Katarzyna Iwon, & Joanna Rajchert

Aggression can serve as an adaptive strategy shaped by social environments, but the factors influencing it are multifaceted. Cognitive, emotional, personality, and experiential factors all influence how individuals respond to perceived threats. For instance, recognizing emotions can influence whether a situation is interpreted as benign or hostile, affecting aggression levels. Intelligence also plays a role, with higher emotional awareness linked to better control over aggression. Comparing soldiers and civilians offers insight into how different environments shape aggression. The study examined 208 male soldiers and 216 male civilians, assessing childhood trauma, personality traits, intelligence, cognitive biases, and aggression. The findings revealed that civilians experienced more childhood trauma, had higher hostile biases and hostility traits, and showed stronger tendency to experience unpleasant feelings. They also exhibited higher intelligence and were more likely to perceive anger in females. In contrast, soldiers showed a bias toward perceiving happiness in males, exhibited higher physical aggression, and were more likely to act aggressively when provoked. Military training encourages controlled aggression as a tactical tool and may reinforce it as an appropriate response, in contrast to civilians who internalize distress and hostility. These distinctions highlight the context-dependent nature of aggression and the need for multifactorial explanations.

Cybernetic Control Theory (CCT): A Potential Common Architecture Underpinning Life's Goals

Chris Jackson

Cybernetic Control Theory (CCT) advocates that the human brain consists of a top-down hierarchical assembly of goals in which goals of lower levels of abstraction are nested within, and dominated by, goals of higher levels of abstraction. Using core arguments from general selection, self-organization, Markov blankets and the Hierarchical Mechanistic Mind, we argue that the hierarchical architecture of CCT may be common across all life's informational analytical engines and provides a fundamental understanding of what life does and what life is. We review the evidence for five conjectures centered on understanding CCT, its commonality, and its potential for both explaining individualized perceived reproductive success and for defining life from a psychological lens. Our theorizing leads to a psychologically based definition of life and an understanding of why life's goals are rich, diverse and sometimes unassociated with reproductive success. Despite this diversity, some goals are constrained, both in mechanism and focus, by reward-approach and punishment-avoidance systems. Overall, we argue that CCT hierarchy has the potential to be a common architecture

for understanding life's informational analytic engines and provides important explanations for understanding some of the puzzles about what life does and what life is.

Exploring the Roots: The Role of Perceived Teaching Behavior and Student Personality in Adolescent's Academic Self-Concept Development

Mieke Johannsen, Naemi D. Brandt, & Jenny Wagner

Objective:
Academic self-concepts are predictive of educational success; however, research indicates their decline from childhood to adolescence. This study explores the role of perceived teacher and student characteristics in predicting academic self-concept development as students transition to upper secondary school.
Method:
In a longitudinal sample of 1,131 German 10th graders (Mage = 14.98 years, 50% female, 45% with immigrant background), we applied conditional latent growth models to predict baseline levels and changes in academic self-concepts (verbal and math) by three student-perceived teaching characteristics (classroom management, cognitive activation, and emotional support), student Big Five personality traits (openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism), and their interactions.
Results:
Our findings reveal four key insights: First, verbal and math self-concepts declined across the transition. Second, higher perceived emotional support, classroom management, conscientiousness and agreeableness, and lower neuroticism related to higher initial self-concept. Third, there were almost no robust associations with the development of academic self-concepts across the investigated transition. Finally, suggesting person-environment interactions, the effects of perceived teaching characteristics varied across students' levels of openness, agreeableness, and neuroticism.
Conclusion:
Our results highlight the relevance of perceived teacher and student characteristics for academic self-concept, yet both are limited in their ability to predict change.

Personality development in Japanese adults

Tetsuya Kawamoto

The maturity principle depicts the normative personality development pattern: people become more agreeable, conscientious, and emotionally stable. This pattern has been widely observed in the abundant findings from Western countries. However, those from non-Western countries are lacking. Therefore, the present study examined the normative developmental trajectories of personality traits using a Japanese adult sample. A total of 2000 participants (50.0% male; Mean = 40.9, SD = 5.35, range 30-49) answered a web-based questionnaire in July 2014 via an online research panel company. Of the 2000 adults, 1376, 1200, 1065, 960, 925, 879, 863, and 717 adults participated in the second (January 2015), third (July 2015), fourth (July 2016), fifth (July 2017), sixth (July 2018), seventh (July 2019), eighth (January 2021), and ninth (January 2023) survey, respectively. Personality was measured using

the HEXACO-60. Hierarchical linear modeling was carried out to examine the developmental trajectories of the HEXACO personality. Agreeableness showed a linear increasing trend, and Openness showed a linear declining trend. Honesty-Humility showed a rapid increase after the late 40's. Extraversion and Emotionality showed U-shape and inverted U-shape trends, respectively. However, Conscientiousness did not show any significant change. These findings imply cultural differences in personality development.

Lower Intentions to Share Knowledge with Single Coworkers Compared to Those in Relationships

Nikola Komlenac, Madita Haller, & Jennifer Birke

Non-heteronormative individuals often face discrimination based on their sexual orientation or relationship status. This study investigated whether individuals treat a new co-worker differently based on the co-worker's sexual orientation (heterosexual, gay/lesbian, or asexual) and relationship status (in a relationship, single by circumstance, or single by choice).

A total of 1,028 participants (50% women, 50% men; Mage = 29.2, SD = 8.8) from German-speaking countries were randomly assigned to read one of twelve descriptions of a work situation involving a new co-worker, with variations in gender, sexual orientation, and relationship status. Participants then indicated their intentions to share information, befriend, gossip about, or have other interests in the new colleague.

A multivariate analysis of covariance revealed that female participants showed lower intentions to share knowledge with co-workers who were single by circumstance compared to those in relationships. Male participants showed higher intentions to befriend a single gay man by choice than a gay man in a relationship.

These findings suggest that subtle biases influenced by relationship status and heteronormative beliefs can manifest as "micro-practices" in workplace interactions, which may accumulate over time and cause harm.

What Is the Main Challenge Facing Teachers in Identifying Shy Students? Research Findings on Teachers' Perceptions

Anat Korem

Particularly nowadays, where communication, teamwork, and initiative are considered 21st century skills, shy individuals may find it challenging to attain their personal and professional goals and therefore are disposed to developing feelings of missed opportunities. Hence, it is highly important that teachers should be able to identify and support them.

To better understand teachers' perceptions of shy students, 15 interviews with educators in Israel were conducted. One main finding that emerged from the thematic analysis was that educators' perceptions of shy students did not correspond well with the definition of shyness, in that educators did not adequately consider it in terms of shy students' internal experiences. Instead, they mainly referred to the behavioral aspects—in particular the quiet, passive behavior manifested by many shy students. As a result of this, educators tend to favor behavioral intervention, e.g. those that encourage shy students to participate in class discussions (instead of support strategies that are designated to reduce shy students' inner experience of anxiety and concerns in the classroom).

In conclusion, teachers must be aware that shyness is firstly rooted in the internal experience. Therefore, emphasis should be placed mainly on this, in order to better identify and support shy students.

Teacher Multicultural Attitudes and Classroom Management Strategies: Validation of the Teacher Multicultural Attitude Survey in a German Sample

Corinna Koschmieder, Georg Krammer, Manfred Herzog, Gabriele Hörl, & Karmen Mlinar

In today's increasingly diverse classrooms, teachers play a crucial role in creating inclusive learning environments. Beyond acknowledging diversity, the must also possess the attitudes and competencies necessary to foster it. This study examines the relationship between preservice teachers' multicultural attitudes and their classroom management strategies. A sample of 231 preservice teachers completed a German adaptation of the Teacher Multicultural Attitudes Survey (TMAS; Ponterotto et al., 1998), the Cultural Intelligence Scale (Greischel et al., 2021) and the Linzer diagnostic questionnaire for classroom management (Lenske & Mayr, 2015). Findings indicate correlations between (preservice) teachers' multicultural attitudes, their motivation to promote cultural diversity, as well as their behavior and relationship-building strategies in the classroom. Notably, teachers with more positive attitudes toward cultural diversity in educational contexts are more likely to emphasize relationship-building strategies, which plays a crucial role for creating a supportive classroom environment. These results highlight that we should not neglect teachers' interindividual differences in their motivation and capacity to engage with cultural diversity, as these may be the deciding factors to ensure that no student is left behind.

Differentiation of Personality by Intelligence: The more interindividual differences in intelligence, the more differentiation of personality

Georg Krammer, Julie Aitken Schermer, Adrian Furnham, & Stephen Cuppello

We test the Differentiation of Personality by Intelligence (DOPBI) Hypothesis and overcome the limitation of prior studies which examine personality variance in higher versus lower intelligence scoring groups by using median and tertile splits, by examining intelligence groups varying in numbers from two to 10 groups. Furthermore, we extended upon prior studies by examining factor structures of personality. Such a psychometrical view becomes increasingly relevant, as prior studies tend to rely on metrics (e.g., Cronbach's α) that assume unidimensionality, while not testing it. We overcame this limitation by scrutinizing the effect DOPBI hypothesis at the factorial level via Mokken Scale Analysis. Respondents' (N = 6038) personality (High Potential Traits Inventory) and verbal intelligence (subtest of the General Intelligence Assessment) were assessed. Our results showed support for the DOPBI hypothesis with greater personality differentiation (variability) for those scoring higher in intelligence. Effects were observable for internal consistencies and factor structures. Notably, the more fine-grained intelligence subgroups were, the more differentiated factor structures became, which we argue can explain some of the mixed findings in the DOPBI hypothesis literature. Our findings have direct consequences for personality assessment, as they imply that personality assessment can be effected by the respondents' intelligence.

Epigenetic Age Acceleration (EAA) in the study of Midlife in the United States (MIDUS)

Robert Krueger

The study of Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) is an NIH/NIA funded research endeavor focused on understanding health and aging in an epidemiological sample of adults from the U.S. In my role as the PI on the genomics project in MIDUS, I have directed a program of research on Epigenetic Age Acceleration (EAA). EAA is an index of biological aging derived from genome-wide methylation arrays and corresponds with a person's rate of aging at the genomic level, above and beyond chronological age. In this presentation, I will review our recent research linking EAA with individual differences constructs. In a series of recent publications, EAA was associated with key individual difference variables such as loneliness and perceived social, inequality-related, and financial stress. These effects were net of a variety of potential confounders and broader social-contextual variables, highlighting the potent nature of psychological individual differences in understanding accelerated aging at the genomic level. I will also present potential future directions for EAA and additional genomic research in MIDUS. Of note, MIDUS data are readily available, highlighting the open science nature of MIDUS, and opening possibilities for international collaboration on the role of psychological individual differences in understanding successful aging.

Psychometric properties of Questionnaire of Approach and Avoidance Motivation (QAAM)

Dino Krupić, Dajana Krupić, & Philip Corr

We present five studies conducted on N = 3644 participants to examine a questionnaire assessing stable individual differences in approach and avoidance motivation. In Study 1, we developed a gender-invariant measure of a multidimensional model of approach and avoidance motivation. In Study 2, we confirmed the factor structure and gender-invariant solution of the instrument and established its relationship with the Big Five 2 questionnaire. In Study 3, we provided evidence of the convergent and divergent validity of the new questionnaire by comparing it with several established measures of approach and avoidance motivation. In Study 4, we demonstrated the incremental validity of the Anxiety scale over Neuroticism and the Behavioural Inhibition System scale in predicting stress-related psychophysiological responses. In Study 5, the questionnaire has been shown to be useful in predicting behavioural outcomes in an overearning experimental paradigm. Overall, the new instrument possesses excellent psychometric properties. With its theoretical framework based on a multidimensional model of approach and avoidance motivation, it has the potential to facilitate more experimental studies on the underlying processes of personality traits.

Between-Individual Differences in Within-Individual Cyclic Processes: The Case of Changes in Distress Following the Menstrual Cycle

Marguerite Larmanou, Jean-Baptiste Pavani, & Cyrille Bouvet

Introduction: Within-individual dynamic mechanisms, particularly within-individual cyclic mechanisms, are subject to between-individual differences. A compelling example of such phenomena is the variation in well-being among women throughout the menstrual cycle. This study examines how specific between-individual traits—namely, fixed beliefs about menstrual changes and trait emotion regulation use—account for between-women differences in well-being fluctuations during the menstrual cycle.

Method: Ninety-four French women participated in a daily diary study. First, they completed an initial questionnaire assessing their beliefs about the menstrual cycle. Then, each evening over a one-month period, they reported their distress levels, engagement in reappraisal and rumination, and whether they were menstruating that day.

Results: Three main findings emerged from linear mixed-effects modeling. First, a general increase in distress was observed during the premenstrual period. Second, distress during this phase was higher among women with stronger fixed beliefs about the menstrual cycle. Third, women who underutilized reappraisal or overutilized rumination reported elevated distress levels throughout the entire menstrual cycle.

Discussion: The findings are discussed in the context of integrating personality traits and states.

Addressing Loneliness in Medical Education: The Impact of Social Support Types

Chloe Lau, Samantha Chen, & Donald Saklofske

Introduction: Medical students face significant challenges, contributing to increased loneliness and psychological distress. Social support, encompassing Directive Guidance (decision-making advice), Tangible Assistance (practical help), Positive Social Exchange (encouraging interactions), and Nondirective Support (empathetic listening), is theorized to mitigate these effects. However, their individual contributions remain unclear.

Methods: This study examined the relationship between social support and psychological outcomes in 154 medical students using validated measures of loneliness, anxiety, depression, and stress. Bayesian Pearson's correlations, Latent Profile Analyses (LPA), and Bayesian ANCOVAs were employed.

Results: Negative associations were found between loneliness and Nondirective Support (r=-0.45), Directive Guidance (r=-0.34), and Positive Social Exchange (r=-0.46), with Bayes Factors (BF_{10}) exceeding 100. Tangible Assistance showed no significant association with loneliness (r=-0.185, BF_{10} =1.24). LPA identified profiles of medical students (AIC=1374, BIC=1428, entropy=0.852) receiving high levels of social support who reported lower loneliness (P[M|data]=.99; BFM=1291) compared to peers. Notably, social support profiles were not significantly associated with reductions in anxiety (P[M|data]=.15; BFM=0.175), depression (P[M|data]=.45; BFM =0.82), or stress (P[M|data]=.10; BFM =0.110).

Discussion: The findings highlight the importance of Nondirective Support, Directive Guidance, and Positive Social Exchange in reducing loneliness among medical students. Results underscore the need for tailored interventions targeting specific mental health concerns.

Enhancing Relationship Quality through Behavioral-Based Appreciation of Romantic Partner's Character Strengths

Hadassah Littman-ovadia, & Ma'ayan Klein

Recognizing a partner's strengths is linked to relationship quality, but is recognition enough, or does appreciation matter more? This mixed-method study examines 90 heterosexual couples randomly assigned to one of three groups: (1) intervention—six weekly 20-minute sessions of mutual appreciation of partners' strengths; (2) placebo control—six weekly sessions of mutual sharing of interactions; or (3) no-treatment control. Marital satisfaction and burnout were assessed before, immediately after, and a month post-intervention. Participants also rated their perceptions of partner strengths: (1) benefits (utility and effectiveness) and (2) costs (potential drawbacks).

Only in the intervention group did women—but not men—show a significant increase in perceived benefits of their partners' strengths. Qualitative analysis revealed that women were significantly more attributed with social intelligence and love and were nearly twice as likely as men to express appreciation for their partners' strengths-based behaviors. Whether women are more attuned to such actions or men exhibit strengths more toward their wives, women reported gaining greater benefits from their partners' strengths. This study highlights the role of behavioral-based appreciation in enhancing relationship quality, particularly for women.

Rediscovering Charismatic Leadership Tactics (CLTs): Reducing Gender Bias in Leadership Assessment and Development

Lisa Lu, & Chris Jackson

Charisma isn't just innate – it's a skill that can be taught, but does its evaluation and development differ by gender or other individual traits? Charismatic Leadership Tactics (CLTs) are well embedded in the leadership literature and widely used to assess and develop a leader's charisma. Traditionally, CLTs have been developed with a focus on male leaders, reflecting the historical predominance of men in leadership roles. This work adopts a gender-inclusive attitude in challenging the existing taxonomy of CLTs.

Using a mixed-methods approach comprising three studies, we build upon the existing taxonomy of charismatic leader behaviors by developing a suite of neo-charismatic leadership tactics (nCLT) grounded in theory and empirical findings. Through in-depth interview data from 21 participants, we identify four new tactics that include classically feminine behaviors. In a novel experimental design, we test the effect of individual CLTs on perceptions of charisma across three media modes in 1018 participants. Finally, we examine whether the nCLTs can be taught through a short, virtual intervention in an experimental setting. Practically, our revised taxonomy of tactics provides an improved and gender-inclusive leader assessment and development tool; theoretically, our work begins to unravel the differences in charismatic expression and perception between genders.

Do Loneliness Scales Measure Loneliness?

Paddy Maher, Yavor Dragostinov, Elliot Tucker-Drob, René Mõttus, & Andrew Cooper

Loneliness has become broadly seen as one of the most urgent issues of our time. However, definitions of loneliness lack consensus, and in reality it has become defined by what its leading scales capture. However, not only are those scales – by both accident and intent – multi-dimensional, they do not mention 'lonely' or 'alone' anywhere in their item pools. We have previously shown that when assessing loneliness using a direct measure and controlling for measurement error, it is more heavily (r = .60 to .70) linked to Neuroticism than previously understood, raising questions about what loneliness really is. We ask firstly: what are established loneliness scales capturing? Secondly: can we better assess loneliness? Thirdly: what is loneliness? Using multi-rater methods, established scales, and three newly-developed scales, we find that frequent feelings of loneliness are not uniquely experienced by those lacking social connection, and offer an updated definition of loneliness. We have also constructed a loneliness 'map', detailing its dimensions and sub-constructs. Alongside this, we provide recommendations on assessing loneliness and avoiding pitfalls, as well as guidelines on when to use each of the various loneliness scales available in the literature.

Emotional intelligence is associated with reduced emotional reactivity in a dynamic affective rating task.

Maroussia Nicolet-dit-félix, Christelle Gillioz, & Marina Fiori

Emotional intelligence (EI) involves emotion recognition (ER), understanding (EU), and management (EM). A recent theoretical framework posits that EI is linked to heightened

emotional sensitivity (hypersensitivity hypothesis). Initial evidence has shown that high EI individuals display more attentional bias towards emotional faces and have more polarized evaluations of emotional stimuli.

This study examined whether EI predicts higher emotional reactivity, testing whether high EI individuals experience stronger positive feelings to positive stimuli and stronger negative feelings to negative stimuli. Using a Dynamic Affective Rating Task, participants continuously rated their affective state in response to images. 150 participants completed 30 trials (15 negative, 15 positive), with emotional images presented for 5s followed by neutral images for 10s. Feeling onset and peak amplitude were computed for each trial. The EI facets ER, EU, and EM were measured.

Results demonstrated a valence effect, characterized by muted peaks for positive stimuli. Outcomes varied by EI facet: slower feeling onsets for high ER individuals, especially for positive stimuli; attenuated peaks for high EU individuals; and lower peaks for positive stimuli in high ER individuals. Overall, EI was linked to reduced emotional reactivity. The implications of these results will be discussed in light of the hypersensitivity hypothesis.

Loneliness in Adolescents Over COVID-19: Developmental Trajectories of Three Cohorts

Kristi Baerg MacDonald, Julie Aitken Schermer, Scott Leatherdale, & Karen Patte

Following three cohorts of Canadian adolescents through their high school years, we evaluated trajectories of loneliness over the years 2017-2023. This timeframe included periods of lockdowns due to the COVID-19 pandemic, at which time loneliness was a particularly salient concern. Participants were part of a national study, completing yearly surveys. We examined their ratings of loneliness using growth models and found best fit for linear models in the 2017-2021 cohort, and best fit for latent basis growth models in the 2018-2022 and 2019-2023 cohorts. For all cohorts, loneliness distinctly peaked during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, which corresponds to the strictest lockdown regulations, and then stabilized. We also used growth mixture models to investigate the variability of loneliness ratings and broadly found a pattern of loneliness regressing to the mean. Individuals with the lowest ratings of loneliness identified significantly higher perceived social support. This research uniquely extends our understanding of loneliness in the pandemic with data spanning 3 years before the pandemic to 3 years after its start. We also follow the same students over four years in three different cohorts, allowing for a comprehensive picture of their reported changes in loneliness.

Predictors of Trust in a Security Robot in Agreement and Disagreement Scenarios

Gerald Matthews, Ryon Cumings, Jinchao Lin, April Rose Panganiban, Antonio Chella, Arianna Pipitone, Mustapha Mouloua, & James Casey

Various scales for dispositional trust predict situational trust during human-robot interaction. However, whether trust measures should be matched to specific contexts is unclear. Our previous studies (Lin et al., 2022; Matthews et al., 2019) distinguished three types of scale of increasing context-specificity: trust in automation and machines, trust in robots, and trust in

robots performing security functions. The current study compared multiple trust scales as predictors of situational trust in scenarios designed to provoke human-robot disagreement. It utilized a 3-D simulation of 24 urban scenes programmed in Unreal Engine. Participants rated threat level in each scene based on their perceptions and reporting from a robot partner. Trust in the robot was also rated. 16 scenes were configured to provoke disagreement. In scenarios in which the human and robot agreed on threat, the strongest predictor of trust was a scale for negative attitudes towards robots. In disagreement scenarios, regression analyses showed that both general and contextualized robot trust scales contributed to prediction of situational trust. Robot communication style (e.g., dialogue) was manipulated but this factor did not moderate trust predictors. Results are discussed in relation to current theory of individual differences in the cognitive and affective factors that shape situational trust.

Habitus of Doubt? The Role of Social Class Narcissism in Shaping Psychological Help Conspiracy Beliefs

Zuzanna Molenda, Marta Marchlewska, Adam Karakula, Piotr Michalski, Marta Rogoza, Paulina Bagrowska, Dominika Adamczyk, Grzegorz Pochwatko, Łukasz Gawęda, & Maciej Grzeszczuk

Collective narcissism is known to fuel antiscientific attitudes. However, its role in shaping beliefs that portray those who use psychology to help others as manipulative or controlling remains largely unexplored. In this research, we argue that social class narcissism (i.e., an inflated belief in the greatness of one's socio-economic group, coupled with sensitivity to perceived threats and hostility toward outgroups) would foster psychological help conspiracy beliefs.

Across three studies (two cross-sectional, N = 1352; an experimental, N = 1371) conducted among Polish participants, we found that social class narcissism correlated with stronger psychological help conspiracy beliefs. In experimental Study 2, primed social class narcissism increased psychological help conspiracy beliefs. Study 3 further showed the forms of social class identification were linked to psychological help-seeking attitudes via psychological help conspiracy beliefs and psychological knowledge.

We discuss the implications and limitations of our research. Our findings highlight the importance of incorporating social identities into interventions targeting antiscientific attitudes in psychology.

The Pressure to Measure Up: A Mediated Model of Perfectionism, Social Comparison, and Self-Esteem in Adolescent Female Dancers

Danielle Sirianni Molnar, Melissa Blackburn, & Dawn Zinga

The Perfectionism Cognition Theory (PCT) contends that perfectionism contributes to social comparisons, which can harm self-esteem. Yet, these assertions remain to be empirically tested. Consequently, this prospective study examined the role of social comparisons in mediating relations between multidimensional trait perfectionism and self-esteem among adolescent girls, with a focus on competitive dancers, for whom perfectionism and social comparisons are especially relevant.

A sample of 217 adolescent female competitive dancers (11 - 18 years) completed three online surveys (approximately six months apart) assessing perfectionism, social comparisons, and self-esteem over the course of a year.

Multilevel regressions supported the PCT. At the within-persons level, self-oriented perfectionism predicted more frequent social comparisons, which, in turn, contributed to lower self-esteem over time. At the between-persons level, self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism were each linked with a heightened tendency to engage in social comparisons, which, in turn, was related to lower self-esteem. Findings accounted for age, conscientiousness, and emotional stability, establishing the incremental predictive validity of perfectionism.

Findings support the PCT and offer novel insights into the distinct roles of perfectionism and social comparisons in contributing to the self-esteem of adolescent female competitive dancers, for whom these dynamics are particularly salient.

Associations between Impulsivity Facets and Everyday Eating Behavior
Matsuri Okamoto, & Atsushi Oshio

Impulsivity has been linked to maladaptive eating behaviors, such as binge eating and a preference for high-fat foods. However, its relationship with everyday usual eating behaviors remains underexplored. This study aimed to clarify how different facets of impulsivity relate to various eating behaviors that have been examined across different cultural contexts. An online survey was conducted with a Japanese sample aged 20–79 years, yielding usable data from 226 participants (M_age = 44.82, SD_age = 14.59; 107 males, 119 females). Impulsivity was assessed using the Japanese version of the Short UPPS-P Impulsivity Scale (J-SUPPS-P), while eating behaviors were measured with scales assessing food neophobia (J-FNS-A), positive eating (PES-J), epicurean eating pleasure, and intuitive eating. In the correlation analysis, two factors—with lack of conscientiousness as a higher-order factor—exhibited significant negative correlations with desirable eating behavior. Sensation seeking was negatively associated with food neophobia and positively associated with epicurean tendencies, whereas no significant associations were found for positive eating. In the hierarchical multiple regression analysis controlling for age and gender, these associations remained significant. In conclusion, different facets of impulsivity are uniquely related to eating behavior, highlighting the importance of considering these facets when examining this relationship.

Greed and ethical lapses: examining the role of moral disengagement and moral identity
Eleni Orfanidou, Alexia Karain, Ioanna Spentza, & Lena Pateraki

Greed is often associated with unethical behaviour, yet empirical research on this relationship and its underlying mechanisms remains limited. The present study examined how greed as a stable personality trait, influences unethical behaviour and explored the impact of moral disengagement and moral identity on this relationship. A sample of 500 participants completed the Dispositional Greed Scale, a moral disengagement questionnaire, a moral identity scale, and a bribery acceptance task in their native (Greek) or second language

(English). The results revealed that individuals higher in greed were more likely to engage in unethical behaviour, by accepting bribes. Moral disengagement partially mediated this relationship suggesting that greed promotes unethical behaviour by facilitating the justification of immoral actions. Moral identity moderated the direct relationship between greed and unethical behaviour and the indirect pathway through moral disengagement, with a strong moral identity attenuating the influence of greed on unethical outcomes. Lastly, bribery acceptance was higher in the second language compared to the native language. The findings provide empirical evidence for the psychological mechanisms underlying the association between greed and unethical behaviour and highlight the protective role of moral identity. Understanding these mechanisms enables the development of strategies to reduce unethical behaviour across various contexts.

Gender Differences in the Longitudinal Relationship Between Mathematics Self-Concept and Performance

Sabine Patzl, & Astrid Schütz

Mathematics self-concept is often regarded a key predictor of mathematics performance, yet its role in shaping performance remains debated. While prior research suggests a reciprocal relationship, it is unclear whether self-concept drives achievement or merely reflects prior performance. Additionally, intelligence is a well-established predictor of mathematical ability, raising the question of whether self-concept contributes uniquely to achievement beyond intelligence. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for explaining individual differences in mathematics performance and for planning interventions.

Moreover, prior findings indicate that boys report a higher self-concept than girls, even when showing similar performance. This gap persists into adolescence and becomes increasingly reflected in performance differences.

Extending previous research, this study examines the longitudinal interplay between self-concept and mathematical performance using Random-Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Models to separate stable between-person differences from within-person reciprocal effects. Additionally, intelligence is modeled as a predictor of these stable between-person differences. A multi-group approach analyses potential gender differences. Longitudinal data from the 5th-grade NEPS sample, with three measurement points spanning seven years, will be analyzed. Additionally, we apply Necessary Condition Analysis to explore whether self-concept functions as a prerequisite for achievement. This study offers a nuanced perspective on self-concept, cognitive ability, and gender in shaping mathematical success.

The Role of Positive Identity and Connection on Life Purpose in Young Chileans

Pablo Pérez-Díaz, Rodrigo Ardiles-Irarrázabal, Konstanze Schoeps, Selene Valero-Moreno, & Nora Wiium

Positive Youth Development (PYD) focuses on young people's potential, strengths and assets rather than their weaknesses. The PYD paradigm promotes positive developmental outcomes comprising the 5Cs model (i.e., competence, confidence, character, connectedness and caring), the developmental assets profile (DAP) and emerging adulthood flourishing models,

allowing them a successful transition to adulthood. In the present study, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was used to test the mediating role of Connection in the relationship between Positive Identity and Purpose in Life in Chilean youth. 261 participants completed an online cross-sectional survey that included the following measures: The Developmental Assets Scale (DAP), the PYD Short Form 5Cs Questionnaire (PYD-SF) and the Purpose in Life Abbreviated Scale (PILEA). Findings indicated positive and significant correlations between all variables studied and a good model fit for the simple mediation model tested (CFI = 0.93, RMSEA = 0.05, SRMR = 0.05), in which the connection partially mediated the effect of Positive Identity on Life Purpose of Life of Chilean young people. Our findings highlight the role of positive identity and connection to life purpose in Chilean emerging adults with reference to established PYD taxonomies and are broadly consistent with previous local and international PYD findings.

Transformer-Based Autoencoders for Enhancing Psychometric Assessment

Max Bielecki & Hubert Plisiecki

Our research validates a new computational approach to improve psychometric data. We've developed a specialized machine learning model that processes questionnaire responses to reduce measurement noise while preserving their psychological meaning. The model first transforms responses into a compact representation that aligns with established theoretical constructs and domains, then reconstructs the original items with less noise. We experiment with different approaches, for example by adding meaning-based relationships between questionnaire items, which appear to improve model performance. We evaluate our approach using familiar psychometric standards like reliability and internal consistency. Initial analyses suggest our processed data maintains predictive relationships with outcome variables comparable to raw questionnaire data. This technique may offer researchers a practical tool to enhance measurement precision without sacrificing theoretical interpretability. We present the validation results of this method and its various iterations on a large HEXACO inventory dataset. Additionally, our method may not only enhance data quality but also reveal latent structures within measurement instruments, potentially offering insights into item redundancy, construct overlap, and the dimensionality of psychological constructs that may be obscured in traditional psychometric analyses.

Moral Injury in Intimate Partner Violence Survivors: The Roles of Personal Resilience and Moral Identity

Rachel Plouffe, & Megan Monteith

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive public health issue, affecting at least one in five women over their lifetimes. Individual differences may influence how survivors process and cope with IPV-related harm, yet this variability is often overlooked. One underexplored mental health outcome in civilian populations is moral injury, defined as distress stemming from experiences that violate one's moral beliefs. This study examined how IPV victimisation relates to moral injury, and whether individual differences in resilience and moral identity influenced this relationship. A total of 498 British, American, and Canadian participants (229 male, 245

female, 4 non-binary/transgender, 20 prefer not to say) aged 18–76 (M = 39.24, SD = 12.41) completed a series of questionnaires online. Findings revealed that both shame-related and trust-violation moral injury were positively associated with psychological aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion, and controlling behaviours. Only IPV victimisation and resilience significantly predicted moral injury, whilst moral identity was not a significant predictor or moderator. These results highlight the importance of resilience as an individual difference that may mitigate IPV-related moral injury. Future research should further explore trait-level protective factors that may buffer against the psychological consequences of IPV, informing targeted interventions that consider survivors' unique characteristics.

Are Big Twos of personality and temperament the same? Comparison of the broadest personality factors with the most fundamental temperament dimensions using the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits

Klaudia Ponikiewska, Włodzimierz Strus, & Jan Cieciuch

Regardless of a convincing rationale for distinguishing between temperament and personality—with the former treated as a narrow, most basic component of the latter—they are often equated. Since the Big Two most fundamental factors have been identified in both research areas, our study systematically compares the personality Big Two (Stability/Social Self-Regulation and Plasticity/Dynamism) with the temperamental Big Two (Neuroticism/Emotionality/Reactivity and Extraversion/Sensation Seeking/Activity). The relationships between them were analyzed through the lens of the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits (CPM), an integrating framework of personality structure.

The study was conducted among 475 participants (Mage = 47.95, SDage = 16.88; 53.1% females).

The obtained results were in line with theoretical analyses indicating both Big Twos as substantially different. The personality Big Two can be deemed content-saturated, socially-outlined, and manifested in intentional behaviors, thus appearing rather characterological, while temperamental Big Two concerns formal parameters of behavior, primarily referring to negative emotion processing and the need for stimulation. Within the CPM, differences between these Big Twos were reflected in 45° rotation, with personality/characterological Big Two corresponding to Alpha and Beta metatraits, and temperamental Big Two with Gamma and Delta. The implications of these results for the overall personality structure and dynamics will be discussed.

Demonstrating a Nomological Grouping Approach: Structuring Big Five Facets by Their Associations with Nomological Variables

John Rauthmann, & Jaap Denissen

Trait measures are usually clustered in an Intercorrelation Grouping Approach (IGA) based on their covariations, while a Nomological Grouping Approach (NGA) can cluster them based on nomological similarities (i.e., measures share similar correlations with nomological variables). The NGA is demonstrated with 15 BFI-2 facets and 96 different nomologicals, using the LISS panel with a large representative Dutch sample. We subjected four facets x nomologicals matrices to factor analyses: unpartialized (UP), hetero-domain partialized (HDP: variance controlled from facets of other domains), auto-domain partialized (ADP: variance controlled from facets of the same domain), and fully partialized (FP: variance controlled from all other facets). The UP matrix yielded a 3-factor solution and the HDP matrix a 5-factor solution (the Big Five), while the ADP and FP matrices did not yield sensible structures. Using Procrustes rotations, the UP solution–but not the ADP and FP solutions–could be coerced into a Big Five solution. Some, but not all, NGA factor solutions were similar to IGA factor solutions. Together, facets of the same domain clustered based on highly similar nomological networks; removing shared variances in BFI-2 facets dissolved nomological similarities. We discuss the NGA as a framework for establishing taxonomies or conducting psychometric scale analyses.

Grandmothering in the Shadow of Trauma: Predictors of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms During War

Lia Ring, & Orit Taubman-Ben-Ari

Background: Despite their central role in family life, grandmothers received little research attention during periods of ongoing trauma. This study engaged grandmothers with grandchildren up to ten years-old during Israel-Hamas war, exploring the contribution to posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) of background characteristics, protective (self-compassion, social support), and risk (intolerance of uncertainty) factors, aspects of their identities as grandmothers, the extent of exposure to trauma, and various war-related concerns.
Method: A convenience sample of 575 grandmothers (aged 40–75, M=60.4, SD=5.31), recruited through social media, completed electronic self-report questionnaires within one to four months following the events of October 7, 2023.

Results: Higher extent of exposure to traumatic events, concerns for physical harm of oneself and grandchildren, and avoidance of public places were linked to more PTSS, whereas social support and self-compassion were associated with a less PTSS. Greater intolerance of uncertainty, cognitive and behavioral grandparenthood dimensions were related to more PTSS.

Conclusion: Findings emphasize the need for interventions that strengthen coping, particularly through social support and self-compassion, while addressing risk factors such as intolerance of uncertainty. Such targeted interventions in response to trauma can empower grandmothers facing ongoing trauma.

A Registered Report to Disentangle the Impacts of Frame of Reference and Faking in the Personnel-Selection Scenario Paradigm

Jessica Röhner, Mia Degro, Ronald Holden, & Astrid Schütz

Laboratory faking research often instructs participants to respond honestly (generic instructions [GI], control condition) or to fake (a personnel-selection scenario [PSS], faking condition). Research has shown that instructions can impact the frame of reference (FOR), which subsequently impacts responses. Thus, not only might using a PSS to investigate faking motivate respondents to fake, but it might also influence their FOR. Consequently, differences between faking and control conditions may partly result from different FORs and thus confound faking effects. We combined instruction manipulation with item-level contextualization to disentangle FOR and faking effects, conducted a 4-wave longitudinal study with a 2 (GI vs. PSS) x 2 (full item-level contextualization absent vs. present) repeated-measures design (N = 309), and compared the impact of these conditions on three HEXACO-PI-R scales (Conscientiousness, Emotionality, Honesty-Humility). Irrespective of the personality trait under investigation, the ANOVAs revealed significant main effects. As expected, the PSS induced a work FOR, although the effects were smaller than those caused by item-level contextualization. Also, as expected, the PSS and the item-level contextualization changed respondents' scale mean scores. However, there were no interactions. The study provides evidence that the internal validity of faking research is not threatened by the adoption of different FORs.

Understanding Differences in Metacognitive Control: The Role of Working Memory and Fluid Intelligence

Eileen Rüegg, Mariëtte van Loon, & Katharina Zimmermann

Successful learning relies on metacognition, which involves monitoring cognitive processes and using monitoring judgments to guide control decisions, such as deciding what to restudy. Adolescents show considerable variability in metacognitive control, which may be influenced by cognitive abilities, such as working memory (WM) and fluid intelligence. However, the relationship between cognitive abilities, metacognitive control, and task performance remains unclear. We conducted two studies to examine these relationships. In Study 1, 80 adolescents completed a learning task requiring self-monitoring and making restudy decisions. Those who based restudy on monitoring judgments performed better. WM, assessed by two complex span tasks, correlated with both task performance and metacognitive control. A multiple

linear regression model showed only metacognitive control, and not WM, predicted task performance. Study 2 examines fluid intelligence (assessed with Raven's progressive matrices), metacognitive control, and learning performance in a sample of approximately 300 adolescents. Data collection is currently ongoing. A path analysis examining the relationships between fluid intelligence, metacognitive control, and task performance will be presented. In summary, Study 1 suggests that while these variables are all correlated, only metacognitive control predicts learning, highlighting the importance of metacognitive control beyond cognitive ability. Findings from Study 2 will provide further insights.

Efficacy of well-being interventions: a replication and extension of van Agteren et al. (2021) systematic review and meta-analysis

Yana Ryakhovskaya, Julieta Galante, Nicholas Van Dam, & Luke Smillie

With the proliferation of interventions targeted at improving well-being, there is a need for continued evaluation of their effectiveness. In a comprehensive meta-analysis, van Agteren et al. (2021) found that mindfulness and multi-component positive psychology interventions had the largest effect sizes for improving well-being in clinical and non-clinical populations, yet the evidence base has since grown considerably. Additionally, there is increasing evidence that some personality traits act as moderators of the efficacy of interventions, though these effects have not previously been meta-analysed. This study hence aimed to replicate van Agteren et al.'s findings in a new sample of randomised controlled trials (n = 12,044, k = 250). Two independent raters replicated their search and inclusion criteria to select studies published after their search. Interventions were meta-analysed separately by theoretical background including ACT, mindfulness, single- and multi- component positive psychology interventions. Among methodological improvements, a search for personality moderators was conducted as an extension including traits such as resilience, self-compassion and mindfulness.

The Two Faces of Need for Cognition in Cognitive Stress: The Stress-Reducing Effect of Positive Affect and the Stress-Intensifying Effect of Motivation

Felix Maximilian Schweitzer, Sören Enge, & Monika Fleischhauer

Need for Cognition (NFC) is conceptualized as an individual's tendency to engage in and enjoy cognitively effortful activity. High-NFC individuals typically show better mood and higher motivation yet given the conceptualization, they might also feel less stressed during cognitive challenges. As the interplay of these variables has to our knowledge not yet been examined with a purely cognitive stressor, participants worked on very difficult cognitive tasks for 20 minutes. Data on stress during the experiment was collected on five occasions with the PANAS Negative Affect Subscale, a single Visual-Analogue-Scale item, salivary alpha-amylase and cortisol. First results (N = 201) from structural equation models suggest a full mediation of the effect of NFC on the subjectively experienced stress by the motivation to work on the tasks and positive affect, task motivation being positively, and positive affect negatively associated with stress. No significant indirect effect on alpha-amylase and cortisol was found but the effect pattern in case of alpha-amylase was very similar to the subjective stress patterns. Interestingly, our findings suggest a bifurcated effect of NFC on stress during cognitive

challenges: while positive affect might work as a protection, the motivation to face the challenge in fact rather seems to enhance it.

Power and Financial Risk: Psychological Mechanisms and Boundary Conditions in Investment and Gambling Behavior

Katarzyna Sekścińska, Diana Jaworska, Joanna Rudzińska-Wojciechowska, & Filip Pietkiewicz-Bednarek

Over 50 years ago, Ulmer stated, "No phenomenon in social sciences is more important, yet so neglected, as the role of power in economic life" (Ulmer, 1971). Despite decades passing, the role of power remains underexplored in financial behavior. Research shows that power influences risk perception, information processing, and self-evaluation, shaping investment and gambling decisions.

This presentation summarizes findings from 15 correlational and experimental studies (N = 4,529) examining power's role in financial risk-taking and its boundary conditions. The first two studies demonstrate that both stable traits and experimentally induced states of power increase risky financial behaviors in investment and gambling contexts. Another study highlights the influence of decision context: powerful individuals take greater risks after gain information, while those without power take more risks after loss information.

Further studies identify key mediators and moderators in the relationship between power and financial risk-taking, including general optimism (3 studies), financial optimism (1 study), focus on rewards vs. threats (3 studies), self-efficacy (1 study), self-esteem (1 study), and locus of control (2 studies). These findings deepen our understanding of how power shapes risky financial decisions, providing valuable insights into investment and gambling behavior.

Longitudinal relationships between self-esteem, loneliness, and depressive symptoms among Korean Young Adult Women: a cross-lagged study

Kyoung Ok Seol

This study aimed to investigate longitudinal relationships between self-esteem and depressive symptoms among early adult women. We also examined loneliness as a mediator in this relationship. We collected data four times over two years among 570 young adult women in South Korea. We tested Orth and Robins (2013)'s three models of the longitudinal relationship between self-esteem and depression: vulnerability, scar and reciprocal relation models. Using autoregressive cross-lagged modelling, we found that low self-esteem predicted subsequent depressive symptoms, while preceding depressive symptoms did not predict later self-esteem changes. Loneliness served as a mediator, indicating that individuals with diminished self-esteem experienced increased loneliness over time, which later led to heightened depressive symptoms. This study verified a vulnerability model in the relationship between self-esteem and depressive symptoms among Korean young adult women.

Beyond the Monoracial Paradigm: Navigating Ethnic-Racial Identity and Meaning-Making Among Multiracial Individuals in Diverse Social Contexts

Zainab Shabbir, & Ana Marcelo

The qualitative study explores how multiracials navigate ethnic-racial identities across various social contexts (e.g., educational, workplace), challenging the monoracial paradigm through self-categorization theory (Turner et al., 1987). Thirty multiracial participants (ages 18–28; Mage = 23 years; 60% female, 37% male, 3% genderqueer) representing a mix of diverse ethnic-racial backgrounds (e.g., African-American, Asian, White, Latinx, Native-American) participated in online interviews. Findings from thematic analysis highlighted how individual differences influence participants' ethnic-racial identity meaning-making processes. As 63% described, their ethnic-racial identities evolved with age, shaped by conflicting cultural expectations in diverse social settings. Discomfort from stereotypes and fetishization left 50% feeling reduced to oversimplified labels rather than acknowledged as multiracial. Cultural disconnection complicated participants' (40%) belonging as they reconciled competing cultural values across ethnic-racial identities. Struggles with self-categorization (50%) further highlighted individual differences between self-identification and outsider classifications, often resulting in feelings of invalidation. Additionally, white privilege and microaggressions shaped their social interactions (33%), creating further challenges, as most (70%) felt societal pressure to choose one racial or ethnic side, complicating their sense of belonging in a social setting. These findings highlight the need for educational and workplace initiatives that validate multiracial experiences, fostering environments where their identities are valued and respected.

Individual Differences and Nonverbal Synchrony: Exploring the Impact of Personality and Social Interaction Valence

Nils Robin Sommer, & Katja Schlegel

Nonverbal synchrony, the coordination of body movements between individuals, is associated with higher quality social interactions. However, few studies have explored the relationship between individual differences and synchrony, often limiting their focus to a narrow range of personality traits, such as the Big Five. This study investigated the connections between nonverbal synchrony and a wider array of personality traits and socio-emotional abilities in both positive and negative social interactions. 150 participants (91 female) engaged in unstructured conversations with either a friendly or unfriendly confederate. Motion Energy Analysis was used to automatically assess coordinated movement and generate nonverbal synchrony scores from video recordings of these interactions. Results revealed a positive link between emotion recognition ability and synchrony, while Machiavellianism, a dark triad trait, was consistently associated with lower levels of synchrony. Intriguingly, the correlations between psychosocially beneficial traits and synchrony varied depending on the interaction's valence. These traits were associated with increased synchrony in unfriendly interactions but decreased synchrony in friendly ones. These findings suggest that synchrony reflects individual differences in intention and effort to affiliate, providing a potential explanation for previous observations of enhanced interaction quality.

Depression among Ultra-Orthodox Jews: Associations with Religious Perfectionism, Spiritual Struggles, and Sense of Community

Eliane Sommerfeld

The relatively new concept of religious perfectionism is important for understanding individual differences in psychological well-being among religious people. However, it has not been examined within the ultra-Orthodox Jewish population. This cross-sectional study (Sommerfeld, 2025) investigates the effects of the two facets of religious perfectionism—zealous religious dedication and religious self-criticism—along with religious and spiritual struggles and sense of community on depression, assessing the unique contribution of each factor among ultra-Orthodox Jews. Participants were 201 ultra-Orthodox Jews living in Israel, and the variables were assessed through self-report measures. The findings revealed that depression was negatively associated with zealous religious dedication and sense of community, while positively associated with religious self-criticism and religious and spiritual struggles. Additionally, religious self-criticism was linked to religious and spiritual struggles. In a multiple regression analysis, religious and spiritual struggles emerged as a strong predictor of depression, potentially overshadowing the contributions of other personal and social factors in understanding the mental well-being of ultra-Orthodox individuals. Further research is needed to explore how psycho-social-cultural factors interact to influence the mental well-being of this population.

The Systematic Nature of the Decline Effect: Evidence from 278 Meta-Analyses in Psychological Research

Benedikt Steininger, Magdalena Siegel, Ulrich S. Tran, Jelte M. Wicherts, & Jakob Pietschnig

Over time, replication studies in psychology frequently report weaker effect sizes compared to initial reports, a phenomenon known as the decline effect. Despite its implications for scientific reliability, systematic evidence for this effect remains scarce. Here, we meta-meta-analytically investigated the decline effect in a sample of 278 meta-analyses published in the Psychological Bulletin (1981-2023), comprising 41,481 samples (N = 46,247,361). In subset analyses, we compared decline effect evidence from individual difference research (44 meta-analyses) with all other research fields. Initial studies predominantly overestimated summary effects, with average misestimations of r = .192 across all studies and r = .180 within individual differences research. Declines in effect sizes were observed over twice as often as increases, with ratios of 2.25:1 in all meta-analyses and 2.8:1 in those that investigated individual differences research questions. Larger initial effect sizes were the strongest predictor of subsequent declines. Furthermore, studies showing declining effects tended to have lower initial power than those with increasing effects. These findings highlight the pervasive nature of the decline effect and its connection to inadequate study power and bias. Taken together, our analyses indicate that the decline effect appears to generalize across research questions in psychological science as a whole.

Implicit Theories about Suicide: A Personality Perspective

Ellen Sterzik, Adelia De Miguel Negredo, & Beatriz Viera Delgado

There is limited research on how non-experts perceive the personality traits of individuals who commitdie by suicide. This study aims to examine implicit beliefs that the general population holds about individuals who take their own lives, focusing on traits like neuroticism and narcissism. A total of 151 participants took part in the study, completing a questionnaire which included measures from the NEO-PI-R, the SCD3 and the SCID-II. Responses were collected using a 5-point Likert scale, and data were analyzed through SPSS. The findings show that society perceives people who die by suicide and those who attempt it as more neurotic – specifically, more anxious, hostile, depressed, impulsive, socially anxious, and vulnerable (with percentiles above 90). Societal perceptions align with the actual personality traits, suggesting that public beliefs may not necessarily be based on misconceptions but rather reflect real psychological patterns. Future research should explore how these perceptions influence societal attitudes toward suicide prevention and mental health support.

Personality diagnostics in childhood: The development of a picture-based personality inventory for primary school children (6-10 years)

Nancy Tandler, Uwe Wolfradt, & René Proyer

This presentation will introduce an ongoing project to develop a picture-based personality inventory for children of primary school age (6-10 years) to assess the Big Five personality factors (PF). To date, there are hardly any personality tests for this age group in German-speaking countries. In addition, questionnaires cannot be used with younger children and

caregivers' ratings are time-consuming and do not necessarily correspond to children's ratings. For this reason, we have developed a set of 44 picture cards that children can use to describe themselves. The aim is to develop a psychometric inventory to assess developmentally relevant personality traits for clinical and educational practice. The project is investigating whether our picture cards can indeed assess children's personalities in a valid and reliable way. The talk will not only present our current findings, but also our methodological approach. This will include the extensive qualitative preliminary studies for the development of the diagnostic picture material, factor analytic results for construct validity, and results for external validity including children's self-reports on other measures, parental reports and observational data. The results indicate that a child-friendly approach using visual material is not only necessary but also possible for appropriate and accurate personality assessment in childhood.

Developmental Changes and Sex Differences in Personality in Japan: An Examination Using the BFI2-J

Iori Tani, & Takumi Yada

The Big Five model is the most widely used framework in recent personality research (Soto, 2018). It categorizes personality traits into five dimensions: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Negative Emotionality, and Open-Mindedness (Soto & John, 2017).
Over 25 years of personality research have necessitated a revision of the Big Five Inventory (BFI), leading to the development of BFI-2 (Soto & John, 2017). BFI-2 retains the advantages of BFI while refining its domain-facet structure and improving validity. It is now widely used in international comparative studies and has been translated into multiple languages. BFI-2 is considered a more precise measurement tool, replacing the original BFI. In Japan, the Japanese version (BFI-2-J) has been developed and is expected to gain wider use (Yoshino et al., 2022).
However, further investigation is needed, particularly regarding the facet structure's validity and interpretation. This study examines gender differences and developmental changes using BFI-2-J. An online survey of 2,452 participants (962 men, 1,482 women) was conducted. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis revealed developmental patterns consistent with previous studies, along with unique changes and gender differences at the facet level.

Beyond the Trait: An Experience Sampling Methods Study Investigating the State-Like Nature of Impostor Phenomenon

Jessika Tisdell, Elise Kalokerinos, & Heather Douglas

Impostor Phenomenon (IP) is a sense of perceived fraudulence despite evidence of achievement. Like most personality research, studies on IP are dominated by cross-sectional designs and trait-based language, implying that IP is a stable construct. However, research suggests that IP is influenced by situational factors and may be more variable than originally thought. Recently, this contradiction has sparked debate around the state- or trait-like nature of IP, but no study has explicitly tested this. In line with Fleeson and Jayawickreme's (2015) Whole Trait Theory, we argue that personality variables can be both state- and trait-like. Our study directly tested this using an Experience Sampling Methodology (ESM) with 175

participants, measuring state and trait IP, well-being, and emotionality over four days. Findings provided evidence for state IP, indicating that impostor feelings fluctuate significantly within hours, mirror patterns of emotional variability, and are largely predicted by emotionality. Our findings support a Whole Trait understanding of IP, expanding current conceptualisations of the construct. Additionally, our study has implications for the utility of Whole Trait Theory and the importance of capturing within-subject variability in personality research.

The General Factor of Personality (GFP) in natural language: A deep learning approach.

Dimitri van der Linden, Andrew Cutler, Putri van der Linden, & Curtis Dunkel

We applied a Large Language Model (LLM) approach to test for a General Factor of Personality (GFP) in natural language. In traditional personality studies that use participants, a GFP emerges from the intercorrelations of traits, such as the Big Five. We examined, however, whether a similar GFP is also present in the embeddings of personality words, extracted from a large collection of internet text (e.g., books, text messages). We used sets of trait words from previous, well-known lexical studies (Allport & Odbert, 1936; Norman and Goldberg, 1982; Saucier and Goldberg, 1996). The first unrotated factor in the trait words consisted of a continuum of social desirable traits, similar to a typical GFP. Moreover, the LLM-extracted general factor correlated r = 0.86 with the general factor in the original Saucier and Goldberg (1996) data. The general factor was robust regarding machine learning prompts and statistical method. Word frequency and familiarity seemed to play a role in the GFP factor loadings. However, these frequency and familiarity effects were weaker compared to the original lexical studies. Overall, the present research further contributes to knowledge on using natural-language machine learning in order to elucidate the structure of personality.

The (In)Distinguishability of Machiavellianism and Psychopathy? Discovering the Situational Dynamics.

Dawid Walczak, & Radosław Rogoza

Introduction: Trait-level assessments sometimes provide mutually exclusive results regarding the (in)distinguishability of Machiavellianism and psychopathy. We synthesize previous findings and contribute to this redundancy debate from a longitudinal perspective, which accounts for the situational nature of Machiavellianism.
Methods: We recruited 317 Polish participants, who completed state measures of Machiavellianism, psychopathy and negative affect (NA) for 30 days (k = 9230 observations). Using multilevel confirmatory factor analysis we investigated the between- and within-person factor structure of Machiavellianism and psychopathy. To examine their inertia and fluctuations we used Dynamic Structural Equation Modelling.
Results: We found the two-factor solution to better describe the data at both levels, compared to the single-factor model. Whereas the association between Machiavellianism and psychopathy was strong at the between-person level, it proved significantly weaker at the within-person level. Furthermore, Machiavellianism predicted increases in psychopathy, but

not the other way around. Finally, an increase of psychopathy on one occassion predicted successive NA increase, whereas a change in state Machiavellianism did not.

Conclusion: While we acknowledge the concerns pertaining to Machiavellianism and psychopathy redundancy at the self-reported assessment level, we provide evidence that the two constructs can be distinguished, when their within-person trajectories and situational character are considered.

Longitudinal Assortative Mating

Linh Nguyen, **Yanna Weisberg**, Colin DeYoung, William Rholes, Jeffry Simpson, & Moin Syed

Previous studies have addressed whether assortative mating (couple members having greater similarity to each other) exists for different traits and characteristics, and if so, does it infer any advantages to the relationship. Most research, however, has been based in only self-reported characteristics, cross-sectional design, or both. We explored assortative mating across a variety of personality traits and relationship characteristics in two longitudinal samples, using both self- and partner-reported data. Sample 1 included dating couples measured at three timepoints (N=368, 236, and 134), and Sample 2 included married couples assessed at five timepoints (N=336, 306, 288, 284, and 258). We found evidence for both assortative mating for personality traits and relationship characteristics, though stronger patterns existed for Big Five aspects than broader domains, and for relationship characteristics than personality traits. Similarly, stronger patterns emerged for perceived similarity (defined as one's own self-reported personality associated with their peer-report of their partner's personality) than for actual similarity (defined as the association between the two self-reports). We then investigated whether similarity has any benefits in terms of relationship quality across a variety of outcome measures, and when controlling for each partner's characteristics found no effect of similarity on relationship quality.

The Impact of Retaking University Admission Tests on IQ and Personality: Practice Effects and Personality Shifts

Barbara Weissenbacher, Aljoscha Neubauer, & Marcel Jud

To enroll in an initial teacher education program in Austria, prospective students must take an entrance exam. We examine how participants' performance on the Teacher Student Assessment Austria (Neubauer et al., 2017) changes across two consecutive years and how these changes can be predicted by dispositional and situational variables. We analyzed the IQ (verbal, numerical, and figural) and personality (Big Five) scores of 213 participants who took the entrance exam twice. Of these, 85 passed on the first attempt and 128 failed. Results from t-tests revealed significant mean increases in all IQ domains, with small to medium effect sizes ($0.35 \leq d \leq 0.51$), and substantial increases in Big Five personality traits ($0.93 \leq d \leq 1.19$). Male gender, low openness, and failing the exam at t1 predicted the change—operationalized using regression-adjusted difference scores—in emotional stability, which showed the largest increase of all traits. In addition, younger age predicted improvements in IQ. These findings suggest that retaking the entrance exam leads to substantial score changes in personality traits, particularly in emotional stability, which may be influenced by faking tendencies. In contrast, IQ scores improve only slightly to moderately, probably due to practice effects.

Stability and Change of Dispositional Greed during the Lifespan: an 11-year Longitudinal Study

Joshua Weller, Marcel Zeelenberg, Karlijn Hoyer, & Lucas Molleman

Dispositional greed is characterized by being unsatisfied with one's current state, coupled with the desire for more. While greed can drive wealth accumulation, it may also lead to financial and psychosocial difficulties. However, the extent to which levels of dispositional greed change across adulthood is unclear.This pre-registered study tested how greed changes over 11 years with three assessments spaced 6 years apart. In a individuals in a nationally-representative longitudinal panel completed measures of dispositional greed in 2013, 2019, and 2024 (N=5344 with 2013 assessment). After testing for measurement invariance (longitudinal, age, gender), we assessed (a) rank-order stability, (b) cross-sectional age differences, and (c) changes in greed over time using latent growth modelling. We found moderate ran-order stability across visits. Within-visit, men reported greater greed, and younger adults were greedier than older adults. Latent growth modelling showed baseline age and gender were associated with intercept over time, but only age predicts the slope, indicating younger adults' greed declines until middle age, then stabilizes. These results demonstrate the stability of greed over time, and that dispositional greed declines as individuals get older. We discuss these results in light of lifespan developmental theories.

Superior recognition of subtle dynamic facial expressions in highly sensitive individuals

Luchuan Xiao, Natacha Deroost, & Kris Baetens

Background: Recognizing subtle emotional expressions is crucial for social interactions but can be challenging due to low-intensity facial configurations. Individuals with high Sensory Processing Sensitivity (SPS) may excel in this area due to heightened sensitivity to fleeting emotional cues and deeper processing tendencies. This study investigated the link between SPS and facial emotion perception.

Method: A total of 127 first-year bachelor students without clinical mental disorders participated. Participants completed the Highly Sensitive Person Scale and the Neuroticism scale, followed by a dynamic subtle expression categorization task. This task included 240 trials, where facial expressions transitioned from neutral state to emotional state—either happy, fearful, or angry—at 33% completion, along with confidence ratings.

Results: Higher SPS predicted greater accuracy in recognizing all three emotions, indicating enhanced recognition capacity. Additionally, individuals with higher SPS exhibited greater metacognitive awareness, as evidenced by a larger discrepancy in confidence ratings between correct and incorrect responses for fearful expression compared to those with lower SPS. These effects remained significant after controlling for neuroticism.

Conclusions: Highly sensitive individuals possess refined perceptual skills for both positive and negative emotions, which may enhance empathy but also increase vulnerability to emotional overload, necessitating strategies promoting emotional resilience.

An assessment and support system for antisocial tendencies and the interpersonal environment of children: Comparison with and without consultation

Hiroyuki Yoshizawa, Kojiro Matsushita, Takuya Yoshida, & Ryosuke Asano

In this study, as a test of the effectiveness of consultation using a system that comprehensively assesses children's antisocial tendencies and interpersonal environment and that provides feedback on the results and methods of support to offer students guidance, changes in assessment indices before and after consultation were compared between schools with and without the consultation system. In addition, we analyzed the relationship between these changes and teachers' utilization of the system. Twenty-one elementary schools and seven junior high schools in Japan were equipped with the system. Participants included 3,252 students (2,546 with consultation and 706 without) from 4th to 9th grade and 291 teachers. Analysis of variance revealed significant interactions among multiple indicators, and although there was developmental deterioration of indicators in both groups, the degree of deterioration was more suppressed in the group with consultation than in the group without it (VR hostile aggression, VR instrumental aggression, teacher maintenance, and good friendships). Multiple regression analysis revealed that schools with greater utilization showed significant improvement in moral disengagement, general aggression beliefs, teacher maintenance, and good friendships. It was confirmed that implementation of this system with consultation was effective, and that the effect was larger in schools with greater utilization.

Evaluating Measurement Validity: A Meta-Analysis of Executive Function in Children with Cerebral Palsy

Yueting Zhan, Hamna Khan, Yunze Li, Remy Blatch-Williams, Kit Double, Ingrid Honan, Petra Karlsson, & Damian Birney

Cerebral palsy (CP) is a group of neurodevelopmental disorders characterised by impairment in motor abilities and postural functions. A previous meta-analysis reported large executive function (EF) impairments in children with CP compared to their same aged peers. However, whether the magnitude of deficit was confounded by motor and verbal dysfunction of CP samples remained unclear. This review examined the impacts of CP specificities and EF task features on EF deficit in children with CP. Larger EF deficits were identified in domains of processing speed ($g = -.99$) and visual processing ($g = -1.32$) compared to general short-term memory ($g = -.77$), shifting ($g = -.72$), and inhibition ($g = -.94$). The overall EF deficit was not moderated by motor abilities. However, larger deficit was found for efficiency measures compared to accuracy measures ($b = .75$, 95% CI = [.57, .93], $p < .001$). Our results suggest a differential profile of EF deficit in children with CP. The findings indicate the presence of measurement confounds from motor abilities associated with CP. Evaluation of the fit between EF measures and sample capabilities is warranted in future research to ensure valid assessment of EF abilities in people with CP.

Posters

A Network Approach to Teachers' Personality Traits, Reprimanding Styles, and Reprimand Outcomes

Shingo Abe

This study examined the relationships between teachers' personality traits (Big Five and Dark Triad), reprimanding styles (instructional, conciliatory, and coercive), and reprimand outcomes (behavioral and relational improvement) using a network approach. Data from 430 teachers were analyzed to identify associations among these variables. The results showed that instructional reprimanding was positively associated with both behavioral improvement and strengthened teacher–student relationships, whereas coercive reprimanding was negatively associated with behavioral improvement. Among personality traits, conscientiousness and agreeableness were positively associated with instructional and conciliatory reprimanding, whereas psychopathy and Machiavellianism were associated with coercive reprimanding. Bridge centrality analysis identified instructional reprimanding as a key connector between agreeableness and behavioral improvement, while coercive reprimanding was found to negatively impact behavioral deterioration, particularly in relation to Dark Triad traits. However, bridge centrality does not imply causal mediation, and future longitudinal or experimental studies are necessary to verify causal pathways. The study highlights the role of reprimanding styles in linking teacher personality and disciplinary outcomes, while acknowledging the limitations imposed by culture and methodology.

The relationship between two subtypes of narcissism and BIS/BAS in creators and non-creators

Haruki Ariumi, & Yusuke Takahashi

Recently, as social networking services (SNS) have proliferated worldwide, creators have been able to post their own content on SNS. Narcissism, which includes grandiosity and vulnerability, moderates the effect of feedback on work posted on SNS. Specifically, individuals high in grandiose narcissism have a strong desire for positive feedback, whereas individuals with vulnerable narcissism are hypersensitive to negative feedback (Paramboukis et al., 2016). However, it remains still unclear why two narcissisms would respond differently to feedback. In this study, we compared the relationship between two subtypes of narcissism and individual differences in behavioral inhibition (BIS; sensitivity to punishment) and activation systems (BAS; sensitivity to reward) between creators and non-creators. An online survey was administered to 240 Japanese creators on SNS and 240 non-creators. Multi-group SEM revealed that grandiose narcissism was negatively related to BIS and positively related to BAS, whereas vulnerable narcissism was related to both BIS and BAS. These results were also consistent regardless of whether the participants were creators or non-creators. On social media, both creators and non-creators can express their opinions to the audience, thus it is possible that creators and non-creators could not be completely distinguished.

The DIAMONDS Psychological Dimensions of Situations as Predictors of Self-Assessed Creativity: Insights from an Experience Sampling Study

Andreja Avsec, Gaja Zager Kocjan, Gregor Sočan, & Vesna Buško

In this study, we utilized continuous-time dynamic modeling to examine concurrent and cross-lagged effects between students' self-assessed momentary creativity and their perceptions of eight dimensions of psychologically relevant situational characteristics from the DIAMONDS taxonomy: Duty, Intellect, Adversity, Mating, pOsitivity, Negativity, Deception, and Sociality. Over the course of a week-long experience sampling study (ESM), 1758 reports were gathered from 59 undergraduate students (88% female, mean age 20 years), who participated by responding to prompts via a mobile application five times per day. On average, each participant contributed 30 reports. The results indicated that perceptions of higher Positivity, Duty, Intellect, and Sociality, along with lower Negativity, were concurrently associated with higher creativity. Regarding cross-lagged effects, controlling for perceptions of the current situation, increases in perceived levels of Duty and Positivity predicted subsequent increases in creativity. On the other hand, increases in perceived levels of Intellect predicted not only higher immediate creativity, but also decreases in subsequent levels of creativity within a two-hour window, likely due to cognitive fatigue. These findings highlight the distinction between concurrent and cross-lagged effects, providing insights into the dynamic interplay between situational perceptions and creativity.

Cognitive and temperamental determinants of susceptibility to orientation illusions on an example of the Poggendorff and Zöllner figures

Hanna Bednarek, & Magdalena Przedniczek

The purpose of the study was to find the cognitive and temperamental predictors of susceptibility to the Poggendorff & Zöllner illusions. The cognitive predictors included Witkin's field dependence-independence and the efficiency of Posner's attentional networks: alerting, orienting, and executive control. The temperamental determinants were analyzed in the context of Strelau's Regulative Theory of Temperament. 161 participants aged 20–33 (M=24.73, SD=3.32), including 89 women (55%), participated in the study. The results showed that there is no one universal mechanism that explains susceptibility to the examined illusions. Susceptibility to the Zöllner illusion was found to be related to both cognitive and temperamental predictors. This study found that people who were susceptible to the Zöllner illusion either had a field-dependent cognitive style that is characterized by a high level of the Endurance feature, or they had an efficient orienting network and a high level of Briskness. We also found that weak efficacy of the alerting network is a predictor of the Poggendorff illusion.

Cognitive training and susceptibility to visual illusions. Reduction of the Ponzo effect through working memory training

Hanna Bednarek, Jarosław Orzechowski, Magdalena Przedniczek, & Radosław Wujcik

The main objective of the current study was to test the efficiency of adaptive cognitive training programs based on human-computer interaction. More specifically, the influence of this training on resistance to orientation visual illusions (Poggendorff, Zöllner) and metric visual illusions (Ebbinghaus, Müller-Lyer, Ponzo) was tested. In addition, the second goal of the study was to verify whether Witkin's field dependence/independence, defined as an individual's ability to identify parts of an organized visual field as elements separate from that field, moderates the influence of cognitive training on visual illusion resistance. 250 participants aged 19–32 took part in the experiment. In addition to a passive control group, three training groups were used: a working memory-training group, an attention-training group, and a perception-training group. The groups were homogeneous in terms of gender, age, and proportion of field-dependent and field-independent individuals. All groups received about three weeks of adaptive cognitive training, consisting of 18 sessions of 30 min per day. The results showed that, in general, field-dependent participants appeared to be more susceptible to visual illusions than field-independent ones. Most importantly, working memory training appeared to be effective in reducing susceptibility to the Ponzo illusion.

Affective Responses and Maladaptive Personality: The Influence of Maladaptive Traits on Emotional Valence in Picture Evaluations

Béla Birkás, Botond László Kiss, Julia Basler, & András N. Zsidó

The use of normed picture sets has become a dominant and standard method of studies on affect, emotion, and personality. However, while these sets are designed to elicit consistent emotional responses, substantial interindividual variability remains in how they are evaluated. This study investigated whether such variability is systematic and linked to personality traits. A representative sample (in terms of distribution of genders, levels of education and age; total N = 500) completed the Personality Inventory for DSM-5—Brief Form (PID-5-BF) and rated a 30 pictures-set of positive, neutral, and negative average valence from the OASIS database. The results indicate that Disinhibition, Antagonism, and Negative Affectivity are associated with differences in picture evaluations, highlighting the role of maladaptive personality traits in affective processing. When controlling for sociodemographic variables (e.g., sex, age, level of education), most significant effects remained stable, supporting the robustness of the observed associations. These findings suggest that individual differences observed in paradigms using valenced images may stem from personality-related variations in evaluation rather than solely from the psychological processes under investigation.

Quality of attachment with significant others, personality and reasons for companion animal attachment.

Alyson Blanchard, & Sharn Bedford

Companion animal attachment is a widespread phenomenon, however less is known regarding the nature of, and factors that can shape that attachment. Research shows that due to emotional and support needs being unmet, insecure attachment to a primary care giver strengthens attachment to a pet. However, pet attachment may be driven by advocating for animal rights or in substituting close relationships with humans and therefore may be differentially related to attachment with others. Thus the current study (N = 591) sought to examine the relative contribution of the quality of attachment to significant others (mother; father; partner; best-friend) and personality traits across different pet attachment contexts. Increased neuroticism predicted concern for animal rights as the reason for pet attachment, whilst increased neuroticism and agreeableness predicted general pet attachment. However, attachment quality to others did not impact on either of these pet attachment types. In contrast, mediation analysis revealed that individuals who reported pet attachment for the reason of substituting people did so because of increased neuroticism and introversion in relation to increased anxious attachment to their mother. The current study highlights the need to consider pet attachment types in order to more precisely elucidate motivational factors in companion animal attachment.

Dark Triad, Light Triad, and Religiosity/Spirituality as Predictors of Gender Role Beliefs: A South Asian and Cross-Cultural Study

Alyson Blanchard, & **Nuri Mustafa**

Personality traits and their influence on gender role attitudes remain understudied in South Asian cultures. This study examined Light and Dark Triad traits and religiosity/spirituality as predictors of gender role attitudes among 110 UK-based South Asian adults, focusing on traditional and male gender roles from the Gender Role Attitudes Scale (Zeyneloğlu and Terzioğlu, 2011).
Results showed that age and gender were significant predictors of traditional gender role endorsement, with older individuals and males more likely to endorse these roles than females. Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, older age, and religiosity/spirituality positively predicted traditional male gender role endorsement, while Kantianism was inversely related. Notably, males were more likely than females to endorse traditional female roles, reinforcing gender stereotypes across genders.
These findings provide insight into gender disparities within South Asian communities. The association between Dark Triad traits and traditional gender role endorsement, particularly among males, highlights potential barriers to gender equity. Conversely, Kantianism's association with egalitarian views suggests its potential for fostering gender equality. Further research will utilize a non-South Asian sample to establish whether these findings are consistent across cultures, enhancing our understanding of personality traits' role in shaping gender attitudes across different cultural contexts.

The moderating impact of critical thinking in the relationship between social vulnerabilities and openness to extremist ideologies.

Alyson Blanchard, & Petra Nemes-Simon

Despite rising concerns about youth radicalisation, there is still considerable scope for examining the psychological mechanisms that motivate openness to extremist ideologies. Whilst social vulnerabilities (e.g., peer pressure, social exclusion, identity crisis) are evidenced as contributing factors, the moderating impact of critical thinking, often regarded as a cornerstone of ideological resilience, on these factors remains unexplored. Therefore, the current study, utilising an online psychometric correlational design, will investigate whether critical thinking moderates the relationship between peer pressure, social exclusion, identity crisis and openness to extremist ideologies, notably among university students aged 18–24, a demographic increasingly targeted by extremist recruitment strategies. It is expected that critical thinking is likely to weaken the link between social exclusion and openness to radicalisation, reducing susceptibility in individuals with stronger critical thinking skills. It is also expected that higher level of critical thinking lessens the connection between identity crisis and openness to radicalisation, as well as diminish the impact of peer pressure, with higher critical thinking levels providing greater resilience. Findings will be considered from a Structural Cognitive Modifiability (SCM) theoretical perspective which posits that cognitive abilities are dynamic and modifiable rather than fixed, allowing for the adaptation and improvement of critical reasoning skills.

Environmental concern and Pro-environmental behaviour: Differential influences of personality and parental bonding

Alyson Blanchard, **Dannielle Green**, & Michael Lomas

Climate change is a societal issue towards which the scientific community is almost universally agreed on the instrumental role of human activity in its threat. Although it is essential to develop a greater understanding of the factors contributing to environmental concern, there is still much to learn. Two of its strongest predictors are childhood experiences in nature and parental attitudes towards the environment. Questions remain, however, about the role of parental care more generally. The current study thus sought to examine the differential influences of parental bonding and personality on pro-environmental behaviours and environmental concern. A convenience sample of 647 participants (572 = female) took part in an online psychometric survey and found differential influences in factors such that beyond honesty-humility and openness to experience, reduced father warmth was an additional significant predictor of environmental concern, whilst increased conscientiousness and age, as well as honesty-humility predicted pro-environmental behaviour. These results dovetail with life-history theory that suggests a childhood environment characterised by harshness shapes behaviour in adulthood that is orientated to increased vigilance to existential threat. These findings have implications for how we understand individual differences in attitudes towards the environment and how this differs from everyday engagement in pro-environmental behaviours.

Pathological Narcissism and its relationship to behaviours associated with Factitious Disorder Imposed on Another

Victoria Blinkhorn, Paige Barker, Rachael Steele, & Cathal O'Siochru

Munchausen by Proxy (MBP), a severe form of medical child abuse, occurs when a caregiver fabricates, exaggerates, or induces illness in a dependent. Factitious Disorder Imposed on Another (FDIA), classified as a psychiatric condition, represents the psychopathology of the perpetrator. Despite its severity, no validated assessment tool exists to assess FDIA behaviours within non-forensic or clinical populations. This research (N = 1102) introduces a newly developed and validated self-report measure for FDIA behaviours and examines how they relate to pathological narcissism traits, assessed using the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI). A significant relationship was found between FDIA behaviours and pathological narcissism, particularly grandiose narcissism. In terms of the specific components of the PNI, exploitiveness and devaluing significantly predicted higher FDIA behaviours, suggesting that FDIA perpetrators may manipulate others for validation and devalue their victims to justify harm. Alternatively, hiding the self emerged as a significant negative predictor, indicating overt deceptive behaviours. Given the estimated 6–10% fatality rate of MBP, these findings are crucial for improving risk assessment, prevention, and intervention strategies. Understanding the narcissistic underpinnings of FDIA offers a foundation for targeted screening tools and forensic evaluations, aiding in the early detection of high-risk individuals to mitigate harm to victims.

Development and validation of the IATI - Integrative Adolescent Temperament Inventory

Felicia Bloss, Vivienne Biedermann, & Hannah Strauß

Temperament is central to personality and developmental psychology, as some aspects of adult identity are based on early childhood temperament. In addition, some temperament traits are known to be risk factors for behavioral problems or school failure. The Integrative Adolescent Temperament Inventory (IATI), an extension of the Integrative Late Childhood Temperament Inventory (ILCTI), was developed to examine adolescent temperament in more detail. It measures six dimensions: frustration, behavioral inhibition, activity level, attention/persistence, sensory sensitivity and affiliation. The questionnaire was developed as a self-report version for the age group 14-18 years. In a preliminary study, the 30 items were adapted on the basis of focus interviews. Then, the questionnaire was tested on 120 adolescents from Austria, Germany and South Tyrol and the expected six-dimensional structure was confirmed. Further, internal consistency was satisfactory for all six dimensions. First indications of validation were provided by correlations with other temperament measures, the Big Five personality traits, personal strengths and difficulties, and self-esteem, which were in line with expectations. Overall, the IATI is a new, reliable, and valid instrument for measuring adolescent temperament and is suitable for use in both personality diagnostics as well as in the prevention of mental disorders.

The World Through the Eyes of a Narcissist: Situational DIAMONDS in an Intensive Longitudinal Study

Zofia Bocianowska

Narcissism is a multidimensional construct comprised of agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic facets, which may shape how individuals interpret and respond to social situations, which are frequently labelled as situational DIAMONDS (Duty, Intellect, Adversity, Mating, pOsitivity, Negativity, Deception, Sociality). To address this issue, in this intensive longitudinal study, we examined the bi-directional relationships between momentary narcissistic states and situational perception. Over a week, 502 participants completed short questionnaires seven times daily (k = 19,089 measurements).

The results of the tested Dynamic Structural Equation Models indicate a complex associations between momentary narcissism and situational perceptions. Specifically, perceiving situations as positive, social or an opportunity for mating, are bidirectionally related positively to agentic and negatively to neurotic narcissism. Similarly, perceiving situation as negative, adversive, or deceptive – were also bidirectionally but positively related to antagonistic and neurotic narcissism. We also found one-directional relations – perceiving situation as negative or intellectual is related to increases in agentic narcissism but not the other way around. Situations related to Duty show no significant association with any level of narcissism.

These findings highlight the complexity of the relationship between narcissism and daily functioning across various situational contexts.

Unveiling the fragile façade: A scoping review and meta-analysis of the Vulnerable Dark Triad

Bruno Bonfá-Araujo, & Julie Schermer

The Vulnerable Dark Triad (VDT)—comprising secondary psychopathy, vulnerable narcissism, and borderline personality—represents a constellation of traits that comprise socially undesirable behaviors with marked emotional vulnerability. Despite its introduction over a decade ago, a comprehensive synthesis of the empirical evidence has been lacking. In this study, we conducted a scoping review and meta-analysis to map the current state of research on the VDT. A systematic search across PsychARTICLES, PsycINFO, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and supplementary sources identified 200 materials, of which 27 met our inclusion criteria, encompassing a combined sample of 11,025 participants. Our qualitative synthesis revealed that while the three VDT traits are interrelated—with the strongest association observed between vulnerable narcissism and borderline personality (r = 0.56)—emotional instability emerged as the central component of the triad. Quantitative meta-analytic findings confirmed moderate intercorrelations among the traits and highlighted significant associations with impulsive behaviors, difficulties in emotion regulation, and heightened rejection sensitivity. Outlier analyses and assessments for publication bias further substantiated the robustness of our results despite heterogeneity across studies. These findings underscore the unique etiological and behavioral profiles of the VDT, differentiating it from the traditional Dark Triad by emphasizing its core vulnerability and emotional dysregulation.

The Sensitivity of Psychophysiological Measures to Task Load in a Working Memory Updating Task

Adrian Büchli, & Stefan Troche

Psychophysiological measures are widely used to assess individual differences in dealing with task load, providing an unobtrusive and continuous proxy of the subjectively experienced demand of a task (i.e., mental demand). However, recent reviews highlight inconsistent findings regarding their sensitivity (e.g., Ayres et al., 2021). This study re-evaluated and contrasted the sensitivity of four psychophysiological measures—blink rate (BR), pupil dilation (PD), skin conductance responses (SCR), and skin conductance level (SCL)—in distinguishing between four task-load levels in a working memory updating task (Swaps task; Stankov, 1988). In a sample of 12 male and 62 female university students aged 19 to 27 years, response times significantly increased with each task-load level while accuracy decreased, confirming successful task-load manipulation. Subjective ratings of task-load via the NASA-Task Load Index corroborated these results. BR and PD showed high sensitivity, increasing consistently with task-load. SCR was sufficiently sensitive except at very high load levels, while SCL showed no sensitivity. These findings solidify the use of psychophysiological measures as indicators of mental demand during working memory updating. Eventually, they might contribute to a better understanding of individual differences in a construct central to many different abilities.

The Structure of Ability-Based Emotional Intelligence in Early Adolescence: Sources and Correlates of Change over the Course of Development

Vesna Buško, & Ana Babić Čikeš

The paper deals with the developmental trajectories of emotional intelligence (EI) abilities during early adolescence. The study included performance-based operationalisations of the three branches of emotional intelligence (EI) defined under the ability-based framework, i.e. the abilities to perceive, understand, and manage one's own and others' emotions, together with a measure of general intelligence and self-reported personality scales.

The analyses are based on the sets of cross-sectional and panel data collected at three time points from adolescent samples of primary school students (N=523) of both genders (45.5% of females) and aged 10-15 years. Confirmatory factor analyses supported the hypothesised invariance in the latent structure of EI across age and gender subsamples.

The results of the manifest level analyses generally point to the expected growing trajectory of change in all EI test scores, with somewhat different trends found in the analyses of cross-sectional and longitudinal data. Structural equation analyses showed that the latent intraindividual changes between occasions were partly explained by cognitive ability and, to a lesser extent, by personality traits. The amount of variability in EI latent change scores and the structure of the relationships with selected ability and personality measures varied with student gender and the EI operationalisation used.

Personality, flow, emotions and emotional exhaustion in teachers

Ana Butkovic, Tamara Avgustinović, & Irena Burić

Previous studies have shown that teachers' personality traits are associated with their emotions (Ripski et al., 2011), burnout (Kim et al., 2019) and specifically emotional exhaustion (Basim et al., 2013). With this study we wanted to examine if these associations between teachers' personality traits and their emotions and emotional exhaustion could be mediated by flow teachers experience while teaching.

Longitudinal data for this study was collected across three points of measurement, with a three-month interval during one school year. Teachers from 73 secondary schools participated in the study (N = 1137). Personality traits were measured with the BFI-2 (Soto & John, 2017), flow experiences while teaching with The Work-Related Flow Inventory (WOLF; Bakker, 2008), teachers' enjoyment, anger and anxiety with The Teacher Emotions Scales (TES; Frenzel et al., 2016), and emotional exhaustion with Job-Related Emotional Exhaustion Scale (Wharton, 1993). Personality traits were measured at the beginning of the school year, flow while teaching in the middle of the school year, while teachers' emotions and emotional exhaustion were measured towards the end of the school year.

Results showed that flow mediates the associations between personality traits and emotions of enjoyment and anxiety, as well as between personality traits and emotional exhaustion.

Improving socio-school adjustment in childhood: the Dulcinea emotional education program

Javier Cejudo, **Lidia Losada**, & Alba Rodríguez-Donaire

The present study aims to design, develop and evaluate the impact of a program to improve the emotional intelligence (PIEI) of sixth-year primary education students' psychosocial adjustment and academic performance. A quasi-experimental, pretest-posttest design of repeated measures with a control group is used. This study includes 123 student participants, out of which 55 students (44.72%) are assigned to the control group and 68(55.28%) to the experimental group. The PIEI is based on the model of emotional intelligence, which consists of eight 50-minute sessions. The results confirm that the PIEI stimulates significant improvement in psychosocial adjustment and overall academic performance in the experimental groups. These results suggest that EI programs can be effective in promoting psychosocial adjustment and improving primary students' academic performance. The implications of these findings are discussed and recommendations for future research are made.

Symphony of Influence: Dark Tetrad Traits and Classical Music Preference as Predictors of Stress and Cognitive Performance

Welsh Ceri, **Ferguson Lauren**, Sam Cotsarelis, Dara Doyle, Tayler Truhan, Tanja Gerlach, Mihalis Doumas, & Lauren Ferguson

Dark personality traits are often viewed as merely negative; however, this study seeks to challenge this stereotype by exploring their context-dependent adaptive and maladaptive associations with stress and cognitive performance. This study aimed to explore how dark personalities relate to multiple stress and performance outcomes. We investigated Dark Tetrad facets, state stress, math anxiety, and music preferences through a survey, followed by a stress-inducing experimental task with time and social pressures and music or radio listening conditions. The paradigm successfully induced stress, with participants (N = 86; mean age = 30.41 years; 54.7% female) showing changes in subjective and physiological stress, task accuracy, and calculation time. Both music and radio reduced stress during the wait period between tasks. Psychopathic invulnerability and Machiavellian agency directly negatively predicted stress and were associated with improved performance. Moderation analyses revealed that high agentic narcissism, combined with a preference for classical music, was linked to lower subjective stress. Similarly, classical music preference moderated relationships between psychopathic disinhibition and verbal sadism with stress. Findings suggest that higher levels of these facets may buffer stress and enhance performance when combined with individual music preferences.

Experiences of self-conscious emotions and self-esteem in everyday life in a sample of young Syrian adults with refugee backgrounds in the Netherlands

Elisabeth L. de Moor, Dima Alhabbal, Zeina Sawaff, Joanne M. Chung, Kinan Alajak, & Odilia M. Laceulle

Self-conscious emotions such as pride, shame, and guilt have been theoretically considered to be the driving force behind state fluctuations in self-esteem, but might in their turn also be impacted by fluctuations in self-esteem. In the present study, we examined the bidirectional associations of daily experiences of pride, shame, guilt, and self-esteem and the role of stressful and uplifting experiences as predictors of self-conscious emotions. We examined these associations in a sample of Syrian young adults (N = 168, 70% male, Mage = 28.1) who recently resettled in the Netherlands, for whom these processes and their associations may be of particular relevance. Using Dynamic Structural Equation Modeling, our study showed a reciprocal predictive association of authentic pride (positive association) and guilt (negative association) with self-esteem, but not of hubristic pride and shame with self-esteem. Stressful experiences were associated with lower authentic pride and more guilt and shame. Together, these findings give insight into how daily emotional and self-evaluative experiences are related and may be impacted by negative experiences on the momentary level.

Affective modulation of EEG source asymmetry and functional connectivity during picture viewing: relationships with the RST-PQ personality traits

Vilfredo De Pascalis, & Francesca Fracasso

Rationale: This study explores the relationship between personality traits from the revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (rRST) and neural reactivity to emotional pictures.
Methods: Sixty-four right-handed women completed the RST-PQ. Then, emotional (positive, neutral, and negative) pictures were presented during EEG recording. EEG spectral band power asymmetries, eLORETA current spectral band asymmetries, and lagged nonlinear connectivity measures were calculated.
Results: Reward Interest and Reward Reactivity were positively associated with temporal and temporoparietal alpha asymmetries for positive images. For negative slides: (1) Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) scores negatively correlated with frontal alpha asymmetry; (2) BIS and Fight/Flight/Freeze System (FFFS) scores were positively associated with theta asymmetry in the perirhinal cortex (BA36); (2) higher BIS correlated with increased theta connectivity between the right middle-frontal gyrus (BA10R) and BA36R; (3) higher FFFS scores were linked to reduced alpha connectivity between the left inferior parietal lobule (BA40L) and BA36R. For positive slides, Impulsivity was associated with reduced theta connectivity between the right premotor cortex and inferior frontal gyrus and between the right insula and perirhinal cortex. Implications: These findings support the rRST, indicating that theta activity drives BIS-related control, FFFS enhances emotional gating, and reduced theta connectivity suggests weaker anticipatory control in impulsivity.

Unhappily Single? Towards an Accurately Estimated Association Between Romantic Relationship Status and Life Satisfaction

Xiaohui Deng

Research indicates that romantic relationships benefit mental health and well being, with partnered individuals reporting higher life satisfaction (LS) than singles (weighted Cohen's d = 0.38). This effect exceeds the negative impact of unemployment (d = -0.25) and is comparable to the positive influence of high socioeconomic status (d = 0.43). However, prior studies may have methodological limitations, such as small samples, confounding factors, and single-method bias.

Using data from the Estonian Biobank (N self-report = 77,400; N informant-report = 77,400), we combined self- and informant-reports to estimate the true correlation (r_{true}) between romantic relationship status and life satisfaction. We also explored how demographic factors (age, gender, income, having children), confounding variables (personality traits and nuances, genetic influences, and single-method bias), and mediators (satisfaction with financial situation and satisfaction with residence) influence this association.

Findings showed that age and gender could moderate the association, while satisfaction with financial situation and residence both could mediate the relationship. Personality traits and genetic influences affect both relationship status and LS, making it essential to control them to avoid spurious correlations and better estimate the true effect of romantic relationships. After controlling for confounding variables, partnered individuals still report higher life satisfaction than singles.

The HEXACO and Dark Tetrad Traits and Relationship Satisfaction: A Dyadic Response Surface Analysis

Bojana Dinić, Bojana Višekruna, Lazar Božić, & Nermina Mehić

This study investigated actor and partner effects, as well as the effects of (dis)similarity in HEXACO and dark traits, on relationship satisfaction. The sample consisted of 174 heterosexual couples from Serbia, with an average relationship duration of 75.5 months. Results indicated that honesty-humility, extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness had significant positive actor effects on relationship satisfaction, while primary and secondary psychopathy, as well as Machiavellianism, had significant negative actor effects. None of these traits exerted a significant partner effect (i.e., the actor's trait did not predict the partner's relationship satisfaction), except for secondary psychopathy, which exhibited a negative partner effect. Sadism displayed a more complex relationship: the negative actor effect was stronger at lower levels of the trait, while both lower and higher levels of sadism in the partner were associated with higher relationship satisfaction. Finally, narcissistic rivalry showed no significant effects, while narcissism admiration in men was negatively related to women's satisfaction, particularly when women exhibited higher levels of this trait. Overall, similarity had no effect on satisfaction, except for similarity in narcissism admiration. Among all traits, only some dark traits had partner effects. Therefore, actor effects are more informative for explaining relationship satisfaction.

Am I a fraud? The gendered experiences of imposter feelings in sport.

Heather Douglas, & Kotryna Lewis

Despite ongoing efforts to close the gender gap in daily and professional lives, gendered stereotypes continue to impact women. These effects and their long-term impact have been better established in education and traditional workplaces than in sport, possibly perpetuating the gender gap in the sport workforce. Combining stereotype threat with self-determination theory, we suggested that vulnerability to gender-based stereotypes affects motivation through the experience of imposter feelings. We examined this possibility for the first time in two online samples from competitive sport, one in the Australian community (N=301, 55% women), and one in elite international coaches (N=182, 28.6% women). Consistent with our expectations, increased gender-based stereotype threat vulnerability in women was linked to lower need satisfaction through the experience of stronger imposter feelings. These effects were not conditional on gender, suggesting that the relationships we observed generalised among all people reporting strong negative gendered experiences. We also found that increased identification with sport and decreased negative affectivity had protective effects on satisfaction for men and women alike. These results highlight the pressing need to develop better strategies to enhance people's emotional and psychological experiences in sport to ensure the long-term sustainability of sport as a workplace.

Intelligence and Individual Differences in Astrological Belief

Tobias Edwards, Magdalena March, Emily Willoughby, & **Alexandros Giannelis**

Astrology is a theory of individual differences. Owing substantially to the influence of Hans Eysenck, it has been taken seriously and tested scientifically by psychologists, but has nevertheless been found wanting of any predictive validity. Despite its appearance of being a pseudoscientific account of individual differences, astrology has millions of believers; who are they, and why do they believe it? In a sample of 8,553 Americans from the General Social Survey, we undertake a high-powered study of the correlates of astrological belief. Of our psychological measures we find intelligence, as measured with Wordsum, to have the largest effect size, negatively predicting belief in astrology. Education also predicts disbelief, supporting the "superficial knowledge" hypothesis. Measures of religiosity and spirituality had null effects, in contradiction of the "metaphysical uncertainty" hypothesis that a need for metaphysical beliefs causes one to believe in astrology. We find that right-wing individuals are less likely to believe in astrology, in contradiction to Theodore W. Adorno's "authoritarian" of astrology. We also find no effect of scientific trust on astrological belief. Our research highlights how prior hypotheses poorly account for individual differences in astrological belief.

Individual factor for Collective Resilience in the Face of Accumulated Trauma: The Case of Lebanon

Myriam El Khoury

Lebanon, a country marked by political instability, economic crises, and recurrent war traumas, offers a unique context to study resilience in the face of prolonged adversity. This

research synthesizes findings from multiple studies to explore individual factors fostering collective resilience. Grounded in a culturally sensitive framework, it highlights the interplay between neuropsychological and sociocultural dimensions of resilience.

First, based on latent class analysis and subjective experiences, study 1 (N=1300) reveals that resilience is deeply embedded in Lebanon's social fabric, with strong community support and spirituality serving as buffers against trauma. Additionally, in studies 2 and 3, lifestyle factors such as meaning making, gratitude, and a life-loving ethos contribute to wellbeing (N=348) and growth (N=252). We further underscore the role of adaptive coping strategies and hope in shaping resilience in young student (study 4, N=489) and emergency rescuers (study 5, N=300). Finally, neurobiological correlates of the resilience fingerprint are explored amidst protracted crises (study 6 in progress).

This reflects Lebanese people's ability to transform stress into strength, yet highlights individual suffering from cumulative mass trauma. By integrating neuropsychological insights with the rich sociocultural and spiritual heritage of Lebanon, we offer a holistic model for promoting resilience in similar post-trauma settings worldwide.

Genetic underpinnings of spatial cognition: A systematic review

Lauren Ferguson, Giorgia Rossi, Emma Greenwood, Yulia Kovas, & Lauren Ferguson

Spatial ability is an aspect of cognition associated with numerous important life outcomes, such as academic attainment and career success, particularly in STEM areas. Significant individual differences in performance are observed between males and females and cross-culturally, however factors influencing this variation among individuals and groups remain unclear. Spatial ability is moderately to highly heritable (69%; Rimfeld et al., 2017), but less is known regarding the specific genes contributing to spatial ability. This systematic review synthesises all available research assessing links between genetics at the molecular level and individual differences in spatial ability. A summary of the varied approaches used to conceptualise and measure spatial ability in genetic research is presented. Several genes and SNPs linked to spatial ability and spatial memory performance are identified and discussed. This review provides an important resource for future study considering spatial ability and its genetic underpinnings.

When in doubt, trust in science: effects of generalized trust and trust toward scientists on attitudes towards vaccinations and acceptance of anthropogenic climate change

Maria Flakus, & Artur Pokropek

Research indicates that trust towards scientists and generalized trust play a crucial role in shaping attitudes toward vaccinations and climate change. Individuals with high levels of generalized trust and trust towards scientists perform a lower vaccine hesitancy and are more likely to accept anthropogenic climate change (ACC), as trust in others and scientific institutions fosters a greater acceptance of scientific consensus in various topics (Cologna & Siegrist, 2020; Tranter et al., 2023; Plohl & Musil, 2021). However, trust in scientists might be of different importance for vaccine and climate change attitudes in the cases of low and highly

trusting individuals, partially compensating for low generalized trust in shaping attitudes toward vaccinations and climate change (Plohl & Musil, 2021; Sturgis et al., 2021). To examine this notion, we performed a study (N = 3090, women: 49%, age: M = 39.80, SD = 12.12; all respondents were residents of Poland), observing the overall positive effects of generalized trust and trust toward scientists on attitudes towards vaccinations and acceptance of ACC. Also, generalized trust moderated associations between trust towards scientists and explained variables, with more substantial effects observed for low-trusting individuals. Discussion and limitations of results will be presented during the presentation.

What Is the Core of Workaholism? An Algorithmic Approach to Unify Workaholism Instruments

Annika Frach, **Jacek Buczny**, & Reinout de Vries

Working hard is perceived as a valued behavior. The topic's importance stimulated the increase in the number of publications on workaholism, identifying its personality predictors and testing the cultural invariance of the instruments. The current measures of workaholism cause comparisons between studies to be limited. Therefore, this study aims to find an agreement on what workaholism consists of and how to measure it. We systematically searched for all published workaholism measures and their items. We processed the identified items using an R-coded algorithm powered by latent semantic analysis and detailed item-level validity analysis to select the best representation of the available item pool. Then, in a cross-sectional online study, we administered the selected items to a sample of 510 full-time or part-time working individuals from various countries. To investigate the core of workaholism, we first screened the workaholism items by examining whether they were related or unrelated reference constructs. Then, we conducted a factor analysis with all the workaholism and related items to determine what components workaholism consists of. This research helped to point out similarities and differences in workaholism definitions and can facilitate a unification of the research on workaholism.

Intersectional Voices in the Crossfire: Authoritarian and Sex Differences in Cancel Culture

Lennart Freyth

In an experimental study, participants (N = 492) assessed different scenarios with a speaker being male/female, heterosexual/homosexual, European/African American talking about random news and sex differences. We evaluated the participants' tendency for right- and left-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation. Sex difference statements were more likely canceled than the news. Speakers were most likely to be canceled if they were a man, black, homosexual, black and female. Maybe, canceling was used for intrasexual competition and self-presentation: Men canceled other men. Left-wing authoritarian men canceled more than left-wing authoritarian women; right-wing authoritarian men canceled biological statements while right-wing women did not. Women canceled more conservative statements, while men cancel political posts. Our findings challenge the view of cancel culture as a solely political phenomenon

Development of Japanese Moral Competence Tests for Adults and Children

Aya Fujisawa, Tetsuya Kawamoto, & Kazutomo Araki

A Japanese version of the Moral Competence Test (MCT), which is under development in several countries, has been developed. In Study 1, an adult version of the MCT was developed for approximately 900 participants ranging from high school students to adults, and its basic characteristics as a test were verified through correlation analysis with cognitive ability and Interpersonal Reactive Index. The results showed that the MCT correlated with cognitive ability and subscales of IRI. In Study 2, a Japanese version of the MCT for children was developed for 200 fifth- to ninth-grade students, and 160 of them were examined to see whether their moral competence changed through one semester of moral education class. The results showed that there was no difference between grades. Concerning moral education class, the more students raised their hands and spoke up during the first period of moral education class, the higher their tolerance of Stage 3 and 5 at the second time point, and the more students paid attention and listened to others during the first period of moral class, the higher their tolerance of Stage 6 at the second time point.

The Forced Dark Tetrad and its Short Form: Measuring the Dark Tetrad Mitigating Social Desirability Bias.

Manuel Galán, David Pineda, Pilar Rico-Bordera, & José-Antonio Piqueras

The assessment of dark personality traits has traditionally used self-reported Likert-type scales, which are susceptible to social desirability bias due to the aversive nature of these traits. This bias becomes a significant issue in high-stakes situations where accurate assessment is crucial. This study aims to develop a forced-choice scale to mitigate social desirability effects in trait evaluation. Items in Spanish were selected from various scales measuring psychopathy, Machiavellianism, narcissism, and sadism. These items were chosen to maximize the distinctiveness of each trait and were combined into balanced triplets based on social desirability. The Forced-Choice Dark Tetrad Scale (FD4) and its short version were tested on 1,055 participants, who also completed Likert-type scales for the same traits and a measure of social desirability. Using Thurstone's item response theory model, the analysis yielded acceptable fit values. In terms of validity, both versions of the scale showed moderate, positive, and significant correlations with classical Dark Tetrad measures while displaying no significant correlation with social desirability. These findings support the FD4 scale, in both short and long versions, as a valid tool for reducing social desirability bias, with the longer version demonstrating better convergent validity.

Implicit Achievement Motive Measurement via Conditional Reasoning Tests: Evaluation of a Croatian Version

Zvonimir Galić, Mitja Ružojčić, & Antun Palanović

Conditional reasoning tests are considered as scientifically valid and practically convenient measures of implicit motives (James & LeBreton, 2012). Unlike traditional personality assessments, CRTs do not rely on self-reports on questionnaire items or interpretation of ambiguous stimuli. Instead, they require respondents to solve inductive reasoning problems designed to capture cognitive biases associated with the motives being assessed.

This poster presents a research program investigating whether this measurement approach effectively assesses achievement motives in a cultural context (Croatia) different from where it was originally developed (the U.S.). In the first study, we tested a nine-item version of the CRT-Ach with a sample of small business CEOs (n = 102) and found that it better explained subordinates' ratings of CEO's entrepreneurial efficacy than self-reported achievement motive. Considering that psychometric characteristics of the CRT-Ach-9 were mediocre, we assembled a 21-item version, which we first tested on a sample of psychology students (n = 112). Based on item analysis, we selected a refined 15-item subset, which we then tested on a sample of employees (n = 248). Results showed that CRT-Ach correlated with perceptions of jobs as a calling but not with more objective career success measures such as pay or job hierarchy levels.

Validation of the French adaptation of the Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies

Dominick Gamache, Véronique Maheux-Caron, Erin E. Buckels, & Claudia Savard

Everyday sadism corresponds to a subclinical variant of sadism, i.e. the enjoyment of hurting others or watching people getting hurt. It is associated with several problematic behaviors and negative interpersonal outcomes. The present study aims to provide preliminary data on the factor structure and convergent validity of the French adaptation of the Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies (CAST), an 18-item self-report questionnaire assessing verbal (α =.76), physical (α =.74), and vicarious sadism (α =.78). A sample of 1034 French-Canadian adult participants from the community (61.1% women) completed the CAST and two Dark Triad measures, the Dark Triad Dirty Dozen (DTDD) and the Short Dark Triad (SD3). The three-factor structure of the CAST was confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis (CFI = .955; TLI = .948; RMSEA = .058; SRMR = .042) and exploratory structural equation modeling (CFI = .975; TLI = .963; RMSEA = .049; SRMR = .024). Bivariate Pearson correlations between Dark Triad traits and CAST scores (i.e., the three subscales and the global score) ranged from .13 (CAST Vicarious*SD3 Narcissism) and .62 (CAST Global*SD3 Psychopathy), with a mean r = .40. Results from the current study support the validity and reliability of the French adaptation of the CAST.

IDS-2 Intelligence Scales as a Function of Cognitive, Verbal, and Cultural Complexity and Socio-Economic Status

Lily Gantscheva, Martin Steppan, & Alexander Grob

This paper explores performance differences in the Intelligence and Development Scales-2 (IDS-2) intelligence subtests between children and adolescents with and without migration backgrounds with regard to cultural, verbal, and cognitive complexities. Cognitive complexity was analysed through both its theoretical and empirical aspects. The study aims to replicate Helms-Lorenz et al. (2003), which challenged Spearman's hypothesis by demonstrating that cultural complexity is a better predictor of performance differences across ethnic groups than cognitive complexity. Using standardisation and validation data from Switzerland, Germany, and Austria for IDS-2, comprising participants from migrant (N=132) and non-migrant (N=1,898) backgrounds, we assessed the relationships between performance difference and the cognitive, verbal, and cultural complexities of the IDS-2 intelligence subtests. The results indicate that performance differences are larger on highly culturally and verbally dependent IDS-2 subtests than on those with greater cognitive complexity. Additionally, factor analysis on individual's cognitive abilities, cultural apprehension, migration status, and socio-economic status revealed that cultural apprehension is negatively associated with migration status (-0.16) and positively associated with socio-economic status (0.44). In conclusion, the performance differences between the migrant and non-migrant groups on the IDS-2 are better predicted by cultural than by cognitive complexity, corroborating findings of the replicated study.

Conditional Standard Errors of Measurement in Personality testing: An Empirical comparison of IRT-based and Generalizability Theory-based approaches applied to the HEXACO questionnaire.

René Gempp

While the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing recommend reporting Conditional Standard Errors of Measurement (CSEM) for test scores, this issue is seldom discussed for personality tests. One explanation is the general misunderstanding that CSEMs can only be estimated by applying IRT models, while most personality tests are built and analyzed using the classical test theory (CTT) paradigm. Additionally, a few simple methods for estimating CSEM within the CTT paradigm are valid for dichotomous rather than polytomous items typically found in personality questionnaires. However, the estimation of CSEMs is feasible through Generalizability Theory (GT), an ANOVA-based extension of the CTT. This study empirically compares the GT approach for estimating CSEMs (Brennan, 1998, 2001) with an IRT-based method. Both procedures were applied to the HEXACO-100 personality test answered by 890 undergraduate students. The results showed that the CSEMs obtained using the GT approach were comparable to those estimated using the IRT method. The practical implications for personality researchers and practitioners are discussed.

Psycholexical taxonomy of mental states

Oleg Gorbaniuk, **Maciej Talewski**, Anna Czarnejko, Magdalena Szwed, & Julia Gorbaniuk

The aim of presented multistage study was to establish factor structure of mental states. So far the lexicon of mental states has not been explored with the psycholexical approach.

A comprehensive (adjectives, verbs, participles and nouns) list of morphemically unique mental states descriptors was isolated from the Polish person-descriptive lexicon (27,813 terms).

Then two random lists of 105 terms each were used in 14-days diary study involving two respectively independent samples of 160 and 136 Ss'. The exploratory factor analysis was conducted for day-level data and revealed an eleven-factor structure of state fluctuations in each of two samples: six states overlapped, five at least partially different.

For each of the extracted factors, three descriptors with the highest loadings were selected. Then a random-order list of 54 terms was used in 14-days diary study by 154 Ss'. EFA conducted for day-level data confirmed an eleven-factor structure of state fluctuations.

In the last stage, a cross-sectional study was conducted using the full list of state descriptors with the participation of 360 Ss' in order to compare with the psycholexical structure obtained in the diary studies and analysis also confirmed eleven-factor structure of mental states.

Hikikomori Risk in the UK

Gregory Gorman, Alison Bacon, Jon May, & Stephen Minton

Hikikomori syndrome involves voluntary withdrawal from social life, school, and work, with onset typically in young adulthood. Hikikomori risk has not been examined in the UK, and these studies aimed to validate and refine the Hikikomori Risk Inventory-24 (HRI-24) screening tool in UK young adults.

In Study 1, participants (N = 341) completed the HRI-24. Item analysis and confirmatory factor analysis resulted in a shorter 13-item HRI (HRI-13), which demonstrated a perfect correlation with the full HRI-24. Both the HRI-13 and HRI-24 showed strong convergent and divergent validity, correlating with depression, anxiety, avoidant coping, and negative early life factors. Study 2 (N = 228) found a significant positive correlation between HRI-13 scores and modern-type depression, typified by social avoidance and often comorbid with technology-based addictions. Both HRI-13 and HRI-24 effectively capture hikikomori risks related to negative affect and anxiety but may have limitations in identifying risks unrelated to negative affect.

A Quantitative Study Investigating the Correlation Between the Dark Tetrad of Personality and Intimate Partner Violence.

Amelia Graham, & Minna Lyons

Aims: To investigate the relationship between each Dark Tetrad trait of personality with perpetration and victimisation of Intimate Partner Violence. To investigate the relationship between perpetration and victimisation of Intimate Partner Violence.

Methods: 185 participants completed a questionnaire screening for IPV perpetration and victimisation, and dark tetrad traits.

Results: A significant positive relationship was found between psychopathy and perpetration of IPV, sadism and perpetration of IPV, and between victimisation and perpetration of IPV. No significant relationship was found between psychopathy and sadism and victimisation of IPV. A significant negative relationship was found between narcissism and IPV victimisation when measured alone. Machiavellianism did not have a significant relationship with victimisation or perpetration of IPV. There is a significant positive relationship between IPV perpetration and IPV victimisation.

Conclusions: The dark tetrad traits as a combination are significant in predicting IPV perpetration and victimisation. As separate traits, they are not strong predictors for perpetration of IPV, and Machiavellianism, sadism and psychopathy are also not predictors for victimisation of IPV.

There is a relationship between narcissism and IPV victimisation when narcissism is the only trait being measured.

The biggest predictor of IPV perpetration is victimisation, and the biggest predictor of IPV victimisation is perpetration.

Mean Girls in Disguise? Associations Between Vulnerable Narcissism and Perpetration of Bullying Among Women

Ava Green

The literature on bullying perpetration is underpinned by gendered undertones, commonly portraying men as bullies given men's greater tendency to exhibit stereotypically masculine and grandiose features of narcissism. Due to the lack of gender-sensitive inventories employed, the association between narcissism and bullying perpetration among women remains understudied. Using an all-women sample (N = 314), this study explored grandiose narcissism (overtly immodest and domineering) and vulnerable narcissism (hypersensitive and neurotic), the latter being more prevalent among women, in relation to bullying peers. Correlation analyses showed that vulnerable narcissism was positively associated with verbal, physical, and indirect bullying. At the subscale level, contingent self-esteem, devaluing, and entitlement rage were positively associated with all three types of bullying. Grandiose narcissism was positively associated with physical and verbal bullying, as was grandiose fantasy at the subscale level, and exploitativeness was positively associated with all three types of bullying. When grandiose and vulnerable narcissism were simultaneously entered into a regression model, only vulnerable narcissism emerged as a positive predictor of physical and verbal bullying. At the subscale level, devaluing positively predicted verbal and indirect bullying, whereas hiding the self negatively predicted indirect bullying. Expressions of vulnerable narcissism may be relevant for bullying perpetration among women.

Exploring the Roles of Spatial Ability and Spatialising the Curriculum in Learning Genetics

Emma Greenwood, & Yulia Kovas

Spatial ability is important for learning and educational outcomes, and spatialising the curriculum may also be beneficial. However, limited research has investigated these relative

to genetics. This study explored the roles of spatial ability and spatialising the curriculum in learning genetics, also investigating self-perceived abilities. 166 participants of different backgrounds were asked to complete self-perceived genetic literacy, self-perceived spatial ability, baseline genetic literacy, and spatial ability measures. They then watched genetics tutorials with spatialised consolidation exercises (drawing/visual) or non-spatialised consolidation exercises (written/non-visual), and completed a genetic literacy test. On average, participants with high spatial ability scored significantly better than participants with low spatial ability on the genetic literacy test. There was no significant effect of spatialising the curriculum, nor a significant interaction. On a continuous scale, spatial ability and baseline genetic literacy significantly predicted variance in genetic literacy, but self-perceived genetic literacy did not. Self-perceived and actual spatial ability were positively but weakly correlated. These findings indicate that spatial ability should be considered further in research investigating individual differences in genetic literacy. More work is needed to understand if and how spatialising the curriculum can benefit with learning genetics, and the best methods in doing so.

Momentary fulfillment of basic psychological needs in support providers: A condition for the beneficial effects of daily support provision?

Ewa Gruszczynska, Lisa Marie Warner, Aleksandra Kroemeke, Simone Grimm, Natalia Maja Józefacka, Dorota Mierzejewska-Floreani, Marta Kijowska, & Vivien Hajak

The benefits of receiving social support are well documented, yet support providers are often studied from a resource-depletion perspective. Drawing on self-determination theory, we propose that providing support enhances the daily affective well-being of providers, particularly when it satisfies their autonomy, competence, and relatedness needs. Using an innovative measurement-burst design, three ecological momentary assessment (EMA) studies were conducted with 373 adults (55% women) across a three-month interval. Participants received mobile prompts three times daily for seven days to report their affect and recent support provision (past 60 minutes). If support was provided, need satisfaction was assessed. Across 22,653 data points, support provision occurred in 23% of cases, with no gender differences. Consistent patterns emerged across all three studies. Within-person analyses showed that momentary satisfaction of autonomy, competence, and relatedness was associated with an increase in positive affect (controlling for autoregression). A decrease in negative affect was related to satisfaction of autonomy and competence, but not relatedness. Additionally, within-person variance in relatedness satisfaction was the highest. Daily affective well-being can be enhanced by support provision, particularly when accompanied by momentary basic need fulfillment. The robustness of this effect is supported by replication across three EMA bursts.

Public Speaking in Virtual Reality: The Role of Audience Behavior and Emotional Competencies

Danièle Gubler, & Katja Schlegel

Virtual reality (VR) public speaking scenarios provide a controlled yet immersive setting to examine individual differences in emotional and physiological responses to social stress. This study investigated whether perceived stress during public speaking was influenced by audience behavior and emotional competencies. One hundred participants delivered a five-minute speech in a 360-degree VR environment, facing either an attentive (N = 51) or inattentive (N = 49) audience. Before the speech, participants completed assessments of emotion regulation strategies (ERS), emotion recognition ability (ERA), trait anxiety, and public speaking anxiety. Heart rate was recorded at rest and during the speech. After the presentation, participants reported their state anxiety and audience perception during the speech. Results revealed that the inattentive audience was perceived as significantly less friendly and more distracting than the attentive audience. However, audience condition did not affect self-reported anxiety, nor did ERA or ERS moderate this relationship. Physiological measurement confirmed a significant heart rate increase from baseline to speech across both groups, but neither a significant relation with audience condition nor an interaction with ERA or ERS. These results suggest that audience manipulation in VR has no influence on emotional experience and is not moderated by emotional competencies.

How Prompted Personality Traits Shape AI-Generated Responses: Insights from the Big Five and Dark Triad

Yasuhiro Hashimoto, & Atsushi Oshio

This study examined how different prompts influence responses generated by AI agents. We randomly selected 400 respondents from a large-scale Japanese dataset, which included responses to the Big Five and Dark Triad scales. Based on their personality scores, we created 400 AI agents, each assigned the personality traits of a specific respondent. The study consisted of four experiments: (1) AI agents assigned Big Five traits responded to a different Big Five scale, (2) the same AI agents responded to a Dark Triad scale, (3) AI agents assigned Dark Triad traits responded to a Big Five scale, and (4) the same AI agents responded to a different Dark Triad scale. We compared AI-generated responses with human responses to examine their characteristics. The results suggest that the strength of the association between the assigned personality traits and the target personality scale influenced the AI-generated responses. Detailed findings will be presented at the conference.

Trait Emotional Intelligence and Adult ADHD: Findings on Bidirectional Relationships across 15-Years

Colin Henning, Laura Summerfeldt, & James Parker

Research has found adults with ADHD to have poorer trait emotional intelligence (TEI), however investigations are limited to only a few cross-sectional studies. Our study examined relationships among TEI and ADHD symptoms (i.e., inattention [IN] and hyperactivity-impulsivity [HI]) across a 15-year period – from emerging adulthood (ages 18 to 25) to early middle adulthood. University students (N=3688) were initially assessed for ADHD symptoms using the Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS) and TEI using the Emotional Quotient Inventory – Short Form (EQ-i:S). Fifteen years later, a subsample of participants was re-assessed using the same measures. Results showed TEI was moderately associated with ADHD symptoms, with INA being negatively associated with all TEI dimensions and HYI showing mixed findings. ADHD symptoms were also modestly associated with change in TEI across the 15-year period, while TEI was moderately associated with change in ADHD symptoms. Findings suggest ADHD symptoms are associated with lower TEI and less TEI development, while TEI decreases ADHD symptoms, across adulthood.

Testing the stress-generation effect of perfectionism using random intercepts cross-lagged panel models

Ryan Hong, Paul Hewitt, Ariel Ko, Patricia Chen, & Xiang Ling Ong

Perfectionism is a transdiagnostic risk factor to internalizing symptoms. Whether perfectionism leads to elevated symptoms via stress-generation is less studied. In this research, the stress-generation effect of perfectionism was examined in two longitudinal studies. Study 1 included 619 students (11-13 years old) and Study 2 included 4,336 students (11-16 years old). Across 3 time points in an academic year, students reported negative events and internalizing symptoms. Perfectionism scores were obtained at baseline. Random intercepts cross-lagged panel models were specified with negative events and symptoms as time varying variables and components of perfectionism as time invariant predictors. Model fit was excellent. The within-individual cross-lagged paths of negative events to symptoms were significant. The cross-lagged paths from symptoms to negative events were significant in Study 2 but not in Study 1. elf-oriented perfectionism – striving uniquely and negatively predicted the repeated measures of negative events and symptoms, whereas self-oriented perfectionism – criticalness and socially prescribed perfectionism uniquely and positively predicted negative events and symptoms. Findings suggest that the evaluative components of perfectionism exacerbate symptoms and part of the process was though stress-generation. Study implications are discussed.

Loneliness in Self-focused Autobiographical Memory: A Natural Language Processing Approach.

Ritsuko Iwai, & Takatsune Kumada

We hypothesize when people recall memories about themselves (AM: autobiographical memory), their trait loneliness (TL) is reflected in the text (LM: loneliness model) and language models can predict loneliness. Our previous study using a natural language processing model (NLP model) indicated that freely written texts (N=1,301) about 6 episodes (N=7,806 episodes) can better predict state loneliness (SL) (r=.82) relative to TL. The LM predict that AM is reflected on TL through SL when focusing on the self, leading high correlations between SL or predicted SL and TL. In the experiment, participants (N=39) were asked to write their past experiences (AM). We combined instructions that focused on the self (FO) and those that did not (NF), with subjective word cues (Sub) related to personal experiences and objective ones (Obj) with lower relevance. Although we expected that TL would be highly correlated with SL in the FO conditions, NF × Obj (r=.206, p = .0357) showed the highest correlation, followed by FO × Sub, NF × Sub and FO × Obj. Inducing self-focus may not necessarily enhance the reflection of TL. The NLP model predicted well SL (r=.58). We are currently analyzing the texts using the NLP model.

Estradiol levels and chronotype in women

Konrad S. Jankowski, Jeremiasz Górniak, & Marcin Zajenkowski

During puberty, there is a well-documented increase in eveningness in both sexes, which suggests that physiological changes during this developmental stage underpin this shift. Sex hormones have been proposed to drive this change in chronotype, a hypothesis that has been corroborated in men. A few studies conducted using various paradigms have confirmed that higher testosterone levels are linked to eveningness in males. However, no research has been published analyzing a similar phenomenon in women—specifically, the association between the major female sex hormone and chronotype. In this pre-registered study, with hypotheses formulated prior to data collection, we expected that in females, eveningness would be related to higher estradiol levels. We adopted an observational, between-subjects design with a sample of normally cycling young women who were free of hormonal medications, contraceptive use, and endocrine disorders. Participants self-reported their chronotype using two scales, and their hormonal levels were assessed from blood samples collected during a narrow phase of the hormonal cycle. Results showed no association between estradiol levels and chronotype. However, lower estradiol levels were observed in individuals experiencing greater sleep loss throughout the weekdays.

Early maladaptive schemas and ruminations as predictors of postpartum anxiety in postpartum women

Aleksandra Jasielska

Postpartum anxiety can occur in women after childbirth. The epidemiology affects approximately 10-15% of mothers. The conditions of this disorder are highly individualized. The study considered early maladaptive schemas (EMS) due to their activation in response to critical situations for an individual, such as pregnancy and childbirth, as well as rumination and reflection.

The study included postpartum women (up to 48 hours after childbirth) (N = 112) aged 22-46 years. Participants completed the Postpartum Specific Anxiety Scale, Young Schema Questionnaire, and The Rumination-Reflection Questionnaire.The results showed that: postpartum anxiety is lower in women who have given birth more than once, the relationship between postpartum anxiety and rumination is stronger than with reflection, the schema domains most strongly associated with postpartum anxiety are impaired autonomy and performance and overvigilance and inhibition, all schema domains were more strongly related to the dimension of maternal maladaptation than to worry about the child. Mediation analysis indicated that the co-variation of EMS with postpartum anxiety is strengthened by rumination. Unmet basic needs, primarily autonomy and spontaneity, which contribute to the formation of EMS, are reactivated in the perinatal period. When reinforced by habitual thinking styles, they play a role in the etiology of postpartum anxiety

Many faces of FoMO: A qualitative in-depth investigation of context-specific experiences, emotions, and coping strategies

Diana Jaworska, Katarzyna & Sekścińska

In today's hyper-connected world, people face constant pressure to stay informed and engaged, leading to increased anxiety about missing out—known as Fear of Missing Out (FoMO). FoMO arises from the belief that others are experiencing rewarding moments while one is excluded, amplified by social media's pervasive influence. This study examines how individuals experience fear of missing out (FoMO) across online and offline contexts and the strategies they use to cope. Sixteen individual in-depth interviews (IDIs) with participants aged 18-35 revealed three categories of FoMO: (1) FoMO related to social media, (2) offline FoMO intensified by social media, and (3) solely offline FoMO. Each category features distinct emotional and behavioral responses, with universal coping strategies like distraction, self-reflection, and support-seeking, alongside social media-specific methods such as limiting information access and engaging in a social media detox. This study uniquely encompasses multiple FoMO contexts within a single framework, providing a more comprehensive view of FoMO's emotional and behavioral impacts. Findings broaden the understanding of FoMO beyond social media, offering valuable insights for mental health professionals and social media platforms in addressing its diverse effects on well-being.

Effect of Prospective Intolerance of Uncertainty on Threat Generalization in Unpredictable Conditions

Yeon-Joo Jeong, & **Jang-Han Lee**

In the present study, the goal was to determine whether individuals with high intolerance for uncertainty exhibit increased threat generalization under unpredictable conditions. College participants aged 19 years and older were assigned to two groups based on their scores on the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale. One group had high prospective intolerance for uncertainty (n=36), and the other had low prospective intolerance for uncertainty (n=36). Participants were then presented with a conditioned stimulus and a generalized stimulus to predict how loud a noise was likely to be. Two groups were set up, a predictable condition with predictable times and stimuli, and an unpredictable condition with unpredictable times and stimuli. An analysis was conducted to determine whether threat generalization differed between groups based on predictability. The results showed an interaction effect of group and predictability. Those who were high in prospective intolerance for uncertainty were more likely to predict higher that noise would occur in both predictable and unpredictable conditions than those who were low in prospective intolerance for uncertainty. This suggests that those with high prospective intolerance for uncertainty perceived unpredictability as threatening and were more sensitive to it than low prospective intolerance for uncertainty.

Measuring Prosocial vs. Selfish Machiavellianism

Daniel Jones, & Delroy Paulhus

Current measures of Machiavellianism no longer align with its original motto -- the end justifies the means. Instead, the underlying motivation of Machs is assumed to be selfish (i.e., money, power). In step, measures such as the MACH-IV are polluted with antagonism and selfish goals.
Here, we asked participants to specify what values they considered to be prosocial vs. selfish. We then asked how far they would go to further those goals. Of focal interest, we indexed Pro-Social Machiavellianism (PSM) by how unethical a respondent would act to achieve prosocial goals via unethical methods.
From a wide selection, respondents had to choose three prosocial goals (e.g., protection of one's family, adherence to one's religion, loyalty to one's country). For each one, respondents had to rate their willingness to engage in a variety of unethical behaviors (e.g., exaggerating a claim, spreading a false rumor, threatening to harm).
The PSM willingness index was calculated as the total of the three willingness ratings weighted by the extremity of the options. We also calculated a parallel index of selfish Machiavellianism.
Results largely supported our theoretical predictions. Selfish Mach was associated with the standard Mach scales whereas Prosocial Mach was associated with Openness to Experience.

Exploring the Impact of Digital and Print Media on Cognitive Processes and Conspiracy Theory Endorsement.

Nefeli Kapsourachi, & Eleni Orfanidou

In the digital age, conspiracy theories are flourishing and are likely to continue doing so. This study explores the intricate relationships between cognitive processes, trust in science, and religious beliefs in the context of conspiracy beliefs, with a particular focus on the impact of the online environment. A total of 132 participants were divided into two groups (online and pen-and-paper) and completed the Conspiracy Mentality Scale (CMS), the Rational Experiential Inventory (REI-10), the Centrality of Religiosity Scale (CRS), and the Trust in Science and Scientists Inventory (TSSI-21). Consistent with our hypotheses, the online group reported higher scores in intuitive thinking than the pen-and-paper group. However, no significant difference was found between the groups regarding conspiracy theory endorsement. Surprisingly, the online group also scored higher in analytical thinking, but given the low reliability of the analytical thinking subscale (a = .063), this result should be treated with caution. Intuitive thinking and trust in science were significant predictors of conspiracy theory endorsement (positive and negative, respectively), while analytical thinking was not a significant predictor. These findings highlight the need for further research to explore the complex interplay between personality traits, cognitive functions, and the endorsement of conspiracy theories in the digital age.

Genetic and environmental contributions to sense of identity and life satisfaction

Tetsuya Kawamoto

Research has repeatedly shown the association between a sense of identity and life satisfaction. However, its etiology has not been examined yet. Hence, this study aimed to investigate genetic and environmental contributions to the relationships between identity and life satisfaction. A total of 548 adolescent twin pairs answered the questionnaire, including the scales of identity synthesis and confusion and subjective life satisfaction in March 2024. This study applied a tri-variate Cholesky decomposition model to the data. Results showed that approximately 30% of the variances of senses of identity synthesis and confusion and 24 % of the variance of life satisfaction were accounted for by genetic factors. Non-shared environmental factors explained the remaining variances. Additionally, the associations between the three variables were attributed to both genetic and non-shared environmental components. These findings imply that genetic factors provide the stable underpinning of identity development and, additionally, that individually unique environments play a significant role in identity development and related subjective satisfaction with their life.

Dark Triad, big five personality, and PID-5 maladaptive personality.

Satoru Kiire

The present study examined the relationship between the Dark Triad and the general Big Five personality and the PID-5 maladaptive personality in Japanese participants. the PID-5 roughly corresponds to the general Big Five personality, but captures particularly negative tendencies. In this study, an online survey was administered to adults (i.e., DTDD, TIPI, and PID-5-BF), and 273 were included in the analysis (M = 41.7, SD = 9.38). The analysis revealed the following associations with the general Big Five personality: positive and negative associations between Extraversion and Narcissism (r = .20) and Psychopathy (r = -.20), respectively; negative associations between Agreeableness and Emotional Stability with Machiavellianism (rs = -.26, -.13, respectively) and Psychopathy (r = -.49, -.25, respectively), Conscientiousness showed a negative association with psychopathy (r = -.29), and Openness showed a positive association with Machiavellianism and narcissism (rs = .14, .23, respectively). On the other hand in relation to PID-5, Antagonism, Disinhibition, Psychoticism, and Negative Affectivity showed positive associations with all Dark Triad (rs = .19-.61). In addition, Detachment was positively associated with Machiavellianism and psychopathy (rs = .14, .42, respectively).

The Effect of Metacognitive Monitoring Levels on Cognitive Control According to Emotional States

Min-Jae Kim, & Jang-Han Lee

Individuals with low levels of metacognitive monitoring may struggle with cognitive control, particularly in negative emotional states that consume cognitive resources needed for effective processing. According to the dual mechanisms of control, proactive control requires more cognitive resources than reactive control. The present study aimed to determine the effect of low levels of metacognitive monitoring on cognitive control in a negative emotional state. Participants (n=80) were divided into high (HMM) and low (LMM) metacognitive monitoring groups based on a word-paired association task. They then completed an AX-CPT task with international affective picture system (IAPS) interspersed to induce emotional states. Half of each group was counterbalanced by reversing the order of presentation of the emotional states. Cognitive control was analyzed by measuring the d' context index, the A-cue bias index, and the proactive behavioral index (PBI). Results showed that the LMM group exhibited lower d' context and PBI under negative emotion, indicating difficulty maintaining proactive control and a shift towards reactive control. Conversely, the HMM group maintained high d' context in the negative condition, suggesting sustained proactive control. These findings highlight a relationship between cognitive control in negative emotional states and metacognitive monitoring levels.

The Index of Consensual Sexual Sadism (ICSS): Scale Development, Validation, Measurement Invariance, and Nomological Network Comparisons With Everyday Sadism

Charlotte Kinrade, William Hart, Danielle E. Wahlers, Braden T. Hall, & Joshua T. Lambert

Sexual sadism has long been of interest to scholars and clinicians and has traditionally been studied in forensic samples. However, recent research indicates the existence of sexual sadism in general populations. Measures to assess sexual sadism in the general population are lacking. To address this, we created the Index of Consensual Sexual Sadism (ICSS) and performed initial psychometric testing of its structure, measurement invariance, validity, and reliability. In this preregistered study, samples of community adults and undergraduates (N = 1,391; Mage = 24.21, SDage = 10.92, rangeage = 18–85; 68.40% female; 76.10% White) completed the ICSS and measures of sadistic pleasure in sexual and nonsexual contexts, normal personality traits, personality disorder traits, antagonistic personality features, frequency of sadistic sexual fantasies, romantic relationship satisfaction, and social desirability. The ICSS demonstrated a unidimensional structure that was invariant across the tested groupings of sample type, sex, and age. The scale had only a trivial relation to social desirability bias and related to the other outcomes in a way that highlighted its construct validity and distinguished it from everyday sadism. The ICSS seems a viable candidate for assessing consensual sexual sadism so that clinicians and researchers can evaluate the full spectrum of sexual sadism.

Adaptive and Maladaptive Personality Blends: Profiling Big Five and Dark Tetrad Traits in University Students

Constantinos Kokkinos, & Ioanna Voulgaridou

This study explores the interplay between adaptive (Big Five) and maladaptive (Dark Tetrad) personality traits using Latent Profile Analysis in a sample of Greek university students (N = 592). The analysis identified three distinct personality profiles: Balanced Pragmatists, who exhibit high agreeableness and openness alongside moderate levels of dark traits, suggesting a mix of social adaptability and strategic thinking; Conscientious Empaths, characterized by high conscientiousness and agreeableness with minimal dark traits, embodying a more cooperative and principled approach to life; and Dark Strategists, who demonstrate high levels of Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism, balanced by moderate Big Five traits, allowing them to navigate social situations in a calculated way. Gender differences were evident, with males more likely to belong to the Dark Strategists profile, while females were more frequently classified as Balanced Pragmatists or Conscientious Empaths. These findings highlight that dark traits, rather than existing in isolation, they frequently coexist with positive traits, shaping unique interpersonal styles. Understanding these profiles provides valuable insights for psychological support, career guidance, and education, helping individuals harness their strengths while managing their challenges.

Are There Individual Differences Between Socially Ostracized and Non-Ostracized Students? Analyzing The Retrospective View of Emerging Adults

Anat Korem

One critical issue regarding social ostracism is whether ostracized students have individual characteristics that could help us identify them in advance and assist them. Unfortunately, there is much vagueness regarding the entire phenomenon.

To fill this gap, a retrospective study of 500 Jewish emerging adults in Israel was conducted. Participants who had a definite recollection of ostracizing during their school years filled in a quantitative questionnaire. Results showed that ostracism was most common in grades 4–6, and that ostracized children have no distinct characteristics. Ostracizing affects all students – ostracized and non-ostracized, with perceived implications for the ostracized including depression and anxiety, as well as modifications related to undermining basic trust in others. This is especially critical as it may imply a long-term modification in the way the victims of ostracizing interpret social relationships.

The study reveals that ostracism is a severe phenomenon in students' social life. It has the potential to affect students with different characteristics, and therefore it is not yet possible to create a well-defined profile of the ostracized child. This requires greater awareness and vigilance on the part of those around them: educators, caregivers and bystander students.

Narcissism impact: Partners of people with narcissism.

Maria Kostyanaya, Anna Praskova, Christina Samios, & Jacqui Yoxall

Narcissism contributes to relationship dysfunction, affecting partners of people with narcissism across all life domains. To date, the bulk of research has focused on the person with narcissism, neglecting the lived experience of partners. This has limited our understanding of narcissism by relying on self-report data from people with narcissism. Guided by JBI methodology, we conducted a comprehensive scoping review of available evidence on current and past romantic partners of people with narcissism. We aimed to describe the extent and types of available empirical evidence, the relevant key definitions in the literature, research methodologies, and key characteristics of the lived experience of partners. A systematic search across seven databases identified 69 eligible sources for data extraction and qualitative content analysis. The review showed that the evidence is sparse and methodologically varied, yet provides important insight into the phenomena. Notably, the literature describes partners' lived experience in wide-raging terms, collectively known as narcissistic abuse, encompassing violence, abuse, and mental health issues. Variations in research designs and inconsistent definitions of narcissism weaken the validity and generalizability of findings. Further research is needed to validate the impact of narcissism, aiding the assessment and treatment of affected partners, and informing narcissism as a construct.

An Assessment of Rumination Content: Sex and Age Differences

Christopher Kowalski, Donald Saklofske, & Julie Schermer

The Rumination Domains Questionnaire (RDQ) was developed to assess content-specific domains of rumination. The present study examined age and sex differences in rumination content adding to the validity and utility of the RDQ. Samples of university students and elderly adults completed the RDQ and measures of social desirability, depression, and anxiety. The student sample also completed the RDQ a second time two weeks after the first measurement. Sex and age differences were found in rumination content, as well as anxiety and depression scores. The RDQ predicted depression and anxiety and showed good test-retest reliability although small-to-moderate correlations were noted with social desirability. These results add further support to the validity of the RDQ and demonstrates both sex and age differences in rumination content.

Evaluation of the Rumination Domains Questionnaire: A Daily Diary study

Christopher Kowalski, Donald Saklofske, & Julie Schermer

The recently developed Rumination Domains Questionnaire (RDQ) was developed to probe more deeply into the content of rumination. In order to further validate the RDQ, a daily diary study was conducted to predict domain specific daily rumination as well as examining relevant outcomes such as negative mood and motivation using the total RDQ score. Results support the validity and utility of the RDQ as a content-dependent measure of rumination.

The Pulse of Narcissism: Tracking the Co-Occurence of Changes in Narcissistic States

Julia Krakowska

Within the literature there is a broad agreement that the structure of narcissism is best described in terms of a three-factor model comprised of agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic narcissism. In such model, antagonistic narcissism is structurally the most central element of such organization, connecting agentic and neurotic narcissism. Within the current study, we put the question whether the antagonistic narcissism is the most central in a different context – that is, we test whether it is functionally central, explaining the process of changes between narcissism states. For this purpose, we gathered data from N = 502 participants, who participated in an ecological momentary assessment study, and were prompted with adjectives measuring three facets of narcissism seven times per day for seven consecutive days (k = 19 113 observations). Through the means of the dynamic exploratory graph analysis, we evaluated the rate and acceleration of changes between narcissism states. Results of the analysis revealed that network was organized around three communities corresponding to the facets of narcissism and that while agentic and neurotic narcissism nodes were not changing together, they were changing with antagonistic narcissism. Results of the current study supports the functionally central character of antagonistic narcissism.

Are Dark traits and Honesty-Humility real psychological constructs?

Dino Krupić

Over the last 20 years, there has been a surge of studies examining dark traits and the Honesty-Humility trait within the HEXACO personality model. Now is an appropriate time to reflect on the findings from these two models. In this review article, it is argued that dark traits and Honesty-Humility are not distinct from the Big Five or Five-Factor Model, and that they contribute to the jingle-jangle fallacy in personality psychology. The key argument is that dark traits and Honesty-Humility are essentially identical concepts which correlate strongly with Agreeableness. The second argument is methodological, highlighting the limitations of self-report questionnaires in assessing constructs related to morality and/or honesty, which these two models heavily rely on. It is concluded that, at this point, Honesty-Humility and dark traits are merely instruments without accompanying well-defined psychological constructs. Finally, the type of future research that could challenge the arguments presented in this presentation is suggested.

Divergent Pathways of Impulsivity in Schizotypal Personality Disorder: A Combined Self-Report and Performance-Based Approach

Chloe Lau, R. Michael Bagby, Bruce Pollock, & Lena Quilty

Background: Impulsivity, a key feature in psychotic disorders, encompasses disrupted impulse control and reward-directed behaviors. While previous research links schizotypal personality disorder (SPD) traits with self-reported impulsivity, findings from performance-based neurocognitive tasks remain inconsistent. This study examines SPD traits using both subjective and objective impulsivity measures.

Methods: A total of 201 psychiatric outpatients (50% female; M = 39.66, SD = 13.76) completed measures assessing six SPD facets from the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), self-reported impulsivity (UPPS-P), and behavioral tasks assessing risk-taking (Balloon Analogue Risk Task), response inhibition (Go-No-Go and Stop Signal Tasks), and valence weighting (Beanfest). Bayesian Pearson's correlations and latent profile analysis identified SPD subgroups and their relationships with impulsivity.

Results: Negative and positive urgency showed moderate associations with unusual beliefs, suspiciousness, eccentricity, and perceptual dysregulation (r=.36-.50, BF10>100). Valence weighting was negatively linked to eccentricity (r=-.28, BF10>100). No significant associations were found between SPD traits and behavioral tasks. Latent profile analysis revealed three SPD profiles, with high SPD individuals scoring higher on emotional urgency but not on behavioral tasks.

Discussion: Findings suggest SPD traits are linked with impulsive tendencies in emotional contexts but not neurocognitive impulsivity. Future research should explore combined effects of negative attitudes and emotional impulsivity.

The Italian Adaptation of the BFAS-40: Unidimensional and Mulidimensional Exploratory Item Response Theory to Understanding the Big Five Aspects Scale

Chloe Lau, Francesco Bruno, Francesca Chiesi, & Lena Quilty

Rationale: The Big Five Aspect Scales (BFAS) refine personality assessment by subdividing each of the Big Five domains into two distinct aspects. To increase its cross-cultural utility, this study aims to translate and validate the BFAS-40 short form in Italy, and to evaluate its reliability and validity across two cultures.

Methods: Italian participants (N = 662) completed the BFAS-40 alongside measures of sense of coherence, well-being, and other Big Five personality scales for concurrent validity. Differential item functioning (DIF) was examined using a Canadian English-speaking (N= 347) sample for cross-linguistic comparison.

Results: Unidimensional item response theory models indicated strong item discrimination (all factors range: 0.87–1.56, Mdn = 1.15). Multidimensional IRT showed item discrimination values corresponding with the facets, supporting the preservation of individual facets. Conditional reliability estimates confirmed measurement accuracy across the latent continuum. One of 40 items (i.e., agreeableness: can't be bothered with other's needs) exhibited DIF (β > .10). The BFAS five factors correlated appropriately with other Big Five personality measures, psychological well-being, and distress.

Implications: The Italian BFAS-40 demonstrates strong psychometric properties, supporting its use in personality research. Cross-cultural comparisons highlight potential linguistic or cultural differences, emphasizing the need for culturally sensitive adaptations.

Am I too shy to take a joke? How Gelotophobia and Gelotophilia Shape Humor Use

Chloe Lau, Francesca Chiesi, Francesco Bruno, Donald Saklofske, & Lena Quilty

Background: Social anxiety involves a broad fear of negative evaluation, leading to distress and avoidance in social situations. In contrast, gelotophobia—the fear of being mocked—causes individuals to misinterpret laughter as ridicule. Further research is needed to determine whether gelotophobia uniquely influences humor-related behaviors beyond general self-consciousness and embarrassment.

Methods: Undergraduate students (N = 788) completed measures of personality (HEXACO), social anxiety (Social Interaction Anxiety Scale, Social Phobia Scale), and humor-related traits (PhoPhiKat, assessing gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism). Hierarchical regression analyses examined six humor behaviors (laughter, humor enjoyment, using humor under stress, humor in everyday life, laughing at oneself, and verbal humor). Personality traits were entered in Step 1, social anxiety in Step 2, and PhoPhiKat traits in Step 3.

Results: PhoPhiKat traits accounted for an additional 4–37% of the variance across models. Gelotophilia significantly predicted all six humor traits beyond personality and social anxiety, whereas katagelasticism did not contribute. Gelotophobia uniquely explained variance in everyday humor, laughing at oneself, and using humor under stress.

Conclusion: Gelotophobia and gelotophilia provide distinct insights into humor engagement beyond personality and social anxiety, highlighting the need to consider humor-specific fears in social behavior research.

Exploring the Psychoeducational Profile of a 9-Year-Old with Autism and Exceptional Mathematical Ability

Korinne Louison, Patrice Mitchell, & Nadia Laptiste-Francis

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental condition marked by persistent social and communication challenges, repetitive behaviors and restricted interests. Despite demonstrating cognitive delays, some persons with ASD may exhibit exceptional talents that far exceed expectations based on their cognitive abilities. This single case study explores the psychoeducational profile of a 9-year-old male who was diagnosed with ASD and who presents with prodigious skills in mathematics.

An early affinity for numbers was observed at 18 months, followed by a strong interest in mathematics by the age of two. By age five, he was able to rapidly and accurately solve complex mental calculations for his age, including three-digit multiplication, exponents, and calendar calculations. Currently, he is independently mastering upper secondary mathematics and has devised an original method for solving multi-digit multiplication problems.

Standardized psychometric assessments revealed uneven cognitive development, with overall average intelligence, exceptionally high working memory, and above-average visual-spatial ability for his age. His mathematical achievement exceeded the 99.9th percentile. His neuropsychological profile offered valuable insights into his cognitive and academic skill development.

This case study contributes to the growing literature on twice-exceptional children and emphasizes the need for specialized educational strategies to foster both talent development and social-emotional growth.

Assessing Teleological Thinking: Development and Initial Validation of a New Measure

Paweł Łowicki, & Magdalena Drezno

Teleological thinking—the tendency to explain natural, biological, and physical phenomena in terms of purpose or goal-directedness—is a pervasive cognitive bias with implications for scientific reasoning, education, and belief system. Although a few measures assessing teleological thinking currently exist, they typically focus narrowly on specific aspects or contexts, limiting their scope and general usability. To address this gap, we aimed to develop a comprehensive, yet accessible, measure that captures multiple dimensions of teleological reasoning. Our measure explicitly differentiates between reasoning involving design (purposeful creation) and intentional stance (attributing intentions or purposes to entities). Furthermore, it encompasses an extensive variety of contexts where teleological thinking can occur, including personal or existential domains (e.g., life events, fate, purpose) as well as natural (e.g., biological and physical phenomena) and social environments (e.g., interpreting social behaviors). In this presentation, we outline the stages of measure development,

including theoretical grounding, item generation, expert review, and cognitive pretesting. We will also share initial data from pilot studies investigating the psychometric properties of the measure, such as reliability, factor structure, and preliminary validity. These initial findings will guide further refinements and highlight the applicability of the new measure in cognitive research, educational settings, and psychological practice.

Mental pain as a mediator in the association between avoidant attachment and suicidal ideation among older men

Mira Lutzman, & **Eliane Sommerfeld**

This study (Lutzman & Sommerfeld, 2024) aimed to deepen the understanding of suicidality in older men through a biopsychosocial framework. Older men exhibit an elevated risk of suicide, exceeding that of other age groups and women. We investigated the mediating role of mental pain in the relationship between attachment avoidance and suicidal ideation, considering the severity of physical illnesses.
The sample included 200 Israeli men aged ≥65 years, cognitively intact, and living in the community. Self-report measures assessed suicidal ideation (Beck Scale for Suicidal Ideation, BSSI), attachment avoidance (Experience in Close Relationships, ECR-R), mental pain (Orbach and Mikulincer Mental Pain Scale, OMMP), and physical illness severity (Cumulative Illness Rating Scale, CIRS).
Results indicated that mental pain mediated the relationship between attachment avoidance and suicidal ideation, but only among participants with higher levels of physical illness.
These findings suggest that mental pain exacerbates the vulnerability conferred by avoidant attachment, particularly in the presence of significant physical illness. Clinically, interventions targeting mental pain in avoidantly attached older men with physical health burdens may mitigate suicide risk. Theoretical implications highlight the role of attachment and physical health in late-life suicidality.

To Make a Long Story Short: The Jackson Career Explorer Mini

Kristi Baerg MacDonald, Julie Aitken Schermer, & Karmen Mlinar

The Jackson Career Explorer (JCE) is a vocational interest inventory that stands out in the field because of its broad range of measured interests and strong psychometric properties; however, its use may be limited due to its length and its age. We propose a shortened and modernized version, the "JCE Mini", developed using archival data and validated in two new samples. Initial studies indicate strong results for internal consistency and convergent validity with other career inventories. Additionally, to test its performance in differentiating vocational interests, we surveyed future education professionals resulted in a strong connection with the teaching, social service, and elementary education interests. The JCE Mini was also able to distinguish study majors based on teaching specialties including preschool, primary, math and science, art, and inclusion specialists, suggesting that it is sensitive to differences in specialized career interests. Overall, the results of the studies indicate that the JCE is able to evaluate vocational interests accurately and precisely, filling a need for an up-to-date and concise career measure.

Parental migration and its consequences: Can Emotional Intelligence Foster Growth and Well-Being?

Khatuna Martskvishvili

In a world where migration increasingly shapes societies, parental migration has become a global phenomenon with profound psychological consequences for the children left behind. This study examines individual differences in intra- and interpersonal resources that support adolescents in coping with the challenges of parental migration. Drawing on Trait Emotional Intelligence (EI) theory, we explore factors that facilitate psychological adaptation and well-being, helping adolescents derive meaning from adversity. Using a sample of 201 adolescents with migrant parents, we analyzed the relationships between emotional intelligence, character strengths, and psychological well-being (PWB). Additionally, we investigated the moderating role of EI in the relationships between forgiveness and PWB, as well as rumination and post-traumatic growth (PTG). Findings indicate that EI acts as moderator, while forgiveness generally enhances well-being, its impact is weaker for individuals with high EI. Although rumination typically hinders PTG, high EI individuals can transform it into a growth-enhancing process. Reflective rumination benefits those with lower EI but is less crucial for those with higher EI. These results highlight EI's protective role, emphasizing the importance of emotion-related traits in understanding adolescent responses to migration-related stress.

Individual Differences in Risky Behavior: The Role of Emotional Intelligence, Anxiety, and Interoception

Khatuna Martskvishvili, Mariami Janjgava, & Salome Jinoria

While anxiety is often linked to risk avoidance, some evidence suggests that risky behaviors can serve as a coping mechanism for emotional distress. Recent research distinguishes between positive (socially accepted) and negative (socially unacceptable) risk-taking, yet little is known about how these distinctions manifest in clinical populations. This study examines the relationship between anxiety and risky behavior, exploring the moderating roles of emotional intelligence (EI) and interoceptive accuracy. A sample of 290 adolescents (including 40 clinical participants) aged 14 to 17 completed self-report measures of EI, anxiety, interoception, and risky behavior. Interoceptive accuracy in the clinical group was additionally assessed using a heartbeat detection task (Schandry, 1981). Correlation and moderation analyses revealed that anxiety was positively associated with risky behavior in non-clinical adolescents, whereas this relationship was absent in the clinical group. EI moderated the link between anxiety and negative risk-taking in the non-clinical group, suggesting a protective role. In the clinical group, greater interoceptive accuracy was linked to lower negative risk-taking, indicating that bodily awareness may help regulate impulsive actions. These findings highlight the role of emotional and physiological processes in adolescent decision-making and inform interventions targeting maladaptive risk behaviors

The Influence of the Dark Tetrad on the Mental Health and Job Performance of Risk Workers: A Systematic Review

Mollie McAlister, Victoria McCormac, Cherie Armour, Juliane Kloess, & Kostas Papageorgiou

Risk workers are first responders, from various emergency industries, who are among the first to respond to emergencies (Greinacher et al., 2018; Klen & Westphal, 2011). As these roles are vital to public safety protection, the professional and mental functioning of risk workers is paramount. Mental health and performance outcomes show individual differences and are associated with variation in personality traits. The research on the personality, mental health, and performance of risk workers is inadequate, especially concerning the Dark Tetrad traits. The Dark Tetrad adaptively and maladaptively affect the mental health and performance of risk workers (Kleynhans, 2024; Lawrence, 2016; Preston et al., 2020; Treglown et al., 2016). A systematic review is required to consolidate inconsistencies across the literature, address occupational variability, and update the evidence base for theory and practice. This systematic review narratively synthesizes empirical studies, within the last 25 years, which examine the relationships between the Dark Tetrad, mental health, and job performance in risk workers. Several adaptive and maladaptive relationships are discussed, and inter-occupational differences are identified. By synthesizing research, this review clarifies the role of Dark Tetrad in risk work, highlights occupational differences, and provides recommendations for recruitment, training, and interventions for risk workers.

Are explorers greener? Investigating the role of personality traits, connectedness to nature and attitudes toward exploring in various pro-environmental behaviors

Chiara Meneghetti, Veronica Muffato, Laura Miola, & Francesca Pazzaglia

Individual dispositions, such as personality traits, play an important role in pro-environmental behaviors. However, environment-related individual dispositions (in term of connectedness to nature, pleasure in exploration, and spatial anxiety) might have a role too. The aim of the current study is to examine at the same time the role of general- (traits) and environment-related individual dispositions on different pro-environmental behaviors. A sample of 649 adults (aged 18–59 years) self-reported their pro-environmental (conservation, citizenship, food, transportation and purchasing) behaviors, personality traits (Italian version of the BIG-5 44 items) and environment-related individual dispositions, such as connectedness to nature, attitudes toward exploration, and spatial anxiety. Results showed that openness and conscientiousness traits were linked to more sustainable transportation and purchasing behaviors. Connectedness to nature associated with conservation, citizenship, and purchasing behaviors. Additionally, this study newly identified that pleasure in exploration related to citizenship and purchasing behaviors. Overall, the findings emphasize the relevance of environment-specific characteristics alongside general personality traits in predicting pro-environmental behaviors. Promoting environment-related personality factors, such as connectedness to nature and attitudes toward exploration, could encourage positive environmental actions.

Personality Functioning and Maladaptive Traits in the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders: Evidence from an Argentine Sample

Silvana Montes, & Roberto O. Sanchez

Introduction: The Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) in DSM-5 includes Criterion A (self and interpersonal dysfunction) and Criterion B (maladaptive personality traits). Understanding their relationship is crucial for clinical assessment and diagnosis. This study examines the association between Criterion A and B in an Argentine sample, contributing to the international validation of the AMPD model.
Methods: A sample of 551 participants from clinical (n=152) and non-clinical settings (n=399) completed validated Argentine versions of the measures for Criterion A and the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) for Criterion B. Correlations and regression analyses were performed to assess the relationship between both criteria.
Results: Preliminary findings indicate a significant correlation between impairment in self and interpersonal functioning (Criterion A) and maladaptive trait expression (Criterion B). Specifically, impairment in self-functioning showed strong correlations with Negative Affectivity and Disinhibition (e.g., anxiety, depressivity, impulsivity), while impairment in interpersonal functioning was also related to Negative Affectivity (e.g., separation insecurity) and Detachment (e.g., withdrawal, intimacy avoidance, anhedonia).

Discussion: Our findings support the conceptual framework of the AMPD, highlighting the interplay between functional impairment and personality traits. These results contribute to the cross-cultural validation of the model and suggest implications for clinical practice in Argentina.

Psychometric Properties of a Personality Functioning Scale in Argentina

Silvana Montes, & Roberto O. Sanchez

According to the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) introduced in DSM-5, personality disorders are characterized by impairments in personality functioning (Criterion A) and maladaptive personality traits (Criterion B). This study aimed to develop an instrument to assess impairments in personality functioning (Criterion A) in Argentina. A sample of 551 individuals participated in the study. The results indicated satisfactory psychometric properties. Exploratory Factor Analysis (Extraction Method: Robust Diagonally Weighted Least Squares –RDWLS–, Rotation: Robust Promin, Parallel Analysis to determine the number of factors) suggested a two-factor structure consistent with theoretical expectations: impairment in self-functioning (identity and self-direction) and impairment in interpersonal functioning (empathy and intimacy) (GFI = 0.95). Internal consistency for both factors was adequate (Cronbach's α = .93 and .85, respectively), and items demonstrated good discrimination indices. These findings provide preliminary evidence for a scale designed to assess personality functioning in Argentina, with potential applications in both clinical and research settings.

The relationship between chronotype and affect in the morning and evening

Seweryn Nogalski

Chronotype refers to individual differences in the preference for engaging in physical and cognitive activities at different times of the day. This study investigated whether morning-type and evening-type individuals differ in positive and negative affect across morning and evening periods.
The sample comprised N = 154 participants (n = 77 morning-type, n = 77 evening-type; k = 5746 observations) with chronotype classification based on the Composite Morningness Questionnaire (CMQ), mean age M = 28.10, SD = 8.82. Affect was assessed over seven consecutive days.
Independent samples tests indicated that, compared to evening types, morning-type individuals exhibited higher levels of positive affect and lower levels of negative affect in both the morning and evening. No significant differences in affect variability were observed between chronotypes in the morning. However, in the evening, morning-type individuals demonstrated greater stability in both positive and negative affect.
Dependent samples tests revealed that morning-type individuals maintained stable positive affect levels in both the morning and evening, whereas evening-type individuals exhibited

higher positive affect in the evening. Negative affect was consistently higher in the morning for both chronotypes.

These findings underscore the role of chronotype in shaping affective experiences and their stability across different times of the day.

Development of a reappraisal flexibility scale

Megumi Oikawa, & Ryota Kobayashi

This study developed a scale to measure reappraisal flexibility. Reappraisal is an adaptive strategy of emotion regulation, and multiple substrategies within it have been proposed. Recent studies demonstrate that reappraisal does not always exhibit adaptive outcomes and can have different effects depending on the precise circumstances and the emotional intensity experienced. The ability to use a range of substrategies tailored to specific circumstances and contexts is essential for effective reappraisal. An online survey was conducted to develop a reappraisal flexibility scale, and data from 300 adults were collected for analysis. Scale items were developed from models of emotion regulation flexibility, and four elements of reappraisal flexibility were assumed, namely, context sensitivity, repertoire, monitoring, and modification. In addition to the developed scale, existing scales, such as coping flexibility, were measured. Confirmatory factor analysis showed that a model assuming four factors had an acceptable fit. The scale had adequate reliability and was also validated by demonstrating positive correlations with existing scales.

Examining the Link Between Suppression-Induced Forgetting (SIF) and Rumination: Investigating the Potential Rebound Effect Over Short Intervals

Honglei Ou

Background: Rumination, commonly characterized by a repetitive and persistent focus on past experiences, encompasses both adaptive (reflection) and maladaptive (brooding) components. However, its relationship with suppression-induced forgetting (SIF) remains controversial. Some theories propose that memory suppression may even inadvertently result in a rebound effect, where suppressed memories resurface even more strongly. At present, studies on SIF and the rebound effect in rumination have led to mixed results. The present study employed the Think/No-Think (TNT) task to investigate how individuals with rumination regulate unwanted memories over time.

Method & Results: Sixty-seven participants completed a rumination questionnaire and the TNT task, followed by immediate and delayed memory tests to assess the rebound effect. Results showed that only individuals with low brooding scores experienced a significant SIF effect. Additionally, recall of the suppression condition after a 5-minute delay was significantly higher than at the immediate test, indicating a rebound effect.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that low brooding may enhance memory suppression capacity, but the rebound effect challenges the long-term effectiveness of TNT-based memory suppression. Further research is needed to examine the temporal dynamics of SIF and rebound effects and their implications for rumination interventions.

Differentiating Sex Drive, Socio-sexuality, and Emophilia

Delroy Paulhus, Paul Trapnell, Daniel Jones

Research on relationship orientation has long argued that individuals vary on a sociosexual continuum from short-term sexually focused relationships (i.e., unrestricted sociosexuality) to long-term commitment-oriented relationships (i.e., restricted sociosexuality). Another line of research has shown that some individuals can commit to romantic relationships rapidly and repeat that process despite earnest intentions to maintain previous commitments. That tendency has been referred to as emophilia (Jones, 2011). Although emophilia and sociosexuality are positively correlated, this correlation has not been sufficiently explained theoretically or empirically. Here, we propose the common link between them is sex drive. Although moderately correlated, sex drive is distinct from sociosexuality because the latter includes mating success/attitudes as well as sex drive (Penke & Asendorpf, 2008). Research has yet to determine the association between sex drive and emophilia or examine its potential to explain the correlation between sociosexuality and emophilia. Our research on 763 undergraduates at a large Canadian University confirmed that emophilia and sociosexual behaviors were linked through sex drive. These findings also replicated the finding that, among the Dark Tetrad, sadism and narcissism are the primary predictors of elevated sex drive.

Marching for equality - Social identity model of collective action and psychological well-being perspective of collective action in the LGBTQ+ community

Izabela Pawłowska

The LGBT+ community in Poland faces one of the highest levels of discrimination and heterosexism in Europe (ILGA-Europe, 2025). Such experiences can negatively impact their mental health and psychological well-being (Swim et al., 2001). For this reason, it is important to look for factors that could not only counteract this but also actively build psychological well-being. Research shows that collective action is associated with higher levels of well-being (Foster, 2014; Sohi & Singh, 2015) and thus might be promising as such factor.
This pioneering longitudinal study aimed to assess how levels of self-efficacy, collective self-esteem, moral convictions, being bothered by the experiences of heterosexism and psychological well-being change in relation to participation in an Equality March. The research is based on the Social Identity Model of Collective Action (SIMCA, Van Zomeren et al., 2008; Agostini and van Zomeren, 2021) and the Psychological Well-Being theory of Ryff (1989).
The study was conducted online using self-report questionnaires. Forty-six polish LGBT+ individuals completed its three stages during the summer of 2024. Results show that after the event levels of self-acceptance, collective self-esteem and moral convictions were higher, while feelings of being bothered by experiences of heterosexism and psychological well-being were weaker.

Psychometric investigation and adaptation of key PYD measures in Chile

Pablo Pérez-Díaz, Rodrigo Ardiles-Irarrázabal, & Carola Alveal-Suazo

Key Positive Youth Development measures have gained international recognition. In Latin America, these instruments are subject to proper adaptation and validation. Chile is not an exception. In the present study, 508 emergent adults from 5 Chilean cities from the north, centre and south of the country were surveyed online (X = 22 years old). Linguistic changes were conducted after focus groups, cognitive interviews, expert judges' suggestions, and two pilots. The data was factor-analysed through ESEM. The study portrays the adaptation and validation of the three core PYD questionnaires in Chile: The Developmental Assets Profile (DAP), the PYD Short Form (PYD-SF), and the Purpose in Life in Emerging Adulthood Scale (PILEA). These questionnaires and their dimensions were reliable in the research (α or ω indices ≥ .75), except for one from the DAP (ω = .57). Adequate to excellent model fit was obtained across the three tested ESEM models (CFI ≥ .90, RMSEA ≤ 0.05 and SRMR ≤0.05). The results allow for precise and valid PYD assessment in Chile for practice and research purposes with emergent adults, allowing a better screening of adult personality configuration and the potential reduction of risk behaviours.

The role of Trait EI in psychotherapy

Pablo Pérez-Díaz, & KV Petrides

Rationale: The literature regarding psychotherapeutic outcome mostly focuses on the alliance. However, the role of trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) in psychotherapy has been mostly overlooked. The objective of this study was to determine if trait EI acted as predictor of psychotherapeutic outcomes using a multi-level, quasi-experimental, prospective design. Methods: The psychotherapeutic outcome was evaluated through the OQ-45.2, measuring overall outcome, symptom distress, interpersonal relationships, and the social role; dyads alliance was appraised by the working alliance inventory (WAI), and trait EI by the Spanish-Chilean-TEIQue-SF. 67 therapist-patient pairs across four university mental health centres were followed. Results: At the end of the research, outcome changes were discovered for all dependent variables but the social role. Significant intercept variations for the overall outcome and symptom distress were found when introducing patients' trait EI. The interaction between the outcome changes and patients' trait EI was also significant for symptom distress and the overall outcome, accounting for larger effect sizes than the interaction between the outcome changes and the alliance. The interaction between patients' trait EI and therapists' trait EI was a strong predictor of symptom distress and the overall outcome. Implications: The findings point to the importance of trait EI in psychotherapy.

Words Apart: Mapping Psychological Differences Through Semantic Space

Hubert Plisiecki, Paweł Lenartowicz, Maria Flakus, & Artur Pokropek

This study introduces a new method for analyzing how word meanings shift across psychological groups, using 1300 essays from participants who also completed measures of attitudes like collective narcissism and trust in science. We examine how people high versus low on these psychological dimensions use language differently when discussing topics such as national identity, migration, and climate change. Our word2vec-based technique identifies how key concepts take on different meanings between contrasting groups by comparing word associations in their respective language samples. By fine-tuning only target words while keeping other semantic relationships stable, we capture subtle but meaningful shifts in language use. The method provides two valuable insights for psychological research: (1) statistical evidence (p-values) of semantic differences between groups through permutation tests with a possible extension to parametric techniques, and (2) visualization of how concepts relate differently across psychological divides by examining nearby words in each group's semantic space. This approach bridges computational linguistics and psychology, offering a new window into how individual differences manifest in language use and potentially revealing cognitive patterns that underly them – all without requiring extensive technical expertise to interpret.

What You Know vs. What You Think You Know: Subjective and Objective Understanding, Self-Efficacy, and Their Prediction of Academic Performance

Ursina Raemy, Natalie Borter, & Stefan Troche

Academic performance is crucial for individuals and society, making it essential to understand its influencing factors. Prior research has highlighted the role of subjective and objective understanding in the context of learning. This study adopts a broader perspective, examining how different levels of self-efficacy (general, academic, and course-specific) interact with both subjective and objective understanding in predicting academic performance through repeated longitudinal measurements. Using a learning analytics approach, we analyzed data from 271 university students. Structural equation modeling was applied to examine the prediction of the grade in the final exam of a psychological assessment course by subjectively reported and objectively measured understanding (in nine formative assessments during the term) is influenced by students' self-efficacy.

Both subjective and objective understanding predicted academic performance, but the effect of subjective understanding was fully mediated by objective understanding. Academic and course-specific self-efficacy were systematically linked to objective understanding during the term and the final grade, whereas general self-efficacy was predictive of subjective understanding. Finally, when examining the interplay among all variables, only objectively measured understanding and academic self-efficacy uniquely explained variance in later academic performance. Thus, students should rely on objective measures rather than subjective evaluations to assess their exam readiness.

Investigating the processes of fluctuations in communal narcissism

Marta Rogoza, Małgorzata Fajkowska, Marta Marchlewska, & Radosław Rogoza

Communal narcissism regards belief in one's exceptional morality, helpfulness, and prosociality. However, while individuals who score highly on communal narcissism present themselves as altruistic and deeply committed to the others' well-being, research indicates that their self-perceptions often diverge from actual prosocial behavior, thus exposing its narcissistic character.

Despite the growing empirical evidence, communal narcissism remains underrepresented in mainstream models of narcissistic personality traits, which conceptualize narcissism as a three-factor model comprising agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic facets. A growing body of research suggests that these three facets of narcissism fluctuate one over each other, however, to date, neither study assessed whether communal narcissism can also be a part of this dynamic process.

In the current intensive longitudinal study conducted on a representative sample of 300 Polish adults who provided their daily reports on narcissism states for 30 consecutive days, we investigate whether communal narcissism may fluctuate towards other facets of narcissism or is it an independent strategy used to deal with specific situations. Testing dynamic structural equation models, we offer first insights into the dynamic nature of communal narcissism. These findings may suggest that communal narcissism is sensitive to daily social and emotional contexts and may fluctuate towards other narcissistic modes.

The new comprehensive model of A-B-C-D behavior patterns and its empirical verification

Karolina Rymarczyk, Włodzimierz Strus, & Jan Cieciuch

For many years, researchers have been searching for the personality determinants of somatic diseases. Based on numerous clinical observations and studies, so-called behavior patterns have been identified, each associated with the occurrence of specific diseases: behavior pattern A – with coronary heart disease; behavior pattern C – with cancer; behavior pattern D – with cardiovascular diseases, and behavior pattern B with health and the lack of diseases predispositions.

However, these four patterns were not integrated within one model and the literature abounds in their different conceptualization and ambiguous evidence concerning diseases predictions. This presentation shows a new comprehensive model of A-B-C-D behavior patterns, together with its operationalization and results concerning its predictive validity.

Our study used a new questionnaire measuring A-B-C-D behavior patterns, other measures of personality pathology, well-being, as well as a survey containing several questions regarding somatic diseases, symptoms, complaints and unhealthy behaviors. The study was conducted in a non-clinical group of 627 participants (54.9% women; M = 39.58, SD = 13.28).

The results demonstrated satisfactory psychometric properties of the newly developed questionnaire, confirming its internal structure and external validity. The implication of the new model of A-B-C-D behavior patterns for psychosomatics and health psychology will be discussed.

Genetic and Environmental Pathways in the Association Between Regulatory Behavior and Life Satisfaction

Kouta Sasaki, & Frank Spinath

Self-control and life satisfaction are core psychological constructs with a well-established positive association (Hofmann et al., 2014). While substantial univariate heritabilities have been reported for self-control (~60%; Willems et al., 2019) and life satisfaction (~32%; Bartels, 2015), it remains unclear to what extent their association is attributable to genetic and/or environmental factors. Moreover, it is not fully understood how self-control diverges from related constructs such as stress regulation within the overarching framework of self-regulation, and how these differences manifest in their association with life satisfaction. This study addresses three key questions: (1) To what extent do unique and shared genetic and/or environmental factors contribute to individual differences in life satisfaction considering the capacity for self-control?/(2) considering the capacity for stress regulation? (3) How are self-control and stress regulation associated phenotypically and via genetic and environmental pathways? Using data from ~1000 twin pairs (aged 19–25) from the German TwinLife study (Hahn et al., 2016), we apply multivariate Cholesky decomposition (Questions 1-2) and a correlated factors model (Question 3). This approach sheds further light on the genetic and environmental architecture underlying life satisfaction and enhances our understanding of self-regulatory behavior by dissecting their unique and overlapping contributions to life satisfaction.

Exploring the Impact of Psychotherapy on Dark Triad Traits: A One-Year Follow-Up Study on Adults Consulting in Private Practice

Claudia Savard, Charlotte Bouchard-Asselin, Béatrice Lévesque, Mélissa Deschênes, & Dominick Gamache

Despite their pervasive and persistent nature, some clinicians have previously suggested that psychotherapy may be beneficial in reducing Dark Triad traits (DT; Machiavellianism, Psychopathy, Narcissism). This study examines changes in DT traits in a sample of 77 adult clients (Mage = 32.99, SD = 11.26; 75% women) receiving individual psychotherapy in private practice. Participants completed online questionnaires before treatment and after one year. Paired t-test results indicate a significant, although small, change on Machiavellian traits ($t = 2.20$, $p = .026$; $d = .26$) and psychopathy ($t = 2.38$, $p = .020$; $d = .27$). However, only 42% and 51% of participants reported a reduction in Machiavellian and psychopathic traits, respectively. In contrast, no significant change was observed on narcissism. While sociodemographic variables did not distinguish participants who improved, those with higher initial psychoticism scores—measured by the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders—showed greater reductions in psychopathic traits. One possible explanation is that individuals with higher pretreatment psychoticism scores may experience acute distress, which increases their motivation to engage in therapy. These findings suggest that psychotherapy may facilitate modest changes in DT traits, although research with larger samples and control groups should replicate these results.

Individual Differences in Early-Career Teacher Retention: A Longitudinal Study on Personality, Motivation, and Emotion Regulation

Joyce Scheirlinckx, & Filip De Fruyt

Teacher shortages are a growing concern worldwide, partly driven by the high attrition rates among early-career teachers. Many teachers discontinue their training or leave the profession shortly after entering the workforce, making it essential to identify early predictors of teacher retention. However, not all teachers are equally at risk of leaving the profession—individual differences shape how teachers navigate their careers and experience their work.

This longitudinal study examines how personality traits, intrinsic motivation to study, and emotion regulation strategies—measured at T1 in the first year of teacher training—predict key job outcomes including job satisfaction, turnover intentions, and burnout symptoms at T2 when teachers just entered the field, 3.5 years later. More than 300 teachers-in-training participated at T1, and data collection for T2 is currently in progress.

We hypothesize that intrinsic motivation at T1 will be positively associated with teacher training completion and job satisfaction at T2. Personality traits are expected to predict turnover intentions, with higher conscientiousness and extraversion linked to lower turnover risk, and higher neuroticism linked to increased attrition likelihood. Additionally, we anticipate that individual differences in emotion regulation strategies will shape early-career well-being, with more adaptive strategies predicting lower burnout and higher job satisfaction.

I am so S-M-R-T: The role of narcissistic personality traits for self-estimated intelligence and its temporal stability

Sabrina Schneider, & Andreas Mokros

Extant research links (grandiose) narcissism with elevated self-estimates of intelligence (SEI). Contemporary three-factor models of narcissism offer the potential to further explore this relationship at the level of distinct narcissistic (i.e., agentic, antagonistic, neurotic) trait dimensions. Moreover, the consideration of specific ability domains – in addition to general IQ estimates – may provide further insight into the narcissistic ability self-concept. In three online studies (accumulative N=1,124), we examined associations between agentic, antagonistic, and neurotic narcissism and self-estimated IQ and mental abilities. Correlation and regression analyses consistently revealed gender-independent, positive relationships between agentic narcissism and different measures of SEI. Antagonistic and neurotic narcissism, however, were linked with lower self-estimated socio-emotional ability, indicating that the narcissism-SEI relationship goes beyond 'narcissistic self-enhancement'. As little is known about individual differences in the temporal stability of SEI, we further examined whether temporal declines in SEI, which are frequently observed directly after a performance test, are buffered or boosted by narcissistic traits. No association between test-induced SEI change and agentic or antagonistic narcissism emerged, whereas neurotic (vulnerable) narcissism magnified SEI declines after the performance test. Taken together, our findings suggest that narcissistic traits differentially relate not only to certain self-estimated abilities, but also to their (in)stability.

Psychological Research on the Influence of Active Engagement and Appropriateness of Viewing Time on Aesthetic Evaluation

Jun Shi

This study investigated how viewers' active engagement and temporal experience influence aesthetic evaluation during art appreciation through three experiments. Study 1 compared the prolonged viewing and the pay-per-view paradigms, finding that active control over viewing time enhanced the relationship between viewing duration and beauty ratings. Study 2 manipulated viewing control intensity (300ms vs. 1200ms per key press) while incorporating eye-tracking measures, revealing that more frequent key presses led to increased visual exploration but did not necessarily enhance aesthetic evaluation. Notably, subjective appropriateness of viewing time emerged as a significant predictor of beauty ratings. Study 3, as a pilot investigation, focused specifically on portraits and faces, demonstrating distinct temporal processing mechanisms for different stimulus types, with key-press patterns predicting beauty evaluation more strongly for portraits than faces. Together, these findings suggest that the relationship between viewing behavior and aesthetic appreciation is modulated by both the nature of viewer engagement and the type of visual stimulus being evaluated. This study introduces novel methodological approaches to studying art appreciation while providing insights into how temporal factors and viewer engagement shape aesthetic experience.

Health-Related Quality of Life Among Individuals with Borderline Intellectual Functioning and Obesity Living in Post-Hospitalization Settings

Shiri Shinan-Altman, & Neta Inbar Goldshtein

People with borderline intellectual functioning face challenges related to cognitive limitations and complex medical conditions . One prevalent condition is obesity, a public health concern declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Obesity is associated with lower health-related quality of life (HRQoL) compared to the general population. Cognitive perceptions and emotional responses toward chronic illness have been linked to HRQoL , but limited research addresses this connection in individuals with borderline intellectual functioning.

This study applies the Self-Regulation Model to examine the relationship between illness perceptions, self-efficacy, and HRQoL in individuals with borderline intellectual functioning and obesity. The sample included 124 participants: 62 individuals from post-hospitalization care facilities in Israel and 62 from the general population. Data were collected through in-person and online questionnaires.

Findings revealed that greater symptom detection, higher anxiety, and more negative illness perceptions correlated with lower HRQoL, while higher self-efficacy was associated with better HRQoL. Interventions should focus on symptom awareness, emotional processing, and self-efficacy enhancement to improve HRQoL in this population.

Motivation Profiles and Their Association with Identity and Causal Beliefs for Socioeconomic Status Attainment

Nino Skhirtladze

Self-determination theory suggests that individuals experience different types of motivation to varying degrees. This study explores the simultaneous presence of multiple motivation types among students, student-workers, and workers, using a person-centered approach with a sample of Georgian emerging adults (n = 350) using a latent profile analyses (LPA) approach. Three distinct motivational profiles emerged: internally regulated, externally regulated, and amotivated. The internally regulated profile (42%) scored high levels of intrinsic, identified, and introjected motivation, with moderate levels of external regulation. The externally regulated profile (47%) scored high external (materialistic and social) motivation and amotivation, with moderate internal regulation. The amotivated profile (11%) scored high on amotivation and very low on intrinsic, identified, and introjected motivation. The internally regulated group demonstrated the highest levels of identity synthesis and merit-based causal beliefs regarding socioeconomic status attainment. These findings suggest that internally regulated motivation toward important occupational goals is linked to better outcomes in identity formation—a central developmental task of emerging adulthood life stage. Furthermore, internally regulated individuals were more likely to believe that socioeconomic success is based on personal ability and effort (merit) compared to externally regulated and amotivated individuals.

A New Shortened Ego Undercontrol Scale: Psychometric Validation and Structural Insights

Ewa Skimina

This poster presents a new shortened version of the Ego Undercontrol Scale (EUC), designed to measure ego-control, a meta-dimension of impulse inhibition and expression, originally conceptualized by Block and Block. The shortened version was developed from the Polish translation of the EUC using two independent samples (N1 = 225, N2 = 1036). Eighteen items were selected based on Cronbach's alpha reliability analysis and a content review to ensure alignment with the construct's definition. Exploratory factor analysis indicated a primarily unidimensional structure, with the possibility of distinguishing three facets: (a) planful conscientious behavior, (b) uninhibited behavior, and (c) risky and antagonistic behavior, the first two corresponding to facets of the Swedish short version of the EUC. The 18-item version was further validated in a separate sample (N3 = 423). ESEM results demonstrated good model fit (robust CFI = .918, SRMR = .045, robust RMSEA = .072), and omega reliability estimates, calculated from the ESEM model, confirmed its primarily unidimensional structure (ωt = .83, ωh = .74). The facets exhibited distinct correlation patterns with external criteria, including the NAS-50, MSCS, and Big Five personality traits (BFI-2), highlighting their differentiated yet conceptually coherent nature.

On the relationship between reasoning ability and the task-related power of alpha activity

Nicolas Staufer-Keller, Lisa M. Makowski, & Stefan J. Troche

The neural efficiency hypothesis (NEH) suggests that individuals with higher intelligence need lower brain activity to perform cognitive tasks than less intelligent individuals. However, studies have produced inconsistent findings and are scarce regarding brain activity during the processing of intelligence tests. This study investigated the relationship between reasoning ability and the task-related power (TRP) of the alpha activity in the EEG, focusing on the measurement models for a short-version of Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (RAPM) and the concurrently measured TRP. The sample consisted of 159 participants, aged from 18 to 34 years. No relationship was observed when RAPM and TRP were represented by mean scores or as latent variables in congeneric models. In more complex measurement models, reasoning ability and alpha TRP were represented as (essentially) tau-equivalent latent variables controlled for method effects reflected in systematic changes during the test. With these representations, reasoning ability was statistically significantly and negatively associated with alpha TRP under parieto-occipital electrodes ($r = -.18$, $p < .05$). This divergence from the NEH may be explained by task difficulty and time pressure. The results demonstrate that the investigated relationship is weak and can be easily blurred by uncontrolled method effects.

Beyond Data Collection: Academic Background and Individual Differences in Research Engagement

Joanna Świderska, Magdalena Puchalska, & Agata Janowska

It is imperative to comprehend individual differences in research participation in order to refine research methods and improve data quality. The present study examines psychological and motivational factors that influence engagement in a seven-wave survey study, consisting of 3 to 5 questionnaires per wave (169–232 questions). At the conclusion of each wave, respondents were invited to provide open-ended reflections on their thoughts about the study itself or the answers they gave.

Following comprehensive content analysis, it was established that the study identified several key themes, including the identification of the study's objective, with particular reference to the technical elements of the study, level of engagement, and the manifestation of disparate emotional responses. A comparative analysis was conducted across diverse student groups, encompassing psychology, other social sciences, science and natural sciences, humanities, and non-students. The findings revealed notable differences between psychology students and the other groups, with the direction of these differences being of particular interest.

The presentation will explore how academic background influences research engagement, with a particular focus on psychology students' heightened critical perspective. The implications of these findings for study design will be discussed, including strategies to enhance participant experience, mitigate fatigue, and improve data quality.

The Role of Individual Differences of School Leaders

Ida Malini Syvertsen, & Colin Cramer

Researchers have long been interested in reasons that make some school leaders more effective than others (Tuncdogan et al., 2017). Certain characteristics play an important role, such as the leader's ability to manage school and their time resources, and their vision and direction (e.g., Barkman, 2015; Quadach et al., 2020). Many of the investigated characteristics are occupational in nature due to teacher's specific work tasks and the context of school as an institution. Those variables distinguish themselves from individual differences in a narrower sense, such as personality traits and motivational characteristics, which are weakly investigated to date. Taking up this desideratum, this research project addresses the psychological personal characteristics of school leaders. Building on proposed Personal Leadership Resources (Leithwood, 2012) we review (1) the extent in which self-efficacy, resilience, proactivity, and optimism is addressed in the research field, (2) and with which third variables these psychological resources predict. To sustain these questions, we conduct a scoping review (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005) following the Joanna Briggs Institute guidelines (2015). The outcomes contribute to a detailed understanding of the relevance of individual differences of school leaders for successful leadership in a larger context.

Measuring depression as a short-term state and as a trait: multilevel approach

Magdalena Szwed, Oleg Gorbaniuk, Julia Buglińska, Mateusz Mazur, & Weronika Boreczek

Introduction: The Whole Trait Theory allow to conceptualize constructs as a short-term state and as a trait. The aim of our study was to verify the structure of depression at both the inter- and intra-individual levels and to examine the correlation between the density of depression state and depression as a trait.
Methods: The study used a depression scale from the DASS-21, and conducted a diary study that lasted 14 days with a sample of 147 people. Respondents reported daily on the intensity of their experience of depression.
Results: A two-level confirmatory factor analysis proved that one-factor structures are the best way to explain the inter- and intra-individual variance of depression. Congeneric reliability for the measurement of depression as a state and as a density of states was high. Correlation of between-level factor with a one-time measurement of depression as a trait was very strong, thus providing empirical evidence of the Whole Trait Theory.
Conclusions: The present study opens up new possibilities for measuring depression in research and clinical practice using repeated measurements of depression as a state. The study of the dynamics of change in depression states allows a more precise prediction of a person's tendency to experience depression.

Brief version of STAI anxiety-state scale: testing psychometric properties in a 2-level approach

Magdalena Szwed, Oleg Gorbaniuk, Mateusz Mazur, Weronika Boreczek, & Julia Buglińska

Introduction: A number of objections have been raised in the literature about the content, factor and criterion validity of the STAI. In particular, factor analyses of STAI to date have been established using a cross-sectional approach, and no factor or multilevel analyses have been carried out based on longitudinal studies.
Methods: The preparation of the shortened version of the scale was based on the criteria of: (1) definition of anxiety as a state, (2) semantic analysis of the items, and (3) previous shortened versions of STAI. We conducted a diary study that lasted 14 days in a sample of 146 people. The subjects reported experiencing anxiety on a daily basis.
Results: A two-level confirmatory factor analysis proved one-factor structures as the best to explain the inter- and the intra-individual variance of anxiety. At both levels, the congeneric reliability of the brief version of STAI was high, values were estimated for within-level and between-level.
Conclusions: The structure of anxiety as a state is one-dimensional both at the level of daily state fluctuations and at the level of the trait understood as the density of daily states. A brief version of the STAI anxiety state scale is proposed, which contains eight items.

The dark triad, ambiguous angry facial recognition, and angry rumination

Ayame Tamura

The dark triad comprises three antisocial personalities: Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism. Among these, Machiavellianism is thought to be related to hostility toward others and distorted cognitive aspects related to aggression. However, few studies examined the relationships among dark triad traits and multiple cognitive aspects of aggression. This study examined whether people with high Machiavellianism are more sensitive to and accurately rate ambiguous facial expressions, particularly anger, and are positively associated with anger rumination. Six-hundred and sixty participants (women = 328, mean age = 40.05±11.63 years) rated 24 facial expressions and completed the Short Dark Triad and Angry Rumination Scale through an online survey. Ambiguous facial expressions were created by morphing neutral and emotional faces (angry, happy, and fear) at two intensities (50% and 75%). The results showed that Machiavellianism was positively associated with correct rating of angry facial expressions at both 50% and 75% intensity, whereas psychopathy and narcissism showed a negative relationship with correct rating. Additionally, Machiavellianism and psychopathy were positively associated with angry rumination, while narcissism was negatively associated. Future experimental investigations that overcome uncontrolled environments can increase the findings' robustness.

Pathological Personality Traits and Problematic Gaming: A Two-Wave Longitudinal Investigation on the Mediating Effects of Emotion Dysregulation and Maladaptive Gaming Cognitions

Jonathan Jun Liang Tan, & Ryan Y. Hong

Maladaptive personality is a core vulnerability that can predispose individuals to problematic internet use, but research on its specific mechanisms affecting problematic gaming behaviour is lacking. This study investigated the mediating effects of emotion dysregulation and maladaptive gaming cognitions in the relationship between pathological personality traits (negative affectivity, detachment, antagonism, disinhibition, and psychoticism) and problematic gaming.

Participants were 502 regular gamers (mean age = 23.6) who completed baseline measures and 460 of them completed a follow-up at 3 months. Separate path models tested the indirect effects of each baseline pathological personality trait on 3-month problematic gaming through both baseline and 3-month emotion dysregulation and maladaptive gaming cognitions. Age and gender were included as covariates in all models.

Results supported a serial mediation effect for all five pathological personality traits. Higher levels of pathological personality traits led to poorer emotion regulation, which subsequently predicted increased maladaptive gaming cognitions and resulted in greater problematic gaming behaviours from baseline to follow-up. Baseline maladaptive gaming cognitions did not predict 3-month emotion dysregulation after adjusting for baseline emotion dysregulation.

Findings highlight the importance of addressing emotion dysregulation and maladaptive gaming cognitions in interventions aimed at mitigating problematic gaming among individuals with pathological personality traits.

Playful Minds: The role of adolescents' playfulness in intelligence and creativity

Nancy Tandler, & René Proyer

Adolescent playfulness can be defined as "an individual difference variable that allows adolescents to frame or reframe everyday situations in ways such that they experience them as entertaining, and/or intellectually stimulating, and/or personally interesting" (Proyer, 2017, p. 114). While research has explored playfulness' impact on adolescents' well-being, motivation, and social skills (Proyer & Tandler, 2020), less is known about its relationship with performance-related outcomes, including scores on intelligence and creativity tests. In an ongoing study, we have currently collected data from 417 German-speaking adolescents (age range: 12-21 years). The adolescents self-reported their global (SMAP) and facets of playfulness (OLIW_Youth). We administered the standardized intelligence tests Leistungsprüfsystem 2 (LPS-2; Kreuzpointer et al., 2013) and Adaptives Intelligenz Diagnostikum 3 (AID 3; Kubinger & Holocher-Ertl, 2014) to assess adolescents' general cognitive ability in individual and group settings. To assess adolescents' creativity, we used the corresponding tests of the Berliner Intelligenzstruktur-Test für Jugendliche: Begabungs- und Hochbegabungsdiagnostik (BIS-HB, Jäger et al., 2006). Our preliminary findings suggest that playfulness is to some extent associated with cognitive ability assessed in individual test

settings. We discuss implications for assessment settings and how adolescents can better capitalize on their playfulness for their educational and intellectual pursuits.

Why Women in STEM Feel Like Impostors: The Role of Stereotype Threat

Jessika Tisdell, Scott Brown, & Heather Douglas

Women remain underrepresented in STEM, holding only 15% of Engineering and IT degrees and 20% of senior positions in STEM. Research suggests this disparity is linked to the motivational impact of gender bias and masculine cultures. Impostor Phenomenon (IP), the inability to internalise success, has been proposed as a potential mechanism behind this motivational difference. IP is associated with lower academic self-concept and disengagement and is theorised to arise in minority groups due to internalised stereotypes that undermine self-efficacy. While research suggests IP is related to awareness of gender stereotypes, its role in STEM remains unexplored. To address this gap, our study examined IP and its relationship to stereotype threat vulnerability, including gender stigma consciousness, math-related negative affect, and gender identity, in 205 students from male-dominated STEM courses. Findings revealed a positive relationship between IP and stereotype threat vulnerability, with gender differences suggesting that IP plays a significant role in women's experiences in STEM. Our study has implications for university STEM courses, indicating that implicit environmental factors can transmit gender stereotypes and impact women's self-belief. Additionally, our findings consider the suitability of the numeric minority approach to IP for women in STEM.

Narcissistic believer? Exploring associations between different aspects of narcissism and religiosity

Julia Tokarz, Marcin Zajenkowski, & Paweł Łowicki

Although the relationship between narcissism and religiosity remains ambiguous, a more nuanced approach to both constructs may reveal specific patterns. This project examines different aspects of narcissism (agentic, antagonistic, neurotic, communal) and religiosity (religious orientation, image of God, divine entitlement).
In the first study (N=150) all aspects of narcissism were associated with external religiosity, indicating a stronger desire to engage in religious practices driven by instrumental motives. Another study (N=242) revealed that grandiose (agentic and antagonistic) narcissism was related to a punitive image of God. In the third study (N=148) divine entitlement (feelings of privilege and demands in perceived relation to deity) was positively related to agentic, antagonistic, and communal narcissism.
These findings suggest that different facets of narcissism may be linked to various aspects of religiosity in distinct ways. Narcissistic individuals may engage in religious practices for instrumental reasons, with motivations differing between types of narcissism. Grandiose narcissists may use religion for self-enhancement, for example, through the belief in a special relationship with God. Further exploration may provide a better understanding of the motivations for religious engagement in individuals with narcissistic traits and the functions religiosity may serve for them.

Age and Gender Differences of Loneliness in a Cross-Sectional Sample of Japanese People

Mayu Tomii

Loneliness is shown to negatively impact physical and mental health, making it a significant social issue (Hawkley & Cacioppo, 2010). According to meta-analysis, loneliness was highest among young adults, declined over mid-life, and increased modestly in old age with higher levels of loneliness found among women than men (Perlman, 1990). And more recent research which targeted 101 countries showed that loneliness decreased with age, while the results also suggest that loneliness was higher in men than in women (Barreto et al, 2021). These previous researches didn't focus on Japan, so the purpose of this study was to investigate age and gender differences in loneliness in Japan using large dataset. In this study, 1,800 Japanese people whose ages ranged from 20 to 79 completed the UCLA Loneliness Scale Version 3. Age was allocated to be equal. Multiple regression analyses revealed that age was negatively correlated with loneliness. Loneliness continued to increase throughout young adults (<40s) and reached the peak at 40s. After that, loneliness continued to decrease throughout mid-age and old-age. In addition, loneliness was higher in men than in women. We discussed about the result.

Explaining Academic Performance: The Impact of Reasoning Ability, the Item-Position Effect, and Knowledge Acquisition

Stefan Johannes Troche, Ursina E. Raemy, Adrian Büchli, & Natalie Borter

Reasoning ability is a strong predictor of academic performance, as explained by Cattell's Investment Theory, which suggests that individuals with higher reasoning ability can invest more cognitive resources in the acquisition of knowledge. However, Ren et al. (2015) argued that the prediction of academic performance can at least partly be explained by the item-position effect (IPE) in reasoning tests, which reflects the learning of rules underlying the reasoning test items. The present study attempted to replicate the link between IPE and academic performance with 158 master's students in psychological assessment. They completed a figural analogies test at the beginning of the term and five online formative assessments (OFAs) throughout the term (each after two thematically related lectures). A latent regression analysis showed that reasoning ability predicted final exam grades ($\beta = .28$; $p < .01$), while IPE did not ($\beta = -.16$; $p = .49$). Performance in the OFAs was the best predictor of the final grades ($\beta = .38$; $p < .01$) but this effect was independent of reasoning ability. These findings highlight the importance of reasoning ability and knowledge acquisition for the prediction of academic performance, but challenge explanations based on the investment theory or rule learning.

Relationship between the Self-Determination Perfectionism Scale and existing perfectionism scales

Yuki Tsubota

This study aimed to test the validity of a hypothetical model of perfectionism based on the self-determination theory. The study used "the Self-Determination Perfectionism Scale (SDPS)" ("non-perfectionism," "external regulation-perfectionism," "introjected regulation - perfectionism," "identification regulation-perfectionism," "integrated regulation-perfectionism," and "intrinsic regulation-perfectionism.") developed by Tsubota (2024), two subscales of "the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS)" ("Socially-prescribed Perfectionism (SPP)" and "Self-oriented Perfectionism (SOP)"), and two subscales of "the Multidimensional Self-oriented Perfectionism Scale (MSPS)" ("Personal Standard (PS)" and "Concern over Mistakes (CM)"). We conducted a web survey on 593 Japanese people and calculated the correlation coefficients between SDPS and MPS/MSPS. The strongest correlation was between SPP and "external regulation-perfectionism" (r = .82); SPP's correlation with higher autonomy subscales tended to be weaker. In contrast, the correlation between SOP and the subscales with higher autonomy tended to be stronger, peaking with "integrated regulation-perfectionism" (r = .85). CM had the strongest correlation (r =.58) with "introjected regulation-perfectionism" and a weaker correlation with the subscales with higher autonomy. PS had the strongest correlation (r = .77) with "identification regulation-perfectionism" and similarly strong correlations with higher-autonomy subscales. Therefore, the hypothetical model can be considered valid to a certain extent.

Perfectionism is associated with elevated mental health concerns in elite athletes – a cohort study in elite Olympic athletes

Wojciech Waleriańczyk

Perfectionism is a transdiagnostic risk factor for mental health concerns. However, in sport it is often viewed from an overly optimistic perspective that downplays its negative consequences. Thus, to provide a comprehensive picture of how perfectionism links to mental health symptoms in sport, we conducted a study with 806 elite Olympic athletes. All athletes completed measures of perfectionism and a state-of-the-art measure of mental health symptoms – Sport Mental Health Assessment Tool 1 (SMHAT-1), developed recently by the International Olympic Comittee's expert group. Subsequently, all athletes participated in a brief clinical intake interview with a sport psychologist, based on their scores in SMHAT-1. Perfectionistic concerns were associated with elevated levels of all measured mental health symptoms: psychological distress, anxiety, depression, sleep disturbances, alcohol and drugs misuse, and disordered eating. Furthermore, perfectionistic strivings were associated with elevated levels of anxiety and disordered eating but also with lower alcohol misuse. Athletes with higher perfectionistic concerns were more likely to receive a mental health recommendation that warranted action – a referral to a sport psychologist, psychotherapist, psychiatrist and to receive psychoeducation. These results highlight perfectionism as a vulnerability factor in elite sport, cautioning against encouraging it in sport settings that prioritize mental well-being.

The (positive) future-thinker catches the worm - time perspective as a mediator between morningness and grit

Maria Warowny, & Maciej Stolarski

Objectives: Chronotype is associated with various psychological features, such as personality traits, lifestyle choices and mental health. The present study aimed to explore the associations between morningness and grit, defined as passion and perseverance for long-term goals. The study investigated future time perspectives as potential mediators of the above relationship.
Methods: Respondents (N = 309) completed a set of questionnaires containing measures of circadian preference (MESSi), time perspective (ZTPI) and grit (Grit-S). Two mediation models were tested, with Morning Affect as a predictor, two grit dimensions (Consistency of Interest and Perseverance of Effort) as outcomes and both future time perspectives (Future-Positive and Future-Negative) as potential mediators.
Results: Consistent with the hypotheses, morningness was positively associated with grit. Both models became nonsignificant after including the mediators. Future-Positive and Future-Negative strongly mediated the above associations, with opposite effects.
Conclusions: The results suggest that time perspectives may play an important role in the relationship between morningness and grit. It seems that "larks" are grittier not directly due to their morningness, but rather because of their specific temporal orientation. Findings highlight the fundamental role of perceiving the future as full of opportunities rather than threats in fostering grit.

Sex differences in the relationship between personality, motives for cannabis use and severity of cannabis dependance

Anja Wertag, Renata Glavak Tkalić, Katarina Perić Pavišić, Ines Sučić, & Bruno Škovrlj

Individual differences contribute to drug use and misuse. This study aimed to investigate sex differences in the relationship between personality, motives for cannabis use and severity of cannabis dependence. Data were collected on a representative sample of Croatian citizens (N =4988, 50.3% female), aged 15 to 64 years (Mage = 41.31, SDage = 14.14). A total of 12.1% of males and 5.5% of females used cannabis in the year prior to the research. Hierarchical regression analyses on a subsample of cannabis users (Nmales = 652, Nfemales = 392) showed that, after controlling for age, personality explained 8% of the severity of cannabis dependence in males and 3% of the variance in females. In males, conscientiousness and emotional stability negatively predicted the severity of cannabis dependence, and openness was a marginal positive predictor. In females, only emotional stability marginally negatively predicted the severity of cannabis dependence. Motives for cannabis use predicted an additional 10% of the severity of cannabis dependence variance in males and 6% in females. In both males and females, the coping motive was the only significant positive predictor of the severity of cannabis dependence. Among personality traits, conscientiousness remained a significant negative predictor only in males.

The relationship between the Dark Tetrad traits and job satisfaction and stress among prison officers in Croatia

Anja Wertag, Ines Sučić, Renata Glavak Tkalić, Vicko Ćudina, Janko Međedović, & Katarina Sokić

The relationship between the Dark Tetrad traits (i.e., Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism) and work-related outcomes can be complex. This study investigated the relationship between the Dark Tetrad traits and job satisfaction and work-related stress among prison officers in Croatia. Data were collected within a larger ongoing project, and the results on a convenience sample of 537 correctional officers (88% male; Mage=42.64, SDage= 9.71) from several Croatian penal institutions will be presented. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that the demographic variables (gender, age, and work experience in prison system) explained 3% of the work satisfaction variance and 5% of the work-related stress among correctional officers, with working experience being the most prominent positive predictor of work satisfaction and negative of reported work-related stress. The Dark Tetrad traits explained an additional 9% of work satisfaction and work-related stress variance. In the case of work satisfaction, narcissism was a positive and psychopathy a negative predictor, while in the case of work-related stress, narcissism was a negative, and psychopathy and Machiavellianism were positive predictors.

How narcissistic situations looks like? Examining the link between situational perception and narcissistic states through dynamic latent profile analysis

Katarzyna Wisniowska

While narcissism is frequently considered as relatively stable personality trait, a considerably growing research emphasize the need for conceptualizing as a dynamic process, which may change from moment to moment in response to specific situations. In the current study, in an intensive longitudinal study (N = 502 participants, who provided responses regarding their momentary narcissism and perception of situations seven times daily for seven consecutive days resulting k = 19108 observations), using the dynamic latent profile analysis we assessed how many there were different situations in which participants felt more narcissistic and how these situations were perceived via situational DIAMONDS. The results revealed that during most of the time, participants reported low scores on all narcissism dimensions (n = 13345; 69,84%). We also identified three distinct narcissistic profiles of situations: agentic (n = 2814; 14,73%), neurotic (n = 1964; 10,28%) and fluctuating (i.e., scoring high on all narcissism facets; n = 985; 5,15%). These situations significantly differed in terms of how they were perceived, for instance, agentic situations were perceived as most intellectual, neurotic as most negative, and fluctuating as most deceptive. These results provide first to date empirical insight into how situations triggering narcissism look like.

Too Confident to Spot a Lie? The Complex Link Between Narcissism and Deception

Jerzy Wojciechowski, Marcin Zajenkowski, & Joanna Rudzińska-Wojciechowska

Narcissism is characterized by an increased sense of entitlement, self-importance, and feelings of superiority. Prior research has established a link between narcissism, a heightened propensity for deception, and high self-efficacy in both lying and lie detection (e.g., Zvi & Elaad, 2018). However, most studies have treated narcissism as a unidimensional construct. Recent advancements suggest that narcissism is a heterogeneous construct, encompassing grandiose and vulnerable dimensions. We investigate whether grandiose and vulnerable narcissism are associated with self-assessed efficacy in deceptive abilities (i.e., lying, detecting lies, telling the truth, and believing others), lie frequency, and actual ability to detect deception (specifically, detecting incongruence between verbal and non-verbal communication).

In our study, we employed the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ), the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS), the Lie-Truth Ability Assessment Scale (LTAAS), the Face Detection Test (FDT), and self-report measures of lie frequency to assess individual differences in narcissism and deception. Preliminary analyses indicate among others that only grandiose narcissism is positively correlated with self-perceived lying and lie detection abilities but is not significantly associated with actual lie detection performance. These findings suggest that the relationship between narcissism and deception is multifaceted, with different narcissistic facets exhibiting distinct associations with deceptive behavior.

Relationship of Primal World Beliefs with Work Attitudes and Behaviors

Joshua Wood

Primal world beliefs (primals) are beliefs regarding the overall, fundamental character of the world. The factor structure of primals has one third-order factor (the world is good), three second-order factors, and 22 first-order factors. This largely exploratory research examined the relationship of primals with seven frequently researched workplace attitudes and behaviors, including job satisfaction, organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), and counterproductive work behavior (CWB). Participants were 613 employed adults from the United Kingdom and United States, who completed an online survey after recruitment through the Prolific online research platform. Higher order primals generally had moderate correlations with work variables, in the range of $r = 0.3$ to 0.4, while lower order primals had significant moderate correlations with several work variables, particularly for the primals of the world is just, is improvable, and needs me. Hypotheses of a relationship between OCB/CWB and the world is just, and between innovative work behavior and the world is improvable, were supported. These results may lead to interventions in employee beliefs that could lead to improvements in these employee attitudes and behaviors, which in turn have established relationships with job performance and psychological health. They may also be considered in staff selection.

Middle school teachers' teaching self-efficacy in classrooms and online instruction: creative intrinsic motivation as a moderating variable

Ching-Lin Wu

Middle school teachers have faced changes in teaching methods and are required to be familiar with both physical and distance teaching methods. However, online teaching is very different from physical teaching, and remains a major challenge for teachers. This study explored the teaching situation of middle school teachers in physical and online teaching and the moderating effect of creative intrinsic motivation. A total of 902 teachers who taught during the COVID-19 pandemic and implemented online teaching were invited to complete the physical and online teaching self-efficacy and creative intrinsic motivation scales. The results indicated that teachers' teaching self-efficacy in teaching planning, teacher-student interaction, and teaching innovation during physical teaching were higher than when teaching online; however, the use of technology in physical classrooms was significantly lower than when teaching online. Furthermore, after excluding the influence of gender and age, creative intrinsic motivation (ability, playfulness, liking complexity, self-determination, and work commitment) moderates the relationship between teaching innovation in physical and online teaching. When creative intrinsic motivation is relatively low, physical teaching self-efficacy is relatively positively predictive online teaching self-efficacy. The results indicated that such motivation has a unique impact on teaching innovation in the relationship between physical and online learning situations.

Effects of Noncognitive Abilities and Affective Attitudes Toward English Learning on Discourse in Small-Talk

Miho Yamaguchi, & Hiroyuki Yoshizawa

Individual differences in communication skills have been observed in elementary school English classes. This study examined the influence of personality traits and affective attitudes on the discourse of 11—-12-year-old students during paired small-talk activities. To assess these factors, questionnaires measuring the Big Five personality traits and affective attitudes toward English learning were administered. The discourse was recorded, transcribed, and analyzed regarding the number of utterances. Factor analysis (maximum likelihood method with promax rotation) identified three affective factors: "Positive attitude toward English learning," "Peer acceptance," and "Communication anxiety." First, a multiple regression analysis was used to examine the impact of noncognitive abilities on affective attitudes. Next, we analyzed the effects of noncognitive abilities and affective attitudes on the number of utterances. Extraversion and Agreeableness had a positive effect on both "Positive attitude toward English learning" and "Peer acceptance," while Extraversion and Openness had a negative effect on "Communication anxiety." Additionally, "Positive attitude toward English learning" had a positive effect on the number of utterances. Noncognitive abilities indirectly influenced the number of utterances through affective attitudes. This finding underscores the importance of considering affective factors in English education to enhance the effectiveness of language learning.

Measuring individual differences in human-AI relationships: From an attachment theory perspective

Fan Yang, & Atsushi Oshio

Artificial intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI, has advanced rapidly in recent years, being stronger and wiser than human beings across various domains. They can provide affective and informational support. These resemble the features of an attachment figure. Attachment theory was widely applied to interpersonal and non-interpersonal relationships. However, its applicability to human-AI relationships remains unexplored. This study applied the two-dimensional attachment model (anxiety and avoidance) to conceptualize human-AI relationships. We developed the Experiences in Human-AI Relationships Scale (EHARS) by adapting existing attachment measures and incorporating insights from an open-ended question. Study 1 employed exploratory factor analyses with 63 Chinese participants who were using generative AI (e.g., ChatGPT). The final scale included four AI attachment anxiety items (α = .90) and three AI attachment avoidance items (α = .67). Study 2 used confirmatory factor analyses with 242 Chinese participants, demonstrating good model fit for the two-factor model, $\chi^2(13)$ = 15.474, p = .28, RMSEA = .028, CFI = .992. Although the EHARS requires further validation, it may contribute to attachment theory and has implications for AI design, particularly in social and mental health applications.

The associations between personality traits and energy drink consumption

Shinya Yoshino, & Atsushi Oshio

The present study aimed to examine the associations between personality traits and energy drink consumption. Many studies have reported that various health-related behaviors are associated with personality traits, providing insights into promoting a healthy lifestyle. Excessive consumption of energy drinks is a known factor that can negatively impact health; however, there remains a lack of research from the perspective of personality psychology. A previous study in Japan showed that university students and adults who frequently consume energy drinks tend to exhibit higher levels of Extraversion, particularly in the aspect of sensation seeking. The present poster presentation examines the associations between energy drink consumption and other traits (e.g., BIS/BAS) as well as the Big Five personality traits, based on a questionnaire survey of 800 Japanese adults. The positive association between the frequency of energy drink consumption and Extraversion was replicated. Additionally, energy drink consumption was positively associated with the Behavioral Activation System (BAS) and negatively associated with the Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS). These findings suggest specific personality characteristics of energy drink consumers. Future research is planned to explore potential moderators of these associations to identify populations at risk of overconsuming energy drinks.

Exploring the Personality Traits and Metabolic Biomarkers: Evidence from the Estonian Biobank

Ye Zeng, & René Mõttus

Could differences in personality traits be reflected in our blood metabolome? Previous research suggests modest, widespread associations, although small samples and isolated analyses often limit insights. We applied a large dataset from the Estonian Biobank, examining over 75,000 participants with detailed personality assessments and metabolomic profiles (HDL-C, triglycerides, omega-3, omega-6). We found that these biomarkers showed the strongest links with Conscientiousness and Neuroticism, revealing positive associations for Conscientiousness with HDL-C (r ≈ 0.05 to 0.10) and DHA (r ≈ 0.10 to 0.15), and negative associations with triglycerides (r ≈ −0.05 to −0.10) and EPA (r ≈ −0.15 to −0.20). Other Big Five traits displayed smaller effects (|r| < 0.10). Even after adjusting for demographic and dietary factors, these associations remained robust. Elastic Net and XGBoost explained roughly 5–15% of variance, with XGBoost offering slight advantages under non-linear conditions. Incorporating multiple biomarkers and all five traits further boosted predictive accuracy. These findings demonstrate that personality traits and metabolic biomarkers can meaningfully predict each other and clarify how individual differences in personality traits are intertwined with metabolic function.

The longitudinal relationship between conscientiousness facets and subjective well-being among Japanese employees: A two-wave longitudinal study

Lei Zhang, & Yusuke Takahashi

Previous research has demonstrated inconsistent relationships between conscientiousness and subjective well-being (SWB), particularly at the facet level. However, the temporal dynamics of these relationships remain unexplored. This study employed latent change score modeling to examine how initial levels and changes in conscientiousness facets are related to changes in SWB over time. Data were collected from 450 Japanese full-time employees at Time 1 and 331 employees at Time 2, with an 8-month interval. Participants completed measures of conscientiousness facets and SWB at both time points. Initially, the facets of competence, achievement-striving, and self-discipline showed positive associations with SWB, whereas the facets of cautiousness and dutifulness were negatively related to SWB. Initial levels of cautiousness predicted increases in negative affect over time. Importantly, increases in competence and achievement-striving were associated with higher life satisfaction and positive affect. Conversely, increases in dutifulness were linked to decreases in all SWB components, and increases in cautiousness were associated with decreased life satisfaction. These findings underscore the dual nature of conscientiousness and the longitudinal relationships between its facets and SWB over time. The differential impact of changes in conscientiousness facets on SWB provides valuable insights for workplace interventions aimed at enhancing employee well-being through personality development.

Testing DoPL Motives Items

Ziming Zhao, **Adam Moore**, & Rene Mottus

The study of social power motives — comprising Dominance, Prestige, and Leadership — provides critical insights into individual differences in leadership preferences and behavior. Nevertheless, being a relatively novel taxonomy of power desires, the DoPL scale may benefit from refining. We present data from naive participants who provided both their own definitions of these distinct facets of social power and measurements for each. These were analyzed using a Natural Language Processing model (SBERT) to identify sentences that were semantically similar and create new scale items. These were fed into, and expanded by ChatGPT/ELM. The items produced were combined with existing DoPL items to form the DoPL-Revised Scale (DoPL-R), which was distributed online (N=340). We will present preliminary findings from confirmatory factor analysis on the best-fitting structural models. This study not only refines the measurement of social power motives but also leverages novel generation techniques and advances our understanding of differences in power-driven individuals.

Ability differentiation in large and representative Finnish conscription data

Juuso Pesälä, Petteri Simola, Laura Oksama, & Christian Hakulinen

The hypothesis of cognitive ability differentiation, also known as 'Spearman's Law of Diminishing Returns,' suggests that different cognitive tests correlate more weakly at higher performance levels, meaning they are less loaded on the g-factor. We investigated this hypothesis using both quantitatively and qualitatively exceptional data consisting of cognitive test results from a total of 302,541 Finnish conscripts. We examined the topic using several methods previously employed in research on this subject. The main finding of the study was that the differentiation hypothesis receives clear confirmation from the data. Additionally, we made an observation outside our initial hypothesis, suggesting that test motivation could partially explain the cognitive ability differentiation hypothesis (or rather, the g-factor theory could be partially explailain). We also utilized the exceptionally large size of our dataset to develop the methodology for this research topic and present in the article a method that makes it easier and more reliable to study this topic with more conventional sample sizes (N > 500). We also address certain limitations of the data and discuss the theoretical and practical implications of the results.

Author Index