



22. WORKSHOP FÜR DOKTORAN- DINNEN UND DOKTORANDEN 2024

*der DGPs-Fachgruppe Differentielle Psychologie,
Persönlichkeitspsychologie und Psychologische Diagnostik*

03. – 06. März 2024 | Jena



**FRIEDRICH-SCHILLER-
UNIVERSITÄT
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Inhaltsverzeichnis

Zeitplan	3
Organisatorisches	5
Abstracts	7
Mieke Johannsen, Universität Hamburg.....	8
Charlotta Jacobsen, Rheinland-Pfälzische Technische Universität Kaiserslautern-Landau.....	9
Sophie Bauditz, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	10
Lara Oeltjen, Universität Bremen.....	11
Johannes Ruß, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen.....	12
Paula Bange, Tilburg Universität (Niederlande).....	13
Natalie Popov, Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Kriminalität, Sicherheit und Recht.....	14
Ole Hätscher, Westfälische Universität Münster.....	15
Louisa Scheling, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz	16
Friedemann Trutzenberg, Freie Universität Berlin	17
Bernd Schäfer, Ruhr-Universität Bochum	18
Luise Kratt, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin	19
Personen	20

Zeitplan

Sonntag, 03. März

ca. 19 Uhr **Informal Get together 1**
DAHEME: Johannisplatz 15, 07743 Jena

Montag, 04. März

9.00 - 9.15 **Begrüßung**

9.15 - 10.30 **Mieke Johannsen**

Relevance of the interplay of academic self-concept and personality for academic performance across learning environments

Pause

10.45 - 12.00 **Charlotta Jacobsen**

Short-term stability and changes in narcissism in relation to daily and life events

Mittagessen

13.00 - 14.15 **Sophie Bauditz**

A dynamic approach to narcissism: The importance of time, situation, perception, and shared emotions

Pause

14.30 - 15.45 **Lara Oeltjen**

The impact of major life events on complex personality development processes – An extension of revised latent-state-theory

Pause

16.15 - 17.30 **Johannes Ruß**

Interindividuelle Unterschiede in transparenten dyadischen Interaktionen

Anschluss **Stadtführung „Auf Schillers Spuren“ (Franz J. Neyer)**

Dienstag, 05. März

9.00 – 9.15

Ankommen

9.15 – 10.30

Paula Bange

Disentangling sources of personality stability and change in adulthood

Pause

10.45 - 12.00

Natalie Popov

The core tendencies underlying individual differences in prosocial behavior

Mittagessen

13.00 - 14.15

Ole Hätscher

Vorhersage von interindividuellen Unterschieden in Reaktivitäten durch Machine Learning

Pause

14.30 - 15.45

Louisa Scheling

Short-term change in state relationship satisfaction

Pause

16.15 – 17:30

Friedemann Trutzenberg

Psychische Prozesse rund um Covid-19-bezogene Einstellungen zur Verteilungsgerechtigkeit

ca. 19 Uhr

Informal Get together 2

ANDERS: Johannisplatz 17, 07743 Jena

Mittwoch, 06. März

9.00 – 9.15

Ankommen

9.15 - 10.30

Bernd Schäfer

Dynamics in subjective well-being across the lifespan

Pause

10.45 - 12.00

Luise Kratt

Relationship between civic engagement and personality

Mittagessen

12.45 - 14.15

Round Table

Career Ups and Downs

Abreise

Organisatorisches

Für die Präsentation jedes Promotionsvorhabens sind 75 Minuten vorgesehen, wovon maximal 30 Minuten auf den Vortrag entfallen sollten, um genügend Zeit für Feedback, die Klärung von Fragen und Anregungen zu haben.

Veranstaltungsort:

Institut für Psychologie
Ambulanz für Forschung und Lehre
Seminarraum SR 1
Am Johannisfriedhof 3
07743 Jena

Hotel/Übernachtung:

Einzelzimmer inkl. Frühstück

B&B Hotel Jena
Am Anger 32,
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Abstracts

Relevance of the interplay of academic self-concept and personality for academic performance across learning environments

Mieke Johannsen, Universität Hamburg

Success in school is a precondition for many adult life outcomes, raising the question: Who flourishes in school and why? To address this question, different research disciplines have identified individual and contextual factors contributing to academic performance. Interestingly, these factors are often considered in isolation. So far, it is well known that academic success is related to individual characteristics, such as academic self-concepts (Möller et al., 2020) and personality (Mammadov, 2022), but also to contextual variables, such as the peer composition (Fang et al., 2018) and instructional quality (Kunter et al., 2013) within the classroom. First theoretical considerations suggest that academic self-concept and personality might operate together (e.g., Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2015) and also are not independent from the context, but empirical evidence is still lacking. My dissertation addresses this research gap by adopting a context-sensitive perspective on the interplay of academic self-concept and personality and its relevance for academic performance across learning environments. To this end, this dissertation will comprise three empirical studies based on three large-scale data sets varying in their socio-demographic composition. Study 1 uses two large and socio-demographically diverse samples (EIKA, NEPS) to examine the cross-sectional interplay of academic self-concept and personality on academic performance while also incorporating socio-demographic factors. Study 2 uses the new SEED-study of more than 800 10th graders from Hamburg to test a potential reference group effect of personality addressing the relevance of classroom composition for personality. Finally, Study 3, also using SEED, investigates the relevance of teaching characteristics for personality associations with academic self-concepts and performance. Together, the three studies will provide new insights into the transactional interplay of personality with academic self-concepts regarding academic performance in adolescence and thereby contribute to their theoretical integration.

Short-term stability and changes in narcissism in relation to daily and life events

Charlotta Jacobsen, Rheinland-Pfälzische Technische Universität Kaiserslautern-Landau

Personality traits were originally thought to be completely stable, but have been shown to change over the lifespan (Bleidorn et al., 2022). Patterns of change have been well described for the Big Five in particular (Bleidorn et al., 2022; Roberts et al., 2006). Longitudinal studies examining the stability and change in narcissism are less common. Findings on mean level change in narcissism are mixed. This may be due to the long measurement intervals in some studies (Chopik & Grimm, 2019; Edelstein et al., 2012; Wetzel et al., 2020) or the exclusive focus on young adults in others (Carlson & Gjerde, 2009; Grosz et al., 2019). In my dissertation, I therefore plan to assess change at shorter measurement intervals and to consider life events as potentially related to individual differences in change. Furthermore, I will analyze fluctuations in state narcissism as an investigation of the micro-level development of narcissism.

Fluctuations in grandiose and vulnerable state narcissism and their relation to daily events and perfectionistic cognitions

My first project focuses on analyzing the daily dynamics of state-level narcissism. A clear understanding of fluctuations in state narcissism could inform future investigations of its potential role in bottom-up trait-level change (Roberts & Jackson, 2008). Research on state narcissism is relatively new, but considerable within-person variation has been found (Edershile et al., 2019). Ackerman et al. (2019) challenged researchers to investigate situational features associated with fluctuations in state narcissism as a next step. However, research to date has been limited to a narrow set of situations, such as positive agentic versus communal events (Giacomin & Jordan, 2016), interpersonal situations, and situations related to status perception (Mota et al., 2022).

For my project, I will first examine whether the subjective appraisal of daily events is related to fluctuations in state narcissism. Second, I will investigate whether narcissism and perfectionistic cognitions, which are related at the trait level (Smith et al., 2016), are also related at the state level. For this purpose, I have collected ambulatory assessment data, which I will analyse using multi-level models.

Short-term changes in trait narcissism and their relation to life events

For my second project, I will assess stability and change in trait narcissism at monthly intervals in relation to life events. In addition to analysing short-term changes in narcissism, I will also identify a sub-sample of individuals who experience a life event during the study. Because of the short measurement intervals, we will be able to examine the personality change of these individuals in relation to the life event shortly before and after its occurrence. This is in line with Luhmann et al. (2014), who suggest paying more attention to the timing of measurement in relation to life events. Following the approach of Fraley et al. (2021), I plan to analyse how life events change the developmental trajectory of individuals on a particular personality trait.

As a potential third project, I plan to use data on the subjective appraisal and perceived event characteristics of the life events and see whether these allow us to explain inter-individual differences in the relationship between life events and personality change.

A dynamic approach to narcissism: The importance of time, situation perception, and shared emotions

Sophie Bauditz, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

In recent years, there have been numerous insights into the conceptualization, measurement, and social impact of narcissism. Moreover, personality researchers are increasingly advocating that personality should be conceptualized not only at the dispositional level but also at the state level (e.g., Baumert et al., 2017). This aligns with the Whole Trait Theory (Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2015). Recently, the first empirical evidence of state narcissism has emerged (Edershile & Wright, 2021; Maaß et al., 2018). However, little is known so far regarding the structure of narcissism states, their relation to situation perception, and their role regarding the many social outcomes of narcissism. My thesis aims at contributing knowledge to fill these research gaps. In line with recent suggestions, I conceptualized narcissism as a trifurcated hierarchical model encompassing grandiosity and vulnerability branching off into agentic extraversion, self-centered antagonism, and neurotic narcissism (e.g., Crowe et al., 2019). All data were derived from a larger study, in collaboration with the chair for social and organizational psychology at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. In that project, a comprehensive set of trait data was collected for a sample of $N = 220$ participants. Following, those were allocated to groups of up to four people which met six times. Data from these meetings entail the state data used here.

In study 1, I was interested in examining narcissism structure and dynamics at the state level. First, I examined narcissism state-level fluctuations and state-trait domain associations (RQ1 and RQ2). Further, I was interested in whether the hierarchical conceptualization of narcissism with two higher-level and three-lower-level domains, can be replicated in state-level data (RQ3). The paper has just been submitted.

The mere existence of states, and, to a greater extent, their fluctuations, emphasizes the importance of the situation, in influencing the expression of personality. Consequently, in study 2, I will explore the relations between situation perceptions and narcissism states (RQ1). Next to the mere correlations, I am also interested in establishing the directionality of this relation (RQ2). The paper is currently in planning.

Lastly, study 3 will take a look at narcissism in emerging friendships. Regarding social impact, the Dual Pathway Model (Back, 2018; Leckelt et al., 2020) proposes particular mechanisms related to these narcissism domains, explaining the rise and fall of popularity over time. Additionally, the ideas of the Dual Pathway Model were combined with suggestions of the Context Model by Hess and Fischer (2014) to illuminate the role of emotional mimicry. This study will test these propositions.

The Impact of Major Life Events on Complex Personality Development Processes – An Extension of the Revised Latent State Trait Theory

Lara Oeltjen, Universität Bremen

Personality changes across the lifespan, primarily due to environmental factors. However, effects of direct environment measures, such as major life events (MLE), on personality change have been unsystematic, tenuous, and difficult to replicate. Studies to date primarily focused on mean-level changes neglecting other types of change and interindividual differences in change processes. The aim of my dissertation is to investigate the effects of MLE on different types of personality development while taking their individual evaluation and potential moderators of these effects into account.

The revised Latent State Trait (LST-R) Theory provides a framework to investigate mean-level changes and changes in interindividual differences (beyond situational variability) in one comprehensive model. In the first paper of my dissertation, we extended this model by developing a methodological framework - Moderated Non-linear Latent State Trait (MNLST) modeling - for the incorporation of various types of covariates in LST-R models to explain interindividual differences in change trajectories and variability.

Existing checklists for the assessment of MLE often come with significant limitations as they ignore their individual evaluation and require aggregating MLE into broad categories (e.g., by life domain or valence) to ensure adequate statistical power. In the second paper of my dissertation, we propose and validate a new inventory for the assessment of MLE that captures the occurrence of broader but homogenous MLE categories and also incorporates their individual perception: The Critical Life Event Categories Scale (CLECS).

In the third paper of my dissertation, we will use the newly developed MNLST approach and the new inventory (CLECS) to investigate the impact of the occurrence and individual perception of MLE on different types of personality change and situational variability. Age, gender, and the initial trait level are considered as moderators of these effects. The data stems from the longitudinal, multimodal Study of Personality Architecture and Dynamics, which followed an initial sample of 2,406 participants across three assessment waves at two-year intervals.

Interindividuelle Unterschiede in transparenten dyadischen Interaktionen

Johannes Ruß, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Kooperations- und Wettbewerbsorientierung sind Verhaltenstendenzen auf Ebene des Individuums, die auf Ebene der Dyade zu unterschiedlichen gemeinsamen Strategien führen können (Back et al., 2011). Eine Tendenz Richtung Kooperation bzw. Richtung Wettbewerb von Individuen lässt sich dabei sowohl durch interindividuelle Unterschiede in der Persönlichkeit (Thielman et al., 2020), als auch durch interindividuelle Unterschiede in den Level von Steroidhormonen erklären (Prasad et al., 2019; Knight et al., 2019), spezifisch durch den interaktiven Effekt von Testosteron und Cortisol (Mehta & Prasad, 2015). In dem Promotionsprojekt wollen wir Entscheidungsstrategien in einer möglichst natürlichen, da transparenten sozialen Interaktion untersuchen. In dem verwendeten Spielparadigma können die Teilnehmer Agenten steuern mit denen sie Ressourcenpunkte entweder alleine oder gemeinsam einsammeln können. Für diese Ressourcenpunkte bekommen sie jeweils einen kleinen Cent Betrag und die Summe des eingesammelten Geldes wird ihnen dann am Ende des Spiels (40 Minuten) ausgezahlt. In einer ersten Pilotstudie zur Validierung des Designs zeigten sich verschiedene Verhaltensmaße für Kooperation und Wettbewerb, welche über die Zeit hinweg reliabel sind. Diese Maße wurden auf der Analyseebene der Dyade in Zusammenhang gebracht mit den personenbezogenen Facetten des Spielers (Actor Effect) und den personenbezogenen Facetten seines Gegenspielers (Partner Effect) (Cook & Kenny, 2005), wobei eine Erweiterung auf ein Round-Robin Design in der nächsten Studie zusätzlich die Analyse der spezifischen Beziehungen ermöglichen soll. Zudem untersuchen wir dynamische Interaktionsmuster zwischen den beiden Spielern.

Eine weitere Analyseebene ist wie sozial-emotionale Hinweisreize in Moment zu Moment Entscheidungen der Dyaden integriert werden. Durch die Verwendung von transparenten Bildschirmen haben beide Probanden, die sich gegenüber sitzen, dauerhaft einen Einblick in die emotionalen Reaktionen die ihr Gegenüber auf ihr eigenes Verhalten zeigt. Mittels Eye Tracking können wir zusätzlich Momente identifizieren in denen die Probanden einander anschauen. Die Einführung eines transparenten Paradigmas führt dazu, dass in ökonomischen Spielen Strategien hervortreten die stärker auf dem Austausch von sozialen Informationen beruhen wie zum Beispiel Leader-Follower Dynamiken (Unakafov et al., 2018). Die vollständige Analyse der Determinanten des Verhaltens in dieser Situation beinhaltet die Betrachtung der Interaktion der Persönlichkeits- und Hormoneffekte mit denen der emotionalen Ausdrücke der Individuen.

Das Ziel des Promotionsprojektes ist zu beschreiben wie personenbezogene Facetten interdyadische und interindividuelle Varianz in dyadischen Entscheidungsstrategien erklären können. Diese Frage beleuchten wir mit einem Round-Robin Design mit 125 Personen in fünfer Gruppen.

Disentangling Sources of Personality Stability and Change in Adulthood

Paula Bange, Tilburg Universit t (Niederlande)

Although personality traits are relatively stable, they have been found to change in normative ways across the lifespan (Roberts et al., 2006). Importantly, individuals show substantial variation in direction and magnitude of this change (Graham et al., 2020). The question of the sources of this change and individual differences therein lies at the heart of personality psychology. It is well established that genetic and environmental factors both contribute to stability and change in personality (Bleidorn et al., 2014; & Briley & Tucker-Drob, 2014). However, evidence regarding specific genetic pathways or environmental sources is still scarce (Bleidorn et al., 2021). Moreover, contemporary theories of personality development differently stress the importance of nature versus nurture as the main drivers for change (e.g., Specht et al., 2014). Thus, disentangling the sources underlying personality development remains a pressing task of personality research. This dissertation project aims to contribute to a more precise understanding of the sources influencing personality stability and change. By using longitudinal genetically informative designs and matching techniques, we seek to strengthen (causal) inference while informing the debate between competing theories of personality development.

Previous longitudinal behavior genetics studies have primarily focused on studying additive genetic and environmental influences, while being constrained with regard to their ability to examine possible non-additive genetic effects due to power limitations. With the first study, we aim to provide the first evidence that non-additive genetic factors play a role in personality development. We make use of 9-year longitudinal data of adult monozygotic and dizygotic twins and their non-twin siblings from the Netherlands Twin Register (N = 4,276) to estimate the relative contributions of non-additive genetic, additive genetic, and non-shared environmental influences on Big Five personality stability and change. By including non-twin siblings of twins, we increase power to detect non-additive genetic effects. With this, we seek to provide a more accurate picture of the genetic and environmental sources underlying personality development in adulthood.

Zooming in on specific sources of personality development, major life events have been suggested to trigger personality change. However, findings have been rather mixed, sometimes contradicting (Bleidorn et al., 2018). Leveraging our genetically informative data, the second study will investigate effects of life events on personality by employing a co-twin control design. Through this, we control for shared genetic and environmental factors providing less confounded effect estimates and thus contributing to elucidating previous mixed findings.

With the third and fourth study, we aim to go beyond Big Five personality traits and examine how susceptible personal values are to change. Although currently still in planning, we want to make use of large-scale panel data and employ propensity-score matching to strengthen causal inference regarding sources of long-term value change. Overall, this dissertation seeks to advance the understanding about the complex ways that shape our personality.

The Core Tendencies Underlying Individual Differences in Prosocial Behavior

Natalie Popov, Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Kriminalität, Sicherheit und Recht

Understanding the intricate interplay of personality and prosocial behavior is of perennial interest within psychological research. My PhD project investigates the link between personality traits and prosociality in different interdependent situations by systematically exploring the predictive power of four “core tendencies”, that is, unconditional concern for others’ welfare, conditional concern for others’ welfare, self-regulation, and beliefs about others’ prosociality, which have been proposed to predict prosocial behavior. Drawing upon the recently proposed affordance-based framework for prosocial behavior (Thielmann et al., 2020), my PhD project aims to discern how these core tendencies interact with situational features to shape individuals' prosocial actions. To this end, I employ diverse methods that encompass experimental paradigms, such as economic games, and assessment of (self-reported) behavior in daily life, such as experience sampling, across three work packages. In the first work package, which is already completed, I utilized data from the “Prosocial Personality Project” to extract the four proposed core tendencies by applying bifactor modelling and used these core tendencies to account for individual differences in prosocial behavior, as measured in economic games. In the second work package, I intend to experimentally test the predictive power of the core tendencies by manipulating the presence of different situational affordances in various economic games. In the third work package, I finally plan to validate the theoretical framework in real-life contexts using experience sampling where participants report their experiences, thoughts, and actions in a natural setting over multiple occasions. This comprehensive approach allows to uncover core dispositional tendencies underlying prosocial behavior and to examine how the personality-situation interaction ultimately results in individual differences in prosociality.

Vorhersage von interindividuellen Unterschieden in Reaktivitäten durch Machine Learning

Ole Hätscher, Universität Münster

In meinem Dissertationsprojekt beschäftige ich mich mit der Machine Learning basierten Vorhersage von interindividuellen Unterschieden in Reaktivitäten (Personenunterschiede in der Reaktion auf Situationscharakteristika; reactivities oder auch contingencies). Grundlage für diese Fragestellung ist der Kontrast zwischen psychologischen Theorien, welche Interaktionen zwischen Personen- und Situationsvariablen implizieren und empirischen Befunden, die zeigen, dass der überwiegende Teil dieser Interaktionen nicht reliabel und replizierbar ist. Darum überprüfe ich im Rahmen meiner Promotion, ob Unterschiede in Reaktivitäten reliabel prädiziert werden können und welche Personenvariablen den stärksten Einfluss auf diese Prädiktion haben. Dies untersuche ich in verschiedenen Kontexten (z.B. soziale Situationen, Bildung) für verschiedene Arten von Reaktivitäten (z.B. Wohlbefinden, Fähigkeiten) anhand unterschiedlicher Datenquellen (z.B. Experience Sampling, Lernverlaufsdaten). In meinem Ansatz kombiniere ich datengetriebenen bottom-up Ansätze mit theoretisch informierten top-down Ansätzen, insbesondere in der Ableitung der betrachteten Reaktivitäten. Zudem nutze ich moderne Machine Learning Modelle, die es erlauben, die wichtigsten robusten Prädiktoren und Prädiktorkombinationen für die Vorhersage zu identifizieren und damit wichtige Anregungen für die weitere Theoriebildung zu geben. Darüber hinaus zeige ich Limitationen bisheriger Methoden auf und strebe deren Weiterentwicklung zur adäquaten Vorhersage von interindividuellen Unterschieden in Reaktivitäten an.

Im ersten Paper beschäftige ich mich mit Reaktivitäten im Bereich des Wohlbefindens. Genauer führe ich eine umfassende Untersuchung der Prädizierbarkeit von interindividuellen Unterschieden im Wohlbefinden als Reaktion auf Charakteristika sozialer Situationen (z.B. Anzahl der Interaktionspartner, Interaktionstiefe) und gesellschaftliche Ereignisse (z.B. Kriegsausbruch, Wahlen) durch. Als Datenquelle nutze ich drei große ESM-Sampling Studien, welche eine ökologisch valide Schätzung der Reaktivitäten ermöglichen. Zur Analyse des Einflusses von Interaktionen vergleiche ich nichtlineare und lineare Prädiktionsmodelle in ihrer Prädiktionsgüte. Darüber hinaus stelle ich die wichtigsten Kreuzvalidierten Prädiktoren und Prädiktorkombinationen heraus.

Im zweiten Paper untersuche ich Reaktivitäten im Kontext des Lernens anhand der interindividuellen Unterschiede in der Veränderung von Lesefähigkeiten im Grundschulalter. Der Fokus liegt wieder auf der Klärung der Frage der generellen Prädizierbarkeit, den für die Prädiktion wichtigsten Variablen und dem Vergleich von linearen und nichtlinearen Modellen. Zudem untersuche ich Unterschiede in der Prädiktionsgüte aufgrund verschiedener Zeitabstände zwischen Prädiktoren und Kriterien und wie sich der Einfluss wichtiger Prädiktoren dadurch verändert. Die Datenbasis für dieses Vorhaben ist eine der deutschlandweit größten Stichproben ($N > 10.000$) von Lernverlaufsdaten im Grundschulalter anhand validierter Leistungstests (Projekt QUOP).

Im dritten Paper greife ich die methodischen Begrenzungen bisheriger Methoden zur Machine Learning basierten Vorhersage von Unterschieden in Reaktivitäten aus den ersten beiden Papern auf. Konkret geht es um die unzureichende Berücksichtigung des Messfehlers in aktuellen Machine Learning Modellen und Nachteile eines Zwei-Schritt Verfahrens zur Prädiktion von Unterschieden in Reaktivitäten. Mittels Kombination von State-of-the-Art Verfahren aus den Bereichen aktueller psychologischer Methodenforschung (z.B. ML-SEM) und Machine Learning entwickle ich eine Methode zur verbesserten Prädiktion von Unterschiedlichkeit in Reaktivitäten und validiere diese anhand der Daten aus den ersten beiden Papern. Diese neu entwickelte Methode wird eine wichtige Ergänzung der Persönlichkeitspsychologischen Toolbox darstellen, nicht nur für die Vorhersage von Reaktivitäten, sondern von verschiedenen durch Personenvariablen vorherzusagenden within-person Dynamiken.

Short-Term Change in State Relationship Satisfaction

Louisa Scheling, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

To understand why some relationships dissolve while others remain happy and thriving, researchers have investigated the development of relationship satisfaction over time. So far, the time perspective for studying relationship development has usually been years or months rather than weeks or days (Bühler et al., 2021). Thus, most previous research has examined long-term trait development (i.e., *within-person change*) rather than short-term state change (i.e., *within-person variability*; Nesselroade, 1991) of relationship satisfaction. Both time perspectives are important, but if we zoom in, we come closer at understanding why relationship satisfaction can come out of balance (Karney & Bradbury, 2020). With my dissertation, I aim to advance the understanding of state relationship satisfaction. Specifically, I analyze how close we can zoom in to detect short-term change in state relationship satisfaction (e.g., across days, within days). Moreover, I investigate whether these short-term changes are hidden turbulence, which may remain masked when researchers study only trait relationship satisfaction. Finally, I seek to identify predictors of short-term change in state relationship satisfaction, which may have practical implications. I work on these research aims in three studies (i.e., manuscripts).

In Study 1, I examine in two dyadic experience sampling studies ($n_1 = 593$ couples, $n_2 = 150$ couples) a) how *much* and how *synchronous* romantic partners vary in their state relationship satisfaction across and within days, b) whether (synchrony in) short-term change in state relationship satisfaction differs by gender, relationship duration, age, presence of children, and cohabitation status, and c) whether these changes have implications for later relationship satisfaction and relationship stability. To test these effects, I use dynamic structural equation models.

In Study 2, I aim to replicate the results of Study 1 with two other dyadic experience sampling studies. In addition, I will analyze couple synchrony also with response surface analyses. While dynamic structural equation models (Study 1) refer to temporally similar changes in state relationship satisfaction between romantic partners, response surface analyses refer to similarities in the general tendency to vary. The results will show whether short-term change in state relationship satisfaction is more detrimental to romantic relationships when both romantic partners are susceptible to vary or when romantic partners differ in their tendency to vary.

In Study 3, I will focus on predictors of short-term change in state relationship satisfaction. Theoretically embedded in the vulnerability-stress-adaptation model (Karney & Bradbury, 1995), I will examine in a dyadic experience sampling study whether individual vulnerabilities (i.e., neuroticism, self-esteem, attachment), relationship-specific aspects (i.e., communication), and external factors (i.e., stress) predict short-term change in state relationship satisfaction.

Psychische Prozesse rund um Covid-19-bezogene Einstellungen zur Verteilungsgerechtigkeit

Friedemann Trutzenberg, Freie Universität Berlin

Die Covid-19-Pandemie hat ethische Dilemmata bei der Verteilung knapper öffentlicher Güter in das öffentliche Bewusstsein der Weltbevölkerung gerückt. Zwar gehören Triage, Güterknappheit und Verteilungsgerechtigkeit in den Gesundheitsversorgungssystemen zahlreicher Regionen der Welt seit Jahrzehnten zum alltäglichen Vokabular, nie waren jedoch derart viele Menschen gleichzeitig auf neu zu entwickelnde (Impfstoffe, Tests) oder sehr teure (Beatmungsgeräte) und daher knappe Gesundheitsversorgungsgüter angewiesen. Hinzu kommt die einer Pandemie inhärente Globalität der Problematik: Öffentliche Güter mussten (und müssen) im Rahmen der Covid-19-Pandemie nicht nur lokal, sondern auch international verteilt werden.

Die medizinethische Fachliteratur empfiehlt typischerweise, der Verteilung knapper Güter (sowohl allgemein als auch Covid-19-bezogen) eine Kombination ethischer Prinzipien zugrunde zu legen. In diesem Kontext spielen unter anderem (1) utilitaristische Prinzipien der Maximierung geretteter Leben(sjahre), (2) deontologisch fundierte Prinzipien, nach denen im Sinne der *Equity* ungleiche Startbedingungen durch ungleiche Behandlung ausgeglichen werden sollen, (3) egalitäre Prinzipien der Gleichbehandlung und (4) Priorisierung nach Nutzen oder Verdiensten für die Gesellschaft eine Rolle. In meiner Dissertation möchte ich in drei Schritten Einstellungen zu diesen Prinzipien mit Blick auf die Covid-19-Pandemie und zukünftige globale Notlagen untersuchen.

Im Rahmen des ersten Projektes habe ich mich mit der Frage beschäftigt, welche Arten von Prinzipien in der Allgemeinbevölkerung generell bevorzugt wurden, wie konsistent Prinzipien über verschiedene Ressourcen hinweg bewertet wurden und wie stark Präferenzen für verschiedene Prinzipien miteinander zusammenhängen. Hierfür haben wir im Jahr 2021 in England und Deutschland bevölkerungsrepräsentative Stichproben mithilfe einer selbst entwickelten Covid-19-Adaptation der *Skala zur Messung von Einstellungen zu Prinzipien der Verteilungsgerechtigkeit* (Fischer et al., 2017) nach ihren Einstellungen befragt. Zur Beantwortung der Fragestellungen habe ich eine Strukturgleichungsmodellierung der Skala vorgeschlagen.

Um einen Einblick in psychische Prozesse rund um Covid-19-bezogene Einstellungen zu Verteilungsgerechtigkeit zu erhalten, hat das zweite Projekt einen differenzialpsychologischen Fokus. Ich werde anhand der 2021 erhobenen Daten untersuchen, welchen Beitrag interindividuelle Unterschiede in Identification With All Humanity (IWAH; McFarland et al., 2012) sowie nicht-Covid-bezogenen Gerechtigkeitsüberzeugungen zur Varianzaufklärung leisten; der Stellenwert von IWAH ist insbesondere aufgrund der Globalität der Thematik interessant. Schließlich soll mithilfe einer zweiten Befragungswelle im Jahr 2024 die zeitliche Stabilität der Überzeugungen untersucht werden.

Im dritten Projekt möchte ich mich dann der Frage widmen, wie verhaltensleitend Gerechtigkeitsüberzeugungen auch dann sind, wenn Individuen selbst von potenziellen negativen Konsequenzen ihrer Anwendung betroffen sind. Hierfür ist eine spieltheoretische Experimentalstudie geplant.

Insgesamt möchte ich mit meinem Dissertationsprojekt einen Beitrag dazu leisten, dass unsere Gesellschaften auf potenzielle zukünftige globale Notlagen und ihre gesellschaftlichen wie psychischen Implikationen besser vorbereitet werden können.

Dynamics in Subjective Well-Being Across the Lifespan

Bernd Schäfer, Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Most research on the structure of subjective well-being (SWB) is based on cross-sectional studies (e.g., Busseri, 2018; Wedderhoff et al., 2021), which reflects a static view of SWB that does not consider temporal dynamics. This approach is in line with classical theories of hedonic adaptation that picture SWB as a long-term stable construct (for an overview, see Luhmann & Intelisano, 2018). However, more recent research shows that SWB comprises both stable and dynamic components, exhibiting momentary, short-term fluctuations (e.g., Jayawickreme et al., 2017; Magee & Biesanz, 2019; Snippe et al., 2018; Zawadzki et al., 2015). Furthermore, all components of SWB change across the lifespan (Blanchflower & Graham, 2022, 2022; Galambos et al., 2015, 2020; Kunzmann et al., 2013; Otterbach et al., 2018) and even show diverging lifespan trajectories (Buecker et al., 2023; McAdams et al., 2012).

This dissertation aims to make further theoretical and empirical contributions to the literature on dynamics in subjective well-being. It comprises three (planned) papers investigating SWB with different longitudinal data sets. First, I analyzed dynamics in the structure of subjective well-being and their differences across age groups based on a large panel study (SOEP) with longitudinal psychometric network modeling (under review). Second, I will examine the determinants of dynamics in SWB in adolescence with machine learning methods (planned paper). To this end, I will utilize data obtained from the “GLÜCK-Studie” for which I am responsible as a research associate. Third, I will investigate the dynamic associations of SWB with life goals during emerging adulthood based on longitudinal data from the Hype study (planned paper).

Relationship between civic engagement and personality

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Civic engagement is an indispensable part of societies worldwide: Citizens are working for associations and organizations on a voluntary basis, many are supporting their neighbors or other fellow citizens in need, while others are helping each other during emergencies or crises and even others are partaking in volunteer services in social, environmental, or educational fields. This engagement is shown unprompted and without any compensation which raises the question: Who are the people engaged in this way? In my dissertation, I contribute to the answer to this question by investigating the influence of personality on civic engagement in different societal contexts. I am, however, not only focusing on a one-directional relationship between these constructs but also examining how civic engagement may shape personality.

The first study of my dissertation concerns the influence of personality traits on civic engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic. In a large German sample, I test the associations between the Big Five personality traits and the support provided, received, and additionally needed during the early stages of this global crisis. Furthermore, I differentiate between support sources and show the varying influences of personality traits on providing and receiving support to and from the own social circle, civil society, and the state. Astoundingly, these influences remain very consistent even when controlling for additional resource-related variables.

My second and third studies examine the relationship between personality and civic engagement in the context of volunteer services. Firstly, I test if personality traits differ between those doing a volunteer service and those who don't. In the volunteer group, I further differentiate between those performing their service in their home country and those performing it abroad. Secondly, these studies also look at the counter-directional effect of engagement on personality by comparing personality trajectories between national, international, and non-volunteers. The studies have a longitudinal design featuring three waves of online data collection before, during, and after the volunteer services. Study 2 uses the Big Five to operationalize overall personality effects, whereas Study 3 focuses on civic competency as a more specific sub-facet of personality.

An additional study not part of my dissertation that concerns the influence of the Big Five personality traits and empathy on civic and political engagement in the context of the war in Ukraine is currently being devised.

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