

U 16th DPPD
L Conference

12 – 15 September

M 2021



ABSTRACTS

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MONDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER 2021

8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

Hot-button topics in intelligence research: Meta-analyses and large-scale assessments reveal modest but reproducible effects

Chair(s): Jakob Pietschnig (University of Vienna, Austria)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 13_A01_S

Virtually ubiquitous evidence for effect inflation, non-reproducible findings, and decline effects have led to reasonable doubts about established effect validities, especially in regard to spectacular and widely-cited effects. In this symposium, we demonstrate different method applications to investigate the stability of effects relating to four hot-button topics in intelligence research. We present evidence for modestly-sized but reproducible effects in (i) intelligence heritability (Pietschnig), associations of intelligence with (ii) self-assessed intelligence (Patzl), (iii) mental and physical health (Fries), and (iv) religiosity (Dürlinger). We show that the use of open-science practices on the conceptual (e.g., study preregistration, copilotting) and methodological level (e.g., multiverse analyses, specification curve) represent an appropriate means for evaluating the credibility of effects. Our findings of low evidence for bias and effect inflation are likely due to the comparatively large power of studies within the assembled data, thus suggesting low bias vulnerability of well-powered (sub-)fields.

Presentations of the Symposium

How heritable is intelligence? A meta-analysis

Jakob Pietschnig, Jonas Traub, Magdalena Siegel, Marie Pellegrini

University of Vienna, Austria

Intelligence heritability is a hot-button topic that has fascinated researchers for decades. Although there is a solid consensus that intelligence is heritable to a certain extent, reported heritability estimates vary substantially, and determinants of heritability remain largely unexplored. In the present meta-analysis, we provide evidence for strong heritability of intelligence ($h^2 = .52$ to $.61$) based on data from 30,880 monozygotic and 39,403 dizygotic independent twin pairs ($k = 328$; 88 unique). Despite some evidence for effect inflation in monozygotic twin correlations (and consequently heritability), heritability estimates remained remarkably robust across different analysis approaches. A series of meta-

regressions revealed negative influences of national indicators of income (in-)equality (i.e., the GINI-index) but positive ones of the social mobility index. In conclusion, we show that additive genetic variance plays a larger role in explaining intelligence differences than shared and non-shared environment. Interestingly, heritability estimates are larger in more egalitarian countries.

There is more within you than you think: A meta-analysis of self-assessed and psychometric intelligence

Sabine Patzl, Jakob Pietschnig

University of Vienna, Austria

Past research indicates a moderate correlation between psychometric intelligence and self-assessed intelligence (= SAI). However, the available meta-analytic literature has become outdated due to the growing number of publications addressing this very issue and the development of more advanced research synthesis methods. We used a multi-level meta-analysis to synthesize 242 effect sizes (N = 54,566). Analytical approaches had substantial influences on summary effect estimations, yielding $r = .31$ when a Hedges and Olkin-typed approach but $r = .39$ when the Hunter and Schmidt method was used. The application of eight standard and more modern dissemination bias detection methods showed evidence for summary effect inflation. Overall, we present evidence for a moderate correlation between SAI and psychometric intelligence, which generalizes over assessment methods but is differentiated in terms of ability types showing strongest associations for numerical abilities, followed by global, spatial, and other cognitive abilities.

Cognitive ability predicts physical and mental health in a large European sample

Jonathan Fries, Jakob Pietschnig

University of Vienna, Austria

Intelligence and health are positively associated. However, little is known about the causes, nature, and meaning of this link. Influences of environmental and behavioral risk factors may play an important role for explaining this phenomenon but need clarification. Consequently, we examined their associations with three cognitive ability domains (mathematical ability, memory, verbal fluency) using a representative dataset of EU residents (ages: 50+; N range = 10,000-30,000+). Cognitive abilities were consistently positively associated with physical and mental health, yielding small-to-moderate associations $r_s = .13-.29$. As expected, cognitive abilities were negatively (but not always meaningfully) associated with risk factors ($r_s = |<.01|-.38|$). However, risk factors did not moderate the intelligence and health link. In all,

we demonstrate a robust small-to-moderate relationship of health and intelligence. Risk factors, such as smoking or work environment, did not sufficiently explain the intelligence-health association, thus suggesting influences of alternative mechanisms such as a general fitness factor.

Cognitive abilities and beliefs: A meta-analysis of intelligence and religiosity associations

Florian Dürlinger, Jakob Pietschnig

University of Vienna, Austria

Religiosity and intelligence associations have been investigated since the early 20th century, with most studies yielding negative relationships indicating lower cognitive abilities of individuals reporting stronger religious beliefs. Although largely consistent in their direction, effect size strengths vary substantially between studies, suggesting moderating influences of variables that remain to be determined. In the current meta-analysis of $n = 78$ studies ($k = 93$; $N = 101,063$), a large number of (reasonable) conceptual and analytical specifications were investigated by means of combinatorial analyses and specification curve. We show small but robust negative associations between religiosity and intelligence $r = -.14$ ($p < .001$; 95%CI[-.17; -.11]) that are stronger for (i) psychometric intelligence tests than for proxy measures, (ii) general population samples than (pre-)college samples, and (iii) women than men. In all, the observed small effects were remarkably robust across different specifications, although they were differentiated in strength according to moderating variables.

COMING OUT OF AGE - DIFFERENT METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO INVESTIGATE THE CONSTRUCT OF PERFECTIONISM.

Chair(s): Elisabeth Prestele (University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany), Christine Altstötter-Gleich (University of Koblenz-Landau)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 13_B01_S

The majority of research in perfectionism was based on cross-sectional designs applying self-reports. More recently, technical developments are mirrored in the diversity of methodological approaches. This is a clear sign that perfectionism is coming of age and an important step in determining its validity. In our symposium we address this tendency presenting five contributions applying different methodological approaches.

Beyond perfectionism as a person variable, the first presentation explores whether teachers' perfectionism predicts teaching performance on the individual level and on the school level.

The second talk turns to the individual level of perfectionism and presents the results of a fMRT study on the role of perfectionism in error processing. Applying more frequent assessments in daily life the last presentations examines whether perfectionistic employees benefit from an online based mindfulness intervention, how tracking response behaviour might be used as outcome of perfectionism how daily perfectionistic cognitions are associated with daily work-engagement.

Presentations of the Symposium

A matter of fit? A multilevel investigation of the interaction between teacher perfectionistic strivings and school environmental characteristics on instructional quality

Elisabeth Prestele¹, Doris Holzberger²

¹University of Koblenz-Landau, ²Technische Universität München

Across different contexts perfectionistic strivings (PS) showed positive relationships with performance outcomes. However, research did not consistently find this effect in the workplace. It might be fruitful to consider environmental resources that might moderate the perfectionism-performance association in the workplace. In the present study we reanalysed the PISA 2003 data (1,939 teachers, 198 schools) to investigate associations between teachers' PS and their instructional quality and whether these associations were moderated by school context variables. Thereby, we supplemented the individual teacher perspective by a school level perspective in order to account for the school context (e.g., colleagues, principal). Multilevel analyses revealed positive associations between teacher PS and instructional quality both at the individual level and on the school level. Finally, differences in these relationships across schools could be partially explained by leadership and teacher collaboration. Findings will be discussed with regard to the nature of work and perceived vs. objective fit.

Perfect error detection: Perfectionism related variations in behavioural and neural correlates of error processing

Jutta Stahl

Universität zu Köln

Learning from errors is essential in everyday life. In response tasks, people with high perfectionistic standards (PSP) showed on the behavioural level as well as on the neural level that they process errors more intensely to optimize their behaviour in case of imperfection (optimisation hypothesis). However, people with high evaluative concern perfectionism (ECP) tended to avoid error processing (avoidance hypothesis) in these tasks. We tested the two

hypotheses in a more challenging task, the newly developed 8-alternative response task. 138 participants were asked to respond as fast and as correct as possible to a set of eight symbols. In the second, part of the experiment, the participants were asked to additionally report the (in)correctness of their response. The behavioural and neural findings challenged the assumptions of the hypotheses. The analysis of the reported and non-reported error types allowed to develop a deeper understanding of adaptive and maladaptive error processing.

Does perfectionism matter? Evaluating the effectiveness of a mindfulness-based intervention in the context of work.

Dorota Reis¹, Hart Alexander¹, Prestele Elisabeth², Tanja Lischetzke², Malte Friese¹

¹Universität des Saarlandes, ²Universität Koblenz-Landau

Recovery is an important determinant of well-being, but recovery processes are impaired when job stressors are high. In addition, perfectionistic concerns might both enhance the perception of job demands and give rise to work-related rumination. Because mindfulness interventions might foster recovery and improve well-being in individuals with high levels of perfectionism, we examined whether perfectionistic concerns moderate the effectiveness of an online intervention focusing on recovery.

Overall, 545 (72% female) employees were randomized to either the training group (N = 269) or a wait-list control group (N = 276). Parallel to the intervention, participants reported their daily levels of self-control demands, detachment, and mindfulness over the course of three working weeks.

At the between-persons level, the pattern of associations was as expected. We apply a latent curve model with structured residuals to obtain both between- and within-person effects in a single model.

Implications for future interventions will be discussed.

Measuring behavioral markers of perfectionism in online surveys

Alexander Hart¹, Elisabeth Prestele², Dorota Reis¹

¹Universität des Saarlandes, ²Universität Koblenz-Landau

It is unquestioned that perfectionism influences how people judge themselves and others. Consequences of those cognitions, however, can be hard to observe in everyday life. When research transitions from the laboratory to online assessment, measuring many behavioral outcomes can become unfeasible, e.g. due to a lack of experimental control or participant burden. We proposed that this issue might be resolved by utilizing paradata from the questionnaire. In two samples (N=144; N=160), we therefore investigated the association

between several non-reactive measures and the Personal Standards (PS) as well as the Concerns over Mistakes (CM) subscale from the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS-F). CM were associated with lower pre-submission response switching on the MPS-F in the first sample. In the second sample, PS were associated with fewer switching on the rumination scale and the sleep quality scale. Despite not appearing consistently on all outcomes, results imply opportunities for indicators based on paradata.

Perfectionistic cognitions and daily work engagement - a daily diary study among employees

Marcel Schmitt¹, Elisabeth Prestele¹, Dorota Reis²

¹Universität Koblenz-Landau, ²Universität des Saarlandes

Perfectionistic cognitions are considered a cognitive manifestation of perfectionism resulting from an activated perfectionistic self-schema in a specific situation.

The present daily diary study aimed at examining the relationship between perfectionistic cognitions and daily work engagement among employees.

Over the course of 15 workdays, 157 employees indicated every evening how frequently they experienced perfectionistic cognitions and how engaged they were at work during the day. Dispositional perfectionism had been assessed in a pretest.

Analyses at the within-person level showed positive associations between daily perfectionistic strivings cognitions and daily work engagement and negative associations between daily perfectionistic concerns cognitions and daily work engagement. Mediation analyses at the between-person level further showed that perfectionistic cognitions served as mediators in the relationship between dispositional perfectionism and work engagement.

The findings will be discussed with regard to the ambivalence of perfectionism at work.

NOVEL INSIGHTS INTO PERSON-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS

*Chair(s): **Jana B. Berkessel** (University of Mannheim, Germany)*

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 13_C01_S

This symposium showcases the power of person-environment interactions across diverse environments, ranging from broad cultures to specific situations. Project 1 employs big data from gravestones and online biographies to demonstrate that fitting in with the predominant religiosity is linked to longevity. Project 2 uses large-scale datasets to show that living in areas

with high obesity prevalence can buffer obesity's detrimental effects. Project 3 examines the effects of a match between athletes' personality and their sport's prototypic personality. Project 4 relies on two experience sampling studies to show that interactions between personality traits, personality states, and situation characteristics are associated with positive affect. Project 5 uses data from four micro-longitudinal studies to examine consistencies of personality state scores across functionally equivalent and non-equivalent situations. All projects highlight the relevance of person-environment interactions to understand important real-life phenomena— a perspective that will be critically reviewed and integrated by the discussant.

Presentations of the Symposium

The Legacy of the Dead: Gravestones and Biographies Reveal Cross-Cultural Variation in the Link between Religiosity and Longevity

Tobias Ebert¹, Jochen E. Gebauer², Jana B. Berkessel¹, Thorsteinn Jonsson³, Sune Lehmann³
¹University of Mannheim, ²University of Mannheim & University of Copenhagen, ³Denmark Technical University

Religious people live longer than non-religious people according to a staple of social science research. Yet, are those longevity benefits an inherent feature of religiosity or are they restricted to religious cultural contexts? To find out, we analyzed gravestone and obituary content of deceased persons from religious and non-religious U.S. areas. In study 1, we manually coded religious content on 6,400 gravestones. In study 2, we used machine learning to automatically code religious content on > 1 Mio. gravestones. In study 3, we used quantitative text analysis to extract religious content from > 100,000 online biographies. In all three studies, we found that religious people only lived longer in religious contexts. Evidently, a longer life is not an inherent feature of being religious. Our study answers a fundamental question on the nature of religiosity and showcases the vast scientific potential of studying the legacies of the dead.

Taking the weight off obesity: Why the consequences of obesity are less severe in some places than in others

Jana B. Berkessel¹, Tobias Ebert¹, Andreas D. Nehrlich², Jochen E. Gebauer³, Mohsen Joshanloo⁴, Peter J. Rentfrow⁵

¹University of Mannheim, ²University of Koblenz-Landau, ³University of Mannheim & University of Copenhagen, ⁴Keimyung University, ⁵University of Cambridge

Obesity has adverse consequences for individuals—but is this true everywhere? We adopt a person-environment fit perspective to test whether obese individuals suffer less severe consequences in certain sociocultural contexts. Specifically, we assume that obese individuals experience relatively better fit to their environment in contexts with high obesity prevalence. In those high-obese contexts, a better person-environment fit should help individuals attenuate the consequences of their own obesity. We tested this hypothesis across three large-scale datasets (total N > 3,000,000) including hundreds of regional contexts (in the US & UK) and various outcome domains. Obesity prevalence varied greatly across regional contexts (5%–45%). Replicating prior findings, obese individuals generally suffered severe consequences (i.e., were more prone to singlehood, unemployment, and bad health). Critically, however, disadvantages of being obese were reduced (sometimes even eliminated) in high-obese contexts. Accordingly, in support of our person-environment fit perspective, the adverse consequences of obesity appear context-specific.

Person-environment fit in the context of sports and its association with subjective well-being

Sophia Terwiel¹, Sarah Kritzler¹, John F. Rauthmann², Maïke Luhmann¹

¹Ruhr-University Bochum, ²Bielefeld University

Physical activity and sports participation are positively related to subjective well-being. We tested whether person-environment fit can partly explain this association by examining to what extent the fit between an athlete's individual personality trait levels and the typical personality trait levels of athletes in their sports is associated with subjective well-being.

In two online surveys, we assessed Big Five personality traits using the BFI-2-S. In Sample 1, 4,927 athletes of 96 sports rated the typical trait levels of athletes of their sport. In Sample 2, 4,340 athletes of 94 sports rated their own trait levels and four subjective well-being indicators: life satisfaction, sports-life satisfaction, positive and negative affect. In our preregistered analyses, we investigated variable-oriented supplementary fit using multilevel response surface analyses. The fit between typical and individual Big Five trait levels was not associated with any of the indicators of subjective well-being in the context of the sports type.

Be Yourself but Try to Fit In: Fit between Personality Traits, Personality States, and Situation Characteristics and its Association with Positive Affect

Sarah Kritzler¹, Kai T. Horstmann², Maïke Luhmann¹

¹Ruhr-University Bochum, ²Humboldt-University Berlin

Person-environment fit has mostly been examined on a between-person level, but it may also play an important role in within-person processes of personality. Theories such as trait activation theory or whole trait theory propose that personality states that fit with the personality trait and/or with characteristics of the current situation should be associated with positive outcomes. We put this idea to the test and examined in two experience sampling studies (Study 1: exploratory, N = 194, 4,244 observations; Study 2: confirmatory, N = 254, 7,667 observations) how interactions and fit patterns between personality traits, personality states, and situation characteristics were associated with positive affective states. In moderated multilevel response surface analyses, we found a replicable pattern of interactions (but not fit patterns) between personality traits, personality states, and situation characteristics associated with positive affect. We discuss the implications of our results for personality dynamics and the conceptualization of fit.

Distinguishing simple and residual consistency in functionally equivalent and non-equivalent situations

Kai T. Horstmann¹, Ryne A. Sherman², John F. Rauthmann³, Matthias Ziegler¹

¹Humboldt-University Berlin, ²Hogan Assessments, ³Bielefeld University

How do people behave in different situations, and is behavior a function of the person or the situation? One problem is the differentiation of consistent behavior due to consistent situation experiences, and consistency in behavior due to personality traits. Here, we argue that simple consistency, defined as the correlation between behaviors without taking people's traits into account, needs to be distinguished from residual consistency that does account for traits. The existence of residual consistency reflects systematic differences in how people respond to situations, above and beyond what is expected from their traits. In four studies (total N = 671), we examine the level of simple and residual consistency. Simple consistency was substantial, and residual consistency varied with the level of functional equivalence of the situations. We conclude that there are consistent individual differences in how people respond to equivalent situations, even when their personality traits have been taken into account.

CONTEXT- AND DOMAIN-SPECIFIC PERSONALITY ASSESSMENTS:
THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL APPROACHES

Chair(s): Julian Schulze (Freie Universität Berlin), Jan-Philipp Freudenstein (Freie Universität Berlin)

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 13_D01_S

Almost all contemporary theoretical frameworks on human personality consider context- or domain specific influences on the expression of individual traits. This is prominently reflected in research on person \times situation interactions but also in the increasing interest in domain- or item-specific aspects of personality traits. Researchers who intend to assess personality are posed with the challenge to measure personality traits in a manner that adequately considers contextual- and/or domain-specific aspects in order to explore their interplay. This symposium introduces four theoretical and empirical approaches that shed light on the interaction of personality and context or domains, ideas for their simultaneous assessment, and avenues for future research. It thereby addresses the important question on why, when, and how the measurement of contexts or domains in personality assessments should be made explicit.

Presentations of the Symposium

Perceiver Effects in First Impressions Reflect Generalized Stereotypes: Evidence of Consistency Across Time, Groups, and Contexts

Richard Rau¹, Nicole Lawless DesJardins², Lisa Maria Niemeyer¹, Mitja D. Back¹, Sanjay Srivastava², Steffen Nestler¹

¹University of Münster, ²University of Oregon

A common assumption in interpersonal perception research is that perceiver effects (i.e., individual differences in judging the average target), reflect variation in people's generalized stereotypes about "the other". However, this assumption has hardly been checked to date. Here, we present a strict test of the generalized stereotype account by analyzing data from two studies (ns 146 and 295) in which participants were part of several uniquely composed groups and provided personality impressions of one another. Structural equation modelling revealed that perceiver effects were quite consistent on the level of global evaluation and acquiescence but less consistent on the level of specific trait- or item-content. The finding that perceivers who saw others in globally positive or negative ways in one situation also saw them similarly in entirely different situations across time, groups, and contexts is strong

evidence for the generalized stereotypes account and has vital implications for research and applied psychology.

A Process × Domain Assessment of Narcissism: The Domain-Specific Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire

Michael P. Grosz¹, Isabel Hartmann¹, Michael Dufner², Marius Leckelt³, Tanja M. Gerlach⁴, John F. Rauthmann⁵, Jaap J. A. Denissen⁶, Albrecht C. P. Küfner¹, Mitja D. Back¹

¹University of Münster, ²Witten/Herdecke University; Leipzig University, ³University of Mainz, ⁴University of Göttingen, ⁵Bielefeld University, ⁶Utrecht University

Research on grandiose narcissism distinguishes between self-promotional processes (i.e., narcissistic admiration) and other-derogative processes (i.e., narcissistic rivalry; Back et al., 2013). Moreover, research has begun to assess and investigate narcissistic manifestations in different domains (e.g., communal narcissism). To integrate these two lines of research, we developed the Domain-Specific Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (D-NARQ), a 72-item narcissism questionnaire that contains a self-promotional (narcissistic admiration) process scale and an other-derogatory (narcissistic rivalry) process scale for four domains: intellectual ability, social dominance, communal care, and physical attractiveness. We investigated the psychometric properties of the D-NARQ in a large online study (N = 1,635). Model fit statistics were largely in line with the theorized factor structure. The measurement precision of the D-NARQ scales were good to very good, and their correlations with established narcissism scales, the Big Five personality traits, and comparative self-evaluations largely supported their convergent and discriminant validity.

Hidden Framings and Hidden Asymmetries in the Measurement of Personality—A Combined Lens-Model and Frame-of-Reference Perspective

Julian Schulze¹, Stephen G. West², Jan-Philipp Freudenstein¹, Philipp Schäpers³, Patrick Mussel¹, Michael Eid¹, Stefan Krumm¹

¹Freie Universität Berlin, ²Arizona State University, ³University of Münster

The symmetry principle and the frame-of-reference perspective have each made contributions to improving the measurement of personality. Although each perspective is valuable in its own right, we argue that even greater improvement can be achieved through the combination of both. In a recent review article, we conceptually combined both approaches and developed an integrative theoretical model. We argue that a basic premise of the frame-of-reference literature—that personality items are open to interpretation and allow individuals to impose their own contextual framings—should be considered from a

symmetry perspective. Unintended context-specificity in items may “spread” to personality facets and domains, and thus, impact the symmetry of personality measures with other criteria. As the individuals’ frames-of-reference and (a)symmetric relationships are not always apparent, we term them as “hidden.” The proposed combination of lens-model and frame-of-reference perspectives provides further insights into current issues in personality research and uncovers important avenues for future research.

Standardized State Assessment: A Methodological Framework to Assess Person-Situation Processes in Hypothetical Situations

Jan-Philipp Freudenstein¹, Julian Schulze¹, Philipp Schäpers², Patrick Mussel¹, Stefan Krumm¹

¹Freie Universität Berlin, ²University of Münster

To assess person-situation processes, researchers regularly incorporate hypothetical situation descriptions. However, no common guidelines exist on how to develop such measures to validly assess person-situation processes. We propose Standardized State Assessment as a methodological framework for the assessment of situation-specific states in hypothetical situations. We build on theoretical advances in personality research and previous assessment approaches to derive guidelines for a theory-driven development of hypothetical situation descriptions. We further describe how states should be measured in these situations. Finally, we propose that appropriate latent measurement models and validation strategies may help to develop assessments that are similar to real-life person-situation processes. Standardized State Assessment may offer economically advantageous alternatives for research that is unable to adopt ambulatory assessments. Moreover, we discuss how this framework may help to answer theoretical questions on person-situation processes.

10:00 AM – 11:15 AM

TOMORROW WILL BE DIFFERENT: CHANGES IN INTERPERSONAL PERCEPTION OVER TIME

Chair(s): **Richard Rau** (*University of Münster*), **Marcus Mund** (*University of Klagenfurt*)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 13_A02_S

Over the past decades, a considerable body of research on interpersonal perception has illuminated both person-level phenomena such as accuracy and bias in personality impressions and dyad-level phenomena such as reciprocity in the mutual perceptions of couples. Conventionally, these research questions have been addressed in one-shot designs that focus on a certain level of acquaintance among participants, for example by studying either groups of strangers or close friends. However, such studies naturally vary in many aspects which makes it hard to attribute differences in findings to the level of acquaintance alone. This symposium addresses more directly the question of how increasing exposure to one another modulates interpersonal perceptions by building on innovations in online-based data collection and longitudinal statistical modelling. The contributions span various social contexts including the study of strangers, task groups, class-mates, and romantic partners.

Presentations of the Symposium

Positivity in Peer Perceptions over Time: Personality Explains Variation at Zero-acquaintance, Popularity Explains Differential Change

Richard Rau¹, Erika N. Carlson², Michael Dufner³, Katharina Geukes¹, Livia Kraft⁴, Sascha Krause⁴, Lucie Nikoleizig⁴, Steffen Nestler¹, Mitja D. Back¹

¹*University of Münster*, ²*University of Toronto Mississauga*, ³*University of Witten / Herdecke / University of Leipzig*, ⁴*University of Leipzig*

People differ in how positively they perceive others' personalities in a first encounter. These perceiver effects have traditionally been conceptualized as stable personal stereotypes but here, we examined their longitudinal trajectories over 2 to 3 weeks. Using latent growth curve modelling, we tested whether initial positivity (i.e., random intercepts) could be explained by personality variables and whether change (i.e., random slopes) could be explained by personality variables and by perceivers' social experiences within the group. Across three studies (ns = 439, 254, and 311), personality variables were found to explain initial positivity but were not reliably linked to changes over time. Instead, feeling liked and, to a lesser extent,

being actually liked by one's peers, partially explained changes in positivity. Results suggest that perceiver effects are best conceptualized as personal, generalized stereotypes at an initial encounter but as group-specific stereotypes fueled by social experiences as groups get acquainted.

The (Ir)Relevance of Early Impressions – An Investigation of Primacy Effects in Person Judgments Based on Actual Behavior

Anne Wiedenroth¹, Nele M. Wessels², Daniel Leising¹

¹University of Dresden, ²University of Osnabrueck

The common belief in the importance of first impressions is reflected in the assumption of primacy effects in person judgments: Our overall impression of a person may be strongly influenced by the information about said person that we received early on. Overcoming limitations of previous research, the present preregistered analyses were based on real person judgment data: Perceivers (N = 1,395) each judged the behavior of one target (N = 200) across a sequence of videotaped situations. Using separate subsamples, we progressed from exploratory to confirmatory analyses. Results indicated no primacy effect. Rather, judgments made later in the sequence were associated more strongly with perceivers' overall impression of their targets, indicating an acquaintance effect. Explanations and implications will be discussed. Early impressions may not be disproportionately influential when more information is readily available. This may be different when perceivers need to react to the targets based on that early information.

Loneliness in Emerging Social Networks

Marcus Mund¹, Julia Freitag², Susanne Buecker³, Pia M. Drewke², Richard Rau⁴

¹University of Klagenfurt, ²University of Jena, ³University of Bochum, ⁴University of Münster

Loneliness occurs when individuals perceive their relationships to be deficient either in terms of quantity or the quality of their relationships. Previous research has shown that inter-individual differences in loneliness are stable and directly affect social relationships. However, previous studies mostly investigated the role of loneliness in already established relationships. By contrast, only little is known about how loneliness influences the formation of friendships and how the perception by and of lonely people changes from zero acquaintance to friendship. In the present study, we followed a cohort of 130 freshmen across their first semester. In this time period, we assessed their loneliness and their perception of fellow students seven times. By applying Social Relations Models, we investigated changes in

perceiver- and target-effects across the semester. The results shed light on the complex interpersonal processes associated with loneliness in newly formed networks.

Does Relationship Length Moderate Accuracy and Bias in the Perception of Partner-related Communal Motives?

Sebastian Pusch¹, Felix Schönbrodt², Caroline Zygar-Hoffmann¹, Birk Hagemeyer¹

¹University of Jena, ²University of Munich

From the very beginning of a romantic relationship, people try to judge how much communion their partner wants. To what extent are these judgments, depending on relationship length, rooted in reality or biased by wishful thinking? Using data from 1,905 partnered participants, this study examined how strongly partner perceptions of communal motives correspond to targets' (referred to as accuracy) and perceivers' (referred to as motivational bias) explicit and implicit communal motives. The results of latent actor-partner interdependence models indicate that explicit communal motives and implicit communal approach (but not avoidance) motives can (a) be accurately inferred and (b) positively bias communal motive perception. Local structural equation models found no evidence for moderation of either accuracy or motivational bias by relationship length. These findings point to the early visibility of both implicit and explicit motives in couples, as well as their persistent biasing effects on partner perception.

TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN MAJOR LIFE EVENTS, SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS, PERSONALITY, AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Chair(s): Eva Asselmann (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany), Specht Jule (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 13_B02_S

Social relationships shape our lives and play a crucial role of personality development and mental health. Our personality impacts what social experiences we have, which in turn affect how we think, feel, and behave. This symposium focuses on the interplay of major life events, social relationships, personality, and subjective well-being. The following questions will be addressed: How do specific facets of affective well-being (i.e., happiness, sadness, anxiety, and anger) change in the years before and after positive and negative live events in the domain of love? How does self-esteem develop before and after starting the first romantic relationship in adolescence or young adulthood? How do loneliness as well as social

relationships and relationship characteristics change around different types of major life events? How are life events perceived and do these perceptions change over time? Major implications for theoretical models and future research are discussed.

Presentations of the Symposium

Changes of affective well-being around positive and negative events in the domain of love

Eva Asselmann, Specht Jule

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Compared to life satisfaction, surprisingly little is known about nuanced changes of affective well-being around positive and negative events in the domain of love. We used data from the Socio-Economic Panel Study to examine short- and long-term changes of life satisfaction, happiness, sadness, anxiety, and anger from five years before until five years after moving in with a partner, marriage, separation, and divorce. Life satisfaction and happiness increased in the years before moving in with a partner and marriage and remained higher in the following years. In the years before separation and divorce, life satisfaction and happiness decreased, while sadness, anxiety, and anger increased, and these changes bounced back in the following years. Our findings suggest that positive relationship events relate to an enduring increase of positive affect, whereas negative relationship events relate to a transient decrease of positive and increase of negative affect, which attenuates in the long run.

Self-esteem Development Surrounding the Transition into the First Romantic Relationship: An 11-year Longitudinal Study from Adolescence to Emerging Adulthood

Tita Gonzalez Avilés, Elisabeth Borschel, Sebastian Pusch, Franz Neyer

Friedrich Schiller University Jena

Engaging in the first romantic relationship is an essential developmental task in adolescence and emerging adulthood. Prior studies have found a substantial increase in self-esteem after this transition takes place, however, less is known about self-esteem development before entering the first relationship. Especially those who delay this transition, might feel as though they are missing out and consequently experience a decrease in self-esteem. Using data from N = 1,395 adolescents (M_{age} = 16.22 at T1) from the 11-year longitudinal panel study pairfam, we applied piecewise growth curve models to model average self-esteem trajectories both before and after the transition into the first relationship. We found a general decrease in self-esteem before the first relationship, but no change in self-esteem afterwards. Satisfaction with singlehood and romantic relationship had a positive impact on the slopes. Overall, this

study emphasizes the importance of first romantic experiences during adolescence for self-esteem development.

Life Events and Personality Development: Placing a Focus on Social Relationship Changes

Rebekka Weidmann¹, Manon van Scheppingen², Anne Reitz², Jenna Wünsche³, William Chopik¹

¹Michigan State University, ²Tilburg University, ³University of Basel

Research on personality development in the context of life events has primarily focused on the individual that experiences such events. However, most life events—such as unemployment, parenthood, illness—affect more than one individual and impact the individual’s social relationships. Based on literature from various subfields, we provide a summary on (1) what types of relationship changes might be expected from life events (e.g., changes in relationship quality), (2) when these relationship changes might occur (e.g., in anticipation of a life event), and (3) what types of relationships might be of most interest for which life event in the domains of work, love, and health (e.g., the romantic couple in transition to parenthood). We conclude by outlining important considerations for future research on personality development and hope that this review creates an impetus to broaden personality research on life events to a more relationship-focused endeavor.

Loneliness and major life events: Evidence from two longitudinal studies

Susanne Buecker¹, Jaap Denissen², Kai Horstmann³, Julia Krasko¹, Sarah Kritzler¹, Sophia Terwiel¹, Till Kaiser¹, Maike Luhmann¹

¹Ruhr University Bochum, ²Utrecht University, ³Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Major life events are often discussed as triggers of loneliness as they can affect one’s social network. This talk will first present findings from a preregistered longitudinal study (total N = 13,945) that investigates changes in loneliness surrounding major life events such as widowhood, divorce, transition into parenthood, and job loss. However, when discussing loneliness and major life events in the current global situation, it seems important to also talk about the Covid-19 pandemic that can be understood as a major life event, too. Therefore, this talk will next present findings from a large-scale intensive longitudinal study (N = 4,844) on changes in daily loneliness during different phases of the Covid-19 pandemic in Germany. Overall, these two studies highlight the importance of considering different major life events as possible triggers of loneliness and point to some methodological challenges when studying the effects of major life events in general.

Stability and Change of Perceived Characteristics of Major Life Events

Peter Haehner¹, Sarah Kritzler¹, Ina Fassbender², Maike Luhmann¹

¹Ruhr University Bochum, ²University of Siegen

Theories such as appraisal theory and affective adaptation theory suggest that perceptions of major life events change over time and that these changes are relevant for personality and well-being. However, stability and change of these event perceptions have not been systematically examined. We aimed to fill this gap using a sample of young adults (N = 619 at T1). Participants rated nine perceived characteristics of a major life event five times within one year. We estimated rank-order and mean-level stabilities of the nine event characteristics, the Big Five, and affective well-being with continuous time models. Rank-order stabilities of the life event characteristics were lower than for the Big Five, but higher than for affective well-being. Furthermore, we found significant mean-level changes for the life event characteristics extraordinariness and change in world views. Results are in line with meaning-making literature but challenge the importance of reappraisal processes of major life events.

DETERMINANTS AND DYNAMICS OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT FROM ADOLESCENCE TO OLD AGE

Chair(s): Naemi Brandt (Universität Hamburg, Deutschland), Larissa Wiczorek (Universität Hamburg)

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 13_C02_S

Despite considerable knowledge on the changeability of personality across the life span, less is known about specific determinants and dynamics of personality change at different ages. This symposium combines four talks that address these research gaps in different ways: First, we open up the spectrum of personality characteristics, by investigating the interplay of extraversion, neuroticism, and loneliness in adolescence (Wiczorek et al.) and joint trajectories of the Big Five with life satisfaction from adolescence to old age (van Scheppingen et al.). Second, we dive deeper into specific developmental patterns on a more fine-grained construct level, by examining the role of parenthood for changes in major life goals (Wehner et al.) and the patterns of stability and change of the Big Five facets (Brandt et al.). Together, the four talks offer new insights into personality dynamics at different life stages and across a broad range of personality characteristics.

Presentations of the Symposium

Understanding Loneliness in Adolescence: A Test of Competing Hypotheses on the Interplay of Extraversion and Neuroticism

Larissa Wieczorek¹, Sarah Humberg², Denis Gerstorff³, Jenny Wagner⁴

¹*Universität Hamburg, Deutschland*, ²*Universität Münster*, ³*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*,
⁴*Universität Hamburg*

Given the fundamental changes in social networks and relationships, adolescents are considered to be especially prone to loneliness. Theory and research highlight the relevance of extraversion and neuroticism for explaining interindividual differences in loneliness, but previous studies mainly focused on (linear) main effects. Using cross-sectional and longitudinal data from two adolescent samples (overall N = 583), we addressed this research gap by investigating the potential interplay of extraversion and neuroticism in predicting loneliness. Based on an information-theoretic approach combined with response surface analyses we revealed more complex, non-linear effects in addition to the negative and positive linear effects of extraversion and neuroticism on loneliness, respectively. In addition, patterns differed between emotional and social loneliness, while loneliness changes were mainly related to neuroticism. We discuss results in the light of adolescent development and elaborate on the role of diverse samples and nuanced measures.

Personality and Satisfaction Across the Life Span

Manon van Scheppingen¹, Gabriel Olaru¹, Wiebke Bleidorn², Jaap Denissen³

¹*Tilburg University, Netherlands*, ²*University of Zurich, Schweiz*, ³*Utrecht University, Netherlands*

Meta-analytic evidence has shown that personality is one of the strongest predictors of subjective wellbeing. The main goal of the present study was to examine whether these associations between personality traits and satisfaction differ across the adult lifespan. We used bivariate latent growth curve models and local structural equation modeling to study correlations between levels and change of Big Five personality traits and satisfaction with life, social contacts, and work. Data came from a large representative longitudinal Dutch sample (N = 9,110; age range 16-95). Among the Big Five, emotional stability showed the strongest associations with all three satisfaction domains. Extraversion and agreeableness were most strongly associated with social satisfaction. For work satisfaction, conscientiousness was the strongest correlate after emotional stability. Most correlational patterns were stable across the lifespan. Discussion focuses on the genetic and environmental factors that may underlie the link between personality and satisfaction in various life phases.

Stability and Change in Major Life Goals: Becoming a Parent Does not Change What we Want to Become

Caroline Wehner¹, Manon van Scheppingen², Wiebke Bleidorn³

¹Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, ²Tilburg University, Netherlands, ³University of Zurich, Schweiz

Major life goals reflect people's general strivings in life and provide consistency and guidance in everyday behavior. In this study we examined the relation of agentic (achievement, power, variation) and communal life goals (affiliation, altruism, intimacy) to a life event, which has been shown to affect many areas of life: the transition to parenthood. We were interested whether life goals predict parenthood status (selection effects) and whether they change in response to child birth (socialization effects). We observed 248 parents (53.2% female) and 294 childless individuals (51.4% female) twice within a year. We found several selection effects suggesting that becoming mothers tended to score lower in agentic life goals compared to childless women. Furthermore, we found high rank-order and ipsative stability, and little evidence for mean-level changes in life goals during the transition to parenthood. Overall, our results underline the stability of life goals and their role as guiding principles.

Beyond Traits: Change in Personality Facets Across Adulthood and Old Age

Naemi Brandt¹, Johanna Drewelies², Sherry Willis³, Warner Schaie³, Nilam Ram⁴, Denis Gerstorff², Jenny Wagner¹

¹Universität Hamburg, ²Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, ³University of Washington, Seattle, WA, ⁴Stanford University, CA

Accumulated evidence indicates both stable and malleable parts in inter-individual differences in the broad Big Five domains. Less is known, however, about stability and change at the more diversified facet level. With the current study, we aimed to fill this gap by investigating personality stability and change along a continuously modeled age variable applying local structural equation modeling to measurement models and to second-order growth curve models. We used the NEO-PI-R in a large cohort-sequential study of 1,667 adults followed over 11 years. Although we found substantial rank-order stabilities across all facets, stability patterns varied strongly both across facets of the same trait and from the trait domain itself. In terms of mean-levels, none of the facets illustrated age-related changes from middle to old adulthood. Although facets were overall highly stable, people's rank-orderings reveal a much more complex pattern than analyses on the trait level suggest.

THE INTERPLAY OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS IN ADOLESCENCE

Chair(s): **Eva Bleckmann** (University of Hamburg), **Jenny Wagner** (University of Hamburg)

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 13_D02_S

Social experiences and an individual's personality are closely linked and reciprocally shape each other. Yet, little research addresses this interplay in adolescence – a dynamic developmental phase regarding both personality and social networks. This symposium comprises four talks addressing this research gap across different relationship contexts. First, we focus on daily social interactions in adolescents to examine effects of personality and interpersonal perceptions on momentary self-esteem (Bleckmann et al.). Second, we zoom in on romantic relationship experiences of adolescents and their psychosocial adjustment (Gonzalez et al.). Finally, we focus on social relationships in the school context by testing age-differential associations of peer (helpfulness, aggression) and teacher relationships with the Big Five (Wagner et al.) and by modeling bidirectional associations of peer acceptance and personality development from early to middle adolescence (Spengler et al.). Prof. Neyer will discuss the insights of the talks for adolescent personality and social relationship dynamics.

Presentations of the Symposium

The Role of Interpersonal Perceptions of Social Inclusion and Personality in Momentary Self-Esteem and Self-Esteem Reactivity

Eva Bleckmann¹, Oliver Lüdtke², Swantje Mueller¹, Jenny Wagner¹

¹University of Hamburg, ²Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education (IPN), Kiel

Research has demonstrated that self-esteem is shaped by social interactions and perceptions of social inclusion; however, less is known about individual differences in momentary self-esteem reactivity to social inclusion. Using data from two adolescent samples (overall N > 200) in different social settings (standardized laboratory interactions vs. real-life interactions), we examined the associations between interpersonal perceptions (i.e., self-, other- and metaperceptions) of social inclusion and momentary self-esteem. Further, we investigated how these associations are shaped by personality traits (i.e., neuroticism, extraversion, and agreeableness). Results revealed differential associations between interpersonal perceptions and momentary self-esteem, with perceptions formed by the individual more consistently related to momentary self-esteem than perceptions of others. Concerning personality, neuroticism dampened self-esteem reactivity in interactions with unfamiliar interaction partners, whereas agreeableness enhanced reactivity in interactions with familiar others. The

findings highlight the role of social context in the interplay of interpersonal perceptions and the functionality of personality traits.

The Longitudinal Interplay of Personality and School Experiences in Adolescence

Jenny Wagner¹, Anne Israel¹, Naemi Brandt¹, Simon Grund², Olaf Köller², Oliver Lüdtke²

¹University of Hamburg, ²Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education (IPN), Kiel

Although psychosocial functioning and personality are indisputably interrelated in adulthood, much less is known about these associations in adolescence. The goal of the current study was twofold. First, we investigated associations between adolescents' personality and social relationships, academic achievement and psychosocial adjustment in the school context. Second, we tested differential effects by comparing these associations across three cohorts (Grades 5, 7, and 9) and across self- and parent reports of adolescents' personality. Using 2.667 students and their parents, latent regression models showed significant associations of adolescents' personality traits with psychosocial functioning: Social relationships were most consistently associated with agreeableness and conscientiousness; achievement with emotional stability, openness, and conscientiousness; and psychosocial adjustment with all of the Big Five traits. Most associations did not vary across grades, but parent-rated personality showed fewer and usually smaller associations than self-reports. We discuss consistent personality—psychosocial functioning associations and highlight exceptions in grade- and rater-specificities.

Reciprocal relations of peer-acceptance and adolescence personality development

Marion Spengler¹, Anna Bareis², Richard Göllner²

¹Medical School Berlin, ²University of Tuebingen

The sources of personality development in adolescence have not yet been fully understood. One possible domain could be the adolescent's social environment, more specifically their peers and sociometric status as adolescents spend a large amount of time in school and with their peers. Based on the study of Ilmarinen, Vainkainen, Markku, Verkasalo, and Lönnqvist (2019), we plan a conceptual replication by investigating reciprocal relations of peer-acceptance and adolescent personality development.

We plan to analyze four waves of longitudinal data from the large-scale Tradition and Innovation in Educational Systems (TRAIN; Jonkmann, Rose, & Trautwein, 2013) study. Students were assessed yearly from grade 5 to 8 (N=846 students from 46 schools in Saxony, Mage=10.2 years at wave 1, 54% male). In the main analyses, we will examine cross-lagged

models for each Big Five personality trait and sociometric status across the four waves. The preregistration can be found at <https://osf.io/w9pz6>.

Patterns of Romantic Relationship Experiences and Psychosocial Adjustment From Adolescence to Young Adulthood

Tita Gonzalez Avilés, Christine Finn, Franz Neyer

Friedrich Schiller University Jena

Although most people start dating during adolescence, there is great variability in both the age at which adolescents start dating and how romantically active they are. The present study describes the diversity of relationship experiences during adolescence and examines their connection to psychosocial adjustment up to young adulthood. N = 2,457 adolescents from the 11-year longitudinal panel study pairfam provided information on their relationship experiences between the ages 10 and 20, as well as on their psychosocial adjustment via annual assessments starting at age M = 16.50 until M = 25.46. Latent profile analysis identified four groups: late starters, moderate daters, frequent changers, and continuous singles. Growth curve analyses indicated that continuous singles reported lower life satisfaction and higher loneliness than the moderate daters both in adolescence and young adulthood. The findings suggest great variability in adolescents' relationship experiences and point toward the significance of these experience for well-being.

11:30AM - 12:45PM

Psychology of Pandemic

Session Chair: **Christian Montag**

Participants: **Cornelia Betsch, Oliver Dickhäuser, Eva Asselmann, Hannes Zacher**

Moderation: **Christian Montag**

Location: Auditorium, Panel Room A

Session-ID: 13_P1

Psychology is quintessential for understanding the human behavior that underlies causes and consequences of the ongoing covid-19 pandemic. This panel will highlight psychological contributions to this end by discussing key results from the COSMO studies with a focus on social psychology, educational consequences and prospects for institutionalized learning, mental disorders and their treatment, and the presence and future of work.

COLLEGE ADMISSION

Session Chair: **Oliver Wilhelm**

Participants: **Matthias Ziegler, Markus Buehner, Birgit Spinath**

Moderation: **Oliver Wilhelm**

Location: Auditorium, Panel Room B

Session-ID: 13_P2

Die Zulassung zum Bachelor-Psychologiestudium ist seit mehreren Jahrzehnten aus rationaler und eignungsdiagnostischer Sicht unbefriedigend reguliert. Nach der Neuregelung der Zulassung zum Medizinstudium ist augenscheinlich, dass die geltenden Regeln für die Psychologie ebenfalls anpassungsbedürftig sind. In den letzten Jahren sind zwei Auswahlverfahren mit einem Test als Kernbestandteil entstanden (Studierendenauswahlverfahren Psychologie [STAV-Psych] und Berliner Studieneignungstest Psychologie [BSE-P]). Beschaffenheit und Validität beider Verfahren werden präsentiert und erörtert. Insbesondere soll es um Perspektiven der Zusammenführung der Verfahren unter dem Dach der DGPs sowie die möglichst breite Implementierung dieser Zulassungsverfahren gehen. Probleme der Zulassung in konsekutiven Studiengänge werden - auch aus Studierendenperspektive - im Plenum besprochen.

1:45 PM – 3:00 PM

NEW TEST INSTRUMENTS OF REASONING ABILITY

Chair(s): Benjamin Goecke (Ulm University, Germany), Oliver Wilhelm (Ulm University, Germany)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 13_A03_S

The construction of reasoning tasks is not trivial and currently used test formats might suffer from psychometrical shortcomings like hardly identifiable determinants of difficulty. This symposium will therefore cover the most recent efforts of constructing new and upscale reasoning ability test formats. Goecke et al. illustrate the development of a figural sequences task by offering a detailed view into the construction process. Krieger et al. introduce a new test format combining both features of figural matrices and complex problem-solving tests. Hartung et al. examine the cognitive processes and psychometric properties of Latin Square Tasks within a large sample. Koch et al. present an open matrices item bank with newly developed figural matrices. Finally, Kyllonen et al. discuss advances in the research of collaborative reasoning by presenting collaborative reasoning tasks. The presentations illustrate the diversity of recent efforts for improving the measurement of reasoning ability.

Presentations of the Symposium

A Primer on Developing Figural Sequences

Benjamin Goecke, Jasmin Thelen, Luc Watrin, Oliver Wilhelm

Ulm University, Germany

Reasoning ability is prototypically measured with matrix-based items, but figural sequences can serve the same purpose. Figural sequences are series of geometric figures with elements that change according to rules that participants are asked to infer and apply. Constructing figural sequences may suffer from pitfalls such as stressing visual acuity, relying on opaque rules that require participants to reason backwards from response alternatives, or implementing rules without delineating their cognitive demand. Therefore, manipulation of item content does not unequivocally correspond with changes in mental demands of a task. We present the ongoing development of new figural sequences. We illustrate item development step-by-step. We derive competing theoretical accounts for the new task and discuss psychometric properties, item generative attributes, and difficulty determining

aspects such as working memory capacity with data from 200 subjects. Critical issues of designing and evaluating fluid intelligence tasks will be raised.

The Development of Latin Square Tasks. More Science Than Art?

Johanna Hartung¹, Benjamin Goecke¹, Ulrich Schroeders², Florian Schmitz³, Oliver Wilhelm¹

¹Ulm University, Germany, ²University of Kassel, Germany, ³University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Latin Square Tasks (LSTs) are supposedly potent measurement instruments of fluid intelligence, because of their theory-based construction rationale. In four studies (N = 3,439), we investigated the influence of item characteristics on their difficulties, namely their complexity and the number of steps that need to be memorized to derive the solution. Both proposed theoretical accounts fall short of predicting item difficulty accurately. Instead, we argue that working memory capacity is the essential limiting mechanism and propose that the binding-hypothesis is better suited than relational complexity to account for item difficulties in LSTs. Further, results demonstrate that the cognitive processes of LSTs are independent of stimulus type and rotation of the matrix. Although better predictions might be possible if further item characteristics are considered, we doubt that determinants of difficulty can be easily generalized to other fluid intelligence tasks. Nevertheless, relations with reasoning ability ($\approx .5$) confirm the validity of LSTs.

DYNAMITE! Introducing the Dynamic Matrices Test as a new format for measuring fluid intelligence

Florian Krieger¹, Nicolas Becker², Sarah Gratz², Samuel Greiff¹, Marco Koch², Matthias Stadler³

¹University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg, ²Saarland University, Germany, ³Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany

In this talk, we introduce the Dynamic Matrices Test (DYNAMITE), which combines relevant features of both figural matrices tests and complex problem-solving tests to measure fluid intelligence. The newly developed DYNAMITE is a computer-based test and requires an active interaction of the solver with the tasks. DYNAMITE solves problems regarding the response format of classical figural matrices tests and provides ample opportunities to better understand the exploratory behavior of solvers when solving intelligence tasks. In addition, DYNAMITE measures the detection of autonomic changes in variables (i.e., eigendynmaics) in the tasks, which is considered a relevant dimension in recent work on intelligence models. In this talk, we will (1) introduce DYNAMITE, (2) discuss how DYNAMITE can extend the set of

established fluid intelligence tests, (3) showcase fields of application, and (4) present first promising piloting results (N = 20), demonstrating a positive trend in terms of psychometric properties.

Open Matrices Item Bank: Build your own figural matrices task

Marco Koch¹, Samuel Greiff², Julie Levacher¹, Frank Spinath¹, Dominik Weber¹, Nicolas Becker¹

¹Saarland University, Germany, ²University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Figural matrices tasks have been a popular assessment of fluid intelligence for the last decade. They have high validity, a broad range of item difficulties can easily be realized, and they can be administered easily on paper and as computer-based test. This led to a big number of figural matrices tasks being available for purchase, however, (open) science should not be impaired by any paywalls. Thus, we have built and analyzed a database of 220 figural matrices items based on well-established construction rules. The research design is presented and results regarding item properties are reported. We also report first results based on item response theory and how the database will serve as foundation for an open item bank that allows researchers to handcraft figural matrices tests without any prior knowledge.

Collaborative Reasoning

Patrick Kyllonen, Jiangang Hao, D Kirova, E Kirzabi

Educational Testing Service

Working collaboratively to solve problems has been increasingly recognized as an important human ability. PISA 2015 included a collaborative problem-solving task and there are now books, an annual conference, and a journal devoted to collective intelligence. Here we address the question of whether there are collaborative reasoning abilities, that is, abilities governing individual contribution to team performance. We investigate this in three tasks drawn from the small-groups literature—a hidden-profile decision-making task, a letters-to-numbers problem-solving task, and a negotiation task. We examine individual contributions and the generalizability of those contributions (a) from the individual effect in a regression analyses of team outcomes in which individuals participate in multiple teams with different teammates and (b) by process actions (selections and conversational turns) taken by individuals which are associated with team success. In the presentation we review the approach taken to collect process and outcome data and we review preliminary findings.

SELF-ESTEEM OVER TIME: PREDICTORS, OUTCOMES AND CORRELATED CHANGE

Chair(s): **Katrin Rentzsch** (*Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany*)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 13_B03_S

This symposium presents recent findings from five large-scale multi-wave studies on the predictors, outcomes, and correlated change of self-esteem. First, Rentzsch and Schröder-Abé examine the development of global and domain-specific self-esteem in a preregistered 4-wave 6-year study (N = 1,417). Second, Erz and Rentzsch present the mutual development of self-esteem and dispositional envy in a three-wave longitudinal study (N = 1229). Third, Jung et al. investigate the correlated change of self-esteem and narcissism in three multi-wave studies (N > 10.000). Fourth, Reitz et al., examine the dynamic interplay between self-esteem and work transitions in an 11-wave study (N = 13,671) and in intensive longitudinal studies. Fifth, Krauss et al. meta-analyze longitudinal studies on the reciprocal link between self-esteem and eating disorders (N = 19,187). Together, these studies provide novel evidence for the longitudinal development of self-esteem and its link to key domains of human functioning.

Presentations of the Symposium

Top Down or Bottom Up? Evidence From the Longitudinal Development of Global and Domain-Specific Self-Esteem in Adulthood

Katrin Rentzsch¹, Michela Schröder-Abé²

¹*Psychologische Hochschule Berlin*, ²*University of Potsdam*

Classical theoretical perspectives have implied that either global self-esteem has an impact on domain-specific self-esteem (top-down) or domain-specific self-esteem affects global self-esteem (bottom-up). The goal of the present research was to investigate whether classical top-down and bottom-up approaches could withstand a thorough test. We analyzed data from a 4-wave longitudinal study across 6 years with preregistered hypotheses and data analyses (N = 1,417 German participants, Mage = 47.0 years at intake). Analyses provided evidence of top-down effects only. For example, participants with higher global self-esteem exhibited an increase in performance self-esteem but not vice versa. Our results also provided evidence of “vertical” associations between global and domain-specific self-esteem, that is, parallel development within the same time frame. The present findings have important theoretical and practical implications for the stability and development of self-esteem in adulthood and advance the understanding of global and domain-specific self-esteem in personality theory.

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

Elina Erz, Katrin Rentzsch

Psychologische Hochschule Berlin

Despite some evidence for a cross-sectional association between dispositional envy and low self-esteem, there is no research on the mutual development of these two constructs across time. The aim of the present research was to systematically investigate correlated change in dispositional envy and self-esteem at the global level and within specific domains (e.g., with regard to academic competence). In a preregistered study, we collected three waves of data from N = 1229 German participants across a time span of six years. Results from latent factor models showed that change in dispositional envy was negatively correlated with change in self-esteem. At the global level, we found no evidence for cross-lagged effects between global dispositional envy and self-esteem. However, change in performance self-esteem negatively predicted subsequent change in dispositional envy with regard to competence. Our findings have important implications for the understanding of the longitudinal development of envy and self-esteem.

The Development and Correlated Change of Narcissism and Self-Esteem

Janis Jung¹, Katrin Rentzsch², Michela Schröder-Abé¹

¹University of Potsdam, ²Psychologische Hochschule Berlin

To date, the empirical overlap of narcissism and self-esteem has been almost exclusively investigated from a cross-sectional perspective. Less is known about whether narcissism and self-esteem follow similar developmental trajectories and whether and to what degree change in narcissism is related to change in self-esteem. Using data of two independent community samples consisting of more than 10,000 participants, the aim of the present longitudinal research was to investigate the development and co-development of narcissism and self-esteem in adulthood. Participants provided self-ratings of global, agentic, and antagonistic narcissism as well as self-esteem. The results of bivariate true intraindividual change models revealed that although narcissism and self-esteem were moderately associated cross-sectionally, intraindividual change in narcissism was largely unrelated to intraindividual change in self-esteem. The findings provide insights into the mechanisms underlying the development of narcissism and self-esteem and contribute to a more profound understanding of the similarity and distinctiveness of both constructs.

The Longitudinal Association Between Work Transitions and Self-Esteem: Evidence From a National Panel Study and Intensive Longitudinal Studies

Anne K. Reitz¹, Maïke Luhmann², Wiebke Bleidorn³, Jaap J. A. Denissen⁴, Niall Bolger⁵, Michael Dufner⁶, Pat Shrout⁷

¹Tilburg University, ²Ruhr University Bochum, ³University of California Davis, ⁴Utrecht University, ⁵Columbia University, ⁶Universität Witten/Herdecke, ⁷New York University

Transitions in and out of work are common yet disruptive life events. Their complex link with self-esteem is not yet well understood. First, we report findings from a national panel to examine the bidirectional relationship between self-esteem and repeated work transitions. We analyzed 11 waves of data from 13,671 participants. High self-esteem levels predicted employment and low levels predicted unemployment. Participants' self-esteem decreased before the beginning of unemployment, which was moderated by job satisfaction and unemployment duration. Second, we report findings from intensive longitudinal studies on the effect of the education-to-work transition on self-esteem. Job beginners showed lower rank-order stability (larger increases and decreases) than the comparison group. Job beginners' self-esteem change was linked with change in achievement-related daily events. Initial findings further illuminate the role of daily (emotional) experiences. These studies underline the need to capture the unique experiences during work transitions to understand individual differences in self-esteem change.

Reciprocal Effects Between Low Self-Esteem and Eating Disorders: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies

Samantha Krauss, Laura C. Dapp, Ulrich Orth

University of Bern

Does low self-esteem render people more vulnerable to developing an eating disorder? Does suffering from an eating disorder “scar” people’s self-esteem? In this meta-analysis, we synthesized the available longitudinal evidence on prospective effects between self-esteem and eating pathology (i.e., restrained eating, binge eating, bulimic behavior, eating concern, negative body image, and drive for thinness). The analyses were based on 48 independent samples, including 19,187 participants. The mean proportion of female participants was 79%, and mean age was 19.3 years (range 7 to 48 years). As effect size measure, we used standardized regression coefficients, controlled for prior levels of the predicted variables. Results suggested reciprocal prospective effects between low self-esteem and eating pathology. Moderator analyses on total eating pathology and self-esteem indicated that the effects did not differ across age, gender, sample type, and time lag. Overall, the findings support a reciprocal relations model of low self-esteem and eating disorders.

WHEN AND WHY DOES PERSONALITY CHANGE?

Chair(s): **Michael P. Grosz** (*University of Münster, Germany*)

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 13_C03_S

Longitudinal observational studies have documented personality changes throughout the entire life course. The current symposium showcases research investigating when and why these changes occur. Isabel Thielmann will kick off the symposium with a talk about the correlates of personality change goals and how these change goals can be altered by providing people with feedback about their personality. Next, Julia Zimmermann will present research on how international student mobility experiences are related to personality change. Third, Martin Quintus will talk about the links between daily life processes and long-term development in explicit and implicit representations of personality traits. Fourth, Michael Grosz will present a review of experimental and quasi-experimental studies on personal change through arts education. Jenny Wagner will complete the symposium with a discussion of the four contributions. Taken together, the symposium will give a glimpse at the latest findings, ongoing developments, and burgeoning debates in research on personality change.

Presentations of the Symposium

Know thyself? Increasing self-knowledge can influence individuals' desires to change their personality

Isabel Thielmann¹, Reinout E. de Vries²

¹University of Koblenz-Landau, ²Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Emerging evidence shows that most people want to change certain aspects of their personality and that such “change goals” are negatively related to individuals' current trait levels. However, individuals do not want to change for the better on all (even socially desirable) traits alike. Across three studies using the HEXACO personality model (overall N = 1,139; two studies pre-registered), we found that change goals were the least prevalent for Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience – the two traits most strongly linked to individual values – and that individuals' current trait levels were unrelated to their change goals on these traits in particular. Crucially, once providing individuals with personality feedback about their trait levels, they also wanted to change for the better on value-related traits, especially Honesty-Humility. These findings suggest that increasing self-knowledge may evoke desires to change particularly on those traits that are most strongly linked to one's value system.

Growth all along the road? Personality development and international contacts of (in)experienced sojourners

Julia Zimmermann¹, Henriette Greischel¹, Kathrin Jonkmann¹, Franz J. Neyer²

¹University of Hagen, ²University of Jena

International student mobility (ISM) is an important educational means to promote the international (job market) potential of university students and constitutes a context for their personality development. In the present research, we first scrutinized the robustness of ISM effects on personality development as we controlled for effects of sociodemographic characteristics and implemented a waiting group design (N = 3,070). Second, we explored ISM anticipation effects and the moderation of ISM effects by previous international mobility experiences. Finally, we assessed the roles of international and host relationships with regard to the personality development of sojourners. The results largely corroborated the robustness of ISM development effects. No ISM anticipation effects occurred. Effects of current ISM engagement were largely unaffected by previous international mobility experiences. Finally, international contact experiences were associated with personality development above and beyond effects of host country contacts. Implications for the understanding of (the mechanisms of) personality development are discussed.

Daily life processes predict long-term development in explicit and implicit representations of Big Five traits: Testing predictions from the TESSERA framework

Martin Quintus¹, Boris Egloff¹, Cornelia Wrzus²

¹University of Mainz, ²Heidelberg University

Based on the TESSERA framework (Wrzus & Roberts, 2017), we examined trait-state associations, antecedents and consequences of personality states, and daily life processes relevant for the development of explicit and implicit representations of Big Five traits. 382 younger (M_{age} = 21.57 years) and older (M_{age} = 67.76 years) adults answered the BFI-44 and Big Five IATs four times across two years. We assessed momentary processes in multiple waves of daily diaries (total M = 43.9 days) focusing on people's most memorable daily experience. All self-rated traits, and in part implicit measures predicted trait-relevant situations and states. Moreover, momentary processes could be generalized as sequences of Triggering situations, Expectancies, States & State Expressions, and ReActions (i.e., TESSERA sequences). Finally, states were associated with changes in self-rated conscientiousness and agreeableness, and self-rated and implicitly measured extraversion. We discuss how daily life processes contribute to the development of both explicit and implicit trait representations.

Personality Change Through Arts Education: A Review and Call for Further Research

Michael P. Grosz¹, Julia Lemp², Beatrice Rammstedt³, Clemens M. Lechner³

¹University of Münster, ²Heidelberg University, ³GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences Mannheim

Education involving active engagement in the arts, herein called arts education, is often believed to foster the development of desirable personality traits and skills in children and adolescents. In the current paper, we reviewed 36 suitable experimental and quasi-experimental studies on personality change through arts education. Evidence from these studies tentatively suggest arts education programs can foster personality traits such as extraversion and conscientiousness but not self-esteem. Also, the effects of arts education appeared to be stronger in early and middle childhood than in preadolescence and early adolescence. However, the reviewed studies were heterogenous and subject to content-related, methodological and statistical limitations. Thus, the current evidence is inconclusive as to the effects of arts education on personality development. By identifying potential effects of arts education and limitations of past research, our review serves as a call for more research and guidepost for future studies on arts education and personality change.

PERSONALITY, THE MEDIA, AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Session Chair: Cornelia Sindermann

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 13_D03_T

Predicting current voting intentions by Big Five personality domains, facets, and nuances - A random forest analysis approach in a German sample

Cornelia Sindermann¹, René Möttus^{2,3}, Dmitri Rozgonjuk^{1,4}, Christian Montag¹

¹Institute of Psychology and Education, Universität Ulm, Germany; ²Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK; ³Institute of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia; ⁴Institute of Statistics, University of Tartu, Estonia

Previous studies descriptively linking Big Five domains to voting intentions report weak associations and heterogeneous findings. This work aimed to overcome limitations of previous research by implementing a prediction design and investigating Big Five facets and nuances besides domains.

Using random forest analyses in a dataset of $N=4,286$ individuals (46.01% men), separate models were trained to predict intentions to i) not vote versus to vote, ii) vote for a specific

party, and iii) vote for a left- versus right-from-the-center party from Big Five personality domains, facets, or nuances (individual items).

With the exception of non-voting vs voting intentions, balanced accuracies to predict voting intentions exceeded the ones achieved by a baseline learner always predicting the majority class. Using nuances over facets and domains increased balanced accuracies.

Results indicate that predicting voting intentions for a specific party and for left- versus right-from-the-center parties by personality is possible to a certain degree.

Individual and group differences in political attitudes and polarization: A cross-cultural comparison between the US and Germany

Leon Wendt, Sascha Müller

University of Kassel, Germany

Polarization, the divergence of political attitudes to the extremes, is rising in Western societies. From a psychological perspective, polarization within a society may be characterized by individuals' more extreme beliefs and greater dogmatic intolerance. We report on two approximately representative samples from the US (N = 403) and Germany (N = 401) and examine how societal differences in polarization are reflected in individuals' political attitudes. We show that US participants more strongly diverge to political extremes and exhibit higher levels of dogmatic intolerance and perceived belief superiority. Furthermore, individuals' political orientation was more predictive of specific political beliefs (e.g., about climate change or immigration) in the US sample. In contrast, individual psychological problems (e.g., symptoms of mental illness) contributed less to dogmatic intolerance in the US sample. Our analysis suggests that increasing political polarization could emphasize the role of political orientation (e.g., partisanship) while deemphasizing individual psychological differences.

Political Involvement as a (Domain-Specific) Personality Trait

Laurits Bromme

Universität Koblenz-Landau, Deutschland

Political involvement—defined as the common core of political interest, self-efficacy, and willingness to participate—is a key predictor of political behavior, with crucial implications for the functioning of a democracy. In the political science literature, involvement has usually been conceptualized as a political attitude that is distinct from personality. In this contribution, I re-evaluate the conceptual status of political involvement by reviewing empirical findings on the construct's (a) temporal stability, (b) cross-cultural structural

invariance, (c) heritability, (d) Big Five correlates, and (e) predictive power regarding relevant behavior. After comparing the results to established findings on basic personality traits, such as the Big Five, I conclude that political involvement may be classified as a personality trait. I discuss the limitations of such a classification regarding context-dependency and breadth of content, and I propose a potential integration into the personality hierarchy. Finally, some conclusions for research on personality and politics are drawn.

The evaluation of authenticity of news media articles and its association with measures of xenophobia.

Thomas Plieger, Sarah Al-Haj Mustafa, Sebastian Schwandt, Jana Heer, Alina Weichert, Martin Reuter

Uni Bonn, Germany

„Fake News“ have become a popular term in recent past. It has been shown that Fake News are capable of influencing individual beliefs and attitudes. The present study tried to use the sensitivity for the identification of Fake News to reveal subtle biases in stereotypes toward out-groups.

In our new paradigm, N=320 participants read short news stories reporting about committed crimes. The stories either suggested the perpetrator to be an out-group member (e.g. asylum seeker) or an in-group member (e.g. local inhabitant). Participants were asked to identify which stories were manipulated (Fake News) and which were not.

Results show that the belief in the authenticity of stories describing a foreign perpetrator is associated with measures of xenophobia and the perception of threat, but not with political conservatism.

Thus, our new paradigm may distinguish between conservatism and xenophobia and may be an option to measure stereotypes toward out-groups more implicitly.

3:15 PM - 4:15 PM

KEYNOTE 1:

APPLIED SCIENCE KEYNOTE:

SCIENCE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Paul Dagum, MD, PhD, (founder of Mindstrong Health); now Applied Cognition, CA, USA

Laudatio by **Christian Montag**, Ulm University

Technology entrepreneurship is a familiar career path for engineers that goes back to the invention of the transistor and the founding of Silicon Valley. In contrast to technology entrepreneurship, science entrepreneurship, or scientists conducting science and founding companies based on that science, is a more recent development. The success of companies in productizing and bringing to market scientific innovation has drawn the attention of the venture capital community and led to an increase in venture investment for science entrepreneurs. Whether good or bad, science entrepreneurship and its venture capital ecosystem is today driving rapid scientific progress, bringing scientific innovation to society earlier, creating wealth for science entrepreneurs and is here to stay. Science entrepreneurs confront many challenges in their journey from raising money to productizing and commercializing scientific innovation. In this talk, I share my journey from founding Mindstrong Health in 2013 to recently co-founding Applied Cognition.

4:30 PM - 5:10 PM

POSTER BLITZ

Location: Auditorium, Mainstage

Session-ID: 13_PB1

5:10 PM - 5:45 PM

POSTER PRESENTATION 1

Location: Poster Gallery

Monday: Posters 1 - 9

Fear of the unknown: Does the intolerance of uncertainty mediate repetitive negative thinking in perfectionists?

Kilian Kummer, Jutta Stahl

Universität zu Köln, Deutschland

The aim of the current work was to investigate the relations between perfectionism, intolerance of uncertainty (IU), and repetitive negative thinking (RNT). All three psychological constructs are treated as transdiagnostic phenomena for the development and maintenance of multiple forms of psychopathology.

Two different studies were carried out, with different questionnaires concerning the RNT. In the first study, participants completed a web survey using the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, Muensteraner Worry Questionnaire (MWQ), Response Style Questionnaire-10 (RSQ-Brooding Scale), and shortened version of the Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale. In the second study, the MWQ and the RSQ were replaced with the Perseverative Thinking Questionnaire.

Mediation analyses in both studies showed that inhibitory IU mediated the relationship between RNT and evaluative concern (EC) perfectionists.

The study contributes to the understanding of transdiagnostic phenomena by demonstrating that the association between RNT and EC-perfectionists may partially be driven by inhibitory IU.

Effects of Preparation Time and Test Repetition on Results in a High-Stakes University Admission Test

Fabian Müller, Arvid Hofmann, Wiebke Goertz, Stephan Stegt

Institut für Test- und Begabungsforschung

We investigated effects of test repetition and preparation time on results in a university admission test with complex field-specific problem solving tasks. The test can be taken once a year and the test items of different versions are partly overlapping. Participants who repeated the test showed only minor improvements of about 3 points on a standardized scale ranging from 70 to 130. Contrary to our expectations, the time invested for preparation was negatively correlated with test results. Implications for test preparation are discussed.

Cheating in unproctored, online-based ability tests – Effects on validity

David Bianucci

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Deutschland

Advancing digitalization is leading to an increased use of online-based, unproctored ability tests in high-volume recruiting. However, with a metanalytically proven inflation of group mean scores, findings suggest an accumulation of cheating behavior in unproctored test situations. Whether this cheating behavior affects test validity is still unproven. To fill this research gap, I analyzed data of an unproctored, online-based ability test with an online-based follow-up test taken under proctored conditions. These were administered to $N = 524$ applicants in a sequential selection process to identify suitable applicants for training and

study programs. In order to be able to interpret collected data, I also administered both tests to a control sample of $N = 101$ students under proctored conditions. The comparison of coefficients from samples revealed not only an expected inflation of group mean scores, but also a significant drop in (convergent) construct validity as well as in measurement accuracy.

Narcissism and Error Processing: Variations of Admiration and Rivalry with the Error-Related Negativity and the Error Positivity

Markus Mück, Jutta Stahl

University of Cologne, Germany

The literature on narcissism suggests two contradictory ways how highly narcissistic individuals deal with failures: They might consciously avoid failures *or* vigilantly turn towards them as failures provide cues for the pursuit and protection of grandiosity. We tried to dissolve these contradictory positions by studying event-related potential components of error processing and their variations with narcissism. With a speeded Go/noGo task, we examined how the error-related negativity (Ne/ERN; reflecting an early, *automatic* processing stage) and the error positivity (Pe; associated with *conscious* error detection) vary with Admiration and Rivalry, two narcissism dimensions (Back et al., 2013), under ego-threatening conditions. Using multilevel models, we showed that participants with high Rivalry displayed higher Ne/ERN amplitudes. We did not find variations of either narcissism dimension with the Pe. Thus, the results only supported the second position, a heightened vigilance to errors at early, rather automatic processing stages.

Common Genetic and Environmental Effects on Cognitive Ability, Conscientiousness, Self-Perceived Abilities, and School Performance

Alexandra Starr, Rainer Riemann

Universität Bielefeld, Germany

Personal characteristics (e.g., cognitive ability (CA), conscientiousness (CONS), self-perceived abilities (SPA)) predict differences in school performance. While genetic influences on CA and CONS are unequivocal, origins of SPA have long been assumed to be environmental, however substantial genetic contributions have been detected more recently. We explore the common etiology of these three predictors and their association with school grades. The sample comprises 2101 twin pairs (aged 11 and 17) and siblings participating in *TwinLife*. Using a multivariate design, we analyze common genetic and environmental effects on CA, CONS, SPA and math and German grades. Results confirm genetic effects for all predictors (up to 51%) next to environmental effects. Multivariate analyses demonstrate that the association with grades and the relation between predictors is largely due to common genetic effects with smaller non-shared environmental effects and differences across age groups and domains. Implications on individual differences in school performance are discussed.

Examining Different Types of Person × Situation Interactions Using Pictorial Situation Stimuli

Alina S. von Garrel¹, Niclas Kuper¹, Brenton M. Wiernik², Le Vy Phan¹, Nick Modersitzki¹, John F. Rauthmann¹

¹University of Bielefeld, Germany; ²University of South Florida

Numerous theoretical approaches emphasize the role of person × situation interactions in the explanation of psychological states. However, various conceptualizations of interaction effects exist and are insufficiently distinguished. Moreover, empirical evidence supporting specific interaction effects is relatively scarce. This may be partly attributable to an insufficient distinction of person and situation variables. Addressing these limitations, we used pictorial situation stimuli to present identical situations to a large number of participants ($N = 623$). Using multilevel modeling, we systematically distinguished three types of person × situation interactions in the prediction of personality states. Results indicated (a) individual differences in contingencies between situation characteristics and states, (b) between-situation differences in trait–state associations, and (c) small but significant personality trait × situation characteristic interaction effects. Additionally, previous findings regarding main effects of personality traits and situation characteristics were replicated. We discuss implications for prominent interactionist theories and derive directions for future research.

Explaining Heterosociality: Personality Constructs as Determinants of Individual Preferences for Cross-Sex Over Same-Sex Friendships

Justin Kügl, Tobias Altmann

University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

In friendship research, a common finding is that most people prefer same-sex over cross-sex friendships (homo- as opposed to heterosociality). However, studies have also shown that there is considerable variance within these preferences. Accordingly, most people report having at least one cross-sex friend, and some people report having only cross-sex friendships. The present research uses a variety of personality factors to explain these interindividual differences in homo-/heterosociality. In three studies ($N = 265, 331, \text{ and } 1,039$ participants), we examined the Big Five, self-esteem, self-esteem stability, gender role identity, homophobia, and the 2D:4D finger length ratio as biomarkers of testosterone as potential predictors. We found that the best predictors depended on the participants' sex and on the type of friendship (i.e., male participants' same-sex and cross-sex friendships, female participants' same-sex and cross-sex friendships). We discuss that ignoring these dependences and distinctions may lead to biased conclusions in friendship studies.

Development of a Short Scale of Creative Achievements Using the ACO-Algorithm

Melanie Isabel Kuen¹, Diana Steger^{1,2}, Selina Weiss¹, Oliver Wilhelm¹

¹Universität Ulm, Germany; ²Universität Kassel, Germany

Creative performance is traditionally measured with divergent thinking tasks, while creative achievements are measured using self-reports. However, these measures show only small correlations, although both constructs are often labelled as “creativity”. We investigate to

what extent the low correlation between the two constructs can be considered an item sampling problem.

For this purpose, we use a data set with 298 subjects ($M_{age} = 24.5$, 72% female) to draw a short scale that a) covers the content domains of the self-report questionnaire, b) is optimized regarding psychometric criteria, and c) correlates as highly as possible with a broad measure of divergent thinking.

The resulting short scale (CFI = 1.00, RMSEA = .00, $\omega = .60$) correlates meaningfully ($r = .50$) with divergent thinking.

It was possible to compile a short scale that met conventional criteria for model fit and factor saturation and had a satisfactory correlation with divergent thinking.

Digitality concerns among students and their effect on academic success

Jennifer Brunke¹, Johanna Katharina Menges¹, Vera Weingardt¹, Carolin Palmer²

¹Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, Germany; ²TH Köln – University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Due to the global pandemic, everyday life of university students has drastically changed. Since almost all teaching methods were converted to digital formats, many students find themselves socially isolated and overwhelmed by the technical changes. Therefore, concerns regarding digitalization of teaching methods are common these days. But how do digitality concerns affect academic success and related constructs (such as study satisfaction or dropout intention) during digital teaching? To address this question, we conducted a quantitative study using a correlative design and applied a new scale for measuring digitality concerns (Palmer et al., 2020). In spring 2021, a total of $N = 549$ German students from different universities with various courses of studies completed an online questionnaire. All hypothesized correlations turned out to be highly significant. We present the findings and discuss their implications for higher education and further research.

Location: Poster Gallery

Monday: Posters 10 - 18

Sense of Direction and Spatial Strategies. A Bifactor Structure for the Spatial Strategies Questionnaire Fragebogen Räumliche Strategien

Ludwig Kreuzpointner¹, Markus Kattenbeck²

¹Universität Regensburg, Deutschland; ²TU Wien, Österreich

In einem Review stellen Hegarty, Burte und Boone fest, dass der Zusammenhang zwischen Orientierungssinn und räumlichen Strategien derzeit weder gut verstanden werde, noch gebe es Fragebögen, die beide Aspekte gleichzeitig erfassen. Wir prüfen ein bifaktorielles Modell für den Fragebogen räumliche Strategien (Münzer & Hölscher, 2011) mit dem Ziel, die hoch korrelierten Faktoren „Orientierung global/egozentrisch“, „Überblick“ und „Himmelsrichtung“ zu spezifizieren und mithilfe eines globalen Faktors „Orientierungssinn“ die gemeinsame Varianz zu klären. Wir stützen unsere Analyse auf eine repräsentative

Stichprobe der deutschen Bevölkerung (N = 4280) und einen eigenen Datensatz (N = 459). Das bifaktorielle Modell zeigt in beiden Stichproben einen besseren Modellfit als das dreifaktorielle Korrelationsmodell, wobei die Parameter beider Modelle auch Messinvarianz aufweisen. Wir überprüfen zudem mehrere Indizes, die die dimensionalen Eigenschaften des globalen und der spezifischen Faktoren überprüfen. Unsere Ergebnisse unterstützen die Interpretation, dass beide Aspekte selbsteingeschätzter räumlicher Fähigkeiten mit dem Fragebogen gemessen werden können.

A Taxonomy of Visually Perceived Situation Cues in Personality-Relevant Situations

Chiara A. Förster¹, Le Vy Phan², Niclas Kuper², Nick Modersitzki²

¹Universität zu Lübeck; ²Universität Bielefeld

To gain insights on person-situation dynamics, a comprehensive understanding of psychologically relevant situations is required. While recent work has suggested multiple taxonomies of situation characteristics, there are no agreed-upon taxonomies of situation cues to date. Addressing this issue, we develop a preliminary taxonomy of visually perceived cues and provide a generic description of a procedure to taxonomize situation cues: We asked raters to list cues in personality-relevant situations presented as pictorial stimuli by answering key questions about the situation (e.g., where does the situation take place?). We then taxonomized the extracted situation cues. We present our preliminary taxonomy of visually perceived cues as well as associations between the cues and the DIAMONDS situation characteristics. We discuss the limitations and applicability of our procedure, the resulting taxonomy and the observed relations between situation cues and characteristics. Further, we provide recommendations for the development of more extensive taxonomies for situation cues.

Replicating Findings on the Associations Between Adult Playfulness and the Impostor Phenomenon in Students and Working Professionals

Kay Brauer, Linnea Marie Vierow, René Proyer

Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Adult playfulness describes individual differences in the ability to (re)frame a situation in a way that it is experienced as personally interesting, entertaining, and/or stimulating. The OLIW model of playfulness (Proyer, 2017) differentiates among four facets (*Other-directed*, *Lighthearted*, *Intellectual*, and *Whimsical*) and we aimed at replicating its relationships with the Impostor Phenomenon (IP; self-perceptions of intellectual fraudulence) in well-powered samples of students and professionals ($N = 633/265$; data collection ongoing). Preliminary analyses show that prior findings replicated well since (a) correlation patterns converged among samples; (b) low *Lighthearted* and high *Whimsical* predicted the IP in both samples ($|\beta| \leq .34$) while a global measure of playfulness was unrelated ($r \leq .08$); and (c) students showed higher levels in IP than professionals ($g = 0.38$). We discuss the importance of distinguishing among different facets of playfulness and the role of playfulness for the IP in light of possible trainings.

The Agony of Choice: Acceptance, Efficiency, and Psychometric Properties of Questionnaires With Different Numbers of Response Options

Markus Müssig, Boris Egloff, Jeanette Kubiak

Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany

Questionnaires are one of the most important tools in psychological assessment, yet the impact of different numbers of response options on psychometric properties of questionnaires is limited. This study extends existing research by analyzing respondents' acceptance of and the efficiency of different numbers of response options and replicate findings on reliability and validity. We studied these questions in 540 respondents who filled out the Big Five Inventory-2 and the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire. Two response options, 11 response options and the visual analog scale showed disadvantages in acceptance compared to the original number of response options. The completion time increased by 1.7s per item when moving from two to 11 response options. Cronbach's alpha (but not ordinal alpha based on polychoric covariance) was lowest for two response options. Validity was unaffected. Overall, compared with the typical choice of five or seven response options, fewer or more response options resulted in disadvantages.

ESMira: A comprehensive open source tool for smartphone based ESM research.

David Lewetz, Stefan Stieger

Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Austria

In recent years, smartphones have increasingly been used in Experience Sampling Method (ESM) studies where participants are required to answer questions, usually on a daily basis within a pre-defined time period. Unfortunately, most available options are rather costly, unreliable, or require profound technical knowledge. *ESMira* tries to fill this gap and assist the scientific community by developing an open-source tool. Main features are: 1) flexible questionnaire design; 2) advanced time-based notifications as well as sampling based on smartphone-specific events; 3) data is saved on the researchers' own server; 4) easy project administration through a browser-based web-administration tool; 5) extensive data viewer; 6) Android, iOS, and Web-version is available; 7) inbuilt chat feature enables participants and researchers to communicate anonymously; 8) real-time graphical feedback for users and researchers. *ESMira* (<https://esmira.kl.ac.at/?about>) is already actively used in research and prides itself in being very flexible, easy to set up, and completely anonymous.

Is more successful or more flexible emotion regulation associated with better mental health? An experimental study of individual differences in emotion regulation ability, strategy choice, and affective personality traits

Rebecca A. Rammensee¹, Carmen Morawetz², Ulrike Basten¹

¹University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; ²University of Innsbruck, Austria

Emotion regulation is considered important for mental health. For the regulation strategies of *reappraisal* and *distraction*, we investigated individual differences in (a) the *ability* to down-regulate negative emotions, (b) the *flexibility* to adapt regulation strategy to stimulus

intensity, and (c) the *preference* for one of the two strategies. In 162 healthy participants, neither the individual *ability* to regulate emotion nor the *flexibility* to adapt strategy to stimulus intensity were associated with personality. However, an individual *preference* for reappraisal (relative to distraction) came along with higher self-reported positive affect, resilience, and mental health. When facing highly intense images, participants showed a preference for the strategy with which they were individually better able to reduce negative emotion in this situation. Our findings point to the possibility that training reappraisal ability could promote a preference for this strategy, which is in turn related to better mental health.

Trait neuroticism/anxiety is linked to the neural processing of reward-related but not threat-related better than expected outcomes

Chris Stolz^{1,2,3}, Alan D. Pickering³, Erik M. Mueller¹

¹University of Marburg, Germany; ²Leibniz Institute for Neurobiology, Germany; ³Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

The adaptive control hypothesis states that trait neuroticism/anxiety is linked to frontal midline theta (FM θ) oscillations as an index of cognitive control and prediction error processing. Prior studies on associations between FM θ and trait neuroticism/anxiety have predominantly used paradigms involving reward- rather than threat-related reinforcer. Here $n = 105$ participants underwent one reward-related (+10 Cent vs. 0 Cent) and one punishment-related (no noise burst vs. noise burst) three-armed bandit task. Overall, better than expected processing (positive prediction errors, PE+) was associated with FM θ in both tasks, but further amplified in the punishment vs. reward task. Importantly, while there was no correlation between neuroticism/anxiety and PE+ processing in the punishment task, highly trait neurotic/anxious individuals showed increased PE+ processing indexed by FM θ in the reward task (i.e. unexpected monetary reward). This suggests that trait neuroticism/anxiety is particularly associated with neural PE+ processing in non-threatening rather than threatening scenarios.

Response inhibition, error monitoring and interindividual differences in impulsivity, working-memory-capacity and selective attention

Elisa Porth, Jutta Stahl

Universität zu Köln, Germany

Action inhibition is essential to come through everyday life unscathed. Nevertheless, inhibition fails sometimes, which results in performance errors. We prematurely act upon prepotent response tendencies when motor inhibition is deficient, and we respond to distracting stimuli when interference suppression fails. In the current study, we investigated how the neural correlates, peripheral motor measures, and behavioral parameters of these inhibition errors relate to impulsiveness, working-memory-capacity and selective attention. We conducted this preregistered EEG study where our participants ($N=80$) carried out a complex speeded force choice task. In two conditions, they either had to overcome prepotent response tendencies or suppress the interference of distractor stimuli. We used similar stimuli and the same instructions for both conditions, enabling us to disentangle both types of

response inhibition. As the study is still in progress, no final conclusions can be drawn. First results will be presented to deliver initial insights into our research questions.

The effect of optimism on relationship satisfaction

Iris Guehring¹, Marcus Mund²

1Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 2Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
Several cross-sectional and two longitudinal studies have found an effect of optimism on relationship satisfaction. The current study used three times of measurements in an 8-week-interval to analyze direction of effects and the role of the potential mediators social support and problem-solving behavior. Moreover, the impacts of relationship self-efficacy, self-efficacy in relationships, hope and relationship-specific optimism on relationship satisfaction were explored. As expected, optimism had an effect on future relationship satisfaction. Nevertheless, this effect was not evident when the other four expectancy factors were included as predictors. In addition, longitudinal findings neither indicated the four other expectancy factors to explain additional variance in future relationship satisfaction nor the hypothesized mediation processes for optimism's effect on the condition. Results are discussed in relation to previous research and suggestions for future studies are provided.

5:45 PM - 7:30 PM

FACHGRUPPENSITZUNG

TUESDAY, 14 SEPTEMBER 2021

8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SOCIO-EMOTIONAL TRAITS

Chair(s): **Selina Weiss** (Ulm University, Germany), **Sally Olderbak** (Ulm University, Germany)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 14_A01_S

Socio-emotional traits describe skills and traits that help humans handle emotional situations. Individual differences are observed in the abilities to perceive, understand, and regulate emotions. We begin broadly, looking at emotional intelligence, followed by a look at specific dimensions within this domain. We then turn our attention to the relation between these constructs with mental illnesses. Marina Fiori presents a theoretical framework that conceptualizes emotional intelligence as being composed of emotion knowledge and emotion information processing. Selina Weiss introduces a psychometric battery for the assessment of emotional creativity and disentangles this construct from cognitive creativity. Andero Uusberg present a study on the relation of affective traits to different levels of bias, variability, and flexibility in affective appraisal. Sally Olderbak presents meta-analytical investigation of the relations of alexithymia and its facets with numerous emotional traits and abilities. Hedwig Eisenbarth investigates the relation between empathy-related responding and psychopathic, autistic, and alexithymic traits.

Presentations of the Symposium

Emotion Information Processing: Theoretical Framework And Empirical Evidence Of A New Component Of Emotional Intelligence

Marina Fiori¹, Shagini Udayar², Ashley Vesely Maillefer²

¹Swiss Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (SFIVET), Swiss, ²Universite de Lusanne, Swiss

The present research introduces a conceptualization of emotional intelligence (EI) as composed of two distinct components: (1) EIK or emotion Knowledge component, captured by current ability emotional intelligence tests, related to top-down, higher order reasoning about emotions, and which depends on acquired and culture-bound knowledge about emotions; (2) EIP or emotion information Processing component, measured with emotion information processing tasks, requires faster processing and is based on bottom-up attention-

related responses to emotion information. In Study 1 (N = 349) we tested the factorial structure of this new EIP component within the nomological network of intelligence and current ability emotional intelligence. In Study 2 (N = 111) we tested the incremental validity of EIP in predicting both overall performance and the charisma of a presenter while presenting in a stressful situation. Results point to the utility of introducing a new EI measure that would capture stable individual differences in how individuals process emotion information.

Conceptualizing and Measuring Emotional Creativity

Selina Weiss, Sally Olderbak, Oliver Wilhelm

Ulm University, Germany

The capacity to think creatively about our emotions helps us handle and understand emotional situations. Here we introduce a variety of divergent thinking (fluency and originality) measures designed to assess emotional creativity in the domains of perceiving, understanding, and managing emotions. In a sample of N = 142 young adults ten newly developed emotional creativity measures and eight established creativity tasks were applied. We found performance on the emotional tasks could be organized within three correlated factors: perception, fluency, and originality. These factors were correlated with, yet distinct from, dimensions of cognitive creativity. Emotional creativity was positively related with self-reported emotional creativity indicating individuals showed some awareness of their abilities. Overall, these results indicate emotional creativity is a distinct cognitive ability and a promising avenue for future research on creative and emotional abilities.

The Role of Appraisal Priors in Affective Traits

Andero Uusberg¹, James Gross², Jonas Everaert³

¹University of Tartu, Estonia, ²Stanford University, USA, ³Tilburg University, Netherlands

Do affective traits such as Neuroticism and Depression relate to different levels of bias, variability, and flexibility in affective appraisal? 233 participants (from MTurk, 52% female, age 35 +/- 11.7 years) imagined experiencing 12 situations by reading three statements that revealed an initially ambivalent situation to be increasingly less negative. They rated appraisals on six dimensions after each statement. High scorers on Neuroticism appraised ambivalent situations as less certain, goal-congruent, controllable, and with a less positive outlook than low scorers. They also deviated less from this profile across different situations and in face of accumulating evidence. High scorers on Depression appraised ambivalent situations to be more goal-relevant and more self-accountable than low scorers. They also

deviated from this profile less in the face of accumulating evidence, but not across different situations. These findings suggest that affective dispositions may arise from biased and strong appraisal priors that dominate a Bayesian appraisal process.

Meta-Analytic Relations of Alexithymia with Emotional Traits and Abilities

Sally Olderbak¹, Michael Witthöft², Oliver Wilhelm¹

¹*Ulm University, Germany*, ²*Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany*

We present a meta-analytic investigation ($n_{total} = 30,504$; $k = 729$) of the nomological network of alexithymia, with a focus on its relations to emotional traits. In line with the semantic content of both domains, we found a strong negative relation between total Alexithymia and trait emotional intelligence. Alexithymia was also substantially associated to the use of dysfunctional emotion regulation strategies, like expressive suppression, endorsing theories that Alexithymia reflects poor emotion regulation, and showed somewhat weaker relations with both affective and cognitive empathy respectively. Alexithymia was also related to poorer emotional abilities including ability emotional intelligence, perceiving emotions, and understanding emotions. For some emotional constructs, the magnitude of relations with Alexithymia differed between the Alexithymia facets of difficulty identifying feelings, difficulty describing feelings, and externally oriented thinking, and there was some moderation by characteristics of the sample. Implications for the study of Alexithymia are discussed.

Does Empathy-Related Responding Vary With Psychopathic, Autistic or Alexithymic Traits?

Hedwig Eisenbarth, Mirthe Dekker

Victoria University of Wellington

Empathic responding is multifaceted, ranging from emotional, physiological, cognitive to physiological reactions. Observing these reactions in people varying on individual differences related to those different aspects of responding might improve our understanding of the mechanisms of empathy. 116 undergraduate students (94f) were watching online recordings of young people describing life events that made them happy, sad, fearful or angry. Study participants rated either the emotional intensity they perceived in the story-teller (cognitive empathy) or themselves (affective empathy). They were also asked to rate how close they would like to be to that person or if they would like to help that person (empathic concern). Measures of empathy were moderately correlated. Preliminary analyses show no relationship between cognitive empathy and any of the traits, while alexithymic traits related to affective empathy. Empathic concern was only related to psychopathic traits. Linear mixed models will be tested to investigate the way interactions further.

DARK PERSONALITY

Session Chair: **Miriam Hofmann**

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 14_B01_T

Dark Triad, Dark Tetrad, or Dark Core? Investigating the factorial structure of the Dark Personality

Benedikt Georg Steininger, Jakob Pietschnig

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

Investigations of subclinical Dark Personality facets have been ever gaining momentum since the introduction of the Dark Triad of personality in 2002. However, the factorial structure of the Dark Personality remains unclear, with the best-known conceptualizations assuming either a 3-, 4-, or (hierarchical) 1-factor structure (i.e., Dark Triad vs. Tetrad vs. Core). Here, we examined the factorial structure of the Dark Personality in online-assessed self-reports of 1,033 participants (69% women, mean age = 27.9 years) by means of widely-used questionnaires for the assessment of Narcissism, Machiavellianism, Psychopathy, and Sadism (NPI-15, MACH-IV, SRP-III, and SSIS/ASP, respectively). Structural equation models yielded somewhat ambiguous results, with both the Dark Triad and the Dark Core models fitting the data equally well, whilst the Dark Tetrad model clearly showed worse fit. Our results support the idea of a common Core of the Dark Personality that warrants further investigation to establish a possible hierarchical structure.

Approach and Avoidance in Narcissistic Rivalry: Linking Self- and Informant-Reports with Behavioral Measures

Sabrina Schneider, Jonas Krueppel, Mokros Andreas

FernUniversität Hagen, Germany

Recent trait models propose self-centered Antagonism/Rivalry as the ‘core’ dimension of narcissism incorporating both grandiose and vulnerable aspects. The motivational dynamics underlying actual behaviors related to narcissistic Rivalry are, however, largely unexplored. We investigated associations between Rivalry and approach-avoidance motivation in two consecutive online studies ($n_1 = 253$, $n_2 = 415$). Combining self- and informant-reports with behavior-based assessments of approach/avoidance, we were able to link Rivalry to interindividual differences in motivation at the trait *and* behavioral level. We measured the Behavior Activation/Inhibition Systems [BAS/BIS] to capture trait approach-avoidance

motivation. Approach-avoidance behavioral tendencies were measured using an Approach-Avoidance task (Study 1) and a Reinforced Go-Nogo paradigm (Study 2). At the trait level, Rivalry showed positive associations to BIS and BAS-Drive, but negative relationships with BAS Reward-Responsiveness. At the behavioral level, Rivalry facilitated responses in no-conflict situations. Our findings provide further evidence that antagonistic aspects of narcissism integrate grandiose and vulnerable features.

The development of Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism in young adulthood

Christian Wolff¹, Eunike Wetzel²

¹Otto-von-Guericke-Universität Magdeburg, Germany; ²Universität Koblenz-Landau

The development of the personality traits Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissistic rivalry, and narcissistic admiration is hardly understood. We theorize that the well-documented maturity principle generalizes to the development of these traits in young adulthood. A sample of $N = 926$ students aged 18 to 30 participated in a longitudinal study with 4 waves of measurement over 2 years. The preregistered analyses included latent growth curve models in which we accounted for potential cohort differences and nonlinear development. All four traits showed very high rank-order stability. In line with the maturity principle, mean levels of Machiavellianism and psychopathy linearly decreased. For Machiavellianism and narcissistic admiration, model comparisons revealed systematic heterogeneity in linear growth curves. Further analyses indicated that linear changes in Machiavellianism were inversely related to linear changes in life satisfaction. While findings concerning narcissism were inconclusive, this study suggests that the maturity principle indeed generalizes to Machiavellianism and psychopathy.

The relationships between narcissism, online social capital, and problematic social networking sites usage: A short-term longitudinal study

Xiangling Hou^{1,2}, Shengtao Ren¹, Juzhe Xi¹, René Möttus²

¹School of Psychology and Cognitive Science, East China Normal University, China; ²Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, UK

Previous studies have indicated that narcissism had a positive relationship with problematic social networking sites (SNS) usage but is limited by cross-sectional studies and less is known about the underlying mechanisms. This study aimed to examine the longitudinal associations between narcissism, online social capital, and problematic SNS usage. A total of 1151 college freshmen ($M_{\text{age}} = 19.4$; 68.9% female) participated in the two-wave longitudinal online survey over a period of three months. The results showed that narcissism (T1) was positively

associated with problematic SNS use (T2). Online social capital (T1) was positively mediated the link between narcissism (T1) and problematic SNS use (T2). Current longitudinal results suggest that both narcissism and online social capital are risk factors in the development of problematic SNS usage.

The joy of being frightened: Fear experience in psychopathy

Miriam Hofmann, Andreas Mokros, Sabrina Schneider

FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany

According to the influential *Low Fear Hypothesis* (Lykken, 1957) a lack of experiencing fear is an essential etiological factor of psychopathy. Expanding Lykken's idea of *diminished threat processing*, recent research provides preliminary evidence for fearful/threatening stimuli being linked to *positive appraisal* in psychopathy (*Fear Enjoyment Hypothesis*; Hosker-Field et al., 2016), especially its affectionless and deceitful features. In our current online study, we investigate the association of psychopathic traits and subjective fear experience in order to test predictions implied by the Fear Enjoyment Hypothesis. Psychopathic traits are assessed through self-report (SRP 4). Participants rate the extent to which they experience negative and positive emotions in response to excitement- and fear-evoking first-person video stimuli. In addition, participants describe their own subjective concepts of fear. State affect (PANAS), sensation-seeking tendencies (NISS), and perspective-taking abilities (SPF-K) are included as covariates. Results are discussed in light of the Fear Enjoyment Hypothesis.

PERSON-SITUATION DYNAMICS: EXAMINING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN WITHIN-PERSON RELATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES AND SITUATIONAL VARIABLES

Chair(s): Niclas Kuper (Bielefeld University)

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 14_C01_S

This symposium covers research on the dynamic relations between persons, situations, and momentary states. With four talks, we aim to showcase the theoretical and applied relevance as well as the diversity of research into person–situation dynamics. First, Kuper et al. present multi-study data on contingencies between situation characteristics and personality states as individual difference variables. Second, Columbus et al. examine individual differences in situation construal and learning processes in experimental face-to-face negotiations. Third, Roemer et al. demonstrate the predictive power of individual differences in the relationship

between interest states and situation characteristics. Fourth, Beckmann presents a study on individual differences in different types of within-person variability of personality states, exploring their temporal stability, cross-context consistency, and correlates in a work setting. Lastly, Wiebke Bleidorn discusses the topics of this symposium in a broader context.

Presentations of the Symposium

Individual Differences in Situation Characteristic – State Contingencies (SCSCs)

Niclas Kuper¹, Simon M. Breil², Kai T. Horstmann³, Lena Roemer³, Tanja Lischetzke⁴, Ryne A. Sherman⁵, Mitja D. Back², Jaap J.A. Denissen⁶, John F. Rauthmann¹

¹Bielefeld University, ²University of Münster, ³Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, ⁴University of Koblenz-Landau, ⁵Hogan Assessment, ⁶Utrecht University

Inter-individual differences in contingencies between situational variables and psychological states have been emphasized by various theoretical accounts of personality. To date, however, little work has examined basic properties of contingencies as individual difference variables. We present a systematic, multi-study investigation of individual differences in situation characteristic – state contingencies (SCSCs). Specifically, SCSCs between DIAMONDS situation characteristics and Big Five personality states were examined in everyday life using 5 data sets (N = 952 participants; N = 32,052 assessments). We found sizable individual differences in SCSCs, and these individual differences were moderately reliable and stable in the short-term. Interestingly, SCSCs were largely unrelated to potential nomological correlates (aggregated personality states, personality traits, subjective happiness, age, and sex). However, SCSCs intercorrelated meaningfully which could be described by a four-factor structure. We discuss potential interpretations of our findings, derive theoretical implications, and formulate crucial steps for future work on SCSCs as individual difference variables.

Situation Construal as a Process: Individual Differences in Learning About Conflicting Interests in Negotiations

Simon Columbus¹, Isabel Thielmann², Daniel Balliet³

¹University of Copenhagen, ²Universität Koblenz-Landau, ³Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

In many social situations, individuals face the challenge of understanding their interdependence with their interaction partners. This is particularly pronounced in negotiations, in which such information is crucial to obtaining favourable outcomes. A motivated information processing account posits that negotiators' initial perceptions of their conflict of interests are predicted by traits related to social motives (e.g., Honesty-Humility), whereas learning is predicted by traits related to epistemic motives (e.g., Openness to

Experience). We tested this in $k = 115$ dyadic face-to-face negotiations. Negotiations were randomised into low and high (objective) conflict of interests, but this was not known to either individual. Negotiators initially expected high levels of conflict of interests, but successfully learned over time that interests were more corresponding in the low-conflict condition (but not the high-conflict condition). Initial expectations were predicted by traits related to social and epistemic motives, whereas learning was associated with traits related to epistemic motives.

Momentary Person-Situation Fit as a Predictor

Lena Roemer¹, Gundula Stoll², Matthias Ziegler¹

¹Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, ²University of Tübingen

Persons have been proposed to seek environments that fit their interests. High degrees of fit between interests and environments have been related to higher job performance and satisfaction. With this experience sampling study ($N = 217$, Nobs = 5631), we explore whether the predictive power of interest fit is also reflected at the momentary level. Focusing on psychology students, we examine between-person differences in within-person dynamics between interest states and conceptually fitting situation characteristics. Results show that persons for whom specific situation characteristics strongly related to experiencing conceptually close interest states, reported more study engagement, as assessed after the experience sampling protocol. Exploratory analyses revealed selected personality state-situation dynamics to also predict between-person differences in study engagement. We discuss how the results contribute to tracing back between-person differences in relevant outcomes to persons' daily life experiences and situations.

Personality Dynamics as Individual Differences: The Effects of Form, Time, and Context

Nadin Beckmann

Durham University

I will consider the status of within-person state variability indices as individual differences indicators by exploring their temporal stability, cross-context consistency, empirical links to selected antecedents, and to longer-term trait variability. Analyses are based on an employee database ($N = 346$) comprising ESM data of personality states together with situation appraisals in lab-like and field conditions, and trait-level data on personality (neuroticism, conscientiousness), cognitive ability, and motivational mindsets collected at baseline and after two years. In line with expectations of individual differences operationalisations, contingent (situation-contingencies) and non-contingent (relative SD) state variability indices

were relatively stable over time and across contexts, with evidence of positive manifold for non-contingent variability. However, only a small number of predictive effects of state variability were observed (notably cognitive ability), and evidence of linkages between short-term state and longer-term trait variability was limited. The complex pattern of results warrants further, more systematic investigation.

APPLIED PERSONALITY RESEARCH 2.0.: INSIGHTS ON MOTIVATION, SELF-KNOWLEDGE, SITUATIONAL PERCEPTION, SLEEP, AND LANGUAGE FROM STUDIES INVOLVING EXPERIENCE SAMPLING, MOBILE SENSING, MACHINE LEARNING, AND A REPLICATION

Chair(s): Caroline Zygar-Hoffmann (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München)

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 14_D01_S

With innovative designs, modern analyses, and a focus on robust research, personality psychology has always been at the forefront of advancing psychological science. This symposium represents both central methodological advances, and the diversity of research topics that personality psychology offers.

Caroline Zygar-Hoffmann starts with discussing the role of interindividual differences in explicit motives for relationship behavior during Corona times using experience sampling data. Demonstrating how replications can raise trust in findings from the field, Lena Schiestel presents results on the self-insight individuals have about their biases in describing their personality. The symposium continues with three talks on the potentials of mobile sensing and machine learning. Fiona Kunz shows the role of personality for the convergence between sensed situational information and self-reported perceptions. Next, Thomas Reiter explores what smartphones reveal about our sleep quality. The symposium closes with Timo Koch, who uses text data collected with smartphones to predict psychological characteristics.

Presentations of the Symposium

The role of motive dispositions and motivational states for persistent instrumental behavior in couple relationships during the COVID-19 pandemic

Caroline Zygar-Hoffmann, Felix D. Schönbrodt

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

The Corona pandemic has profoundly affected our lives, including our relationships: While many couples suddenly spent their whole day together due to home office and lockdowns, there were others being affected by restrictions to meet. These circumstances can frustrate certain motives, such as the needs for independence or closeness.

In daily life, frustrated motive dispositions are reflected by the experience of momentary motivational states that energize instrumental, goal-directed behavior. However, situational obstacles may impede the successful implementation of such behavior. Interindividual differences in motive strength might explain who, when being motivated, persistently pursues instrumental behavior in presence of obstacles.

In preregistered analyses, the role of explicit motives and obstacles are examined as moderators of the relationship between motivational states and instrumental behavior, using experience sampling data across 4 weeks collected from 194 individuals in 2020. The results highlight the role of motivational psychology for understanding relationship behavior during the pandemic.

Awareness of Biased Self-Perceptions: A Replication of Bollich, Rogers and Vazire (2015)

Lena Schiestel, Katharina Janzen

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Personality self-perceptions are not perfect and there are biases in how people see themselves. Bollich, Rogers and Vazire (2015) examined if people have insight into their positive and negative self-biases (total N = 130) and found that people are able, not only to accurately describe themselves as positively or negatively biased (on average), but also to distinguish which traits they are more or less biased about. As these results have interesting implications for the validity and use of self-report personality measures, we decided to replicate the study (n = 132). The effects found in our replication are consistent with the results of the original study, which indicates robustness.

This talk invites researchers to discuss the implications of these results and to reflect on the necessity of systematic replication studies in personality research.

Sensing psychological situations: Predicting perceived characteristics of situations in daily life based on smartphone sensing data

Fiona Kunz, Ramona Schödel

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

The investigation of psychologically important situation characteristics has increasingly gained momentum in the last decade. Perceived situational characteristics have been shown

to be related to situational cues and behaviors. However, most empirical studies to date have been based on self-reports. With the advent of mobile sensing, it is now possible to also capture objective situational information in everyday life to relate it to perceived situational characteristics.

In our talk, we present a study which combines mobile sensing and experience sampling, collecting data of 656 participants from two weeks. We apply a machine learning approach to predict individuals' in situ ratings of perceived situational characteristics based on their mobile sensing data. Moreover, the relevance of person characteristics in the prediction of psychological situations is explored. The results highlight the role of data collection in and around everyday situations for understanding the interplay between situational cues, perception as well as behavioral patterns.

Show me Your Phone and I tell you how you Sleep: A Machine Learning Approach to Predicting Sleep Quality from Smartphone Sensing Data

Thomas Reiter, Ramona Schödel

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Today's smartphones feature a multitude of different sensors that can be used to provide researchers with a variety of data about their users' behaviors and surroundings. Technology usage in general, and smartphone usage in particular, is often linked to diminished sleep quality assessed with either objective or subjective measures. Focusing on the latter, this study used different kinds of smartphone sensing data to predict day-to-day subjective sleep quality measured via experience sampling.

In my talk, I will present the results of a benchmark experiment comparing different machine learning algorithms and predictor sets based on a two-weeks dataset of 585 participants. I will focus on methodological issues and the weighting of different theories on subjective sleep quality. The presented study exemplifies both the benefits and limitations of machine learning and smartphone sensing and shows possible ways of integrating these new methods into psychological research.

You Are What You Text? Using Text Data Collected with Smartphones for Psychological Research

Timo Koch

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Advancements in computerized text analysis and machine learning have sparked a growing body of research investigating language variations in order to assess individual differences.

Thereby, language assessment represents a promising alternative to traditional self-report questionnaires. While most previous studies investigated writing samples or social media posts, I present our latest work based on text data collected with smartphones. First, I present our research on a corpus of 300,000 WhatsApp instant messages, where we analyzed age- and gender-linked variations in language, emoji, and emoticon usage and used those to predict demographics. Second, I showcase our ongoing work based on our recently developed smartphone keyboard, which categorizes words participants type directly on their device. We associate the collected data with a range of psychological states and traits. Finally, I discuss opportunities and limitations of the use of text data collected with smartphones in psychological research and assessment.

10:00 AM – 11:15 AM

COLLEGE ADMISSION

Session Chair: **Stephan Stegt**

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 14_A02_T

Development and Evaluation of the PhaST as College Admission Test for Pharmaceutical Studies

Clara Schütte¹, Stephan Stegt², Fabian Müller², Arvid Hofmann²

¹*Universität Heidelberg, Germany;* ²*Institut für Test- und Begabungsforschung, Germany*

Over the past years, the importance of admission criteria beyond high school GPA for German universities increased. The PhaST, a subject-related admission test for pharmaceutical studies, is introduced. PhaST is measuring cognitive skills and scientific knowledge relevant to pharmaceutical studies. Psychometric properties of the test appeared to be sound: A first test version significantly predicted first-year college GPA. Prognostic and incremental validity coefficients are reported; recent data substantiate the tests' reliability. For the PhaST conducted in 2021, applicant reactions were measured with an extended version of the Akzept!-L upon completion of the test. Applicants had a positive overall perception of the procedure. Participants indicated their time of preparation for the test. We found evidence that the test was not trainable: Applicants that studied longer for the PhaST did not differ from those that prepared less regarding their performance. Finally, the nationwide dispersion of the test since its conceptualization is illustrated.

Applicant reactions to online-based university admission tests: extension of the AKZEPT!-questionnaire and relevant dimensions for high stakes tests.

Stephan Stegt¹, Clara Schütte², Fabian Müller¹, Martin Kersting³

¹*Institut für Test- und Begabungsforschung;* ²*Universität Heidelberg;* ³*Universität Gießen*

The AKZEPT!-L questionnaire is a tool to investigate applicant reactions to achievement tests. It contains four dimensions. The questionnaire was extended in order to find new dimensions which could be important for high stakes online admission tests. The extended questionnaire was completed by 662 university applicants after their admission test for different programmes. Analyses show that at least two new dimensions are important for overall evaluation: prior information and possibility to work in a concentrated manner. Contrary to

general preconceptions, applicants seem not to be worried about data protection. Implications for research on applicant reactions and the implementation of admission tests are discussed.

Right from the start – an empirically longitudinal process model of successful study entry

Pascale Stephanie Petri¹, Alexander Minnaert², Martin Kersting¹, Edith Braun¹

¹*Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Germany;* ²*University of Groningen, the Netherlands*

Education, and higher education in particular, is as an essential element in shaping an individual's life. Successful completion –as opposed to dropout–thus appears to be the most desirable outcome for future job seekers. The relatively high dropout rates across OECD countries are considered unacceptable. Although there are institutional attempts to intervene, these are rarely based on scientific models of dropout, since existing models either have a narrow theoretical focus or are not empirically validated. Hence, we compared selected models theoretically and empirically using longitudinal data of three cohorts of freshmen ($N_{\text{total}} = 424$): First, we examined model fit. Next, we developed an integrative process model, including variables like e.g., self-efficacy, goal-setting and satisfaction. Finally, we replicated and (cross-)validated our findings. The integrative model outperformed the others and unfolds the most important aspects that contribute to dropout. Hence, it may act as a framework for future research and counselling.

Stability and Change in Academic Achievement Goals: Two Meta-Analyses of Longitudinal Studies

Vsevolod Scherrer¹, Maria Jalynskij¹, Franzis Preckel²

¹*University of Trier;* ²*University of Koblenz Landau*

Achievement goals are competence-relevant purposes for engaging in behavior. Research shows that students' academic achievement goals are relatively stable. At the same time, they change in mean level throughout the academic career. In two meta-analyses of longitudinal studies, we investigated the rank-order stability (94 studies, 599 *effect sizes*, 54817 *students*) as well as the mean-level change (159 studies, 1204 *effect sizes*, 81873 *students*) in achievement goals throughout the academic career (elementary school to university). Using robust variance estimation we found that the average rank-order stability of achievement goals ($\rho=.63$) was comparable to that of personality traits. Stability increased with students' age and decreased with increasing interval duration between measurement points. Mean-levels of approach achievement goals slowly decreased throughout school (mastery-approach: $d=-.07$; performance-approach: $d=-.04$; per year) but did not significantly change

throughout university. Sex, academic domain, publication year, and geographic location were neither associated with rank-order stability nor with mean-level change.

Loneliness trajectories during the transition to college

Julia Anne Freitag¹, Susanne Bücken², Richard Rau³, Pia Maria Drewke¹, Marcus Mund¹

¹Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany; ²Ruhr University Bochum, Germany; ³University of Münster, Germany

Loneliness, the perception of social relationships as deficient with respect to communal aspects, is probably experienced by everyone under certain circumstances. In the present study, we examine changes in loneliness during the transition to university. The sample consists of 130 psychology freshmen who were repeatedly surveyed about their personality traits, loneliness, social needs and desires, general social contacts, circle of friends at university and social perceptions of other participants in a repeated round-robin design. We use Growth Mixture Models to identify latent trajectory classes of loneliness during the first academic semester and associate the resulting trajectory classes with relevant intra- and interpersonal variables. These variables include demographic variables, qualitative and quantitative social needs and their realization, relationship standards in friendships and their realization in close fellow students, the Big Five personality traits, shyness, and different social behaviour variables such as participation in social activities during the semester.

HETEROGENEITY AND RELIABILITY IN THE ASSESSMENT OF INHIBITION AND IMPULSIVITY

Chair(s): Kaja Faßbender (University of Bonn, Germany), Kristof Keidel (University of Bonn, Germany; University of Melbourne, Australia)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 14_B02_S

While impulsivity refers to the tendency to act rashly without regard to the negative consequences for these actions, inhibitory control reflects the ability to suppress or stop unwanted responses, thoughts, or emotions. These definitions suggest that both concepts are different but related to each other. Indeed, disinhibited, less self-controlled behaviour is linked with both impulsivity personality traits and clinical disorders such as ADHD – however, the associations within and between assessments of these concepts vary broadly. Here, we discuss this heterogeneity within the concepts of impulsivity and inhibition separately, present results on reliabilities of commonly used measures, and give potential solutions as to

how heterogeneity within both concepts can be handled in scientific and clinical practice. Overall, the symposium will provide an overview of exemplary approaches to the study of individual differences in impulsivity and inhibition.

Presentations of the Symposium

The network structure of impulsivity

Kristof Keidel¹, Ulrich Ettinger², Carsten Murawski³, Bertalan Polner⁴

¹University of Bonn, Germany; University of Melbourne, Australia, ²Universität Bonn, Germany, ³University of Melbourne, Australia, ⁴Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Hungary

Despite its importance in personality, psychopathology, and daily behaviour, impulsivity represents an ill-defined umbrella term. Recent large-scale studies have shown that both different personality traits and different experimental tasks of impulsivity are only very weakly associated with each other, thereby questioning impulsivity as a construct. Therefore, in order to stress the importance of differentiation between “impulsivity” constructs, in this talk I will present a network approach to impulsive personality and behaviour, based on data from both a self-report impulsivity questionnaire and an intertemporal choice task in a large sample (N = 1000). Findings confirm a high degree of heterogeneity between most, though not all, of the constructs commonly referred to as impulsivity. Altogether, the presentation will emphasize the importance of carefully selecting appropriate constructs in studies related to the topic of “impulsivity”.

Individual differences in inhibitory control: A latent variable analysis

Anne Gärtner, Alexander Strobel

Dresden University of Technology, Germany

Inhibitory control (IC) represents a central component of executive functions. The goal of the present study was to replicate the structure of two related components of IC (response inhibition, resistance to distractor interference) and to additionally account for speed-accuracy trade-offs. Therefore, a battery of six IC tasks was administered to N=190 participants. Analyses were conducted using standard reaction time (RT) difference scores and inverse efficiency scores (IES, combining response times and error rates). A latent variable analysis with RT difference scores revealed no satisfactory model with good fit to the data. When using IES, two models emerged that resembled previous literature, but not all tasks demonstrated significant factor loadings. The correlations between IC tasks were generally small and non-significant. Our results highlight the difficulty in finding robust inter-

correlations between commonly used IC tasks, even when applying a latent variable analysis and accounting for speed-accuracy trade-offs.

Latent state-trait and growth-curve modelling of inhibitory control

Kaja Faßbender, Ulrich Ettinger

University of Bonn, Germany

Inhibitory control task performance has been shown to be stable and consistent. However, previous research has not formally quantified trait and state components in performance as well as trait changes over time. We applied latent state-trait and growth-curve modelling using data from 250 participants performing the antisaccade, Eriksen flanker, go-/no-go, Simon, stop-signal and Stroop task three times. Trait changes existed for most models but were mainly relevant when comparing the first occasion to later ones. For all mean reaction times and most inhibition-related variables, reliabilities were high (average .82) and most of the explained variance was due to trait influences (average .72). Additionally, participants with low inhibitory control on the first occasion improved their performance more strongly over time. We conclude that most inhibitory control variables represent highly reliable measures mainly affected by stable trait effects. When assessing inhibition related variables, it is recommended to aggregate multiple occasions.

The relationship of cognitive effort investment and reward processing under varying demand

Corinna Kührt, Alexander Strobel

Dresden University of Technology, Germany

Self-control and need for cognition (NFC) are related to effort-based decision making and, hence, to dispositional differences in cognitive effort investment (CEI, i.e, the willingness and tendency to exert effortful control). Consequently, CEI should map onto objective markers of effort investment. Specifically, performance and midfrontal theta power (FM θ) in the electroencephalogram are sensitive to demanding tasks exhibiting different patterns for individuals with high vs. low NFC. In the present study (N > 146), we examined the relationship of CEI and reaction time (RT), error rate (ER) and FM θ during a flanker task with varying demand and payoff. The analyses revealed moderation effects of CEI on the relation between RT and payoff as well as early FM θ and demand. Individuals with high vs. low disposition generally responded more accurately. Our result may further our understanding of person x situation interactions regarding effort investment in goal-directed behavior.

Multimodal assessment of inattention and impulsivity: a virtual seminar room study

Annika Wiebe¹, Kyra Kannen¹, Mengtong Li¹, Behrem Aslan¹, David Anders¹, Benjamin Selaskowski¹, Ulrich Ettinger², Silke Lux¹, Alexandra Philippsen¹, Niclas Braun¹

¹University Hospital Bonn, Germany, ²Universität Bonn, Germany

Inattention and impulsivity are key symptoms of ADHD, but standardized neuropsychological tests in these domains are known for their limited ecological validity. However, Virtual Reality (VR) enables the implementation of highly realistic, yet standardized testing environments. Therefore, we developed a virtual seminar room (VSR) for multimodal assessment of ADHD symptoms in adults and conducted a first feasibility study with N = 35 healthy participants. Participants performed a virtual continuous performance task (CPT), while several distracting events were played intermittently in the VR environment. Simultaneously, behavioral performance, head actigraphy and electroencephalography (EEG) measures were recorded. While CPT performance remained stable throughout the task, head movements significantly increased. EEG analyses revealed significantly higher theta and beta power over time, and in distractor vs. non-distractor phases, but no significant changes in P300 amplitudes or latencies. While further adjustments of the VSR are necessary, this study confirms the general feasibility of the paradigm.

**NEW FRONTIERS IN THE STUDY OF PERSONALITY DYNAMICS,
PROCESSES, AND FUNCTIONING**

Chair(s): Markus Quirin (TU München, Germany), John F. Rauthmann (Universität Bielefeld)

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 14_C02_S

Personality science has been focusing more on dynamics, processes, and functioning of individual differences and personality as opposed to being concerned only with descriptive trait structures. This symposium serves to highlight such burgeoning research that puts dynamics between and within people front and center. First, Quirin presents a conceptual Dynamics of Personality Approach (DPA) that serves to unify and integrative dynamics-focused personality research. Second, Jayawickreme et al. empirically examine the impact of negative life events on state-level posttraumatic growth and well-being. Third, Beck and Jackson idiographically predict loneliness and procrastination from psychological, situational, and time variables using different machine learning approaches in intensive longitudinal data. Fourth, Talic et al. uncover with idiographic analyses unique change patterns in sensed personality states and traits in an intervention design. Finally, Rauthmann discusses the talks regarding larger issues,

such as the integration of description, explanation, and prediction; structure and process; and nomothetic and idiographic perspectives.

Presentations of the Symposium

The Dynamics of Personality Approach (DPA): Tenets for Uncovering the Causal Mechanisms of Personality

Markus Quirin

TU Munich

In this talk, I present a general dynamics of personality approach (DPA) that considers personality to be rooted in individual differences in various cognitive, emotional-motivational, and volitional functions as well as how they causally interact (Quirin et al., 2020). The DPA is considered to complement the descriptive factor-analytic trait approach by explaining the proximal affective-motivational, cognitive, and volitional processes construing personality. I highlight some central tenets of the DPA that may serve as a guideline for integrative research in personality science. Moreover, I will outline a specific DPA model that parses the sources of personality in terms of the relative activation of neuropsychological systems, which play differential roles in action control and self-growth and define specific personality states.

Examining Post-Traumatic Growth as Positive Personality Change: Examining the Impact of Major Negative Life Events on State Posttraumatic Growth and Well-Being

Eranda Jayawickreme¹, Laura E. R. Blackie², Marie J. C. Forgeard³, Ann Marie Roepke⁴, Eli Tsukayama⁵

¹Wake Forest University, ²University of Nottingham, ³William James College, ⁴Evoke Training and Consulting, PLLC, ⁵University of Hawaii-West Oahu

The negative impact of traumatic life events on mental health is well-documented. Although research on post-traumatic growth (PTG) suggests that positive changes may also occur, research in this area has been compromised by methodological limitations. Recent process-oriented accounts of personality suggest, however, that positive changes may occur through short-term (i.e., state-level) changes in PTG. In the current year-long study, 1247 participants provided weekly reports of significant negative events as well as state manifestations of PTG (up to 44 assessments per individual; 34,205 total). Trait assessments of eudaimonic well-being (EWB) were administered at intake and weeks 45 and 52. Experiencing negative life events predicted increases in state PTG, which in turn predicted increases in EWB. However, inconsistent effects were observed when modelling change in state PTG before and after the

initial negative life event experienced. These findings highlight the importance of studying processes associated with PTG using appropriate research designs.

Persons, Situations, and Time: Idiographic Behavior Prediction

Emorie D. Beck¹, Joshua J. Jackson²

¹Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, ²Washington University in St. Louis

A longstanding goal of psychology is to predict the things people do, but tools to accurately predict future behaviors remain elusive. In the present study, we used intensive longitudinal data (N = 104; total assessments = 5,971) and three machine learning approaches to investigate the degree to which two behaviors – loneliness and procrastination – could be predicted from past psychological (i.e. personality and affective states), situational (i.e. objective situations and psychological situation cues), and time (i.e. trends, diurnal cycles, time of day, and day of the week) phenomena from an idiographic, person-specific perspective. Rather than pitting persons against situations, such an approach allows psychological phenomena, situations, and time to jointly predict future behavior. We find (1) a striking degree of prediction accuracy across participants, (2) that a majority of participants' future behaviors are predicted by both person and situation features, and (3) that the most important features vary greatly across people.

Sensing and improving personality states and traits: An idiographic study on positive interventions

Irma Talic, Celine Reitz, Dana Schmitz, Karl-Heinz Renner

Universität der Bundeswehr, München

In recent years, it has been shown that personality traits can be changed through interventions. The respective studies, however, rely on nomothetic analyses whose results can only be transferred to the individual under very restricted conditions (ergodicity). In order to demonstrate intraindividual personality change, N-of-1 methods are mandatory. In our idiographic study, ten individuals received positive interventions (e.g., mindfulness, best possible self) across three weeks. During these three weeks and one week before the intervention ESM-data on personality states, stress and the situational eight diamonds were collected. In addition, physiological parameters (e.g., heart rate variability) and activity (e.g., steps) were tracked using smart watch sensing (Garmin Fenix 6S). Before and after the intervention personality traits were assessed as well. Idiographic analyses using different statistical methods show unique patterns of change in personality states and traits. In the discussion, the question of bridging the idiographic/nomothetic divide is addressed.

PERSONALITY COMPUTING

*Chair(s): Eric Grunenberg (University of Münster, Department of Psychology, Germany),
Ramona Schoedel (LMU Munich, Department of Psychology, Germany)*

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 14_D02_S

Today, we share our opinions on social media, apply for jobs online, and use our smartphones constantly. Each of these interactions generates digital traces and thus an invaluable treasure for behavioral personality research. The field of Personality Computing seeks to harness this data by using machine learning approaches to extract and analyze information relevant to personality.

Our symposium presents current projects in this field. More specifically, in talk1 we give an overview of Personality Computing in the Age of Big Data. In talks 2-4, we present empirical projects ranging from using smartphone data to predict daily behavioral indicators of chronotype (talk2), to a Natural Language Processing approach to predict personality from recruiting data (talk3), to analyzing music listening behavior to demonstrate the integration of various ML techniques to infer personality traits (talk4). Finally, lecture 5 will discuss the conceptual foundations of Personality Computing and critically reflect on its limitations.

Presentations of the Symposium

Big Data in Personality Computing

Heinrich Peters¹, Zachariah Marrero², Samuel Gosling²

¹*Columbia Business School, Columbia University, NY, United States*, ²*University of Texas at Austin, Department of Psychology, TX, United States*

As human interactions have shifted to virtual spaces and as sensing systems have become more affordable, an increasing share of peoples' everyday lives can be captured in real time. The availability of such fine-grained behavioral data from billions of people has the potential to enable great leaps in our understanding of human behavior and personality. However, such data require a specialized set of tools and methodologies to generate psychologically relevant insights. In particular, researchers may need to utilize machine learning techniques to extract information from unstructured or semi-structured data, reduce high-dimensional data to a smaller number of variables, and efficiently deal with extremely large sample sizes. This talk discusses some of the theoretical challenges and opportunities that arise with the availability of ever larger amounts of data and examines best practices with respect to data collection, storage, processing, and modelling for personality computing in the age of big data.

Chronotype in Daily Life: Sleep Inference from Smartphone Sensing Data

Schoedel Ramona, Lavin Alexandre

Department of Psychology, LMU Munich, Germany

The trait chronotype describes individual differences in circadian timing and manifests in sleep-wake behavior. But still little is known about daily chronotype dynamics and associated patterns in psychological outcomes. In this context, smartphones offer the opportunity to collect behavioral and contextual information with fine-grained granularity over extended periods of time. Yet smartphone-based sleep inference faces a ground truth dilemma. Sleep measurement methods are characterized by small samples from artificial laboratory settings, or expensive and complex field measurements, or large samples but biased self-report measurements.

In our talk, we discuss this dilemma by introducing a machine learning approach derived from weak supervision: we use sleep diaries as ground truth, but incorporate an additional model into our deep learning model to account for self-report measurement error. We take this as a starting point to discuss general analogous problems in Personality Psychology: the prediction of latent personality traits.

Leveraging Text Data in Recruiting: Using Machine Learning to Predict Personality from Application Data

Eric Grunenberg¹, Heinrich Peters², Matt Francis³, Mitja D. Back¹, Sandra C. Matz²

¹University of Münster, Department of Psychology, Münster, Germany, ²Columbia Business School, Columbia University, NY, United States, ³Hatch, New South Wales, Australia

Current research has demonstrated that computer-based models are able to make stable and accurate predictions of different psychological characteristics, making them a valuable tool for large-scale assessment situations. However, while there is a multitude of studies examining computer-based models trained on social media data, they have rarely been applied to real-life recruiting scenarios. In this work, we examine the predictability of personality from computer-based models trained on CVs and free-text answers collected as part of a high-stakes recruiting process. Models are trained leveraging a combination of open- and closed-approaches for feature generation. We evaluate a) the convergence of our models with self-reported personality scores, and b) the external validity of our models in predicting vocational interests. Results show significant correlations between self-report and computer-based personality, with the computer-based personality scores predicting vocational interests at least as accurately as self-reported personality scores.

Personality modeling from digital behavioral data: An integration of machine learning applications

Larissa Sust¹, Gayatri Kudchadker², Markus Bühner¹, Clemens Stachl³

¹LMU Munich, Department Psychology, Germany, ²TU Munich, Faculty of Informatics, Germany, ³Stanford University, Department of Communication, United States

Machine learning (ML) has become a popular tool for modeling personality from digital behavioral data. In this talk, we consider music listening behavior to demonstrate the integration of different ML techniques for inferring personality traits. We computed various meaningful variables from a natural music listening dataset (N = 330) obtained via smartphone sensing. These variables ranged from habitual aspects of music consumption (e.g., average daily duration) to song preferences represented by melodic attributes (e.g., melodic key) and song lyrics. For the lyrics, in particular, we combined three text-mining approaches, a lexicon-based method, topic modeling, and word embeddings. Then, the music-listening features served to predict self-reported Big Five scores using supervised ML algorithms. We present out-of-sample prediction performances and compare the contribution of different variable types (e.g., melody vs. lyrics). Finally, we discuss the limits and opportunities of combining ML for variable extraction and personality modeling in psychology.

Personality Computing – Limitations to Performance and Generalizability

Le Vy Phan, Nick Modersitzki, Sandrine Müller, John Rauthmann

Universität Bielefeld, Germany

Personality computing seeks to assess personality-relevant information from sensor-based variables in a highly granular and objective manner. In this talk, we first review the conceptual underpinnings of this burgeoning field. Second, we discuss challenges faced when evaluating and comparing the performance of personality computing models. Among the different data sources (e.g., speech vs. GPS location), methodologies (e.g., classification vs. regression), and performance criteria (e.g., accuracy vs. R2) results differ in systematic ways and therefore cannot be easily compared. Moreover, performance may be distorted (e.g., due to overfitting or encoding of variables with many categories). We argue that performance metrics should be interpreted with caution and that exceptionally high accuracies cannot be reasonably expected. Finally, we discuss factors that affect the generalizability of personality computing models by introducing heterogeneities in sensor-based data that may lead to sampling, measurement, and explanation biases. We conclude with recommendations to mitigate these heterogeneities.

11:30 AM – 12:00 AM

14_SP_1: HOGREFE: PUNKTEN UND PUBLIZIEREN – HOGREFES
DIGITALE SERVICES ZU ELEARNING, OPEN ACCESS UND MEHR

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 14_SP_1

Hogrefe gilt als führender europäischer Wissenschaftsverlag in Psychologie, Psychotherapie und Psychiatrie. Das Angebot umfasst Testverfahren, Bücher und Zeitschriften – aber auch Weiterbildungen, Beratungsdienstleistungen und Schulungen. In einer Zeit, in der Lernen, Forschen und Arbeiten überwiegend online stattfinden, stellen wir insbesondere unser digitales Angebot in dieser Konferenz vor. Schwerpunkte sind eLearning und Open Access: Erfahren Sie, wie Sie mit dem neuen Continuing Education Portal akkreditierte Fortbildungspunkte sammeln können und wie Sie als Autor*in unseren Zeitschriften Open Access veröffentlichen, z.B. im Rahmen einer Vereinbarung mit über 100 deutschen Wissenschafts- und Forschungseinrichtungen.

14_SP_2: PEARSON WEBINAR

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 14_SP_2

14_SP_3: SCHUHFRIED: THE VIENNA TEST SYSTEM: NEW
DEVELOPMENTS AND OFFERS FOR RESEARCH AND TEACHING

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 14_SP_3

14_SP_4: SPRINGER: SPRINGERTESTS: QUALITÄTSVERFAHREN FÜR EINE
ZUVERLÄSSIGE DIAGNOSTIK – EINE EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE
SPRINGERTESTS-PLATTFORM

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 14_SP_4

12:00 AM – 1:00 PM

KEYNOTE 2:

**PERSONALITY TRAIT STABILITY AND CHANGE ACROSS THE LIFESPAN -
EMERGING PRINCIPLES AND NEW DIRECTIONS**

Prof. Dr. Wiebke Bleidorn, University of Zurich

Laudatio by **Jaap Denissen**

There is robust evidence that personality traits continue to develop throughout the lifespan, sometimes in response to environmental influences, including purposeful interventions. These findings would appear to provide a solid foundation for a deeper understanding of the course and causes of personality trait stability and change. However, several open questions about the ways in which personality traits develop across the lifespan remain. In this talk, I will update and extend previous meta-analyses on personality development by synthesizing novel data on personality rank-order stability ($K = 189$, $N = 178,503$) and mean-level change ($K = 276$, $N = 242,542$) and discuss the role of genetic and environmental influences on personality development. In doing so, I will derive emerging principles of lifespan personality development, highlight limitations of past research, and present the broad outlines for future research, with a particular emphasis on relevant methodological complexities and conceptual challenges.

2:00 PM – 3:15 PM

ADVANCED MODELING APPROACHES TO UNVEIL THE ELEMENTARY PROCESSES UNDERLYING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Chair(s): Kirsten Hilger (Julius-Maximilians University Würzburg), Anna-Lena Schubert (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 14_A03_S

In this symposium, five speakers will present state-of-the-art statistical modeling and measurement approaches that shed further light on the elementary processes underlying intelligence. The first two talks will address the role of attentional processes in intelligence. Anna-Lena Schubert will demonstrate how hierarchical multiverse analyses can be used to test theoretical accounts of the worst performance rule. Christoph Löffler will propose a solution to validly measure individual differences in executive functions using cognitive models. In the third talk, Mischa von Krause will present a deep-learning approach to estimate the stability of diffusion model parameters across the lifespan. In the fourth talk, Ivan Simpson-Kent will show results from longitudinal latent growth curve models estimating associations between measures of psychometric abilities and cortical brain structure. Finally, Kirsten Hilger will present two neuroimaging studies applying machine-learning based predictive modelling to predict individual intelligence scores from brain structure and function.

Presentations of the Symposium

The structural organization of executive functions and its relations to other cognitive processes

Christoph Löffler¹, Kathrin Sadus¹, Dirk Hagemann¹, Gidon T. Frischkorn², Anna-Lena Schubert³

¹Heidelberg University, ²University of Zurich, ³Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz

The present study examines the factorial structure of the three executive functions (updating, shifting, and inhibition). For this purpose, we investigated whether these processes are hierarchically organized or independent of each other. To address several previously reported measurement problems due to different operationalization of the dependent variable (reaction times or accuracies), small individual differences in experimental effects, and low

reliability, we used the drift parameter of the drift-diffusion model as the dependent variable to overcome those problems. We recruited a sample of 138 participants and investigated each construct with at least three tasks to estimate the latent factors. We replicated Miyake's hierarchical structure of executive functions. However, this structure fell apart once we controlled for basic processing speed (only shifting showed small unique variance beyond processing speed). Our results are in line with previous research and indicate that measures of executive functions primarily measure individual differences in processing speed.

The Worst Performance Rule: What we have learned so far

Anna-Lena Schubert¹, Christoph Löffler², Gidon T. Frischkorn³, Jan Rummel², Dirk¹ Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, ²Heidelberg University, ³University of Zurich

The worst performance rule (WPR) describes the phenomenon that individuals' slowest responses in a task are most predictive of their intelligence. The WPR is a benchmark phenomenon that process theories of intelligence needs to account for. Here we present meta-analytically determined results on the strength, consistency, and generalizability of the WPR, based on 19 studies with a total of 3,767 participants. The increase in correlations across quantiles of the RT distribution followed a logarithmic trend, suggesting that those cognitive processes contributing to fast responses are less strongly related to intelligence than processes contributing to average and slow responses. Moreover, we present data from two independent studies (N1 = 85; N2 = 352) in which we used a hierarchical multiverse approach to demonstrate that individual differences in attentional lapses (measured on a behavioral and electrophysiological level in addition to self-reports) only account for a small part of the WPR.

Processing speed is high until age 60: Insights from Bayesian modeling in a one million sample (with a little help of deep learning)

Mischa von Krause, Stefan Radev, Andreas Voss

Heidelberg University

Many studies report that processing speed, typically measured as mean reaction time in simple cognitive tasks, significantly slows down in old age and already declines in young and middle adulthood. Our study employs a Bayesian diffusion model approach to disentangle different cognitive components involved in simple decision-making. We apply our model to a large data set of more than one million participants, which allows us to provide fine-grained and robust analyses of age differences. Since standard Bayesian methods are not suitable to data sets of this size, we use a novel deep learning method for parameter estimation. Our results indicate that processing speed is stable from young adulthood until an age of about

60. The typical age-related slowdown in mean response times in this age range seems attributable to increases in decision caution and slower non-decisional processes – like encoding and motor response – but not to differences in processing speed.

Longitudinal associations between decision-making, risk-related behaviours, and spatial working memory and changes in cortical grey matter from adolescence to early adulthood: An IMAGEN study

Ivan Simpson-Kent¹, Rogier Kievit², Robert Whelan³, IMAGEN Consortium n/a⁴

¹University of Cambridge, ²Radboud University, ³Trinity College Dublin, ⁴n/a

Adolescence is a developmental period characterised by distinct behavioural (e.g., risk taking) and neural (e.g., brain structure) changes. Moreover, it has recently been shown that longitudinal studies combining both brain structure and behaviour (specifically intelligence-related measures) from childhood to early adulthood are scarce, with most published within the last several years. In this study we fit latent growth curve models to estimate the baseline and longitudinal associations between measures of three psychometric domains (decision-making, risk-related behaviours, and spatial working memory), and three metrics of cortical brain structure (i.e., surface area, thickness, and volume) in the IMAGEN study. We found that behaviour and brain structure changed nonlinearly from mid-adolescence (14 years) to early adulthood (22 years), as well as faint evidence for ‘adaptive reorganisation’, a phenomenon whereby baseline brain structure (i.e., grey matter) significantly predicted the rate of change in spatial working memory during adolescent development.

Machine learning-based predictive modelling to predict human intelligence

Kirsten Hilger

Julius-Maximilians University Würzburg, Goethe University Frankfurt

Individual differences in intelligence have been related to brain structure and brain function. Most of this research used an explanatory strategy in their statistical analysis approaches. Such approaches are prone to overfitting because statistical models are optimized to explain maximal amounts of variance within a given sample but do not necessarily generalize to out-of-sample data. I present two studies applying cross-validated machine learning-based predictive modeling to test whether out-of-sample prediction of individual intelligence scores is possible on the basis of brain structure (voxel-wise gray matter volume, N = 308) and brain function (time-resolved connectivity, N1 = 281, N2 = 831). Although significant prediction of individual scores was possible in both cases, the mean absolute error remained relatively high, i.e., greater than 10 IQ points, questioning the practical value of predictive approaches for

diagnostic purposes. Finally, predictive modeling approaches come with multiple limitations that are discussed comprehensively and suggestions are provided.

EMOTION AND SELF-REGULATION IN DAILY LIFE: CURRENT STATE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

Chair(s): Mario Wenzel (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz Germany, Germany)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 14_B03_S

This symposium presents five innovative contributions that utilize ambulatory assessment to gain a better understanding on how individual differences and contextual factors of emotion and self-regulation as well as their interaction affect well-being. First, Lücke provides insight into the everyday interplay of Big Five personality traits and stress reactivity. Following, Wenzel demonstrates that variance in self-control is mostly explained by differences in domains and person \times domain interactions. Next, Grommisch applies two-process mixture latent markov models to examine emotion regulation flexibility in the context of repeated stressful performance situations. Then, Bürgler shows that metacognitive processes of planning, monitoring, and evaluation as well as endorsing multiple strategies is associated with more self-regulatory success. Finally, Rowland provides an outlook to an ambulatory assessment framework that aims to capture the temporal course of emotion regulation in daily life by combining event-, interval-, and signal contingent sampling schemes.

Presentations of the Symposium

Stressed, but laughing it off: Do extraversion and openmindedness moderate the association between neuroticism and stress reactivity and recovery in daily life?

Anna Jori Lücke¹, Oliver K. Schilling¹, Ute Kunzmann², Denis Gerstorff³, Martin Katzorreck², Gloria Luong⁴, Gert G. Wagner⁵, Michaela Riediger⁶, Cornelia Wrzus¹

¹Universität Heidelberg, ²Universität Leipzig, ³Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, ⁴Colorado State University, ⁵Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, ⁶Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Neuroticism and stress reactivity, i.e., increased negative affect (NA) in stress situations, are closely linked. Yet, most human behavior is multicausal and traits might interact in predicting stress reactivity. Because extraversion and openmindedness are associated with lower general NA, we examined whether higher extraversion or openmindedness can ‘buffer’ the link between neuroticism and stress reactivity in daily life. We used experience sampling data from age-diverse samples (Study 1: N = 364, aged 14-88; Study 2: N = 170, aged 66-89).

Replicating previous results, higher neuroticism was associated with both higher general NA and more pronounced stress reactivity. Contrary to our hypotheses, neither extraversion nor openmindedness systematically moderated the links of neuroticism with stress reactivity or recovery. Unexpectedly, higher openmindedness interacted with neuroticism to predict stronger low-arousal NA in older adults. We discuss the role of different personality traits for both stress reactivity and recovery processes in different age groups.

Is self-control a domain-general or domain-specific skill?

Mario Wenzel, Zarah Rowland

Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz Germany

Self-control has predominately been characterized as domain-general, assuming that highly self-controlled individuals are generally better at resisting their impulses. Qualitative differences of temptations in different domains have rarely been examined. We re-analyzed an experience sampling dataset (125 participants with 22,786 observations) and found that only 6.6% of the total variance in self-control could be explained by individual differences, whereas domain and person \times domain differences explained considerably more variance, 14.6% and 12.9%, respectively. Moreover, person \times domain differences were most important in explaining self-control success. Finally, we found that variability in resistance between domains was not only a significant predictor of self-control success but also mediated the relation between trait self-control and self-control success. Thus, these results challenge the notion of self-control being domain-general and being generally good. Instead, individuals need skills that are tailored to the demands of the respective domain to be successful at resisting their impulses.

Modeling emotion regulation flexibility in the context of repeated stressful performance situations

Gloria Grommisch, Elisabeth Prestele, Christine Altstötter-Gleich, Tanja Lischetzke

Universität Koblenz · Landau

Emotion regulation (ER) flexibility is a person's ability to use appropriate ER strategies, depending on the situation's requirements. Higher flexibility is assumed to favor functional ER. Previous research was mainly focused on specific, single ER strategies (e.g. reappraisal). Recently, the focus shifted to patterns of ER strategies used together, but little is known about ER strategy use across repeated events. The aim of the present study was to model ER flexibility in the context of repeated stressful performance situations by applying two-process mixture latent markov models. A sample of 183 teacher trainees rated their use of nine

cognitive ER strategies and event-specific characteristics after six demonstration lessons (total number of observations $N = 833$). Three context profiles (low vs. high negative affect vs. anger) and three ER profiles (mixed ER vs. catastrophizing vs. positive refocusing) were identified. Two classes of individuals that differed in the specific context-strategy relation fit were found.

Smart strategy use: Metacognition, strategy repertoire, and polyregulation in daily self-control conflicts

Sebastian Bürgler, Marie Hennecke

University of Siegen, Germany

To resolve self-control conflicts, people use a variety of self-regulatory strategies. We studied various indicators of smart strategy use for the resolution of self-control conflicts in daily life, including participants' metacognitive knowledge regarding self-control, their use of metacognitive processes of planning, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as their strategy repertoire and polyregulation (the use of multiple strategies in a single conflict). In a 10-day experience sampling study, $N = 503$ participants reported their self-control conflicts up to eight times per day. As predicted, higher levels of all aspects of metacognition and polyregulation were associated with higher levels of self-regulatory success. Furthermore, a larger repertoire of self-regulatory strategies was associated with higher levels of self-regulatory success. We also found that higher levels of trait self-control were associated with higher levels of metacognitive knowledge, planning, and monitoring, but not with evaluation, strategy repertoire, and polyregulation. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Capturing short-and long-term processes of emotion regulation dynamics in individuals' everyday life

Zarah Rowland, Thomas Kubiak

Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz Germany, Germany

Research on emotion regulation in daily life has focused on the immediate affective consequences of single emotionally relevant events during a limited period. However, those events can also co-occur with other events. Thus, many past, present, future, internal, and external events may simultaneously impact emotions and their regulation. To assess this emotion regulation process in daily life, we developed an ambulatory assessment approach that combines event-, interval-, and signal contingent sampling schemes: Participants will be asked to immediately report an event via their smartphones (event-contingent). Ten minutes later, they will report their momentary emotions and their regulation efforts (interval-

contingent). Additionally, six times a day, they'll report if events are still relevant and the strategies with which they regulated their emotions within the past two hours (signal-contingent). In this way, we can capture short- and long-term emotional consequences of multiple overlapping emotionally relevant events and their interplay with emotion regulation strategies.

HOW CAN WE BEST DESCRIBE AND MEASURE CHARACTER IN RELATION TO PERSONALITY?

Chair(s): Matthias Bluemke (GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences), Lisa Wagner (University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 14_C03_S

Character strengths as described by the Values-in-Action (VIA) Classification are morally valued personality traits. Despite their growing use both in research and practice, many fundamental questions regarding the measurement of character strengths and regarding their relationship with Big Five have yet been clarified neither empirically nor theoretically. The distinction between the two constructs is by no means solely a bandwidth-accuracy dilemma. Rather, overlaps and uniqueness of the constructs must be clarified conceptually and empirically.

In this symposium, experts will present empirical findings with far-reaching consequences for research and application, based on these questions:

- 1) how character strengths relate to Big Five personality traits at the domain- and facet-level
- 2) how character strengths can be best described at the level of higher-order factors
- 3) how different instruments used for the assessment of character strengths relate to each other and whether results obtained by the use of different instruments can be compared.

Presentations of the Symposium

The nomological net of content-valid and culturally fair character strength short scales (IPIP-VIA-R) with the Big Five

Matthias Bluemke¹, Melanie Partsch¹, Gerard Saucier², Clemens Lechner¹

¹*GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences*, ²*University of Oregon*

The positive-psychological "Values-in-Action" (VIA) approach (Peterson & Seligman, 2004) proposes 24 character strengths that map onto six virtues. After establishing content-valid

and culturally fair IPIP-VIA-R short scales based on the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP), we found very good psychometric quality of the scales including cross-cultural comparability (at least partial scalar invariance in multigroup CFA). Quota samples from Great Britain and Germany ($N \approx 1000$) elucidate the nomological network of the 24 VIA strengths with Big Five domains and Big Five facets. The cross-cultural comparison confirmed that most character strengths cannot be fully explained by either Big Five domains or facets (as measured with the BFI-2S). While a few character strengths resemble Big-Five domains or facets, quite a few strengths reflect Big-Five conglomerates; the other strengths capture aspects that are underrepresented in lexical approaches. We finish with first indications of the criterion validity of IPIP-VIA-R short scales.

Identifying and measuring three global dimensions of the VIA trait space based on the IPIP-VIA-R

Melanie Partsch¹, Matthias Bluemke¹, Gabriel Olaru², Clemens Lechner¹

¹GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, ²Tilburg University

The “Values in Action” (VIA) framework describes human character based on 24 ubiquitously acknowledged and morally valued character strengths. However, compared to other individual difference constructs, there is little consensus about the factor-analytic structure of the VIA trait space and consequently no established scales allowing for a parsimonious assessment of few global VIA metatraits (akin to measures of the Big Five, HEXACO/Big Six, or personality metatraits). For our research, we used the psychometrically refined IPIP-VIA-R inventory in two large and heterogeneous samples from Germany and the UK. Horn’s parallel analysis, Goldberg’s Bass-ackwards approach, and cross-country congruency analysis jointly suggested that three dimensions recovered more than 50% of the total variation of the 24 character strengths in well-interpretable, global/general, cross-culturally replicable dimensions (positivity, dependability, and mastery). We used the algorithm-based Ant Colony Optimization approach to select 18 items from the 96-item IPIP-VIA-R for the measurement of these global VIA dimensions.

A grand tour of the lexical character space: Three perspectives on the VIA classification's higher-order structure

Alexander G. Stahlmann, Willibald Ruch

University of Zurich

The literature offers different perspectives on character strengths' factor space. These perspectives pertain to both empirical (factor number and contents) and theoretical (factor

interpretation) differences. In this talk, we will use the lexical character space to show that such differences may primarily result from different factor extraction methods. Indeed, we will show that we can find the HEXACO model, Robert McGrath's three factor structure, and Peterson and Seligman's 24 character strengths, depending on the choice of the algorithm and target rotation. Our findings corroborate that character and personality are more similar than previously assumed and that their differences mainly lie in their framing. We will end our talk by commenting on how character research may progress from here, and why it is still worthwhile to distinguish character from personality.

Character strengths assessment in adults and adolescents: A comparison of the VIA-IS and the VIA-Youth

André Kretzschmar¹, Claudia Harzer², Willibald Ruch¹

¹University of Zurich, ²University of Greifswald

The present study examined the comparability of two character strengths questionnaires: The Values in Action-Inventory of Strengths (VIA-IS) for adults and the Values in Action Inventory of Strengths for Youth (VIA-Youth). A sample of N=170 high-school students in the age of about 18 years and their peers (N=164 mostly parents; N=156 mostly friends and partners) completed both character strengths questionnaires and several well-being questionnaires. The psychometric characteristics and the correlations with well-being scales were examined once exclusively on the basis of self-rating and once on the basis of combined self- and peer-ratings. The results indicate that VIA-IS and VIA-Youth measure character strengths differently in each of the criteria examined. Therefore, differences in character strengths between adults and adolescents should not be exclusively interpreted in terms of differences on the trait level as these differences may be largely caused by non-equivalent questionnaires.

A comparison of two character strengths measures (VIA-IS and VIA-IS-R)

Lisa Wagner¹, Valentina Vylobkova¹, Gander Fabian¹, Sonja Heintz², Willibald Ruch¹

¹University of Zurich, ²University of Plymouth

The first well-established measure of the 24 character strengths of the VIA Classification was the VIA-Inventory of Strengths (VIA-IS), which was recently revised (VIA-IS-R). This study is the first to compare the VIA-IS with the VIA-IS-R regarding reliability and convergent, discriminant, and criterion validity. A sample of 499 German-speaking adults (79.4% women, mean age: 33.3 years) provided self-reports of character strengths (VIA-IS, VIA-IS-R) and several criteria: Core virtues, thriving, and moral behaviors. Results suggested that both measures showed satisfactory internal consistency, with a slight advantage of the VIA-IS-R.

Both measures converged well in a multitrait-multimethod analysis. Further, both measures were overall widely comparable regarding their relationships with the criteria, with a weak tendency of the VIA-IS to display stronger relationships. Overall, the results of the current study suggest that both questionnaires are reliable and valid instruments and findings based on these instruments can be considered highly comparable.

APPLYING AFFECTIVE NEUROSCIENCE THEORY TO BETTER UNDERSTAND HUMAN PERSONALITY: AN EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH

Chair(s): Christian Montag (Molecular Psychology, Ulm University, Germany)

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 14_D03_S

Jaak Panksepp's Affective Neuroscience Theory belongs to the most prominent emotion theories. By means of electrical stimulation of the brain, pharmacological challenge tests and lesion studies Panksepp carved out seven primary emotional systems rooted in phylogenetically old parts of the mammalian brain. Recent years have shown that individual differences in primary emotional systems are of high relevance to understand human personality and psychopathology. In particular the Affective Neuroscience Personality Scales have been helpful to bring ANT to Personality Science. In the present symposium an overview on recent research is provided.

Presentations of the Symposium

An introduction to Affective Neuroscience

Kenneth L. Davis

Pegasus International

A basic question is how many emotions can be documented? Darwin identified 7 emotions. Recent theorists have offered 6 to 8 emotions. Exploring the mammalian brain using direct brain interventions, Jaak Panksepp (1998) identified 7 primary emotions. SEEKING, energizes foraging for food and searching for necessary life resources, ANGER defends those resources including life itself, FEAR avoids life's dangers, LUST promotes procreation, CARE nurtures progeny, GRIEF/Sadness maintains social contact including distress cries upon separation, and PLAY stimulates brain development and allows for learning social skills. Since Panksepp's documentation experimental research has not identified an eighth affective emotion. Primary emotions are evolved survival systems: Only mammals fully demonstrate the social emotions:

CARE, GRIEF/Sadness and PLAY. The emotional nature of personality will be reviewed including 1) its ancient subcortical foundations, 2) the essential subcortical support of cortical consciousness, perception and thoughts, and 3) its links to psychopathology.

Introduction of a new short measure called ANPS-AR including validation data

Christian Montag¹, Kenneth L. Davis², Cornelia Sindermann¹, Dmitri Rozgonjuk¹

¹Ulm University, ²Pegasus International

The Affective Neuroscience Personality Scales (ANPS) have been designed to provide personality psychologists with an easy to use inventory to assess individual differences in primary emotional systems according to Pankseppian Affective Neuroscience Theory. Although the ANPS has been successfully used over the recent years in psychological and psychiatric research, a growing problem for many psychologists is its length (110 or 112 items). Therefore Montag & Davis (2018) published an adjective based version of the ANPS called ANPS-AR consisting of only 24 items, which has been validated against the long version of the ANPS. In the present talk correlations between the ANPS-AR and the Big Five Personality traits (assessed via the BFI-44) are presented in an English and a German speaking sample. The observed associations in both samples are in line with findings from a recent meta-analysis investigating links between primary emotional systems and the Big Five.

A network perspective on the associations between problematic Internet and smartphone use, primary emotional systems, and need satisfaction

Dmitri Rozgonjuk¹, Kenneth L. Davis², Christian Montag¹

¹Ulm University, ²Pegasus International

The aim of the present work was to investigate the links between Problematic Internet and smartphone use (PIU and PSU, respectively), primary emotional systems and satisfaction of needs. Based on the responses of 399 people, bivariate correlation analysis showed that both PSU and PIU were associated with negative primary emotion traits (FEAR, ANGER, SADNESS) as well as lower scores on most of the need satisfaction factors. Network analysis showed that while PIU and PSU have a strong association with each other, there were not many associations between PSU, PIU, and other variables in the network. The associations being present were weak. Higher PSU was positively associated with higher FEAR, ANGER, PLAY primary emotional systems, as well as with lower physiological, esteem, safety and security, and self-actualization need satisfaction. Higher PIU, on the other hand, was associated with lower physiological and esteem need satisfaction. This said, the links were rather small.

Affective Network Neuroscience – brain connectivity, primary emotions, and individual differences

Sebastian Markett

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

The brain is an intricate network of white matter fibers that connect between brain regions and synchronize their activity. Network neuroscience offers a diverse toolbox to study the principles of brain network organization and their implication for behavior and behavioral disposition. I will introduce key discoveries from network neuroscience and highlight their potential for affective neuroscience. I will illustrate my arguments by presenting findings on the relationship between functional network efficiency and trait anxiety and on individual differences in Pankseppian primary emotions (measured by the ANPS) and amygdala connectivity. I will further present a detailed mapping of task-evoked whole brain connectivity changes during the processing of affective information that supports predictions from Affective Neuroscience Theory and suggests a relationship between the brain response to affective pictures and individual differences in the clinical spectrum. I will conclude with a broader perspective on neuroimaging, network neuroscience, and individual differences in personality traits.

3:30 PM - 4:10 PM

POSTER BLITZ

Location: Auditorium, Mainstage

Session-ID: 14_PB1

4:10 PM - 4:45 PM

POSTER PRESENTATION 2

Location: Poster Gallery

Tuesday: Poster 19 - 27

The green-eyed Monster in Social Media: Development and Validation of a Digital Jealousy Scale

Danièle Anne Gubler¹, Marina Richter², Tugba Kapanci², Stefan Johannes Troche¹

¹University of Bern, Switzerland; ²Witten/Herdecke University

Romantic jealousy is an emotional feeling arising when individuals suspect they are at risk of losing their romantic partner to a potential rival. Due to almost unlimited opportunities to establish social connections, the partner's use of social media can easily trigger jealousy-related feelings. Unsurprisingly, an increasing number of studies investigate "digital jealousy". However, a standardized instrument assessing digital jealousy is still missing. Therefore, we developed a 10-item digital jealousy scale (DJS). The postulated one-factor structure fitted the data very well. Reliability was high (McDonald's $W=.91$). Strict measurement invariance across sex and partial strict invariance for relationship status was particularly interesting since women scored higher than men and singles higher than non-singles. Correlations between jealousy and personality as well as attachment dimensions were consistent with previous results on these relationships for established jealousy measures. The DJS thus provides a valuable instrument to assess jealousy in the digital world of social media.

The Development of the Rank-Order Stability of the Big Five Across the Life Span

Ingo S. Seifert¹, Julia M. Rohrer¹, Boris Egloff², Stefan C. Schmukle¹

¹Leipzig University, Germany; ²Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany

Several studies have suggested that the rank-order stability of personality increases until midlife and declines in old age, but this inverted U-shaped pattern has not been consistently observed. To resolve the matter, we analyzed representative panel data from Australia ($N = 15,465$; Study 1) and Germany ($N = 21,777$; Study 2). We investigated the life span development of the stability of the Big Five for 4-, 8-, and 12-year intervals. Whereas Study 1 provided strong evidence for an inverted U-shape, Study 2 provided more mixed results that nonetheless generally supported the inverted U-shape. Additionally, we found evidence that

health-related changes accounted for the decline in stability in older age. This suggests that if analyses are implicitly conditioned on health (e.g., by excluding participants with missing data on later waves), the decline in stability in old age will be underestimated or even missed, potentially accounting for the inconsistencies in previous studies.

Revisiting the accuracy of judgments on dispositions toward ridicule and being laughed at: A study of judges' characteristics

Marie-Louise Iredale^{1,2}, Kay Brauer¹, René Proyer¹

¹Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany; ²Universität Leipzig, Germany

Prior studies showed that people can accurately rate the individual difference variables of gelotophobia (fear of being laughed at), gelotophilia (joy in being laughed at), and katagelasticism (joy in laughing in others) are from written self-descriptions. We extended these findings by testing the role of judge characteristics for self-other agreement (SOA) in these dispositions. In a zero-acquaintance design, 50 targets provided short written self-descriptions and gave them to 162 informants who judged the three dispositions. Cross-classified multi-level models predicting the raw and distinctive SOA from judge characteristics (demographics, laughter-related dispositions, verbal intelligence, reading habits, and big five) showed that females yielded higher SOA in gelotophobia and gelotophilia, raters' gelotophobia predicted SOA in gelotophobia and katagelasticism, and raters' gelotophilia predicted higher SOA for katagelasticism. The big five and cognitive/reading indicators did not relate to SOA. We embed the findings into the theory of "good judges."

How Narcissism and Attraction affect Dating Success

Livia Kraft¹, Katharina Geukes², Mitja Back², Michael Dufner³

¹Universität Leipzig, Germany; ²Universität Münster, Germany; ³Universität Witten/Herdecke

Does the combination of grandiose narcissism and physical attractiveness lead to dating success? We analyzed three datasets (Study 1: $N = 124$; Study 2: $N = 79$; Study 3: $N = 397$) and tested the hypothesis that grandiose narcissism has a positive effect on dating success, if it is combined with high physical attractiveness. Narcissism was assessed via self-ratings, physical attractiveness by observer-ratings, and dating success directly through dating partners' evaluations. The results consistently show a positive effect of physical attractiveness and no significant effect of grandiose narcissism. The expected interaction effect between narcissism and high physical attractiveness occurred in two of three studies. The question of whether the combination of grandiose narcissism and physical attractiveness leads to dating success, cannot be definitively answered by the available datasets.

Perfectionism-related variations in error processing in a complex decision task

André Mattes, Markus Mück, Jutta Stahl

University of Cologne, Germany

Perfectionists strive for a flawless performance because they are intrinsically motivated to achieve high goals (personal standards perfectionism; PSP) and/or because they are afraid to be negatively evaluated by others (evaluative concern perfectionism; ECP). We investigate the differential relationships of these perfectionism dimensions with performance, post-response adaptation, error processing (reflected by the error/correct negativity, a component of the event-related potential) and error detection. We employed a complex decision task providing more room for perfectionistic dispositions to manifest themselves. Although ECP was related to indicators of increased preoccupation with errors, high-EC perfectionists made more errors than low-EC perfectionists. This observation may be explained by insufficient early error processing and a lack of post-response adaptation. PSP had a moderating effect on the relationship between ECP and error processing. Our results provide evidence that pure-EC perfectionists spend many of their cognitive resources on error-related contents and worrying, leaving fewer resources for cognitive control.

Who benefits most? Interactions between personality traits and outcomes of four incremental meditation and yoga treatments

Karin Matko¹, Peter Sedlmeier¹, Holger C. Bringmann²

¹Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany; ²Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin

Traditionally, yoga is a multicomponent practice consisting of postures, breathing techniques, meditation, and ethics. We examined the incremental effects of ethical education and physical yoga on mantra meditation and interindividual differences in response to these treatments using a single-case multiple-baseline design.

Fifty-seven healthy participants were randomly assigned to three baselines and four conditions. All the interventions lasted for 8 weeks. We analyzed our data using visual inspection, effect size estimation (Tau-U), and multilevel modeling.

We performed cluster analysis and found two clusters. In one cluster, participants showed increases in almost all dependent variables, whereas participants from the other cluster displayed no change. Those who benefitted scored higher on anxiety, neuroticism, and absorption, and lower on extraversion, distress tolerance, self compassion, and life satisfaction.

These results highlight interindividual differences in response to mind-body treatments. This approach is valuable for better understanding the multifaceted practice of yoga and developing custom-tailored interventions.

Detecting careless responding in multidimensional forced-choice questionnaires

Rebekka Kupffer¹, Susanne Frick², Eunike Wetzel¹

¹University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; ²University of Mannheim, Germany

The multidimensional forced-choice (MFC) format is an alternative to rating scales in which participants rank items according to how well they describe them. Currently, little is known about how to detect careless responding in MFC data. Hence, we adapted a number of indices used in the rating scale format to the MFC format and additionally developed several new indices that are unique to the MFC format. We applied them to a data set from an online

survey ($N = 1,169$) that included a series of personality questionnaires in the MFC format assessing the HEXACO, Big Five, and Dark Triad. The correlations among the careless responding indices were somewhat lower than those published for rating scales. Results from a latent profile analysis suggested that the majority of the sample (about 78 - 84%) did not respond carelessly, though the ones that did were characterized by different levels of careless responding.

Commercial brain training: Efficacy, transfer effects, and the influence of personality traits: A study conducted on healthy young adults

Florian Scholl, Sören Enge, Matti Gärtner

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Medical School Berlin, Berlin, Germany

In the present study we investigated the effects of a four weeks working memory (WM) and attention training program using a commercial brain training (*NeuroNation.com*, Synaptikon GmbH, Berlin). Sixty young healthy adults were assigned to the experimental and active control training programs. The training was conducted in a naturalistic home-based setting, while the pre and post examinations were conducted in a controlled laboratory setting. Transfer effects to an untrained WM task and to an untrained episodic memory task were examined. Furthermore, possible influences of personality, i.e., the Five-Factor model (FFM) traits and Need for Cognition (NFC) on training outcomes were examined. Our results showed that both training groups significantly increased performance in the WM task, but only the WM training group increased their performance in the episodic memory transfer task.. Neuroticism and Conscientiousness showed differential effects on the improvement in training and transfer tasks.

Beware of sensation seekers on bicycles? The relationship between sensation seeking and cycling behavior

Lucy Jegodka, Julia Schaefer

Osnabrück University, Germany

Previous studies examined the relationship between sensation seeking (SS) and risky behavior in traffic. Most of these studies focused on driving by car, showing relationships of SS with speeding, violations, and collisions. The aim of the present study was to examine whether SS is also associated with risky cycling behavior.

$N = 221$ participants who reported cycling on a regular weekly basis participated in our online survey, answering the need for stimulation subscale from the Need Inventory of Sensation Seeking, the Cycling Behavior Questionnaire, and the Big Five Inventory II.

SS predicted violations (e.g., riding under the influence of alcohol) and accounted for variance over and above the Big Five. Negative associations with positive behaviors were found as well, but not with unintentional errors. These results suggest that sensation seekers are *intentionally* taking risks when cycling, deliberately accepting that they could harm other people. Further implications are discussed.

Location: Poster Gallery

Tuesday: Poster 28 - 36

Development of a measure to assess mental health on a daily basis: First results

Veronika Ploke¹, Bernad Batinic², Stefan Stieger¹, David Lewetz¹

¹Department of Psychology and Psychodynamics, Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Krems an der Donau, Austria; ²Department of Work, Organisational and Media Psychology, Johannes Kepler University Linz

The Mental Health Continuum (MHC; Keyes, 2005) has been shown to be useful for measuring people's mental health. Although there are meanwhile many studies, most of them measure mental health retrospectively (4-week time frame). To avoid problems with retrospective reports (e.g., remembering bias; primacy and recency effects) we developed a state-based short measure by assessing mental health on a daily basis using an experience sampling method (ESM) design. Austrian adults (N = 147) completed a 21-day ESM study by answering a German state-version of the MHC via a Smartphone App. We found a very good internal consistency ($\alpha = .85$) and an expectable state/trait correlation ($r = .56 - .71$). Furthermore, we found a clear recency effect, i.e., state measurements close to the trait measurement revealed higher correlations than distant measurements ($r = .57$). Measuring mental health on a daily basis might be worth considering in future studies.

Vaccine Envy in Times of Covid-19

Elina Erz, Katrin Rentzsch

Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany

The term "vaccine envy" (i.e., envy experienced due to others receiving the opportunity to get a Covid-19 vaccine) was coined during the Covid-19 pandemic and has received media attention. In our study, we wanted to investigate conditions and correlates of vaccine envy as well as the perception of vaccine envy in individuals that had already been vaccinated. In a preregistered online survey, we collected data from 559 vaccinated and 616 unvaccinated participants (N = 1175), including measures of vaccine envy, attitudes and experiences regarding the pandemic, and various trait constructs (e.g., justice sensitivity, self-esteem, and the Big Five). We found that almost half of participants at least sometimes experienced vaccine envy, and that vaccine envy was connected to victim sensitivity, subjective perceptions of being threatened by the pandemic, and an increased willingness to be vaccinated. Our findings advance the understanding of the psychological impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Automatic analysis of nonverbal agentic and communal behavior: An exploratory study

Heidi L. Shepard^{1,2}, Katrin Rentzsch²

¹University of Bamberg, Germany; ²Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany

Agency and communion have been found as fundamental content dimensions for social behavior and social cognition. Previous research to nonverbal agentic and communal

behavior was limited to manually coding nonverbal behaviors which limited the number of behaviors and the length of interaction that could be coded due to the time and financial cost. Implementing advance technology, this research studies nonverbal facial, body, and vocal behaviors by using automatic face, body, and voice analysis software. We first analyzed approximately 30 hours of dyadic interactions of 434 participants ($M_{age} = 31.2$, $SD_{age} = 14.0$) which had been videotaped as part of the PESI study (Personality and Emotions in Social Interactions). An exploratory factor analysis and a network analysis will be conducted to determine the nonverbal behavior specific to agentic and communal behavior. Results will be discussed with respect to nonverbal behavioral expressions of agency and communion.

Gene-Environment Interplay in Internalizing Problem Behavior

Amelie Nikstat¹, Juliana Gottschling², Rainer Riemann¹

¹Universität Bielefeld, Deutschland; ²University of Luxembourg

Internalizing problem behavior in childhood and adolescence is associated with numerous unpleasant outcomes and psychopathology in adulthood. Using behavioral genetic methods, the role of gene-environment interactions in the development of internalizing problem behavior can be investigated. Previous studies indicate that in general, heredity is less in an unfavorable environment than under better environmental circumstances. However, studies that take various subjective and objective measures of external risk factors into account to reveal general mechanisms of gene-environment interaction are rare.

The present study used a genetically informed design of twins raised in the same family to examine the association between internalizing problem behavior and various external stressors. The sample consisted of 2057 twin pairs from two twin birth cohorts (age 11, and 17) participating in wave one of the German TwinLife study, a DFG-funded longitudinal project to investigate social inequality. The results are discussed against the background of different interaction patterns (e. g. diathesis-stress).

Challenging response latencies in faking detection: The case of few items and no warnings

Jessica Röhner¹, Ronald R. Holden²

¹University of Bamberg, Germany; ²Queen's University, Kingston, Canada

According to the congruence model of faking, respondents who fake good provide favorable responses (congruent answers) faster than they provide unfavorable (incongruent) responses. Although the model has been validated in various studies, to date, research supporting the model has focused on scales with large numbers of items, and fakers have usually been warned that faking could be detected. We re-analyzed data sets of two studies that investigated faking good and faking bad on extraversion ($n = 255$) and need for cognition ($n = 146$) scales. Re-analyses demonstrated that having only a few items per scale and not warning participants represent a challenge for the congruence model. It was only partly confirmed under such conditions. Although faking good on extraversion was associated with the expected longer latencies for incongruent answers, all other conditions remained non-significant. Properties of the measurement and properties of the procedure affect the successful application of the model.

How working memory load affects intelligence performance under different time constraints

Kathrin Sadus¹, Anna-Lena Schubert², Christoph Löffler¹, Johanna Hein³, Pauline Schröer⁴, Antonia Teuber¹, Dirk Hagemann¹

¹Heidelberg University, Germany; ²Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany; ³Mannheim University, Germany; ⁴Saarland University, Germany

Correlational studies suggest a strong link between working memory capacity and individual differences in intelligence. However, correlational studies do not allow conclusions about the causal nature of the relationship between the two constructs. In the present study, we investigated the causal nature of the relationship between working memory capacity and fluid intelligence by assessing the experimental effect of working memory load on intelligence test performance. In addition, we tested if the effect of working memory load on intelligence test performance increased under time constraints. We show in a sample of 65 participants that working memory load impaired intelligence test performance ($\omega_p^2 = .12$), but that this experimental effect was not affected by time constraints ($\omega_p^2 = .01$), which suggests that our manipulations of working memory capacity and processing time did not affect the same underlying cognitive process. Our results confirm that working memory capacity causally contributes to higher-order reasoning processes.

Who is a good friend? Interpersonal perception of dominance and prestige - associations with friendship satisfaction

Katharina Helgerth, Robert Körner, Astrid Schütz

Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, Deutschland

In social and personality psychology as well as in anthropology, two strategies to attain status have been postulated: Prestige refers to status that is voluntarily granted because of superior knowledge or skills, whereas dominance is defined as the attainment of status through threat or force. This is the first study to investigate both concepts and their interpersonal perception in a friendship context. In an online survey, we collected data on friendship satisfaction as well as self- and peer-ratings on prestige and dominance from 190 dyads. Actor-partner-interdependence-models showed positive actor and partner effects for prestige on friendship satisfaction, whereas no significant associations were found for dominance. Furthermore, peer-rated dominance was negatively, peer-rated prestige positively related to friendship satisfaction. Prestige and dominance showed low self-other-agreement. Both constructs are relevant in close relationships. In friendships, apparently prestige is beneficial. This research broadens the applicability of the dominance-prestige framework.

Learning from errors: An Error-Choice Test for the measurement of prejudice towards Muslims and Islam

Paul Bacher, Sarah Teige-Mocigemba

Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

Error-Choice Tests are based on the idea that the systematic errors people make in specially designed knowledge tests represent a measure of underlying personality. We developed and tested an Error Choice Test on Prejudice against Muslims and Islam (ECT-P) with the idea that the stereotypically biased responses reveal underlying prejudice. In a validation study ($N = 176$), we showed that the ECT-P was correlated with self-reported prejudice (convergent validity) and uncorrelated with a cognitive estimation measure (discriminant validity). Moreover, the relationship between the ECT-P and self-reported prejudice was moderated by the motivation to act without prejudice in the way that the relationship was lower for participants with a high motivation to act without prejudice. We discuss the usefulness of the ECT-P as an important supplement for measuring prejudice (particularly in applied contexts when people are motivated to present themselves as non-prejudiced) as well as some challenges of this measurement approach.

Emotion recognition ability and misinterpretation of women's sexual intentions as predictors of men's sexual aggression

Stefan J. Troche¹, Benjamin N. Erb¹, Lea Waldis¹, Katja Schlegel¹, Philipp Yorck Herzberg²

¹University of Bern, Switzerland; ²Helmut-Schmidt-University/University of the Federal Armed Forces, Hamburg, Germany

Malamuth's confluence model explains men's sexual aggression (SA) against women with hostile masculinity and impersonal sexuality being the main risk factors for SA. Further potential influences have been proposed such as men's misinterpretation of women's sexual intentions (MWSI). The present study examines whether the MWSI-SA link is replicable and whether it can be explained by deficits in emotion recognition ability (ERA). In 311 men (age range: 18-71 years), SA was associated with hostile masculinity and impersonal sexuality but also with MWSI and ERA (as a performance-based measure). As indicated by path analyses, MWSI and ERA predicted SA independently from each other, contradicting our expectation. But both partially mediated the link between hostile masculinity and SA. The results are relevant as they help to systematically embed MWSI and ERA as predictors of SA into the larger framework of the well-established confluence model.

5:00 PM - 6:15 PM

HOW MAY WE ACTUALLY DO BETTER SCIENCE?

Session Chair: **Daniel Leising**

Participants: **Katharina Paul** (Universität Hamburg), **Anne Gärtner** (TU Dresden), **Julia Rohrer** (Universität Leipzig), **Anne Wiedenroth** (TU Dresden)

Moderation: **Daniel Leising** (TU Dresden)

Location: Auditorium, Panel Room A

Session-ID: 14_P1

Calls for more rigorous scientific practices have been made regularly throughout the history of psychology. However, in the face of mounting evidence for non-replicability of many findings, these calls have acquired a new sense of urgency: the relevance of psychology as a science seems to be at stake. This panel discussion is about the counter-measures that have been proposed to help improve the credibility of our research: Pre-registrations, formal modeling, replication, systematic consensus-building, and efforts to improve on transparency and generalizability. Our focus will be on implementation: Which of these measures are most urgently needed? Which may be put to work more easily than others, and how exactly? What about our own positive or negative experiences with these practices? What can and should be done to facilitate their use? And how will we ultimately know whether our research has actually become "better"?

DISCUSSION OF DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION WITHIN DPPD

Session Chair: **Sally Gayle Olderbak**

Participants: **Diversity and Inclusion Task Force DPPD**

Moderation: **Sally Olderbak**

Location: Auditorium, Panel Room B

Session-ID: 14_P2

The Diversity and Inclusion Task force was installed in 2020 to draft a value statement for DPPD, define goals, and propose means for fostering inclusivity and diversity in the section.

DPPD 2021 – Tuesday, 14 September: 17:00 – 18:15

In this panel, members of the task force will discuss the results of these efforts, in addition to the results of survey of DPPD member of their experiences of discrimination and current efforts by the DPPD and the Journal of Individual Differences to combat those experiences.

WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER 2021

8:30 AM – 9:45 AM

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN ABILITIES

Session Chair: **Gabriela Hofer**

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 15_A01_T

The Ability to Identify Criteria (ATIC) in Situational Judgement Tests

Nomi Reznik¹, Jan-Philipp Freudenstein¹, Anna Luca Heimann², Pia Ingold², Martin Kleinmann², Stefan Krumm¹

¹Freie Universität Berlin, Germany; ²Universität Zürich, Switzerland

Objective: Situational judgement tests (SJTs) are low-fidelity simulative tools used in personnel selection for their predictive capabilities. In this study, we propose that the ability to identify criteria (ATIC, individuals' capability of detecting the underlying constructs of nontransparent personnel selection procedures) might play a role in the processes underlying SJT solving behavior. As previous research found a link between ATIC and other simulative selection measures, we assume a similar pattern for SJTs.

Design: In a between-subjects planned missingness design, a total of 56 items stemming from five different SJTs were administered. Participants first completed SJT items and were then asked to name the construct they assume was relevant in each respective item. Participants' answers were then scored by independent raters.

Results: Preliminary analyses utilizing mixed-effects-modeling revealed a small effect for ATIC in predicting SJT performance. Possible explanations, further analyses and limitations will be discussed.

How Sexy Is Smart? Sapiosexuality and Attractiveness of Intelligence in Members of a High-IQ Society

Tanja Gabriele Baudson^{1,2,3}, Vera Romberg-Forkert^{2,4}, Arndt Regorz^{2,4}

¹Hochschule Fresenius Heidelberg, Germany; ²Mensa in Germany; ³Institute for Globally Distributed Open Research and Education (IGDORE); ⁴FernUni Hagen

Sapiosexuals are individuals who consider high intelligence the most attractive partner characteristic. Females place more importance in their partner's intelligence than men do, particularly in long-term relationships (Kenrick et al., 1993). Gignac et al. (2018) showed attractiveness of IQ to peak around the 90th percentile (IQ~120) in a student/Mechanical Turk sample. In this preregistered replication, we examined 447 members of Mensa, a high-IQ society (entry criterion: IQ \geq 130; 41.9% male, age 18–73, $M(SD)_{age} = 43.51(11.90)$, IQ 130–160, $M(SD)_{IQ} = 136.79(5.18)$), hypothesizing a peak shift towards higher IQ preferences, especially in women. For long-term relationships, attractiveness peaked at the 99 percentile level (IQ~135) for both sexes. For sexual attractiveness, the men's peak was slightly lower (IQ~130). At IQ 135–164 (for sexual attractiveness) and 130–146 (for long-term relationships), no sex differences were found. On the sapiosexuality scale ($\alpha=.81$), women scored higher ($M(SD)_{men}=3.01 (.67)$, $M(SD)_{women}=3.31(.65)$ $p < .001$). Results are discussed.

What determines who sees our abilities accurately? Domain observability, evaluativeness, and self-worth contingencies as potential predictors of accuracy

Gabriela Hofer, Sandra Grinschgl, Aljoscha C. Neubauer

University of Graz, Austria

How well can people judge their own and others' abilities? The answer likely depends on the ability domain (e.g., people tend to be more accurate in estimating their own emotional competence—but not verbal intelligence—than others). The mechanisms behind these differences are still unknown. According to Vazire's (2010) self-other knowledge asymmetry model, traits should be observable for accurate other-estimates and not be evaluative [socially (un-)desirable] for accurate self-estimates, with evaluative traits impeding accuracy due to their relevance to self-esteem. But people might also differ in what is relevant to their self-esteem ("self-worth contingencies"). Across four studies, we determined the observability, evaluativeness, and self-worth contingency of different abilities and how they relate to accurate self- and other-estimates. Our results indicate that domains differ in their mean observability, evaluativeness, and self-worth contingency—with considerable variance between people—but that these differences do not always map onto differences in accuracy of perceptions.

How Do Fluid Intelligence, Openness and Need for Cognition Co-Shape the Acquisition of Mathematical Abilities? An Application of the OFCI Model to Mathematical Knowledge

Mieke Johannsen, Dr. Nina Krüger, Dr. Jenny Wagner

Universität Hamburg, Germany

Building on Cattell's (1986) investment theory, the Openness to experience-Fluid-Crystallized-Intelligence (OFCI) model by Ziegler and colleagues (2012) provides a theoretical framework incorporating cross-sectional and longitudinal assumptions about how openness is associated with investment processes. Current research suggests that the role of openness for investment processes might vary across different indicators of crystallized intelligence. Thus, we applied assumptions of the OFCI model to mathematical abilities within a sample of mathematically talented adolescents and tested need for cognition as a potential second investment trait. Cross-sectionally, analyses revealed an association of mathematical abilities with fluid intelligence. However, there were neither significant associations with openness nor need for cognition. Longitudinally, analyses confirmed an increase in mathematical ability over time. This increase was related to fluid intelligence but not to need for cognition. We provide interpretations of these results considering recent literature and discuss possible methodological issues.

SCALE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION

Session Chair: Anja Leue

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 15_B01_T

The Berlin Misophonia Questionnaire (BMQ): Development and Validation of a Symptom-Oriented Diagnostical Instrument for the Measurement of Misophonia

Nico Remmert, Katharina Maria Beate Schmidt, Patrick Mussel, Michael Eid

Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Misophonia is a syndrome which is characterized by intense emotional and physical reactions to idiosyncratic sounds. However, its psychometric measurement is still in the early stages. The study presents the development of a German self-report instrument, the Berlin Misophonia Questionnaire (BMQ), and integrates contemporary empirical findings and the latest criteria of misophonia. Data of 952 individuals were gathered in an online study. The results of structural analyses, the assessment of internal consistency, and an analysis of the nomological network of misophonic symptoms supported the reliability and validity of the developed scales. Through the presented symptom-oriented modelling approach, every facet of misophonia is clearly and separately measurable. The final BMQ consists of 77 items in 21 scales, which were selected using Ant Colony Optimization algorithms. The study demonstrates several improvements in the measurement of misophonia by providing a multidimensional measurement of misophonic symptoms and therefore stimulates further research.

Individual differences of suggestibility: Factorial validity and measurement invariance

Fee-Elisabeth Hein¹, Vera Scheuble², André Beauducel², Anja Leue¹

¹*Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Deutschland;* ²*Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn*

The trait suggestibility consists of a Yield and a Shift dimension. Yield depicts the acceptance of suggestive item content, while Shift refers to the willingness to change answers in response to social pressure. A total of $N = 560$ participants ($n = 287$ female; age: $M = 24.20$, $SD = 4.60$ years) completed a German online version of the Gudjonsson Suggestibility Scale 1 (GSS 1). Results indicated a similar factor structure compared to the original GSS 1: A leading factor and a non-leading factor for Yield 1 and Yield 2 as well as a single factor for Shift. Yield, Shift and total suggestibility scores were found to be significantly lower in the current online version compared to previous face-to-face versions. Widely measurement invariance was revealed for gender and research institution on Yield 1 and Yield 2.

Construct validation of the German CMQ: The adjacent BIS and BAS trait-space

Anja Leue, Clara Haufschild

University of Kiel, Germany

This study investigates the convergent and discriminant validity of the German conflict monitoring questionnaire (CMQ). Based on facet theory, the CMQ incorporates two constructs describing determinants of conflict monitoring and two constructs describing behavioral consequences following conflict monitoring. Determinants of conflict monitoring are entitled cognitive demand and anticipation of negative consequences. Behavioral consequences of conflict monitoring are named response adaptation and uncertainty of reinforcement. Further personality questionnaires measuring trait-BIS, trait-BAS, and trait-FFFS of the (revised) reinforcement sensitivity theory (RST) have been assessed along with the CMQ. As part of a larger psychometric project on the CMQ, results of an initial sample of $N = 471$ mainly non-students from 16 federal German states ($n = 222$ female, age: $M = 39.78$ years) are presented. Analyzed for psychometric properties, we highlight new diagnostic perspectives for the personality scales of the BIS and BAS trait-space in terms of construct and predictive validity.

PERSPECTIVES ON PERSONALITY

Session Chair: John Rauthmann

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 15_C01_T

Personality on the Skin: Tattoo behavior explained by differences in personality.

Kristina Klug¹, Aaina Menon², Sonja Rohrmann¹, Christin Camia²

¹Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany; ²Zayed University, Abu Dhabi

Based on McAdams' (2013) framework of three layers of personality, the present work aimed at examining the psychological meaning of tattoos and their connections with personality in order to understand whether individuals of different personality tendencies get tattoos for different reasons. A community sample of 161 adults reported their tattoo motivations and the life events inspiring the tattoos, and rated themselves on their sensation seeking, narcissism, and spontaneous borderline personality tendencies. Results showed that individuals with sensation seeking and narcissistic tendencies primarily use their tattoos to identify with a social group and seek social stimulation. Borderline personality tendencies are related to the remembering of life events by means of tattoos. The differences in tattoo motivations indicate that tattoos are not only fashion or a mere marker of psychopathological characteristics but relate to the expression of different personality tendencies.

Human enhancement and personality: A new approach towards investigating their relationship

Sandra Grinschgl, Zadaf Tawakol, Aljoscha C. Neubauer

University Graz, Austria

These days, human enhancement is widely discussed. Especially the philosophical movement “transhumanism” urges for creating “superhumans” by applying different enhancement methods, namely: pharmacological, current-based, genetic enhancement, and mind uploading. While the first three aim at enhancing human characteristics, mind uploading promises immortality by uploading one’s brain onto a storage medium. In the present study, we adapted classical divergent thinking tasks to assess assumptions about enhancement. These were then rated regarding their negativity/positivity and societal-/individual-orientation and we tested whether the dimensions are predicted by human values and selected personality traits. While individuals’ values were not related to their assumptions about enhancement, openness predicted more negative assumptions about genetic and

pharmacological enhancement and intellect predicted more societal-oriented assumptions about genetic enhancement. Further, Machiavellianism predicted more individual-oriented assumptions about current-based enhancement. However, the relationships were of small effect size. We discuss these findings and the need for further psychological research in this field.

Is Religiosity Powerful Enough to Change Basic Personality, Endowing Believers with a Culture-Fit Personality?

Theresa M Entringer¹, Jochen E Gebauer^{2,3}, Hannes Kroeger¹

¹*German Institute for Economic Research, Germany;* ²*University of Mannheim, Germany;*

³*University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

Religiosity plays a key role in the rise and survival of culture by fighting off culture-adverse behaviors in humans. But how exactly does religiosity go about this? We tested the provocative idea that religiosity is so powerful that it changes basic personality, endowing believers with a more culture-fit personality. We tested this idea in 15 four-wave, longitudinal samples, each of which was population-representative for a different German federal state ($N_{\text{total}} = 42,298$). Those federal states varied widely in their religiosity, which enabled us to examine the critical role of cultural religiosity for the cross-lagged effects of individual religiosity on basic personality (i.e., Big Five personality). The results revealed much (but not full) evidence that individual religiosity makes basic personality fitter for culture, especially in religious cultural contexts. These results go a long way in illuminating the role of religiosity in cultural evolution, putting a premium on personality change.

Person-Environment Relations: Understanding How People Navigate their Lives

John Rauthmann

Universität Bielefeld, Germany

To understand how persons navigate their daily lives, work, and relationships, we need to study how persons and environments are connected. Towards this end, I survey concepts and theories, methodologies, and research areas in the psychological study of such person-environment relations. Within an integrative Person-Environment Relations Model (PERM), I distinguish between rather slowly changing versus fast changing variables in persons (traits, states) and environments (niches, situations). On that basis, I introduce four central types of person-environment relations (interactions, correlations, fits, transactions), discuss their conceptual and methodological operationalizations, and systematize key mechanisms that cause persons and environments to become calibrated to each other. I illustrate specific

person-environment relations and highlight their broad importance (e.g., in the domains of social relationships, work, psychopathology, lifespan development, culture, genetics, and evolution). After sketching open questions for future research, I call for attending to replicability and generalizability issues, working towards theory-building, and harnessing methodological advances.

The Personality-relevant Situation Stimuli (PerSiSt) Project: Using Situational Stimuli in Personality Research

Nick Modersitzki, Le Vy Phan, Niclas Kuper, John Rauthmann

Universität Bielefeld, Germany

The PerSiSt project aims to create an open database of realistic first-person perspective situational images, videos, and – ultimately – virtual reality settings for researchers. Such standardized (audio-)visual situational stimuli can be used in laboratory or online studies to investigate, for example, (individual differences in) situation perception, situation preferences, situation-state contingencies, or trait-driven reaction patterns. For each stimulus, the database will provide detailed information on its content and psychometric properties. During the pilot phase, we have (a) carefully curated a set of situational images based on the Big Five and DIAMONDS contents; (b) asked experts to rate the potential of Big Five trait differences to manifest in these situations; and (c) collected normative DIAMONDS ratings as well as (d) hypothetical personality state responses and situation liking. We present the PerSiSt project – its vision, progress, future directions, and challenges – and preliminary findings that illustrate the potential of our approach.

APPLYING AND STAYING – I/O PSYCHOLOGY

Session Chair: **Christoph J. Kemper**

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 15_D01_T

Occupational health from a personality psychological perspective: The role of cognitive motivation and self-control in coping with occupational demands

Inga Hoff, Anja Strobel

Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany

The aim of this study is to address employees' increasing stress and sick leaves due to psychological disorders by investigating the potential of self-regulative personal traits (cognitive motivation; COM and self-control; SC) in this context. COM and SC are thought to be reinvested as resources and to counteract health-risking stressors with regard to Conservation of Resources Theory. This process is thought to be mediated by hardiness in that COM and SC lead to a person being more resilient.

To this end, we analyzed data from an online survey sample of 298 employees.

Results indicate COM and SC being accompanied by a stronger health-promoting pattern at coping with occupational demands as well as being positively associated with work satisfaction and work performance. Based on these results the role of COM and SC as resources in the context of occupational health is discussed and possible implications for application are presented.

Investigating the role of individual differences in needs and workplace supplies in job satisfaction: A response surface analysis

Christoph J. Kemper, Schmitz Sven

HSD University of Applied Sciences, Germany

Whether people perform well in their job and enjoy what they do not only depends on having the necessary abilities for the work role. It is crucial that a job provides opportunities to satisfy one's needs (needs-supplies fit). A considerable amount of research has substantiated the role of person-job fit in workplace outcomes such as job satisfaction, job performance, turnover, and well-being (Edwards & Shipp, 2007).

To examine the role of needs-supplies fit in job satisfaction, we assessed fit in a sample of German employees with measures of 16 fundamental motives (e.g., curiosity, dominance, autonomy) and corresponding supplies. Applying response surface analysis, we observed different effects of the combinations of the two predictor variables – congruence of needs and supplies, an excess in supply, and a shortage in supply – on job satisfaction. The implications of the results for research on motives as well as practice will be discussed.

Discrimination in modern recruitment trends—a mixed-method study from Germany

Esther Kroll^{1,2}, Susanne Veit^{1,3}, Matthias Ziegler²

¹WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany; ²Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin; ³Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung (DeZIM-Institut)

People from marginalized groups are often discriminated against in classic recruitment processes. The question arises whether modern recruitment trends such as active sourcing

and outside recruitment are affected by discrimination, too. In our mixed-method study, we first explored via qualitative interviews the discriminatory potential of modern recruitment processes. A content analysis identified three sources of discrimination: recruiters' own attitudes, explicit instructions from managers, and the recruiters' assumptions regarding companies' preferred candidates. We then analyzed whether we find quantitative evidence of discrimination in panel data from the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Mixed multi level analyses show that companies actively approach female employees, older employees, and employees who are born in Southern/Eastern Europe less often and offer women jobs less often. Effects were robust when controlling for income, number of children, and educational background. Our findings suggest that candidates from marginalized groups are insufficiently protected against discrimination in modern recruitment.

Development and validation of a scale for assessing sensation seeking at work

Julia Schaefer, Thomas Staufenbiel

Osnabrück University, Germany

Sensation seeking (SS) has usually been investigated with regard to risky leisure activities, whereas only limited attention has been paid to its role in the workplace. One reason is that existing instruments are not appropriate for assessing SS at work. We therefore developed and validated a scale for this particular context.

Results based on a sample of 304 employees provided evidence for the convergent (high correlations with the Need Inventory of Sensation Seeking) and discriminant validity (e.g., low correlations with the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale) of the instrument. In an independent sample ($N = 271$), CFA results supported a three-factor structure of the scale. SS predicted an aspect of job crafting (increasing challenging job demands) and was associated with job satisfaction when considering task variety as a moderator.

The results suggest that our scale is appropriate for assessing work-related SS. The practical value of these findings will be discussed.

How Applicants Fake Graded Paired Comparisons

Niklas Schulte¹, Lucas Kaup², Paul-Christian Bürkner³, Heinz Holling⁴

¹Ulm University, Germany; ²Münster University, Germany; ³Aalto University, Finland; ⁴Münster University, Germany

We compare the faking resistance of Likert scales and graded paired comparisons (GPCs) analyzed with Thurstonian IRT models. A total of $N = 573$ participants completed either the Likert or GPC version of a personality questionnaire first honestly and then in an applicant

scenario. Results show that participants were able to increase their scores in both the Likert and GPC format, though their score inflation was smaller in the GPC than the Likert format. However, GPCs did not exhibit higher honest–faking correlations than Likert scales. These results challenge mean score inflation as the dominant paradigm for judging the utility of forced-choice questionnaires in high-stakes situations. Even if forced-choice factor scores are less inflated, their ability to recover true trait standings in high-stakes situations might be lower compared with Likert scales. Moreover, in the GPC format, faking effects correlated almost perfectly with the social desirability differences of the corresponding statements, highlighting the importance of matching statements equal in social desirability when constructing forced-choice questionnaires.

10:00 AM – 11:15 AM

ONLINE SELF-ASSESSMENTS IN ZEITEN VERÄNDERTER
ZULASSUNGSVERFAHREN - AUSLAUFMODELL ODER CHANCE?

Chair(s): Gundula Stoll (University of Tübingen, Deutschland), Susanne Weis (Universität Koblenz-Landau)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 15_A02_S

Online Self-Assessments (OSA) zur Studienfachwahl sind aus der deutschsprachigen Hochschullandschaft kaum mehr wegzudenken. Trotzdem wird ihre Nützlichkeit kontrovers diskutiert. Vor dem Hintergrund des Bundesverfassungsgerichtsentscheids, mit der Aussicht auf verpflichtende Studieneingangstests, und dem Auslaufen des Qualitätspakt Lehre und des Hochschulpakts, durch die viele OSA-Entwicklungen finanziert wurden, könnte das Konzept OSA nun gänzlich hinterfragt und abgeschafft werden. Anhand von empirischen Studien und Praxisbeispielen aus Arbeitsgruppen des Netzwerks Online Self-Assessment, greifen wir diese Frage auf. Beitrag 1 (Weingardt, Petri, Ziegler und Kersting) beschäftigt sich mit der Kriteriumsvalidität der in OSA erfassten Studienerfolgsprädiktoren und deren Verzahnung mit Nutzenaspekten von OSA oder Auswahlverfahren. Beitrag 2 (Weis & Stoll) stellt ein aus evaluationstheoretischer Sicht entwickeltes Rahmen- und Wirkmodell zur Aussagekraft und Nützlichkeit von OSA vor. Beitrag 3 (Stoll & Weis) adressiert die hochschulpolitisch relevante Frage, wie OSA als ergänzendes Instrument zu klassischen Auswahlverfahren (und kommenden Studieneingangstests) genutzt werden können. Wir schließen mit einer gemeinsamen Diskussion.

Presentations of the Symposium

Studierendenauswahl: Neues aus der Vergangenheit - Intelligenz und Gewissenhaftigkeit zur Vorhersage von Studienerfolg

Vera Weingardt, Pascale Stephanie Petri, Marco Ziegler, Martin Kersting

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

An deutschen Hochschulen darf die Abiturnote nicht (mehr) als alleiniges Kriterium zur Vergabe bestimmter Studienplätze verwendet werden. Daher steigt das Interesse an anderen Kriterien, die mit Studienerfolg assoziiert und vor Studienbeginn erfassbar sind. Die Psychologische Diagnostik verfügt seit Jahrzehnten über das Wissen, die Instrumente und die Erfahrung, (Selbst-)Selektions- und Platzierungsentscheidungen treffsicher zu optimieren.

U.a. erlaubt die Diagnose der bekannten Konstrukte Intelligenz und Gewissenhaftigkeit eine treffsichere Prognose des Studienerfolgs. Es gibt zahlreiche Schätzungen, aber bislang kaum empirische Studien zur prädiktiven Aussagekraft der Kombination dieser beiden Variablen. Wir haben Intelligenztests, die eine Differenzierung zwischen fluider und kristalliner Intelligenz ermöglichen, und einen Kurzfragebogen zum Fünf-Faktoren-Modell bei Psychologiestudierenden eingesetzt. Als Proxy für Studienerfolg haben wir die aktuelle Durchschnittsnote erhoben. In unserem Beitrag berichten wir die Ergebnisse der Studienerfolgsvorhersage und die Akzeptanz der Verfahren. Am Beispiel von Online Self-Assessments zeigen wir Einbindungsmöglichkeiten der Ergebnisse in die Hochschulpraxis.

Evaluation von Online Self-Assessments – Vorschlag eines Rahmen- und Wirkmodells aus evaluationstheoretischer Perspektive

Susanne Weis¹, Gundula Stoll²

¹Universität Koblenz-Landau, ²Universität Tübingen

Studien zur Evaluation von Online Self-Assessments (OSA) sind bis heute selten und beschränken sich häufig auf Kriteriumsvalidierungsstudien der eingesetzten diagnostischen Verfahren. Dabei lassen sich folgende Probleme identifizieren: A) Die Stichproben von Kriteriumsvalidierungsstudien (Studierende) entsprechen nicht der Zielgruppe von OSA (Studieninteressierte). B) Es existiert kein allgemeingültiges Wirkmodell. C) Da ein OSA alle Studieninteressierten adressieren sollen und der Erfolg von OSA auch eine Entscheidung gegen ein Studium sein kann, sind die klassischen Studienerfolgskriterien, die nur für die Teilpopulation der späteren Studierenden relevant sind, eher ungeeignet, den Erfolg von OSA zu erfassen.

Unter Rückgriff auf die Konzeption der fünf Datenboxen (Wittmann, 1990) beleuchtet der vorliegende theoretische Beitrag zunächst die genannten Probleme und leitet daraus ein Rahmen- und Wirkmodell für OSA ab, welches die angenommenen Wirkmechanismen und -bedingungen beschreibt und welches als Ausgangspunkt für Evaluationsstudien zu OSA herangezogen werden kann. Es werden bisherige Forschungslücken aufgezeigt und Vorschläge für zukünftige Fragestellungen und Forschungsdesigns entwickelt.

Online Self-Assessments (OSA) als Anregung zur Selbstselektion – Steigerung der Grundquote im Bewerbungsverfahren durch vorgeschalteten Einsatz eines OSA

Gundula Stoll¹, Susanne Weis²

¹Universität Tübingen, ²Universität Koblenz-Landau

Die Erhöhung des Anteils geeigneter Bewerberinnen und Bewerber (Steigerung der Grundquote) gilt als eine zentrale Funktion von OSA. Durch die Vermittlung von Informationen über studiengangspezifische Inhalte und Anforderungen sowie eine objektive Rückmeldung zu individuellen Stärken und Schwächen sollen Studieninteressierte dazu angeregt werden, die eigene Passung zum jeweiligen Studiengang kritisch zu hinterfragen um ggf. (bei geringer Passung oder Eignung) auf eine Bewerbung oder die Aufnahme des Studiums zu verzichten. Damit sollte der Einsatz von OSA zu einer Steigerung der Grundquote führen.

Wir überprüfen diese Annahme anhand des Masterstudienganges „Empirische Bildungsforschung und Pädagogische Psychologie“ der Universität Tübingen. Auswertungen der Bewerber*innendaten aus mehreren Jahren zeigen nach Einführung des OSA als freiwilliges Beratungsinstrument einen deutlich höheren Anteil (51%) formal geeigneter Bewerberinnen und Bewerber als vorher (35%) und einen nochmals höheren Anteil (78%) nach der verpflichtenden Verankerung des OSA in der Auswahlsetzung. Der Beitrag diskutiert, wie OSA sinnvoll in Beratungsstrukturen und Bewerbungsprozesse eingebunden werden können.

RECENT RESEARCH ON THE DARK FACTOR OF PERSONALITY

Chair(s): Morten Moshagen (Ulm University, Germany)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 15_B02_S

This symposium is devoted to recent research surrounding the Dark Factor of Personality (D), which has been suggested to reflect the common basic disposition giving rise to specific socially aversive (“dark”) traits, thereby representing their common core. Bader et al. consider the implication that any more specific aversive trait can be described by the conjunction of D and additional non-aversive features. Horsten et al. test the notion derived from evolutionary psychology that the core of aversive traits essentially represents a Fast Life History Strategy. Scholz et al. address the correspondence of dimensions of basic personality, including Agreeableness, Honesty-Humility, and D, to dimensions of antagonistic psychopathology. Schild et al. consider how self-control moderates the link between D and aggressive behavior. Zettler et al. investigate the link between D and apology expectancies depending on a transgressor, victim, or observer perspective on a conflict.

Presentations of the Symposium

Adding Flavor to the Dark Core of Personality: A new Look at the Dark Triad

Martina Bader¹, Benjamin Hilbig², Ingo Zettler³, Morten Moshagen¹

¹Ulm University, Germany, ²University of Koblenz-Landau, ³Copenhagen University

The Dark Factor of Personality (D) is defined as a basic disposition from which aversive traits arise as specific, flavored manifestations. This implies that specific aversive traits may comprise additional, essentially non-aversive features beyond the basic disposition towards subjectively justified utility maximization at others' expense captured by D. We investigated this implication with respect to the Dark Triad traits (i.e., psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism), aiming to scrutinize the conceptual and empirical overlap and specificity of the Dark Triad traits vis-à-vis D. Results support the conceptualization of the Dark Triad traits as flavored manifestations of D, but also indicate substantial overlap in the dimensions of different Dark Triad traits. We discuss how decomposing common and unique aspects of aversive traits helps to advance research on socially and ethically aversive behavior.

On the distinction between D and a fast life history strategy

Luisa Horsten¹, Benjamin Hilbig¹, Isabel Thielmann¹, Ingo Zettler², Morten Moshagen³

¹University of Koblenz-Landau, ²Copenhagen University, ³Ulm University, Germany

Whereas there is growing consensus that aversive („dark“) traits share a common core, different suggestions exist on the exact conceptualization, content, and nature of this core. From the viewpoint of evolutionary psychology, a Fast Life History Strategy (FLHS) – one's tendency to invest more resources in proliferation than in child-rearing – has been suggested as the disposition responsible for the emergence of aversive traits. To overcome the currently inconsistent empirical picture on this conjecture, we test whether FLHS is an adequate representation of the underlying disposition of aversive traits. In a large study (N = 869), we assessed twelve specific aversive traits, and additionally measured and modeled the common core of these traits. Findings revealed only weak correlations of FLHS with specific aversive traits as well as with their common core, thus ruling out a FLHS as a viable representation of the disposition responsible for the emergence of aversive traits.

The differential roles of Agreeableness, Honesty-Humility and the dark factor of personality for antagonistic psychopathology

Scholz David¹, Benjamin Hilbig¹, Isabel Thielmann¹, Morten Moshagen², Ingo Zettler³

¹University of Koblenz-Landau, ²Ulm University, Germany, ³Copenhagen University

In personality psychopathology research, (low) Five Factor Model Agreeableness (FFM-AG) is suggested to reflect antagonistic psychopathology, that is, up to seven antagonistic traits according to the DSM-V. However, the theoretical content of these traits differs such that FFM-AG cannot sufficiently account for all traits alike. Whereas primarily affective antagonistic traits are well covered by FFM-AG conceptually, traits focusing on behavior or cognition are closer aligned with Honesty-Humility (HH) or the dark factor of personality (D), respectively. Moreover, only D covers aspects of most antagonistic traits to a substantial and comparable degree, thus offering a more balanced representation of antagonistic psychopathology than FFM-AG or HH. We tested these propositions in a large-scale online sample (N = 3,396) via structural equation modeling. Results indicate that FFM-AG, HH, and D correlate with one group of antagonistic traits (affective, behavioral, cognitive) particularly strong, while D offered the most balanced representation of all antagonistic traits.

Relations between the Dark factor of personality, self-control, and aggression

Christoph Schild¹, Reinert Kevin¹, Isabel Thielmann², Ingo Zettler³, Benjamin Hilbig²

¹University of Siegen, ²University of Koblenz-Landau, ³Copenhagen University

Previous research has shown links between personality traits and aggression. Especially links between aversive personality traits, such as narcissism and psychopathy, and aggression are typically (very) strong. Extending this stream of research, we hypothesized that the relation between the common core of aversive traits, the Dark Factor of Personality (D), and aggression might be moderated by (trait) self-control, which comprises the capabilities to override or alter response tendencies and to forgo undesired behaviors. In two (preregistered) studies (n1 = 276, n2 = 2,934), we found consistent evidence for a strong relation between D and aggression, especially among participants that reported lower levels of trait self-control.

The Dark Factor of Personality and apology expectancy

Ingo Zettler¹, Patrick Dunlop², Benjamin Perry³, Christoph Schild⁴

¹Copenhagen University, ²Curtin University, ³University of Western Australia, ⁴University of Siegen

Previous research has examined links between personality traits and an individual's willingness to apologize. However, research has not yet examined whether personality traits interact with different perspectives of a conflict (transgressor, victim, or observer) in predicting whether an apology is viewed as warranted or not (i.e., apology expectancy). Given the emotional differences between different roles in a conflict, the Dark Factor of Personality

(D) might differently predict apology expectancy based on the role perspective. Specifically, we expected that individuals high in D will consider an apology as not warranted when they are in the role of the transgressor (e.g., due to their callousness or lack of guilt), but as warranted when they are in the role of the victim (e.g., due to their belief of deserving special treatment). Results from a pre-registered online vignette study with N = 1,068 participants largely support this hypothesis.

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES ACROSS TIME

Session Chair: Ulrich Schroeders

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 15_C02_T

The development of life goals over the adult lifespan

Laura Buchinger^{1,2}, David Richter^{1,2}, Jutta Heckhausen³

¹Free University of Berlin, Germany; ²German Institute for Economic Research; ³University of California, Irvine

Life goals are important organizing units for individual agency in human development. Yet, they are often neglected in personality development research. This cohort-sequential longitudinal study uses data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP, N=52,052; age range: 18-84 years) to investigate the importance trajectories of nine life goals over the lifespan with a focus on differences regarding gender, parental status and education. Applying latent growth curve modelling, we found family-related goals to be relatively independent of age-specific opportunities and constraints. Having children even increases in perceived importance around retirement, for both parents and those who remained childless. Strong gender differences concerned having a happy relationship which was more important for women until midlife, but more important for men in late adulthood. Parental status amplified gender difference in the work and family domain. We find differences between parents and childless individuals as early as aged 18, supporting a selection into parenthood effect.

The effects of collective stressors on the psychosocial development of young adults

Janina Larissa Bühler¹, Christopher J. Hopwood², Adam Nissen², Wiebke Bleidorn²

¹Heidelberg University; ²University of California, Davis

Young adulthood is a critical period of psychosocial development, during which individuals are particularly prone to stress. Few times in recent history have seen a higher density of collective stressors than the conglomeration of events that defined the year 2020: the COVID-19 pandemic, violence against Black citizens, wildfires, and imminent threats to democracy were just some of the events that challenged people in Northern California, where the data for this study were collected. In this preregistered study, we use a quasi-experimental longitudinal design to test the effects of these stressors on the development of a range of psychological and social variables young adults ($N = 415$) in comparison to a previously collected control group ($N = 465$) who followed the same research protocol but were not exposed to these stressors. The findings will provide important insights into ways in which stressful sociohistorical contexts affect the psychosocial development of young adults.

Age-related nuances in knowledge assessment

Ulrich Schroeders¹, Luc Watrin², Oliver Wilhelm²

¹University of Kassel, Germany; ²University of Ulm, Germany

Although crystallized intelligence is a prominent factor in contemporary theories of individual differences in intelligence, its structure and optimal measurement are elusive. We propose a hierarchy of declarative fact knowledge with knowledge items (or nuances) at the lowest level. We illustrate the magnitude of item-level heterogeneity by predicting chronological age differences through knowledge differences at different levels of the hierarchy. Analyses were based on an online sample of 1629 participants between age 18 and 70 who completed 120 broadly sampled knowledge items. The results of linear and elastic net regressions, respectively, demonstrated that the majority of the age variance was located at the item level, and the strength of the prediction decreased with increasing aggregation. Knowledge nuances tap important variance that is not covered by aggregate scores (e.g., factor scores) and that extend our understanding how knowledge is acquired, organized, and imparted.

Self- and Informant-Perception of Major Life Events

Karla Fliedner, Kai T. Horstmann

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Deutschland

Major life events (MLE) play a critical role in the understanding of human development and personality change. However, it has been argued that it is the perception of a MLE that matters, rather than the objective characteristics itself. It remains an open question if self-

and informant-reports of the same MLE converge and provide unique information about its nature. We therefore examine the relationship between self- and informant-reported MLE-perception in a correlational study with a dyadic design (planned $N = 400$). First, participants personality trait reports and a self-chosen MLE. Second, participants rate their informant's personality and MLE perception in an informant-report. Considering the normativeness of events, we examine potential moderators of the convergence of MLE-perception, like closeness between the individuals and presence at the peer's event. We discuss the usefulness of informant-ratings of MLE perception and provide suggestions for future studies, such as using multiple informant-ratings with varying closeness.

Individual differences in neuropsychiatric symptom fluctuations in Alzheimer's Disease and relationships with cognitive decline and change in microstructural properties of cerebellar pathways

Luisa Maria Schmidt, Andrea Hildebrandt, Juan Felipe Quinones Sanchez

Carl-von-Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany

Next to cognitive decline, neuropsychiatric symptoms (NPS) are common in Alzheimer's Disease (AD). Aggression, anxiety, depression and apathy are most common. Overall, the severity of NPS increases with disease progression, but there are substantial individual differences in patient's NPS over time. The neural correlates of these individual differences, and their relationship with cognitive losses are barely understood. Here we aim to fill this gap. We apply a mixture non-linear growth curve model to NPS data collected from $N=206$ individuals with and without clinically significant cognitive loss across three time-points. The sample was pulled from the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Study. We identify three latent classes of individuals: 1) absent NPS; 2) persistently growing NPS; and 3) fluctuating NPS. Within these classes we study the trajectory of cognitive decline and the change of microstructural properties of the cognitive-emotional cerebellum pathways to reveal novel biomarkers of co-occurring cognitive and neuropsychiatric symptoms in AD.

MEASURING, VISUALIZING, COMPUTING

Session Chair: **Daniel Schulze**

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 15_D02_T

Data Visualization for Exploratory Factor Analysis

Nivedita Bhaktha

GESIS Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Germany

Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is routinely used by researchers to reduce dimensionality of data, and to form meaningful factors. While there are good guidelines on how to report the results, data visualization tools are rarely used in understanding the results of EFA. Good data visualization, especially in a multivariate framework with ordinal data, makes it easier for people interpret the results of the analysis better. This presentation introduces and demonstrates different data visualization techniques that can be used to illustrate the results of EFA and improve its interpretation. Advantages and disadvantages of each of these techniques are discussed. As EFA is oftentimes used on personality assessments, apart from visualizations for the results, exploratory data visualization for ordinal variables are also presented. Moreover, these graphical tools can be used for purposes other than EFA. Data visualization and analysis is performed in R using publicly available personality data.

Measurement invariance does not hold - what to do now?

Daniel Schulze, Steffi Pohl

Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Psychological instruments allow researchers to compare individuals on latent constructs, e.g. before and after intervention. Such comparisons presuppose measurement invariance (MI), i.e. the stability of measurement properties for all time points. The desired MI level does not always hold in practice leading researchers to resort to approaches like partial MI or approximate MI. These make implicit assumptions which we critically discuss in our talk. With the item cluster approach (ICA) we present a generalized method that forces an analysis completely transparent in its assumptions. ICA splits the items into subsets for which MI holds separately. One of these item subsets can be chosen for anchoring a partial MI model. If no subset can be selected with certainty, we discuss the usage of model averaging techniques to portray uncertainty. An R package implementing ICA is presented, where it can be used for time and group comparisons and continuous covariates like age.

Overview of the options and benefits of simple one-button wearables for ESM research

Selina Volsa¹, Stefan Stieger¹, David Lewetz¹, Bernad Batinic²

¹Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Austria; ²Johannes Kepler University Linz, Austria

Miniaturization of technology gave rise to many devices useful for research. We give an overview of how simple wrist-worn wearables, even though screenless and with only one button, can be especially useful in research using the Experience Sampling Method (ESM). These benefits show for example in increased data accuracy in event-counting applications. In our preliminary data we found a significantly higher number of logged events when wearables were used compared to smartphones.

To expand the usefulness of these devices, several input methods can be used to create different kind of data. The most important extension is the Physical Analogue Scale (PAS). By utilizing the onboard accelerometer, the angle of the user's lower arm can be measured during an input, thereby creating an analogue scale between two positions (horizontal and vertical).

We discuss different options of using the mentioned devices, as well as properties of these methods.

Everything has its Price: Foundations of Cost-Sensitive Machine Learning and its Application in Psychology

Philipp Sterner, Florian Pargent, David Goretzko

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany

Recently, psychology has seen an increase in the use of machine learning (ML) techniques. One of the most common ML tasks is binary classification. Off-the-shelf ML algorithms assume that the costs of both types of misclassification (i.e., false-positive and false-negative) are equal. Since in reality this might not be the case, special methods are needed that are referred to as cost-sensitive learning (CSL). We present the decision-theoretic foundations and the most commonly applied CSL methods before demonstrating their application and investigating their usefulness on a psychological dataset. We used an open dataset ($N = 1,885$) from the UCI ML Repository as an example, where we predict drug consumption with personality characteristics. Results showed that all CSL methods reduced misclassification costs compared to regular ML algorithms. However, they did so by sacrificing classification accuracy. We discuss how to approach this trade-off as well as practical implications of using CSL in psychology.

The Open Anchoring Quest (OpAQ): Tackling the reliability problem and boosting the power of anchoring research

Lukas Röseler, Lucia Weber

University of Bamberg, Deutschland

Personality moderator research in the field of anchoring effects has not made any progress for more than a decade. This is due to anchoring susceptibility measures being unreliable. We provide a free, open, and ever-growing dataset of item-based anchoring scores that currently contains more than 13,000 trials (5 studies, $N = 1,350$, 114 items) and that allows for the computation of all incumbent anchoring strength scores. Results showed that the reliability of anchoring scores depended on the study and the way the scores had been computed. High reliability could be achieved in some cases. Our results underline the heterogeneity of anchoring research and susceptibility scores. The OpAQ provides the most efficient way of solving the reliability problem and allows for testing numerous other hypotheses about anchoring effects.

11:30 AM – 12:45 AM

INTERPERSONAL AND RELATIONSHIP PSYCHOLOGY

Session Chair: Johannes Rodrigues

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 15_A03_T

Where Are Perceiver Biases in Personality Perception Rooted? First Findings from a Recognition Task

Lea Schmidt, Richard Rau

University of Münster, Deutschland

Individuals differ strikingly in how positively vs. negatively they judge others when asked to rate their first impressions of them on personality scales. Does this reflect conscious choices to be polite vs. authentic or benevolent vs. critical or are positivity differences rooted more deeply in basic information processing? To test this, we developed a false recognition task in which participants ($N = 312$) were presented with vignettes of target persons including descriptions that implied both desirable and undesirable personality traits. Later, they completed an unannounced memory test which showed that participants systematically differed in the valence of traits they recalled as having been used in the descriptions of the targets. Some participants recognized more undesirable than desirable traits while others recognized more desirable than undesirable ones. Analyses of psychometric properties revealed promising results, suggesting that the task captures individual differences in the positivity of unintended, spontaneously formed personality impressions.

Nature and nurture shape individual differences in structural connectivity of the face processing brain network

Juan Felipe Quinones¹, Xinyang Liu^{1,2}, Zhou Changsong^{2,3}, Andrea Hildebrandt^{1,4}

¹*Department of Psychology, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany;* ²*Department of Physics, Centre for Nonlinear Studies and Beijing-Hong Kong-Singapore Joint Centre for Nonlinear and Complex Systems (Hong Kong), Institute of Computational and Theoretical Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong;* ³*Department of Physics, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China;* ⁴*Research Center Neurosensory Science, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany*

Face-processing serve complex social skills. Studies exploring the ontogeny of these abilities at behavioral and neuro-functional levels yielded heterogeneous results, thus calling for new approaches to this impasse. We assessed genetic and environmental influences on white matter bundles connecting face-responsive brain areas. We employed Structural Equation Modeling to investigate white matter microstructure in 408 twins (monozygotic = 264; provided by the WU-Minn Human Connectome Project). We found small and moderate genetic effects on face-network microstructure in addition to their shared variance with global-brain white matter. An expected common latent factor accounted for limited genetic and larger environmental variance in multiple face-network fibers. We conclude that individual differences in structural connections relevant for face processing are affected by both genetics and environment. Social abilities can therefore be conceptualized as partly relying on brain structures whose properties are both genetically and environmentally determined. Implications for specificity theories of social abilities are discussed.

Once more with feeling! The influence of trait anxiety and trait greed on decision making and offer related EEG responses in a normal and 2-stage Ultimatum Game

Johannes Rodrigues¹, Martin Weiß², Patrick Mussel³, Johannes Hewig¹

¹Julius-Maximilians Universität Würzburg, Germany; ²Universitätsklinikum Würzburg, Deutschland; ³Freie Universität Berlin, Deutschland

We used an Ultimatum Game (UG) and a 2-stage Ultimatum Game (2SUG) with 92 participants to determine the influence of an additional offer after a previous rejection on the acceptance rates, the electro-cortical responses of the receivers to fair and unfair offers and their interactions with traits including greed and anxiety.

The results showed that higher offers led to more acceptance in general, but the second stage in the 2SUG influenced the behavioral responses with higher rejection rates if the second offer was available compared to the UG.

Concerning the electrocortical measurements, the (single-trial) FRN as an indicator of fairness evaluation was higher if the offer was more unfair, while midfrontal theta was linked to cognitive control needed to overcome default behavior.

The study also showed the influence of the traits on behavior and electrocortical measurement in 2SUG. This indicates a trait activation situation in 2SUG compared to the UG.

Testing the profile agreement of self-, partner-, and ideal partner ratings in dispositions toward ridicule and being laughed at in couples

Kay Brauer, Rebekka Sendatzki, René Proyer

Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Dealing with laughter plays an important role in romantic life. Individual differences in dealing with ridicule and being laughed at can be described in terms of gelotophobia (fear of being laughed at), gelotophilia (joy in being laughed at), and katagelasticism (joy in laughing at others). In our study of 286 opposite-sex couples ($M = 6.8$ years relationship duration), we examined (a) their profile agreement between self-, partner-, and ideal partner perceptions among the distinctive profiles of the three dispositions within and between partners, and (b) whether agreement is associated with relationship satisfaction. Actor-Partner Interdependence Model analyses showed that (a) partners match in their distinctive profiles of the three dispositions (mean $r = .28$) and (b) overlap is positively associated with relationship satisfaction—above and beyond actor and partner effects of the dispositions. We discuss the role of interpersonal perceptions of gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism for romantic relationships.

Sex Differences Moderate the Relationship Between Personal Values and the Preference for Cross-Sex Friendship (Heterosociality)

Tobias Altmann

University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

A key differentiation in friendship research is between same-sex and cross-sex friends. Previous research has primarily sought to explain differences in individuals' proportions of cross-sex friendships (heterosociality) using the Big Five personality factors. Because the Big Five primarily represent formal aspects of behavior (how people do things), while personal values represent directional aspects (why and what people do), the present study tested the hypothesis that personal values explain heterosociality beyond the Big Five. A heterogeneous sample of 1,425 participants completed the assessment. Latent regression models showed that the associations between personal values and heterosociality were moderated by sex. For women, the tradition value was found to be a negative predictor of the proportion of cross-sex friends. For men, the hedonism value was expected to be a positive but found to be a negative predictor. The findings are discussed in light of the societal challenges of cross-sex friendships.

Social Motives and the Regulation of Personal Relationships

Philipp Kersten¹, Elisabeth Borschel¹, Franz J. Neyer¹, Marcus Mund^{1,2}

¹Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany; ²University of Klagenfurt, Austria

Quantity and quality of social relationships are positively related to well-being, but influences of personality on these associations are less well understood. The present study investigated moderating roles of affiliation and intimacy motives for dynamics between personal networks and well-being. We analyzed data from 389 middle-aged individuals living alone who provided self-reports of social motives and well-being and compiled ego-centered social networks. A subsample of 331 individuals completed network diaries with daily questions about social interactions within their network. We found that highly affiliative individuals felt less lonely than individuals lower in affiliation when reporting more frequent in-person contacts. Second, highly affiliative individuals were more satisfied with their relationships than individuals whose motive was weaker when reporting more daily interactions than usual. The intimacy motive did not moderate any associations. Results suggest that the affiliation motive was related to relationship regulation. Implications for future research on personality-relationship dynamics are discussed.

SELF-REFLECTION

Session Chair: Elisa Altgassen

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 15_B03_T

Implicit Self-Esteem: Physiological Assessment, Personality Correlates and Behavioral Observations

Melanie Schliebener¹, Michael Dufner^{1,2}

¹Universität Witten/Herdecke, Deutschland; ²Universität Leipzig, Deutschland

The idea that aspects of personality operate out of conscious awareness (i.e. implicit) is as old as personality psychology itself. Building up self-esteem evolves rather automatically and unconsciously. For the assessment of these automatic aspects, implicit self-esteem (ISE) measures have been developed. Recent research indicated that the assessment of implicit personality aspects might be accomplished via electromyography (EMG) recordings of facial expressions. In this study, we developed, and validated, an EMG based measure of ISE. We presented participants ($N = 256$) a picture of themselves and used EMG to record changes in facial muscular activity that are indicative of subtle smiling. As personality correlates, self-rated (explicit) self-esteem, narcissism and psychological well-being were assessed in an

online questionnaire. Individual differences in EMG reactions were internally consistent and converged with explicit self-esteem. Correlations with further personality aspects showed mixed results. Implications of the conceptualization and assessment of implicit self-esteem will be discussed.

Linguistic Features of Self-Criticism – A LIWC analysis of the inner critical voice

Antonia M. Werner^{1,2}, Ana N. Tibubos^{2,3}, Neele Reiss^{1,4}, Sonja Rohrmann¹

¹Department of Personality Psychology and Psychological Diagnostics, Goethe-University Frankfurt; ²Department of Psychosomatic Medicine and Psychotherapy, University Medical Center of the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany; ³Department of Diagnostics in Healthcare & eHealth, Trier University, Germany; ⁴Institute for Psychotherapy Mainz (ipstimz), Germany

Self-criticism is a vulnerability factor for the development and maintenance of psychopathological symptoms and it is mostly assessed via self-report. We examined associations of self-reported trait self-criticism and linguistic features of the verbalized inner critical voice in a non-clinical sample of 206 university students and a clinical sample of 55 inpatients with a depressive disorder. We analyzed the participants' verbalized self-criticism with a quantitative word count tool (Linguistic Inquiry Word Count, LIWC) and used the self-reported self-criticism for validation. We found that the use of personal pronouns and positive emotion words in verbalized self-criticism was associated with self-reported trait self-criticism (small effect, $p < .01$). Patients reported higher trait self-criticism than university students (large effect, $p < .001$); sample differences in linguistic parameters of verbalized self-criticism became evident as well (small effect, $p < .05$). We discuss these results in terms of how basic research on cognitive-affective processes in self-criticism can inform clinical practice.

Self-regulation (action-orientation) is the key to break the anxious cycle of self-critical personality style.

Niyati Thakur, Prof. Dr. Nicola Baumann

University of Trier, Germany

In the published scientific literature, self-critical personality style has often been associated with various psychosomatic symptoms like depression. Additionally, there is evidence that supports that self-critical people also enact their basic motives quite anxiously. The present talk focuses on how this difficulty in motive enactment can mediate the relationship between self-critical personality and psychosomatic symptoms which in turn, reinforces self-criticism.

Further, this talk focuses on how self-regulation (action-orientation) actually buffers the detrimental effects on self-critical personality style.

Disentangling the Within-Person and Between-Person Structure of Self-Compassion

Anabel Büchner¹, Christina Ewert², Cosma F. A. Hoffmann³, Michela Schröder-Abé², Kai T. Horstmann¹

¹Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany; ²University of Potsdam, Germany; ³University of Greifswald, Germany

The study of within-person processes in addition to between-person differences has become increasingly important in personality psychology. Despite its potential for theory development, the correspondence of the structures across both levels (e.g., within- and between-person) has received little attention so far. In the case of self-compassion, for example, the factor structure at the trait level has been a matter of debate in numerous studies, while its structure within individuals needs yet to be uncovered. To this end, experience sampling data ($N = 212$, with $n = 4,109$ measurement occasions) was analyzed using multi-level CFA to disaggregate the within-person variation from the between-person variation. In a preregistered analysis, competing models reported in the literature of trait self-compassion were tested at the within- and between-person level to examine the equivalence across both structures. We discuss the implications of our results for the relation of the within- and between-person structure of self-compassion.

The mind is a terrible thing to taste – a jingle-jangle fallacy perspective on mindfulness

Elisa Altgassen, Mattis Geiger, Oliver Wilhelm

Universität Ulm, Germany

Despite its popularity, mindfulness is inconsistently defined and measures of mindfulness resemble established personality self-report scales. Therefore, jingle and jangle fallacies around mindfulness are likely to occur and question the utility of the construct. Although meta-analysis report medium to high negative correlations between mindfulness and neuroticism, we suspect latent variable relations to be even higher. We had $n = 468$ participants answer the NEO-PI-R mixed with 173 mindfulness items from all major mindfulness questionnaires and found a perfect correlation between neuroticism and a general mindfulness factor. This correlation was also at unity or close to unity when mindfulness was modeled based on individual questionnaires. Our results indicate that the trait mindfulness is a jangle fallacy with neuroticism – an outcome that is a major

disappointment for proponents of mindfulness and triggers concerns with respect to immensely popular mindfulness interventions.

EMOTIONS - EXPRESSION, REGULATION, AND ASSOCIATIONS

Session Chair: Jeanette Kubiak

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 15_C03_T

How voice pitch is related to sociosexuality, dominance, and extraversion

Julia Stern^{1,2}, Christoph Schild^{3,4}, Ben Jones⁵, Lisa DeBruine⁶, Amanda Hahn⁷, David Puts⁸, Ingo Zettler⁴, Tobias Kordsmeyer², David Feinberg⁹, Dan Zamfir¹⁰, Lars Penke², Ruben Arslan^{11,12}

¹Universität Bremen, Deutschland; ²Universität Göttingen, Deutschland; ³Universität Siegen, Deutschland; ⁴Universität Kopenhagen, Dänemark; ⁵Universität Strathclyde, Glasgow, Schottland; ⁶Universität Glasgow, Schottland; ⁷Humboldt State University, CA, USA; ⁸Pennsylvania State University, PA, USA; ⁹McMaster University, ON, Kanada; ¹⁰University of Toronto, ON, Kanada; ¹¹Universität Leipzig, Deutschland; ¹²Max-Planck Institut Human Development, Berlin, Deutschland

Research on links between personality traits and voices has primarily focused on other peoples' judgments about a target person based on their vocal characteristics. However, it remains unclear whether individual differences in voices are linked to actual individual differences in personality traits, thus whether vocal characteristics are valid cues to personality. In this Registered Report, we investigate how the personality traits of the Five Factor Model of Personality, sociosexuality, and dominance are indeed related to measured voice pitch. For this purpose, we conducted a secondary data analysis of a large sample (2,217 participants) from eleven different, independent datasets with a Bayesian approach. Results suggest substantial negative relationships between voice pitch and self-reported sociosexuality, dominance and extraversion in men and women. Thus, personality might at least partly be expressed in people's voice pitch. We discuss potential underlying biological mechanisms of our effects and suggest a number of implications for future research.

Emotion regulation choice in the face of upcoming performance situations: The role of temporal distance

Jeanette Kubiak, Boris Egloff

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Germany

Stressful situations increase the preference of distraction over reappraisal – this also holds for merely anticipated stressful situations (Sheppes et al. 2011). However, little is known about the role of temporal event distance and its interplay with perceived event distress on emotion regulation choice.

To investigate the impact of temporal distance, we followed 145 undergraduate students for three weeks before an important exam. Every other day, we assessed perceived distress, emotion regulation choice, and emotion regulation use (distraction and reappraisal).

While the frequency of reappraisal increased as the exam day approached, the frequency of distraction, as well as the preference of distraction over reappraisal, decreased with decreasing temporal distance. Furthermore, perceived distress was negatively associated with reappraisal and positively associated with distraction and with the preference of distraction over reappraisal.

Emotional and behavioral responses to the experience of failure in individuals varying in Need for Cognition and the moderating effect of Perceived Self-Efficacy

Michaela Alexandra Reuter, Sören Enge, Monika Fleischhauer

MSB Medical School Berlin, Germany

The non-fulfilment of expectations might result in the experience of failure that may lead to emotional responses (i.e., anger), which in turn may motivate behavioral responses (i.e., persistence). In this study ($N = 194$) we investigated whether the intrinsic motivation to invest higher effort in cognitive tasks (need for cognition, NFC) would influence anger and persistence after failure in such tasks. Additionally, perceived self-efficacy (PSE) was assessed. Participants were asked to solve either solvable or unsolvable anagram and tangram tasks and to report their state-anger afterwards. Our results suggest that NFC will positively influence anger after failure, but not after success if PSE is medium to high. Further, anger positively affected persistence in individuals higher in NFC and PSE. Thus, these experimental results support the conceptual assumption of NFC as intrinsic motivation to engage in cognitive endeavors and underline the potentially important role of NFC in modulating responses to failure.

Beyond the keyboard: Incorporating Mouse-Tracking Measures into the Emotion Identification Task

Tuo Liu, Andrea Hildebrandt

Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany

The ability to accurately recognize others' facial expressions is a crucial component of social intelligence. The emotion identification task with choice responses has been widely used to measure emotion recognition over the past decade. Such discrete responses are, however, limited in their informativeness. As a novel research tool, mouse tracking promises to open a new window into the continuous decision-making processes of individuals leading from stimulus perception to response selection. In an online study, we modified the procedure of the emotion identification task by instructing participants to respond with a mouse instead of pressing keys. We analyze individual differences in motor trajectories, examine their internal structure and relationships with traditional measures of social-cognitive abilities. Theoretical and methodological implications are discussed.

Malicious Mind readers? A meta-analysis on Machiavellianism and cognitive and affective empathy – An extension of the same-named article in PAID

Christian Blötner, Ricarda Steinmayr, Sebastian Bergold

TU Dortmund University, Germany

In this project, we adapted and extended our recent meta-analysis on the relations between the antagonistic personality trait Machiavellianism (Mach) and empathy. Due to consistent negative relations with empathy scores, Mach was associated with empathic deficits. We challenged the established empathic deficits perspective by conducting a meta-analysis (63 records, 70 studies, total Ns from 4,907 to 20,424). In doing so, we separated self-reported cognitive, skill-related cognitive, and affective empathy and controlled for the overlaps among those. We found negative bivariate links between Mach and all facets of empathy (p s from $-.10$ to $-.37$), whereas the relations of Mach with both self-reported and skill-related cognitive empathy dissolved when controlling for affective empathy. Given large heterogeneity across studies, our results suggest that individual empathic advantages and disadvantages are rather due to other characteristics. In conclusion, the "empathic deficits-perspective" on Mach is deprecated.

VARIABILITY, VALIDITY, GENERALIZABILITY, AND FORMALIZATION

Session Chair: **Daniel Leising**

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 15_D03_T

Detailed instructions and comprehension checks increase the validity of crosswise model estimates

Adrian Hoffmann, Julia Meisters, Jochen Musch

University of Duesseldorf, Germany

The crosswise model is an indirect questioning technique designed to control for socially desirable responding. Although the technique has delivered promising results in terms of improved validity in surveys on the prevalence of sensitive attitudes and behaviors, recent studies indicate that it may sometimes produce false positives. In the current experiment, we found that detailed instructions and comprehension checks can reduce the problem of false positives among higher-educated respondents, presumably due to a deeper understanding of the procedure. We also observed false positives in a direct questioning control condition, suggesting that false positives might be a general problem of self-reports rather than a specific flaw of the crosswise model. Our findings highlight the importance of detailed instructions and comprehension checks when applying indirect questioning techniques and emphasize the necessity of developing easy-to-understand instructions that are also suitable for lower-educated respondents.

Time trends and publication bias: Individual Differences vs. I/O Psychology

Magdalena Siegel^{1,2}, Junia S. N. Eder¹, Jelte M. Wicherts³, Jakob Pietschnig¹

¹Department of Developmental and Educational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Austria; ²Department of Public Health, Group HIV and Sexual Health, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium; ³Department of Methodology and Statistics, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Psychology's replicability crisis has sparked an upsurge in researchers' awareness and methodological advances with regard to publication bias. However, differing base rates of publication bias, meta-analytic traditions, and researchers' conventions might contribute to a differing uptake of publication bias detection across subdisciplines. Here, we contrast findings from a meta-meta-analysis on prevalence estimates and time trends of publication bias from the field of I/O Psychology (traditionally concerned with effect deflation rather than

inflation; $k = 128$ meta-analyses) with those from Individual Differences Research (Intelligence; $k = 22$; and Social and Personality Psychology; $k = 42$). We show that bias detection method applications in I/O Psychology are indeed underused (only 41% of meta-analyses use at least one method) compared to Individual Differences Research (76%). Across all fields, bias detection has increased over time but relies on mostly inappropriate methods. The prevalence of publication bias is still disconcertingly high but often remains undetected.

Assessing raters: What factors predict discernment in novice creativity raters?

Simon M. Ceh, Carina Edelmann, Gabriela Hofer, Mathias Benedek

Karl Franzens Universität Graz, Austria

Creativity research crucially relies on creativity evaluations by external raters, but it is not clear what properties characterize good raters. In the present study, we investigated whether rater personality and rater creativity are related to discernment (i.e., the ability to distinguish creative from uncreative responses) when evaluating others' responses. To this end, 166 novice raters evaluated a pre-selected set of responses from the alternate uses task for creativity. We further assessed the rater's creativity and personality, and explored the role of task factors such as rating motivation and rating time. We found that creativity in terms of creative potential and creative achievement independently predicted rater discernment. Rater discernment also increased with higher levels of openness, rating time, rating motivation, and rater leniency. Findings from this study highlight relevant factors at person, task, and method level predicting individual discernment, which should be considered to ensure good inter-rater-reliability in creativity ratings.

Neuroticism and affect variability: new approaches and their weaknesses

Nina Mader, Ruben C. Arslan, Stefan C. Schmukle, Julia M. Rohrer

Universität Leipzig, Germany

Recent work suggests that the connection between greater variability in emotions and higher neuroticism is a statistical artifact. We contrasted different ways of calculating affect variability (variance, residualization, relative variability index) using longitudinal data collected in an online study ($N = 441$, 6050 observations). Considering positive affect, all methods converged to the conclusion that neuroticism is indeed positively correlated with affect variability. However, considering negative affect, conclusions crucially depended on how the respective method weighted individuals with affect values close to the bottom of the scale. We suggest that, in the presence of strong floor effects, none of the existing indices

results in valid conclusions. As an alternative approach, the idea of modeling variability with the help of Bayesian distributional models will be discussed.

An argument for stricter formalization in psychological research

Daniel Leising

TU Dresden, Germany

Research in psychology suffers from several inter-related problems that it would not have to suffer from: (a) a lack of conceptual clarity, (b) a lot of conceptual redundancy, both of which contribute to (c) a lack of cumulative evidence-building. The same abstract idea often features in various strands of the literature, but under different names, making it difficult to recognize the overlap. Different models addressing the same or related phenomena often feel like they must be somehow compatible, but how exactly that is remains unclear, due to a lack of specification.

I propose that, to solve these problems, we need stricter formal models of the phenomena that we are trying to understand. Using examples from my own research, I aim to demonstrate how this may help enhance conceptual clarity, reduce redundancy, derive more exact (i.e., falsifiable) predictions, and thus ultimately improve the robustness of our research.

1:45 PM – 3:00 PM

NEW INVESTIGATIONS OF AGE INVARIANCE

Chair(s): Luc Watrin (Uni Ulm, Germany), Johanna Hartung (Uni Ulm, Germany)

Location: Arc de Triomphe

Session-ID: 15_A04_S

This symposium addresses research questions concerning measurement invariance across age and continuous moderators in general. Age comparisons are widely performed in psychological research, but fundamentally hinge upon the invariance of the investigated construct. Addressing personality and ability constructs, we will revisit previous findings and illustrate the application and advantages of new modelling approaches, i.e. local structural equation modeling and nonlinear factor analysis. Breit et al. present a novel review of studies investigating the influential differentiation-dedifferentiation hypothesis of intelligence. Watrin et al. investigate differences in the structure of declarative knowledge as a function of age and openness. Oлару & Jankowsky report the construction of an age invariant HEXACO personality short scale using metaheuristic item selection approaches. Finally, Hartung et al. study structural differences in life satisfaction across adulthood. The presentations illustrate how recent methodological developments improve the flexibility and validity of invariance investigations across continuous moderators.

Presentations of the Symposium

Developmental Differentiation and Old Age Dedifferentiation of Intelligence: A Systematic Review of Continuous Modeling Studies

Moritz Breit¹, Martin Brunner², Franzis Preckel¹

¹Uni Trier, Germany, ²Uni Potsdam, Germany

Age differentiation hypotheses of intelligence concern changes in the structural organization of cognitive abilities that depend on age. Specifically, the developmental differentiation hypothesis proposes a decrease in common variance of different cognitive ability measures with increasing age during childhood and adolescents. Conversely, the old age dedifferentiation hypothesis proposes an increase in common variance of different cognitive ability measures with increasing age during late adulthood. Only in recent years, evidence on these effects has been gathered using appropriate statistical methods based on continuous modeling of age effects. We present a systematic review of this literature. 11 articles (14 studies) investigating developmental differentiation and 7 articles (7 studies) investigating old age dedifferentiation were identified. Neither developmental differentiation nor old age

dedifferentiation were supported by a majority of the respective studies. Some results based on very young children and very old adults suggest that the effects may be limited to narrow age ranges.

Structural Invariance of Declarative Knowledge Across the Adult Lifespan

Luc Watrin¹, Ulrich Schroeders², Oliver Wilhelm¹

¹Uni Ulm, Germany, ²Uni Kassel, Germany

We conducted an empirical test of the age differentiation hypothesis of declarative knowledge as proposed in Cattell's investment theory, which predicts that knowledge differentiates into diverse forms after compulsory education ends. There to, a cross-sectional sample of 1,629 highly age-heterogeneous participants (M = 45.3, Range = 18-70) completed a comprehensive knowledge test comprising 12 knowledge domains, as well as a measure of openness. We performed invariance tests in local structural equation models using joint estimation to investigate age-related differences in the mean and covariance structure of knowledge. The results did not support age-related differentiation of declarative knowledge but indicated age-related differences in the mean structure. Openness was correlated with knowledge but the structure of knowledge was unaffected by levels of openness. Contrary to predictions of the investment theory, our results suggest that declarative knowledge is invariant across major parts of the adult lifespan.

The HEX-ACO-18: Developing an Age-invariant HEXACO Short Scale Using Ant Colony Optimization

Gabriel Olaru¹, Kristin Jankowsky²

¹Uni Tilburg, Netherlands, ²Uni Kassel, Germany

In this study, we developed an age-invariant 18-item short form of the HEXACO Personality Inventory for use in developmental personality research. We combined the item selection procedure ant colony optimization (ACO) and the model estimation approach local structural equation modeling (LSEM). ACO is a metaheuristic algorithm that is able to select items to maximize combinatorial criteria such as model fit and measurement invariance. LSEM allows for measurement invariance testing across a continuous age variable instead of artificial age groups. Using a HEXACO-100 dataset of N = 6,419 participants ranging from 16 to 90 years of age, we selected a short form optimized for model fit, measurement invariance, facet coverage, and balance of item keying. To maintain construct coverage, we selected 18 items to represent three out of four facets from each HEXACO trait domain. The resulting HEX ACO 18 short scale showed adequate model fit and scalar measurement invariance across age.

Structural Differences in Life Satisfaction across Adulthood

Johanna Hartung¹, Sandy S. Sporman², Morten Moshagen¹, Oliver Wilhelm¹

¹Uni Ulm, Germany, ²Fernuni Hagen, Germany

Many studies investigating age-related mean differences in life satisfaction disregard potential differences in the structure and meaning of this construct. We investigated the covariance structure of life satisfaction as measured by the Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) and the domains of health and financial satisfaction as well as the association with respondents' health and financial status with Local Structural Equation Modeling. We analyzed data from 8,341 U.S. citizens between the ages of 30 and 97 from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Both the SWLS and the domain items were found to be invariant across age. The health and financial status accounted for small proportions of variance in overall life satisfaction and the respective domain satisfactions significantly at all ages. The current analysis indicates that across the adult age range, general life satisfaction is qualitatively the same, and health and financial satisfaction are equally integrated into overall life satisfaction.

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN VACCINATION DECISIONS

Chair(s): **Franziska Rees** (Universität Ulm, Germany), **Mattis Geiger** (Universität Ulm, Germany)

Location: Big Ben

Session-ID: 15_B04_S

Vaccination is one of the most effective public health interventions to fight infectious diseases. This fight can be won by vaccinating enough individuals to reach herd immunity, i.e., having enough immune individuals in a society to stop the spread of a disease. Thus, to fight infectious diseases more effectively, it is necessary to study factors that determine vaccination uptake, e.g., vaccination readiness and related factors.

In this symposium, Mattis Geiger introduces the 7C scale targeting seven components of vaccination readiness. Philipp Sprengholz presents predictors of reactance against vaccination mandates. Franziska Rees covers individual differences in the readiness to vaccinate own children. We discuss individual differences in vaccination readiness in different groups and how we can use our understanding of vaccination readiness components to facilitate interventions that might increase vaccination uptake.

Presentations of the Symposium

Predicting vaccination intentions and decisions with the seven components of vaccination readiness

Mattis Geiger¹, Franziska Rees¹, Lau Lilleholt², Ana Santana², Ingo Zettler³, Oliver Wilhelm¹, Robert Böhm², Cornelia Betsch⁴

¹Universität Ulm, Germany, ²Universität Kopenhagen, Dänemark, ³Universität Kopenhagen, Denmark, ⁴Universität Erfurt, Germany

To develop targeted interventions that can increase vaccination rates, we must understand and measure the components that drive vaccination readiness. Extending earlier work, we introduce a questionnaire to measure seven components of vaccination readiness: confidence, complacency, constraints, calculation, collective responsibility, compliance, and conspiracy. The questionnaire was iteratively developed and psychometrically evaluated in several waves of the COVID-19 Snapshot Monitoring Panel in Denmark. We find a strong general factor of vaccination readiness and specific component factors for each component, which we model in a bifactor model. Factor saturation of the factors can vary by sample specifics, e.g., country sampled in. The vaccination readiness factors demonstrate strong predictive validity in predicting vaccination decisions. The questionnaire is publicly available at www.vaccination-readiness.com in several languages. We discuss findings from our studies regarding interventions that could increase vaccination rates.

Mandatory vaccination against COVID-19 — Policy support, reactance effects, and mitigation strategies

Philipp Sprengholz¹, Robert Böhm², Cornelia Betsch¹

¹Universität Erfurt, Germany, ²Universität Kopenhagen, Dänemark

Mandatory vaccination against COVID-19 is often discussed as a means to counter low vaccine uptake. Before implementing mandatory regulations, decision makers should consider citizens' support for such a policy, its potential detrimental effects and appropriate mitigation strategies. Since April 2020, we have been investigating public attitudes toward mandatory vaccination in Germany and examined individual correlates, such as confidence in vaccine safety and collective responsibility, using a series of cross-sectional, quota-representative surveys. Furthermore, a set of experiments conducted in Germany and the US revealed that reactance elicited by mandatory policies decreased intentions for voluntary vaccination (e.g., against influenza) and adherence to immediate COVID-19 related protective measures (e.g., mask wearing). Communicating benefits of mandatory vaccination reduced but did not eliminate such detrimental effects.

Individual differences in parent's' COVID-19 vaccination readiness for themselves and their children during COVID-19

Franziska Rees¹, Mattis Geiger¹, Robert Böhm², Cornelia Betsch³, Oliver Wilhelm¹

¹Universität Ulm, Germany, ²Universität Kopenhagen, Dänemark, ³Universität Erfurt, Germany

In order to reach herd immunity against COVID-19, adolescents and children will need to be vaccinated. Most countries let parents decide whether or not their children get vaccinated. We present a novel instrument for measuring parent's vaccination readiness for children, that mimics factors recently established for vaccination readiness in adults. We test a number of hypotheses concerning the new instrument's measurement model, how it is predicted by parental vaccination readiness, and how it predicts parental intention to vaccinate children in several cross-sectional datasets from the Danish and German COVID-19 Snapshot Monitoring (COSMO). We show that the new scale is a sound tool for measuring parental readiness to vaccinate children, that parental vaccination readiness for oneself and children are highly correlated, and that vaccination readiness is lower for younger children. Additionally, propensity score matched parents show lower readiness than non-parents. We discuss potential interventions targeted for increasing vaccination readiness for children.

PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER: ADDRESSING FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS AND RELEVANCE FOR EDUCATIONAL SUCCESS

Chair(s): Lisa Wagner (University of Zurich, Switzerland), Matthias Bluemke (IGESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 15_C04_S

According to the World Bank, UNESCO, and the OECD, the demand for understanding the role of psychological traits in educational contexts continues to grow. Researchers use different terminology for similar constructs (socio-emotional skills, non-cognitive skills, soft skills, 21st century skills, character strengths). This symposium highlights two of the coexisting theoretical approaches – Big Five and Values-in-Action (VIA) character strengths – and addresses their relevance for predicting educational outcomes beyond cognitive ability. Additionally, the symposium tackles questions aimed at furthering the conceptual understanding of character strengths, namely on the definition of character strengths and their malleability by means of deliberate intervention.

Experts will present empirical results based on these questions:

- 1) how educational success depends on the Big Five and character strengths (beyond cognitive ability);
- 2) how character strengths can be defined and differentiated from the Big Five;
- 3) whether changes in character strengths can be observed following deliberate interventions.

Presentations of the Symposium

The relevance of personality traits for educational success

Beatrice Rammstedt, Clemens Lechner

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

For a long time, primarily cognitive skills were considered the central prerequisite for educational success. However, recent research has shown that in addition to cognitive skills, socio-emotional skills are also central to educational success, and often incrementally beyond cognitive skills. The central concept in the context of socio-emotional skills are the Big Five personality domains.

In this presentation, we will highlight the predictive power of the Big Five in the educational context on the basis of three recent studies of our own - all based on large heterogeneous samples. Our results show that the Big Five are of central relevance for school grades, educational or academic success, and for obtaining an educational position.

Furthermore, differential effects by school type and especially school subject can be identified as well as differences depending on socio-economic background. The need for future research and the implications of the results are discussed.

Character strengths predict educational outcomes beyond cognitive ability and Big Five personality traits: Evidence from four samples

Lisa Wagner, Willibald Ruch

University of Zurich

Positively valued traits, such as the character strengths described in the VIA classification, have been linked with educational outcomes, such as achievement, school satisfaction, and positive classroom behavior. This study aimed to investigate their incremental validity beyond established cognitive (i.e., intelligence) and non-cognitive (i.e., Big Five personality traits) predictors of educational outcomes.

Three samples of secondary school students (N = 223, N = 256, N = 190, N = 170; 45-47% male; mean age = 14 years) completed measures of character strengths, Big Five personality traits

and in one sample, an intelligence test. Outcomes were assessed via self-reports (school satisfaction), teacher reports (classroom behavior), and school records (GPA).

Results indicated that many character strengths incrementally and differentially predicted the outcomes, while love of learning showed the most consistent relationships across the different outcomes. These results suggest that character strengths are promising candidates for understanding non-cognitive predictors of educational outcomes.

A psycho-lexical approach to character strengths: Definition and differentiation from the Big Five

Alexander G. Stahlmann, Gian Carlo Arbenz, Willibald Ruch

University of Zurich

Bibliographic analysis of the most influential studies on character strengths shows that the literature disagrees on their definition. This resulted from deliberate ambiguity in Peterson and Seligman's handbook. In this talk, we will present findings from our study into what criteria are indeed critical for character strengths' definition, and which are not. Our results show that specifically the strengths' assumed moral value and their undiminishing quality were rated as strongly divisive criteria. However, no criterion was found to be suitable for distinguishing character strengths from adjectives of the Big Five. We will end by proffering a lexically-grounded definition that should include the most important features of what makes a strength of character while commenting on their relationship to personality.

Character growth following deliberate interventions

Fabian Gander

University of Zurich, University of Basel

Contrary to traditional personality traits such as the Big Five personality traits, character strengths are expected more malleable by deliberate interventions. While character strengths-based interventions have been shown to increase well-being, no study has addressed whether they also lead to increases in character strengths.

In a randomized, controlled online intervention study N = 1,163 adults completed one of seven strengths-based intervention or a placebo control condition. We assessed character strengths states before and after the one-week intervention, and at follow-ups after 2, 4, and 12 weeks. Character strengths traits were assessed before the intervention and at 2 weeks after the intervention.

Results suggested increases in character strengths following the intervention relative to the placebo control: Two conditions reported increases in character strengths states, and four

conditions increases in character strengths traits. Overall, this study provides first hints towards the malleability of character strengths.

QUALITY ASSURANCE IN ACADEMIA: HOW TO SET UP STRUCTURES THAT PREVENT MISCONDUCT AND FOSTER GOOD SCIENCE

Chair(s): Felix Schönbrodt (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany)

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 15_D04_S

The lifecycle of a researcher (particularly in the German academic system) comprises two highly distinct phases: The first phase, before tenure, is characterized by job insecurity (“#ichbinhanna”), precarious short-term contracts, and a publish-or-perish regime that incentivizes questionable research practices and increases mental stress. In contrast, the few researchers that transition into the second phase (professorship), gain unprecedented job security, are subject to virtually no independent controls anymore, but wield enormous power over their subordinates in the first, precarious phase. An assessment of “research quality” is used to decide who transitions from phase 1 to phase 2. This symposium discusses the consequences of the current system: How can research quality be assured and validly assessed for researchers in both phases (Schönbrodt)? What are potential side-effects of research assessment and quality control (Steinberg)? How prevalent is unethical behavior (Elson) and how is it shaped by systemic and personal factors (Leising)?

Presentations of the Symposium

Quality assurance and control in academia

Felix Schönbrodt

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Both the replication/credibility crisis and the reform attempts can be framed as a topic of quality assurance and quality control in academia. I will share evidence about the current failures of scientific self-control and share some thoughts on how a quality assurance and control system could be implemented: (a) What are the quality standards that can be applied? (b) Who is responsible for quality assurance and control? (c) When in the research process should quality control be enacted? and (d) Who controls the controllers? I argue that we as researchers should take this issue very seriously - if academia does not do quality control itself, soon somebody else will do it (and this will certainly be worse for us).

How Evaluation can Backfire

Ulf Steinberg

Technische Universität München

On the one hand, metrics of research performance are widely credited with the occurrence of undesirable research practices. On the other hand, there are calls for metrics of research quality (and other metrics), aimed at counterbalancing the side effects of performance metrics. Based on conceptual research on the effects of algorithmic management on power and identification, I will discuss how very basic problems of evaluation can have unintended and even counterproductive effects. This conceptual framework will provide the backdrop of a (brief) outline of how counterproductive effects of the reductionist, rule-based, technologically mediated, and autonomous management that already casts its shadow on researchers today, can potentially be circumvented by focusing on positive effects of identification, the nature of research institutions as learning organizations, and by presenting (algorithmic) management systems as fallible decision support systems.

Violations of Scientific Integrity in Psychology

Malte Elson¹, Susann Fiedler², Peter Kirsch³, Jutta Stahl⁴

¹Ruhr University Bochum, ²Vienna University of Economics and Business, ³Central Institute of Mental Health Mannheim, ⁴University of Cologne

In 2020, the DGPs founded an ombuds committee to support people witnessing or affected by scientific misconduct or misbehavior at the workplace (e.g., bullying, harassment), and to gain a better understanding of the prevalence of such behaviors in psychological science. We present the results of a survey of 1.339 people at psychological research institutes at German universities (students, research staff, professors). 865 respondents (65%) reported having observed and 612 (46%) reported being immediately involved in workplace and/or scientific misconduct. At least 50% of the cases were repeat offenses, and superiors were the most common offenders for both types of misconduct. Only few incidents were reported to the institutions, who were perceived as not supportive in most of these cases. We present possible measures to incentivize scientific integrity and procedures to be adopted by research institutions.

The Toxic Triangle in academia: How personal dispositions and conducive environments interact in shaping unethical behavior at the cost of science

Daniel Leising, Stefanie Richter-Killenberg, Katja Wadewitz

TU Dresden

In their conceptual paper on the "Toxic Triangle", Padilla et al. (2007) outline how three factors facilitate the emergence of unethical behaviors in organizations: Destructive leaders, susceptible followers, and conducive environments. We apply this view to academia, putting particular emphasis on how parameters of the academic system (e.g., in terms of rewards and controls) promote the emergence of problematic behavior patterns in leaders and followers alike. Based on this analysis, we then turn to the Toxic Triangle itself and identify a few areas in need of further conceptual development (i.e., compatibility with existing theories of behavior regulation; ethics and values; the role of internal vs. external controls/oversight).

3:15 PM – 4:30 PM

APPROBATIONSTUDIENGANG – AUSWIRKUNGEN AUF DIE FACHGRUPPE

Session Chair: **John Rauthmann**

Participants: **Martin Kersting, Charlie Renner, Katrin Rentzsch and Anja Strobel**

Moderation: **John Rauthman**

Location: Auditorium, Panel Room A

Session-ID: 15_P1

MEASURING, PREDICTING, MEDIATION, AND MODERATION OF HEALTH/WELL-BEING

Session Chair: **Julia M. Rohrer**

Location: Colosseum

Session-ID: 15_C05_T

Making Sense of Interindividual Differences in Intraindividual Well-Being Associations

Julia M. Rohrer, Ingo S. Seifert, Ruben C. Arslan, Stefan C. Schmukle

Leipzig University, Germany

Family, work, health—different people choose to make different tradeoffs between domains of life. It seems plausible that these interindividual differences are captured by intraindividual associations between domain satisfaction ratings (e.g., satisfaction with one’s family life) and global satisfaction ratings (i.e., satisfaction with life, all things considered). We investigated such associations in a diary study of over 400 individuals (>6,000 diary entries). There was reliable interindividual variation in the intraindividual associations for all life domains included. But what is the substantive meaning of this variation? We investigated whether intraindividual associations correlated with gender, age, the Big Five, and the importance respondents assigned to the respective domain. We found only few reliable and robust associations, casting doubt on the intuitively appealing notion that intraindividual associations directly tap into something psychologically meaningful.

On how personality and daily affect moderate the relationship between hearing loss and quality of life

Inka Kuhlmann, Andrea Hildebrandt

Carl von Ossietzky University Oldenburg, Germany

With the demographic aging, an increasing number of elderly suffer from hearing loss and consequently experience lower quality of life. However, personality traits like extraversion and neuroticism, as well as attitudes toward hearing aids and daily affect might play a role on how individuals perceive hearing-related changes to influence their well-being. It is not yet known how hearing loss and the above variables interact with each other to predict subjective quality of life. The present study aims to fill this gap. By means of Ecological Momentary Assessments, $N=44$ elderly with hearing related problems reported on self-perceived hearing loss, hearing related difficulties, personality traits, perceived quality of life and daily affect. Multilevel models support the relevance of individual differences variables to moderate the associations between quality of life and the magnitude of hearing impairment in elderly. These results inform individualized approaches in hearing health care and personality theories of well-being.

Personality functioning as a mediator of adult mental health following child maltreatment

Lina Krakau¹, Ana N. Tibubos^{1,2}, Manfred E. Beutel¹, Johannes C. Ehrental³, Uwe Gieler⁴, Elmar Brähler^{1,5}

¹University Medical Center Mainz, Germany; ²University of Trier, Germany; ³University of Cologne, Germany; ⁴Justus Liebig University Gießen, Germany; ⁵University Medical Center Leipzig, Germany

Child maltreatment is well known to adversely impact health but also the developing personality regarding self- and affect regulatory skills or interpersonal behavior. Therefore, impairment in personality functioning, comprising self-reflective and interpersonal capacities, seems a promising candidate to study a transdiagnostic link between child maltreatment and the broad range of associated symptoms and diagnoses. Conducting path analysis, we found personality functioning to mediate between remembered child maltreatment and different health measures, namely mental distress, somatic symptoms, and body dysmorphic concern. In a German representative sample ($N = 2,508$) similar effects emerged for men and women. Subscale analyses revealed a particular importance of self-perception skills in mediating between child maltreatment and health outcomes. The study results underscore the importance of personality for health and suggest that personality functioning plays a significant role beyond personality disorders.

Predicting Suicide Attempts in Adolescents Using Machine Learning

Kristin Jankowsky, Diana Steger, Ulrich Schroeders

University of Kassel, Germany

Suicide is a major global health concern and a prominent cause of death in adolescents. Even though there is a large body of research on suicide risk factors, previous efforts to predict suicide attempts in individuals were barely more accurate than chance. The difficulty of accurately forecasting suicide is the complexity of risk factors and the suddenness of the actual behavior when many of them coincide. To better understand and prevent suicide, it is essential to identify and address underlying risk factors at an early stage. In this study, we predict self-reported suicide attempts of adolescents three years in advance using data from the longitudinal Millennium Cohort Study. We model non-linear and interactive effects between numerous variables (e.g., demography, psychology, health and family dynamics) using machine learning algorithms. We compare the predictive accuracies of different algorithms and discuss important variables for predicting suicide attempts.

Constructing a Short Scale of Health Knowledge Using Ant Colony Optimization

Diana Steger¹, Ulrich Schroeders¹, Oliver Wilhelm²

¹Universität Kassel, Germany; ²Universität Ulm, Germany

Health knowledge is essential to successfully prevent and cure mental and physical diseases. In contrast to the importance of general health knowledge for the individual and society, there are no factual knowledge tests to measure health knowledge in a non-specialized population. We broadly define health knowledge as knowledge about the healthy human body and its functions, health-promoting behaviors, as well as knowledge about diseases, their causes and treatments. To construct a comprehensive scale, we narrowed down an existing item pool of more than 4,000 knowledge items using a rating study—resulting in about 200 items with health-related content. We then classified items into the five disciplines *body*, *mind*, *behavior*, *illnesses*, and *treatment* based on our definition of health knowledge. Finally, we compiled a psychometrically sound short scale of health knowledge using Ant Colony Optimization. We report competing measurement models and illustrate the relation of health knowledge with other knowledge domains.

**LONGITUDINAL PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL CHANGES
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC**

Chair(s): **Susanne Buecker** (*Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany*), **Kai Tobias Horstmann** (*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*)

Location: Dancing House

Session-ID: 15_D05_S

To what extent has the Covid-19 pandemic affected our social and emotional lives? We present findings from large-scale longitudinal studies considering different social-emotional changes during the pandemic. The first study investigates how perceptions of the pandemic and self-efficacy are associated with life satisfaction. The second study examines the mediating role of social interactions and the moderating role of extraversion in the relationship between Covid-19 regulation stringency and well-being. The third study examines changes in prosocial behavior during two phases of the pandemic with varying contact restrictions. The fourth study examines to which extent being outdoors, feeling lonely, and using media are associated with well-being. The fifth study provides a systematic review on loneliness during the pandemic and an empirical investigation of changes in the perceived quality and quantity of social relationships. Together, we provide robust evidence indicating that the pandemic has affected key domains of socio-emotional functioning and behavior.

Presentations of the Symposium

Changes in Life Satisfaction due to the Covid-19 Pandemic in Young Adults

Patrick Mussel¹, Jantje de Vries¹, Kai T. Horstmann²

¹Freie Universität Berlin, Germany, ²Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Actions taken by governments to counteract the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic led to dramatic restrictions in daily lives, especially for emerging adults, with closed schools and university, travel restrictions, closed nightlife, and reduction in social contacts. We investigated the impact of the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and its perception as a critical life event as well as the effect of self-efficacy on life satisfaction. Data are based on the German Personality Panel (GePP) with 1661 emerging adults assessed at two measurement occasions before and three measurement occasions after the onset of the pandemic. Mean levels in life satisfaction were associated with perception of the pandemic. To our surprise, we found no effects of the onset of the pandemic on life satisfaction, and an unexpected influence of self-efficacy on trajectories in life satisfaction. Our results are in line with the set point theory of life satisfaction.

Are Extraverts Really Suffering More than Introverts? Extraversion and Socio-Emotional Processes During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Lara Kroencke, Sarah Humberg, Simon M. Breil, Katharina Geukes, Mitja D. Back

University of Münster, Germany

The COVID-19 pandemic fundamentally changed people's social lives but is unclear whether the social restrictions changed their well-being and whether extraverts were more negatively affected. To better understand the socio-emotional consequences of the pandemic, we conducted a large-scale ESM study between January and June 2020 in Germany (participant N = 1,611; observation N = 83,990). Using multilevel structural equation modeling, we first examined whether more stringent regulations to combat COVID-19 were associated with lower affective well-being and whether this relationship was mediated by reduced social interactions. Second, we investigated whether extraversion moderated the relationship between regulation stringency and well-being and the underlying social interaction processes. Specifically, we tested whether extraverts suffered more from the social restrictions because of reduced social participation (i.e., stronger reductions in social interactions) and/or stronger social reactivity (i.e., stronger emotional responses to reduced social interactions). We discuss theoretical implications for the relationship between extraversion and well-being.

Prosocial Behavior During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Germany

Kai T. Horstmann¹, Chiara A. Förster², Susanne Buecker³

¹Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany, ²Universität zu Lübeck, Germany, ³Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted people's lives all over the globe. Many behaviors that are effective in reducing the spread of the virus or helping others to cope with the pandemic involve a tradeoff between self and collective interests. Prosocial behavior can be costly, for example, when daily plans are disrupted, or economic costs are imposed. Yet, the same behaviors also protect the collective and therefore oneself from health risks. The costs and benefits of prosocial behavior vary across individuals, which may lead to inter-individual differences in the change of prosocial behavior during the pandemic. This talk presents findings from the Bochum Berlin Covid-19 daily diary study. Using mixed effect-models, we examine inter-individual differences in the change of prosocial behavior and predictors of this change during two phases with varying contact restrictions in Germany (March/April, N = 5,043, with 41,554 daily measures; June/July N = 1,731, with 12,340 daily measures).

Emotional Well-Being Under Conditions of the COVID-19 Lockdown: An Experience Sampling Study

Stefan Stieger¹, David Lewetz¹, Viren Swami²

¹Karl Landsteiner University of Health Sciences, Krems an der Donau, Austria, ²Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, United Kingdom and Centre for Psychological Medicine, Perdana University, Serdang, Malaysia

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic and attendant lockdown measures present serious threats to emotional well-being worldwide. We examined the extent to which being outdoors (versus indoors), the experience of loneliness, and screen-time are associated with emotional well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. In April 2020, Austrian adults (N = 286, age M = 31.0 years) completed a 21-day experience sampling phase in which they reported their emotional well-being (i.e., happiness), whether they were indoors or outdoors, and their loneliness at three random time-points each day, as well as their daily screen-time at the end of the day. Results indicated that being outdoors was associated with higher emotional well-being, whereas greater loneliness and greater daily screen-time were associated with poorer well-being. Additionally, the impact of loneliness on well-being was weaker when participants were outdoors than indoors. These results have health policy implications for the promotion of population well-being during pandemics.

Changes in Relationships during the Covid-19 Pandemic: Evidence from a Systematic Review and a Large-Scale Daily Diary Study

Susanne Buecker¹, Kai T. Horstmann²

¹Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany, ²Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically altered people's social lives. This talk first provides a systematic review on the prevalence of loneliness during the early phase of the pandemic (k = 53 studies). We found that longitudinal studies mainly reported increases in loneliness, especially when pre-pandemic measurements occurred months or years before the pandemic. Studies with pre-pandemic measures weeks or days before the pandemic reported relatively stable or decreasing loneliness trends. Second, this talk provides an empirical investigation on daily changes in the perceived quality and quantity of social relationships during the pandemic (N = 4,823 participants). We found that the quality of social relationships was perceived worse during the pandemic than before. This perception got slightly stronger over the first two weeks of the pandemic but stagnated thereafter. Moreover, participants reported on average that they had fewer social interactions during the pandemic than before. This perception linearly decreased over time.

4:40 PM – 6:00 PM

PRIZE GIVING CEREMONY

Session Chair: **John Rauthmann**

Location: Auditorium, Mainstage

6:00 PM

FAREWELL