Analysis of the relevance of a 3D virtual programme to detect drug use behaviors and bullyng

3 authors:

María Consuelo Morán Astorga

Universidad de León

57 PUBLICATIONS   **332** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Adolfo J. Cangas

Universidad de Almería

163 PUBLICATIONS   **1,365** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

José A. Carmona-Torres

Universidad de Almería

26 PUBLICATIONS   **89** CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Some of the authors of this publication are also working on these related projects:

Meaning in life in addiction, cancer, and university students. A series of studies from existential positive psychology View project

Coping; resilience; psychosocial stressors at work View project

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Research Area: Personality

Session Type: Papers

Self-esteem in relation to emotional intelligence

Jamilya Akhmetova Al-Farabi KazNU, Kazakhstan; *Alla Kim; Zhanerke Aidosova*

Self-Esteem has direct connection (relation) to Emotional Intelligence, as it is emotional substructure of the whole personality or Self–Concept. High level of emotional intelligence could be a strong basis for person's perfect Self-Esteem's development. The aim of this paper is (1) to contribute to an empirical evaluation of this view and in particular, to try to describe the features of Self-esteem and EI of the adults at the age of 18-20, (2) to explore the features of the connection between Self-Esteem and emotional Intelligence at this age. Results of data indicates that there are some significant correlations between the substructures which define understanding and managing of the emotions of the other people and some measure-scales of Self-Esteem: intellectual Self-Esteem, Self-esteem of the level of understanding others, Self-esteem of the level of managing other's emotional state.

The influence of children's communication with pets on their moral development within the family

Nadiya Akhtayeva Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

The research studies the problem of the influence of children's communication with pets, on children's moral development within the family. Data of two samples were compared (presence and absence of children's communication with pets in the family). 5 methods were used: J. Rotter's modified version questionnaire; VSC (volition self-control) questionnaire by A. I. Zemchenko, M. M. Kerminskaya, S. R. Panteleyev, A. G. Shmelev, E. V. Eydman; "Conscience scale" by V. V. Melnikov, L. T. Yampolskiy; Testing of behavior tactics in a conflict situation by C. Thomas; Buss-Durkee's inventory of aggression state. The research revealed significant differences between the moral development of children whose families had pets, and those whose families did not. Data were processed using the Spearman rank correlation test, Mann-Whitney test, and qualitative data processing. According to the research results, the children, whose families had pets, tend to feel responsible for family issues; they are less querulant, more self-confident, they do not have aggression, envy and hatred towards people, they are more humane than children with no pets in their families.

It's in the mix: Psychological distress differs between combinations of alexithymic facets

Elif Alkan Haertwig Languages of Emotion, Germany

Alexithymia is a personality trait characterized by difficulties in identifying, describing, and communicating one's emotions. It is a risk factor for several psychiatric disorders. The aim of the study was to examine the distinct combinations of alexithymic features as a risk factor for psychological distress within a population of high-alexithymic German adults (N=217). Latent profile analysis (LPA) was employed to test for possible underlying subgroups on the basis of the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20) and the Bermond-Vorst Alexithymia Questionnaire (BVAQ). A four-profile solution showed the best fit. The different latent profiles of alexithymia were characterized as profile 1 "low load on all facets of alexithymia", profile 2 "few problems on identifying emotions", profile 3 "specific problems on identifying emotions, a lower level of externally oriented thinking and less restricted fantasizing", and profile 4 "high load on all facets of alexithymia". Additionally, logistic regression was employed to distinguish between the profiles in facets of personality, emotional experience and psychological distress. Profile 3 shows the highest level of psychological distress and this group of high alexithymic individuals has high attention to their feelings accompanied by low emotional clarity. The present study indicates the importance of a specific combination of alexithymic features as a risk factor for psychological distress, rather than total alexithymia scores.

Associations between schema domains and personality traits: A study conducted with Turkish adults

Kose Bahar Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The aim of the study was to examine the associations of three different Young Schema Domains (1996) (i.e, Perception of Insufficient Self [PIS], Inhibition in Expressing Emotions [IEE], and Insufficient Ego Control [IEC]) with basic personality traits (i.e, Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, and Openness) of Turkish adults, after controlling for age and gender. Participants were 501 Turkish adults (300 females and 201 males) whose ages varied between 18 and 50 (M = 29.68, SD = 8.74). Regression analyses after excluding the significant variance accounted for by age and sex revealed that, characteristics of the PIS domain were significantly associated with higher tendencies towards Neuroticism. Furthermore, those with higher IEE domain characteristics had lower tendencies for Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness, and Openness personality traits. Finally, people having high levels of IEC domain characteristics indicated higher tendencies towards Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism personality traits. Results were discussed in light of the literature.

Educational attainment, country of residence and marital status as predictors of spiritual help-seeking behaviour in women

Shyngle Balogun University of Ibadan, Nigeria; *Sunday Oladipo*

Literature across different countries of the world, has consistently revealed that large proportions of those who attend spiritual houses are women, and they tend to seek help on diverse issues. However, it is not known if one's country of residence, educational attainment and marital status will predict one's spiritual help-seeking behaviour. This study attempted show how these variables would predict spiritual help-seeking behaviour of women in Nigeria, Iran and Cameroon. Using an ex post facto design and multistage sampling, 314 participants who participated in the study were drawn from Nigeria, Iran and Cameroon, 163 (51.9%) were never married, 144 (45.9%) were married, while 7 (2.2%) were separated from their husbands either by death or divorce. Their ages ranged between 20–60 years, with the lowest educational qualification being a secondary school-leaving certificate and the highest educational qualification, a Ph.D. Validated scale was used to collect data. Two of the three hypotheses tested were accepted after conducting a one way ANOVA and Scheffe's Post-Hoc statistical analysis. Thus, country of residence and marital status significantly predicted spiritual help-seeking behaviour of women. Deriving from the above, professionals should begin to focus on the development of cross-cultural spiritual therapeutic measures that will address women's specific problems, as well as considering the level of educational attainment of help-seekers in addressing their problem.

Concomitants of personality, attention and rate of information processing

Werner Barkhuizen Saville Consulting, South Africa

The purpose of this study was to expand the current understanding of the relationship between attention and personality. The key underlying variables of attention and personality were investigated. Such variables include concentration ability, distractibility, information processing, reaction time, locus of control, extraversion, emotional stability, and openness to experience. One hundred and sixty four participants completed the questionnaires and test battery for this study, in which it was found that attention was statistically significant in relation to personality. Correlations between concentration ability and personality variables ranged from -0,26 to 0,60. Distractibility correlated negatively at -0,32 with openness to experience. Based on the results of the current study, the measures of attention showed stronger correlations with the measures of personality than did measures of information processing or reaction time. Both personality (Morrison, 1977; Kirton, 1985; Sternberg, 1986) and intelligence (Ackerman, 1987; Murphy, 1989) represent important influences on individuals' ability to adapt to environmental changes and to acquire new skills (Lewin, 1947; Stone, Kemmerer & Gueutal, 1984). An understanding of the relationship between attention and personality can serve as a platform for developing appropriate strategies to improve recruitment, selection and development practices, work and academic performance, as well as enhancing social relationships.

It's getting darker: Three plus one dark traits

Bianca Bertl University of Vienna, Austria; *Jakob Pietschnig; Martin Voracek*

The Dark Triad of personality, comprising narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy, has been well established in previous research. These traits have been shown to correlate moderately with each other, but to still reflect distinct personality facets. In a recent investigation, a novel construct labelled the Dark Tetrad was proposed, suggesting sadism as a fourth personality trait important in the framework of the dark personality traits. However, there has been only one single study investigating this novel

construct in a sample of adolescents (Chabrol, Van Leeuwen, Rodgers, & Séjourné, 2009), therefore warranting additional research. Consequently, in the present study we examined associations of the well-known traits of the Dark Triad with the newly introduced trait sadism in a healthy sample of the Austrian general population (n > 250). Moreover, in our study we were the first to assess relationships of measures of the Big Five Personality Factors and the Dark Tetrad. Our results showed small to medium correlations of sadism with narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy (r = .16, .32, and .56 respectively), thus substantiating robust associations between the traits of the Dark Triad and sadism and extending evidence to general population samples. Furthermore, correlations of sadism with the Big Five Factors of Personality were positive for extraversion and openness to experiences, negative for agreeableness and conscientiousness, but there was no significant correlation for neuroticism. In all, our results corroborate validity of the Dark Tetrad and demonstrate robustness of this construct, however all four traits comprising the Dark Tetrad remain distinct.

Gender difference of fundamental dimensions in predicting romantic relationship satisfaction
Zhen Cai Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi
Agency and communion constitute two basic dimensions of social cognition. Studies showed that other-cognition is dominated by communion. When people form impressions of others, communion has a primary and plays a dominant role in information gathering about others. Recent research investigating self-judgment has shown that people are more likely to base their evaluations of self on agency related traits than communion related traits. Building a close romantic relationship not only needs high self-involvement and social cognition, but also can be affected by gender sterotype. This study aimed at exploring the perception of two fundamental dimensions and their relationship with satisfaction of romantic relationship. 175 participants (72 males, 103 females) evaluated their partners and completed the Relationship Satisfaction Questionnaire. Results showed that partner's agency was significantly lower than their communion. For females, partner's agency predicted the satisfaction of relationship, while for male the predictor was partner's communion. Those results suggested that communion is more important in romantic relationship and there is a gender difference in predicting satisfaction.

Effect of elite archers' thinking style on their adversity coping style
Lizhong Chi Beijing Sport University, China; Xiaobo Zhang
Based on the important role of coping in the training and competition of archery, this investigation tried to explore the relationship between athletes' thinking style and coping style. 127 elite archers were selected from the national archery team and provincial teams and asked to fill in Chinese Althletes' Coping Inventory and College Students' Thinking Style Inventory. The results showed that: (1) Archers with higher skill level

had higher contradictoriness. (2) Female archers adopted avoiding and transcendent coping style. (3) Thinking style significantly correlated to coping style, and could predict coping style significantly. The covariance and integrity of thinking could positively predict positive coping style (problem-focused coping and emotional-focused coping); while the variability of thinking could positively predict negative coping style (avoiding coping and transcendent coping).

A study on the relationship between explicit/implicit self-esteem and mental health
Fu Chunjiang China
With subjects of 106 students, this study examined the relationship between explicit/implicit self-esteem and mental health based on the Implicit Association Test and scales. The results indicated that: (1) There was an extremely significant negative correlation between explicit self-esteem and MHT. (2) The correlation between evaluative implicit self-esteem and MHT was insignificant, while it was extremely significant between affective implicit self-esteem and MHT. Affective implicit self-esteem can predict anxiety about study, anxiety about person and reproving self. (3) There was an extremely significant positive correlation between the discrepancy of explicit/implicit self-esteem and MHT.

The relationship between alexithymia and mental and behavioural disorders among Iranian adolescents
Amir Ghamarani University of Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran
This study investigated the relationship between alexithymia, depressive symptoms, and Youth Self-Report (YSR) self-image profiles among 15- to 18-year-old adolescents (n = 200) attending school in Birjand, Iran. Participants completed structured self-rating questionnaires (Toronto Alexithymia Scale [TAS] 20, Beck Depression Inventory [BDI], and YSR) during class periods at school. The overall prevalence of alexithymia was 9.3%. However, girls in all age groups were more frequently alexithymic than boys. Regardless of sex, alexithymic youths reported more depressive symptoms as well as internalizing and externalising problems than the others. The TAS-20 correlated significantly with the BDI score, YSR total score, and with internalizing problems. Results indicate that the alexithymic adolescents are at high risk of mental and behavioral disorders and require treatment interventions.

The relationship between emotional schema and depression
Fatima Ghanbari Jahromi Science & Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Majid Barzegar; Ghasem Naziry
The aim of the current study is evaluation of relationship between emotional schemas and depression. Emotional schemas used to refer to plans, concepts, and strategies employed in response to an emotion. People with negative emotional schemas are more likely to be depressed, anxious and worried (Leahy, 2002). Participants were 200 nonclinical university students that were assigned

by stratified random sampling (160 males and 40 females). Each participant completed the Leahy Emotional Schemas Scale (LESS) and the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales- short form (DASS-21). Pearson correlation and multiple regression were used to analyse the data. Results showed that validation, comprehensibility, higher values, control, numbness and acceptance of feelings had negative relationship with depression and some schemas including guilt, simplistic view of emotion, rumination and blame had significant positive relationship with depression. Some schema had a better ability to predict depression among these emotional schema. Treatment of depression will involve some degree of exposure, which requires the activation of emotional schema. So, understanding the role of emotional schema in relation to depressive response can be useful to decrease resistance of patients.

Personality pattern and emotional display rules for visually and hearing impaired students
Anjali Ghosh Indian Statistical Institute, India
The present study examined the personality pattern and display the rule of emotions towards different target persons for visually and hearing impaired students. Data were collected from 844 visually and hearing impaired students selected from different regions in India through the Big Five Inventory of John, Donahue and Kentle (1991) and Display Rule Assessment Inventory of Matsumoto et al. (2005). Findings of the study indicate that visually impaired students are significantly more extravert, more agreeable, more conscientious and more open than hearing impaired students. Correlation analyses reveal that personality dimensions for example, extraversion and conscientiousness are significantly related to overall expressivity scores for the emotion 'happiness' towards parents and teachers for both visually and hearing impaired students. But for the hearing impaired students traits like agreeableness and openness were also observed to be significantly related to 'happiness'. The study implies that the impairment of sense organs determine one's personality pattern, which in turn is reflected in the overall expression of emotions towards different target persons.

Personality assessment of institutionalised children
Krishna Gogoi Dibrugarh University, India
The present study aims at assessing the differentiating personality dimensions of institutionalised children who are put into certain institutions at an early formative period of life. The purposive sampling technique was used in the study. The Rorschach Test was employed for data collection by using a 2x2 factorial design in the study. A total sample of 200 was taken, comprising 100 institutionalised and 100 home-reared children located in Assam, India, with an age range of 6 to 11 years. The findings of the study confirm that institutionalised children have poor cognitive ability, low perceptual ability as well as intelligence, in comparison to home-reared children. Institutionalised children develop extensive negative behavioural patterns like anxiety and depression.

Personality dimensions of musicians and non-musicians: A comparative study

Ramaswami Gopalakrishna Bangalore University, India

This paper considers the differences between musicians and non-musicians in their personality dimensions, specifically: emotional adjustment, social concern, assertiveness, value orientation, leadership qualities, communication skills, self-awareness, self-confidence, interpersonal relations, and stress management. The differences between the two groups are considered. As there were two groups to be studied, two different sample types were chosen: purposive and random (100 each). A semi-structured interview schedule and a personality index was used to collect data. Analysis of variance done among four groups (male musicians, female musicians, male non-musicians and female non-musicians) revealed significant difference in communication skills. A T'-test conducted between the musicians and non-musicians revealed a significant difference for the personality dimensions of communication skills, interpersonal relations, and leadership qualities. A T'-test conducted between male musicians and male non-musicians revealed significant differences in communication skills. A T'-test conducted between female musicians and female non-musicians revealed a significant difference in value orientation. Psychology and music are two serious disciplines. Music holds a key position in regulating orderly expression of emotional forces. Thus, all the deep-seated urges of man can find their outlet in music. For education to be comprehensive, it must care not only for the physical and intellectual needs, but also to the emotional and aesthetic needs for harmonious development of the personality.

The mechanism of goal content effect: Field experiment with Chinese students

Xiaoyong Hu Central China Normal University, China; Yuan Tian; Xiaoxing Li; Yongyu Guo; Jing Li Central China Normal University, China

With 749 Chinese middle school students, the present field experiment tested the self-determination theory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 2000) hypotheses that satisfaction of the basic needs for autonomy, competence and relatedness would mediate the relations between holding an extrinsic goal, relative to an intrinsic goal, and learners' positive and negative learning outcomes. For this purpose, all participants completed a series of questionnaires that assessed the degree to which (a) they had deeply processed the text material, (b) the test anxiety, (c) the satisfaction of basic psychological needs, and (d) the persistence. The needed data were collected and a meditational model with SEM was tested (LISREL VIII; Wen, Hau, & Chang, 2005). The specified model proved that basic psychological needs can be fully or partially mediated by the goal content and learning outcomes. The present study results were consistent with SDT's predictions, which also demonstrated the cross-cultural generalizability of goal content effects theory.

The research on the differences of gender role between undergraduates in China and America

Qi Huang Soochow University, China; Dianzhi Liu

This research is based on an investigation among more than 200 undergraduates students in USA.

Compared with the former conclusion, the results show that the amount of androgyny in students in the USA is typically greater than it is in China, and the amount of undifferentiated students is lower. With the students' gender role development, Chinese male students show no distinct difference from American male students. Chinese female students' gender equal-role development is lower than in America, especially in the science department. In America, students' gender role develops smoothly from grade one to grade four. In China, it changes over the years. The difference in gender role between Chinese and American students disappears in grade four, and American students show their maturation at an earlier age than those in China. American families' style of upbringing does not result in their children's gender role difference.

Result of scientific research: "Psychology of success"

Iunona Ilina-Lototska Kostiuk Institute of Psychology, Ukraine

We've developed the universal scientifically-grounded mental model of success taking into account gender, ages, cultural, and philosophical-religious aspects. Our team have defined psychological co-ordinates of successful of adults. The aim for this symposium is to present our result. Within the project we have gathered data from CIS and EU countries and the USA, and SEA in order to carry out the comparative analysis (opinions, attitude to success and successful people). We have developed a model of life successfulness for CIS also. We have some results of international research of models of success (Ukraine, Russia - 1000 resp. and countries of the CIS, EU, USA, South-east Asia 1000 resp.): connotations of the term 'success', attributes of success in different cultures, myths and prejudices in the succesful model, pay for success, reason for mistakes and wins, biographical analysis of more than 750 real-life stories and the results of the experiment (a group of ordinary people, the successful people, people with mental health problems and prisoners), acceptable ways to achieve success, and have developed a mental model of the life choices that lead or do not lead to success. We have built the distance learning course 'Development of psychological skills of success' for adults (http://moodle.dlc-success.org).

Moving towards adulthood: (Re)defining the concept of an "emerging adult" amongst African refugee youth in Canada

Ernest Khalema HSRC, South Africa; Jane Khaemba; Rosslynn Zulla HSRC, South Africa; Sophie Yohani HSRC, South Africa

Emerging adulthood is characterised by a period of exploration of identity, social relations and goals. The period of adulthood is denoted by the arrival of role transitions whereby individuals get married and have a child thereby becoming a parent. In some traditional cultures, becoming an adult is marked by those times when a boy becomes a man and a girl becomes a woman (Arnett & Galambos, 2003). However, within the current generation in Western post industrial societies, markers of adulthood have moved towards individualism (Arnett, 1998, Nelson & Barry, 2005). For immigrant and refugee youth who constantly live in dual worlds, and work towards finding a confluence in the value and social system of their native and adopted country, the entry into the adult world can be blurred and ambiguous. Often, the development of being an adult is informed by the intersection of their individual and family needs. The current study employs a framework analysis to examine the worldview of African emerging adults who immigrated to Canada as refugees and are currently permanent residents, or Canadian citizens. Semi-structured interviews explain their perspectives of what it is to become adult, in the context of a dual developmental transition and settlement process. Implications of this study will inform the discourse on the developmental process of immigrant youth who are growing up as adults in a new country.

The 'competitive personality' concept

Olga Kliueva Tver State University, Russian Federation; Diana Bogoyavlenskaya

The concept of 'competitiveness' has been most thoroughly developed in the framework of modern economics and management and embraces, apart from economic ones, also social and psychological factors. The analytical review of the psychological and educational case studies of the competitive personality problem has brought to light the ambiguity in comprehension and a multitude of models that distinguish individual aspects in the 'competitive personality' concept. Most authors of various models emphasise the role of external determination of competition as a prerequisite for competitiveness of personality. The impressed model of competitive personality unambiguously suggests that competition is a stimulus for development, thus, as we believe, reducing the psychological content of the 'competitive personality' concept. Theoretically and experimentally the authors substantiate their disclosure of the 'competitive personality' concept via its creative potential. With the aid of the content analytical study of the free interview with 1,000 representatives of various professions and the monographic method of personality examination under criteria of objective success and achievements in professional occupation, from the total sampling we selected a group of most successful professionals who subsequently participated in the psychodiagnostic survey using the developed psychodiagnostic method of Creative Field (D. Bogoyavlenskaya). Results of the in-depth study confirm that the ability to develop success at one's own initiative anticipates the requirements of competition and appears to be the backbone factor for competitiveness of personality.

Comparison of Germany and Mexico with scales based on McClellands 4-stage-theory of power motivation

Martin Krippl University of Magdeburg, Germany

For the first time, a questionnaire based on McClelland's (1976) 4-stage-theory of power motivation was developed in German, and translated into the Spanish language. The theory includes not only the need for dominance (stage III), but also the need to feel strong, by support of another stronger person (stage I), by controlling one's own behaviour (stage II, autonomy) and the need to influence others for a higher goal (stage IV). McClelland´s second stage was broadened by two other aspects of autonomy:

self-determination and independence. For every power stage, hope for strength and fear of weakness items were developed. One goal was to test the theory in two different cultures, and another to compare the countries on the questionnaires' dimensions. 505 German and 342 Mexican students filled in the questionnaire. For each country a principal component analysis with promax-rotation was computed separately. Factor structures differed clearly from McClelland's theory. All stages were separated into several factors. In both countries factor I revealed as trait anxiety/fear of weakness factor. The autonomy factor divided into the three factors "behavioural control," "self-determination" and "independence." Whereas in Mexico, a factor "fear of loneliness" was shown, no such factor was shown in Germany. "Trait anxiety" was significantly higher in Mexico as well as "behavioural control," "self-determination," "fear of injustice" and "giving strength to others."

Dambudzo Marechera: A psychobiographical study

Muchena Kudakwashe Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwean novelist and poet Dambudzo Marechera emerged in the late 1970s as a new voice in African literature, but his writing career lasted less than a decade. Defying the limitations of nationality, race, and culture, his writing explores universal issues, particularly urban existence in the late twentieth century. Marechera's life and work were closely linked. His outspoken views and unorthodox lifestyle brought him into frequent conflict with the authorities and he was perceived as a cult figure. His first novel, 'The House of Hunger', which is autobiographical in nature, was heralded as an exciting example of postcolonial African writing. This study may be specifically defined as a single-case psychobiographical study over a lifespan. The design serves as means of inquiry into an individual case through the systematic use of psychological theory to coherently reconstruct and reinterpret a life through an illuminating narrative that contributes to both knowledge and theory-building. Marechera was selected on the basis of interest value to the researcher, as well as an attempt to foster a greater understanding of his motivations and underlying psychological workings as these are unclear. He was an important voice of African literature. Although he died young and his output was regrettably small, the difference in his voice, in his concerns, and his attitude added something special and enduring to the body of African literature. The study uses Adlerian theory of Individual Psychology as it provides a dynamic perspective that enhances psychobiography.

Chinese college students' mental conflict resulting from the coexistence of materialism and Confucian traditional values

Jing Li Afghanistan; Xiaoyong Hu; Yongyu Guo; Yuan Tian; Xiaoxin Li

The goal of this study is to investigate whether the interaction between materialism and Confucian traditional values produces mental conflict for Chinese college students. For this purpose, two experiments were conducted, both placing individuals in dilemmatic settings in which they faced different values-based choices. One hundred and fourteen undergraduates participated in Experiment 1, in which a short State Anxiety Inventory was used to measure their mental conflict when they faced values-based choices in hypothetic dilemmatic settings. Further, Experiment 2, with a sample of 46 undergraduates used a polygraph to register participants' galvanic skin response when they answered questions about the dilemmatic scenarios, in order to provide an objective physiological indicator for mental conflict. The data were processed with an analysis of variance (ANOVA). Results revealed that individuals with high level of materialism who were also high in Confucian traditional values experienced heightened mental conflict, which supported the values conflict theory in Chinese cultural background and reflected people's values are Confusion in the contemporary social transformation period of China.

Mobile phone addiction and loneliness as a cyber entertainment motive

Hong Liu Anshun University, China; Hongli Wang Anshun University, China

The aim of the study is to expand the mobile phone addiction research and explore how loneliness influences mobile phone addiction by adopting a mediate variable. By stratified sampling from four universities in China, a total of 442 college students were surveyed with the Mobile Phone Addiction Index, UCLA Scale and Mobile Phone Using Motive Scale, then correlation analysis, analysis of muti-variance and structural equation models were adopted. There were significant positive correlations between mobile phone addiction, mobile phone using motive and loneliness. There were significant group differences, divided by different levels of loneliness in mobile phone addiction and cyber entertainment motive. The lonely students scored the highest, then the common students and the non-loneliness group scored the lowest. Loneliness can positively predict mobile phone addiction. Cyber entertainment motive had a mediating effect between loneliness and mobile phone addiction. Loneliness palyed an important role in mobile phone addiction, which can either directly or indirectly predict mobile phone addiction. Therefore, the intervention of mobile phone addiction should focus on it. Still, the role of cyber entertainment motive instead of traditional interpersonal motive should be paid attention to in the connection between loneliness and mobile phone addiction.

Narratives from fathers in a rural area of Southwest China: Fatherhood and their redemptive self

Yanping Liu Beijing Forestry University, China

The purpose of this study is to analyse fathering and its meaning to their redemptive self in China's rural areas, and participation in his father's father compensatory sense of self-development. Dan P. McAdams (2006) reviewed the impact of narrative theories and approach to personality psychology during the past 25 years. Narrative theory and approaches can be used to study the meaning of life. McAdams and his colleagues conducted a series of research on generativity of midlife American adults, emphasising life-stories as redemptive narratives. In the current research, I interview 15 fathers (six have already been interviewed), who are living in the same village located in the Southwest of China. The fathers' ages range from 20 to 74 years old (there are about three fathers for each ten year period). Focusing on the fathering stories they tell, I will analyse why they are involved in their children's upbringing and its meaning to them, using McAdams' redemptive self theory. The study is in progress, but some clear conclusions can be found, for example, even though some of these low-income fathers cannot afford to meet the children's economic needs, they are satisfied with having a child and think that the economic situation will be improved with effort. They are inclined to avoid fostering the ways they had experienced as kids, but are glad to continue carrying on the way they like when they father their own kids, without considering the pay-back from their children. They do what they can in order to benefit their children, which itself functions as self-outliving.

A holistic developmental model of mental health: A conceptual review

Hing Keung Ma Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

A unique theoretical model of mental health based on a holistic developmental perspective is constructed. In the formulation of the concept of mental health in human growth, an integration of Chinese and Western psychological perspectives is attempted, and a practical definition of mental health is proposed. In this theoretical model, human growth is defined in terms of the following seven aspects: (1) Physical development, (2) cognitive development, (3) psycho-sexual development, (4) moral development, (5) psychosocial development, (6) emotional development, and (7) spiritualistic and faith development. It is hypothesised that healthy development should have the following three characteristics: (a) It consists of the healthy development of the above seven aspects of human growth. (b) The developmental process should be in general happy and pleasant. (c) The developmental outcomes should be positive and effective. It is argued that positive whole-person development should have a moral basis. Mentally healthy people are supposed to have higher moral competence and prosocial orientation and will participate more actively in voluntary services for disadvantaged people. The moral behaviour of a mentally healthy person will be based on empathy and humanity. In addition, moral judgment is made based on the principle of universal justice and the principle of universal love. Finally, two large-scale whole-person education or holistic development projects ('Life and Ethics Education Programmes' and 'Adolescent Holistic Development Programme') will be presented to provide some empirical evidence for this positive concept of mental health.

The development of diagnostic criteria for the borderline personality disorder

Daleen Macklin University of Pretoria, South Africa

In the 2001 edition of the "Nederlands Rorschach Tijdschrift", Phillip Erdberg and Johannes van Kemenade published preliminary quantitative and qualitative criteria for the identification of a variety of personality disorders based on the Rorschach Inkblot Method. This paper comments on an

explorative study of 15 South African adult women diagnosed with borderline personality disorder. The aim was to supply some empirical support for the suggested preliminary findings of specifically borderline personality disorder (Macklin 2003). Although the results supported some of the suggested quantitative criteria, such as Ego < 0.33 > 0.45, CF + C > FC, PHR = GHR and FQ- elevated; others, such as S > 3, AG > 3 and WSum6 elevated, had little representation in the research sample. In order to contribute to the search for specific criteria on the Rorschach for borderline personality disorder, potential criteria (EB = Ambient. XA% < 0.70 and WDA% < 0.75, X-% > 0.15, X+% < 0.55 and MOR elevated) were identified based on the characteristics of the South African research sample.

Do values really differ by generation? An empirical investigation

Kevin Meyer Hogan Assessment Systems, United States of America; Jeff Foster

One of the most popular topics in current management training and development literature is managing workers from different generations. The common assumption is that generations differ in what motivates and drives them. However, little empirical evidence has been put forth to test these assumptions. We will present results from an analysis of a large, global sample (N = 255,479) of data from the Motives, Values, Preferences Inventory (MVPI); a 200-item self-report measure of ten dimensions of values and interests. We coded the generation for each case based on birth year; 1946-1964 for Baby Boomers (N = 73,653), 1965-1977 for Generation X (N = 109,950), and 1978-1992 for Millennials (N = 70,123). To examine group differences, we ran one-way ANOVAs to determine the impact of generational membership on results for each MVPI scale. All ANOVAs and individual contrasts comparing pairs of groups were significant (p < .001). Effect sizes based on standardised difference scores ranged from .03 to .52. In general, our results show that generation has a significant effect on values and these differences are relatively stable over time, although their effects are generally small. In contrast, culture had a much larger effect. Also, generation and language produced a significant interaction, indicating that the impact of generational membership on values varies by culture. In this paper, we will present these results in more detail and discuss their implications for generalised claims about values based on an individual's generational membership.

Depression predictors in adulthood: Differences by age

Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain

Several studies related personality, and more specifically neuroticism, with depression evaluated with the fourth scale of Goldberg's GHQ-28. 860 adults persons participated in this quasi-experimental study. We wanted to find out how depression relates to the five factors of normal personality. These include self-esteem and other measures of GHQ-28, as well as anxiety and social dysfunction. Personality was evaluated with the NEO-FFI of Costa and MacCrae and self-esteem with the Rosenberg self-esteem scale. Multiple regression analyses find that severe depression is associated with high anxiety and low self-esteem. By age groups, neuroticism is the strongest predictor of depression in young students, anxiety and insomnia in middle-aged persons, while the depression's strongest predictor is social dysfunction in older persons. Gender differences indicate that women are superior to men in neuroticism, somatic symptoms, anxiety, and depression, as well as lower self-esteem.

Differences in agreeableness among people with or without religious beliefs

Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Ester Menezes dos Anjos

The aim of this study was to identify differences in Agreeableness, a dimension of the Five Factors of Personality, in people with or without religious beliefs. The five-factor model consists of hierarchical trait organisation and comprises five basic personality dimensions or factors named Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness. Costa & McCrae (1992) propose this trait affects mood, interpersonal relationships, and coping. Coping strategies are the efforts that people tend to contain, moderate or, if it is possible, finish the effects of menacing situations. Coping religion means the tendency to turn to religion in stressful situations, increasing participation in religious activities. Some research asserted that studying how an individual uses religion to solve problems with stress is more important than investigating how an individual practises their religion (e.g., church attendance, prayer). This adaptive use of religion is called religious coping, defined as a belief in a higher power and use of that belief for solving problems, managing stress, and maintaining strength when faced with adversity. Participants were 938 students (35.3% men) from two universities of Manaus (Brazil). They completed the Portuguese version of the NEO PI R (Costa & McCrae, 2005) to evaluate the five personality factors. The NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO PI-R) is a self-report inventory, one of the most widely used measures of the Five-Factor model (Manga, Ramos, & Moran, 2004). Religion coping was assessed with the Religion subscale of the Brief COPE (Carver, 1997). Brief COPE is a multidimensional self report questionnaire to evaluate fourteen coping strategies, one of which is 'return to religion'. The study of the psychometric properties of the Spanish version, analyzing its factorial structure, in a second order factor analysis with the subscales of Brief COPE, found four factors with the two items of Religion in a unique factor (Moran, Landero, & Gonzalez, 2010). The statistical analyses were made with SPSS 17.0. Cluster analysis found four groups in the coping strategy return to religion: (1) very low religion, (2) low, (3) middling and (4) high religion. Differences in personality appear in the extreme groups in religion coping in the agreeableness dimension: (1) The clusters having middle scores in religion had scores near to the mean in the five dimension of NEO PI-R. (2) The two extreme clusters in religion had the highest differences in agreeableness: (a) The highest in religion coping are high in agreeableness and, (b) Those lower in religion coping are lower in agreeableness. Personality may directly facilitate or constrain coping, but relations of personality to coping have been inconsistent across studies, suggesting a need for greater attention to methods and samples. A richer understanding of the role of personality in the coping process requires assessment of personality facets and specific coping strategies.

Replicable types of personality with the NEO-PI-R in Brazil

Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Ester Menezes dos Anjos

Research over the last 20 years has identified a set of three replicable personality types: resilient, overcontrolled, and undercontrolled. The resilient type was characterized by a pattern of well-adapted behaviour and social competence, the overcontrolled type by high emotional constraint, and the undercontrolled type by high impulsiveness and an inability to delay gratification. The NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (NEO PI-R) of Costa and McCrae (1992) is a self-report inventory widely used to measure the Five-Factor model of personality. We studied whether the three major personality types can be replicated across NEO-PI-R in a sample of Brasilian adults. Participants were 958 university students of Manaus (Brasil). The NEO PI-R Brasilian version was applied. Cluster analysis with scores of the five factor measures was made. We obtained three types: The resilient type (40%) is the better adapted by their emotional stability (low scores in neuroticism), the highest in conscientiousness, with middling scores in extraversion, agreeableness, and openness. The overcontrolled type (33%) was emotionally unstable, with the lowest scores in extraversion (introverted), responsibility, openness, and agreeableness. TheuUndercontrolled type (27%) was high in neuroticism, extraversion and openness and middling in responsibility and agreeableness. The three replicable types were confirmed. This composition of types quite corroborate the distribution found by other researchers. In addition, we can identify key areas of controversy. It is concluded that the search for a hierarchical taxonomy of people will require more investigation and discussion.

Personality and individual differences of self-regulation as predictors of actions' reliability in stressful conditions

Varvara Morosanova Psychological Institute, Russian Federation; Nailya Kondratyuk

Various psychological studies have investigated the relationship between personality traits and job success. This study examined the relationship between personality traits (neuroticism and extraversion), stylistic features of individual differences of self-regulation voluntary activity, and action reliability as accuracy in stressful conditions. Voluntary self-regulation is defined as a conscious organisation process of psychic activity that assures goal-setting and corresponding to the achievement of these goals. Stylistic features manifest themselves in individual differences of planning the goals, modelling of conditions, programming of actions and result evaluation in different situations and type of human activity. Stylistic features are characterised by flexibility, regulatory reliability, autonomy and general level of self-regulation. Our previous studies have showed that stylistic features of self-regulation mediate the influence of personality traits on human behaviour (Morosanova, 2003). The sample:

123 rescuers, age 20-57 years. Methods: the Self-regulation Profile Questionnaire, SPQ (Morosanova, 2010), EEP-S (Russian version, 1998) and questionnaire measuring rescuers' actions reliability. We used Structural Equation Modelling to explore whether personality traits and self-regulation stylistic features predict rescuers' reliability of actions. The results indicated that the direct influence of neuroticism on the reliability of actions was not significant, while the indirect influence via individual differences of self-regulation (modelling, programming and regulatory reliability) was significant and negative. The direct or indirect influence of extraversion on actions reliability was not significant. However extraversion found significant correlation with stylistic features of self-regulation. It was concluded that self-regulation is a mediator between neuroticism and reliability of actions.

Relationship of personality, attachment to parents, religious orientation, and academic achievement to resilience

Ghasem Naziry Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Fatima Ghanbari Jahromi Islamic Azad University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship of personality, attachment to parents, religious orientation, and academic achievement to resilience. It was also to determine the relative importance of variables in prediction, resilience and academic achievement. Participants were 327 high school students. They completed Junior Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, Parent and Peer Attachment Inventory, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale and Religious Orientation Test. Results showed that personality, attachment to parents, religious orientation and academic achievement were associated with resilience. Neuroticism, extraversion and psychotism follow as the most important personality predictors of resilience. Among the variables neuroticism, extraversion and religious orientation were thr most important predictors of resilience. Furthermore, the most significant predictor variable for academic achievement was determined by resilience and religious orientation.

The psychopathology of St Paul: The thorn in the side of Christianity

Richard Oxtoby South Africa

One of the particularly influential thought-leaders in Christianity has been St Paul. It is well known that he underwent a dramatic conversion from being a major persecutor of the early Christian church to being one of it's major protagonists. It is also well known that he suffered some affliction which he described as "a thorn in my flesh". There has been some medically well-informed speculation that the thorn in Paul's flesh was epilepsy and whatever else may have been going on, an epileptic attack was part of his conversion experience. Whatever truth there may be in that hypothesis, Paul was undoubtedly a divided personality. Careful analysis of the epistles of Paul indicates that he held some inconsistent and incompatible beliefs on a number of topics. A fundamental split was between the concept of God as a loving, compassionate being and one of God as a harsh, punitive tyrant. This led him at times to recommend an empathetic, forgiving approach to dealing with what he regarded as

wrongdoing, and at other times recommending harsh punitive action. One of the most flagrant examples of this was his astonishing display of viciousness when he wrote in his epistle to the Galatians, "I wish those who unsettle you would castrate themselves." In this paper I shall examine this outburst and the light it throws on some of the inconsistencies in Paul's thinking, especially his psychopathologically negative feelings towards the body and sex.

Generational differences on the dark side of personality

Alex Pires Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Aimee Ferreira

The recent interest in generational differences in the workplace, has inspired many organisations to focus on creating cohesion and cooperation between generations. As various generations appear to handle organisational demands and pressures differently, the element of derailment between generations has become a focus area for researchers. Very few studies on this topic have been conducted in the Southern African context. It has therefore become imperative that we understand the nature of derailment across generation groups, as this can assist in building and maintaining sustainable organisations. We used the Hogan Development Survey (HDS) as a measure of 11 derailing interpersonal styles in a number of Southern African organisations, yielding a total sample of N = 988 individuals. We allocated individuals to generational group based on their year of birth: 1946-1964 for Baby Boomers (N = 211), 1965-1977 for Generation X (N = 576), and 1978-1992 for Millennials (N = 201). We compared scores across generational group on each of the derailers by running one-way ANOVAs and found statistically significant differences on seven of the 11 scales. Differences in the number of derailers also emerged across generations. We will discuss the results of this study in depth, along with implications for managing people from different generation groups.

The relationship of personality traits and motivation to teaching career choice

Kevin Quin Monash University, Australia

A longitudinal study of the motivations of teacher recruits identified teaching commitment motivational factors of planned effort and planned persistence in teaching (Watt & Richardson, 2007). These researchers also discuss the effect of personality characteristics on teachers' work longer term commitment and burnout (Richardson & Watt, 2010). The relationship of personality traits as measured by the Big-Five model of personality and performance has been examined in some depth (Judge & Ilies, 2002). The results of this study encouraged further consideration of the relationship between personality and motivation. It has been further suggested that motivational variables are intervening variables between personality traits and job performance (Hurtz & Donovan, 2000). It has also been suggested that specific facets of the big Five factors might provide better predictive validity for job performance (Paunonen & Ashton, 2001; Paunonen, Rothstein, & Jackson, 1999). The present study examines the relationship between facets of personality and the motivational factors of planned

persistence and planned effort in a group of 74 trainee secondary teachers. Using a personality measure designed for the study, a relationship between the selected motivational factors and personality facets was identified. A modified version of the personality test was then administered to 120 experienced secondary teachers. The responses of the trainee teachers and the experienced teachers on the personality measure were remarkably similar suggesting that there are identifiable personality traits in teachers. Future suggestions for refinement and development of this measure are discussed.

Typological and personal determinants of burnout in students

Olga Radchuk Univer. della Svizzera Italiana, Switzerland; Sergii Tukaiev; Sergii Krizhanovskiy; Tatiana Vasheka

The aim of our investigation was to detect the typological and personal determinants of burned-out university students. 213 1st to 3th year psychology and biology students of National Taras Shevchenko University and National Aviation University, Ukraine participated in this study. We used the following tests: Syndrome of emotional burnout (by V.Boyko), Temperament Diagnostics Test (by J. Strelau), EPI Test (by H.Eysenck), Manifest Anxiety Scale (by J.Taylor), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (by C.Spielberger, Y.Hanin), Sensation Seeking Scale (by M.Zuckerman), diagnostics of neurotization level (by L.Wasserman), diagnostics of emotional response to environmental stimuli (by V.Boyko). It was shown that the main typological determinants of burnout were as follows: high level of neurotization, neuroticism, introversion, weakness of arousal and inhibition and low-level mobility of neural processes. The main personality factors related to burnout were high level of anxiety and dysphoric and refractory reactions to external stimuli. The main independent determinants influencing burnout in women were high levels of neuroticism, dysphoric reaction to stimuli and lower level of arousal, and in men; high levels of neuroticism and low level of inhibition processes. We can assume that in women with lower level of arousal burnout appears due to inability of the nervous system to cope with prolonged frequent arousal and further protective inhibition. The relationship between burnout and the level of neurotization and neuroticism was more significant in men. Thus both constitutional traits and personality features influence the development of burnout in students during their study.

Relationships between personality and coping with stress: An investigation in Swedish police trainees

Joerg Richter Center for Child and Adolescent, Norway; Lars Erik Lauritz; Nafisa Cassimjee; Elizabeth du Preez; Mehdi Ghazinour

The major aim was to investigate relationships between personality characteristics derived from Cloninger's personality theory and ways of coping. We investigated 103 police trainees from one Swedish police academy by the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and Ways of Coping Checklist (WoC). There were several particularities characterising trainees within various personality profiles relating to coping. Each WoC scale was

significantly predicted by varying personality sub-scales with temperament subscales mainly contributing to the prediction. Only personality domains harm avoidance, reward dependence, and self directedness could significantly be predicted by coping scales. Personality and coping are comprehensively interrelated; some coping behaviours often jointly occur depending on the specific stressful situation, and these combinations are related to particular personality trait constellations. Structural similarities exist between personality and coping and certain personality traits are likely to facilitate particular coping behaviours, thereby affect coping strategy selection, but coping responses are not only epiphenomena of personality.

The relationship between the expression of anger and personality

Katherine Roper Jopie van Rooyen and Partners, South Africa; Angelique Da Silva; Hannelie Knoetze
Research has found that anger is a short-term state-based affect. However, personality traits have been shown to be far more stable than affective states. This study aims to determine whether there is a relationship between personality traits and the expression of anger. The relationship between the state-based characteristics of anger expression and the more stable construct of personality was therefore investigated. Employees from the protective services division (n = 171) of a leading mining company were therefore assessed using the State-Trait Anger Expression Inventory-2 (STAXI-2) and the Basic Traits Inventory (BTI). These assessments measure state-based anger expression and personality respectively. Correlations between the STAXI-2 and BTI were then investigated. Results indicate that there is a relationship between personality and anger expression. Particularly, anger expression exhibited a positive correlation with the personality facets of the BTI such as Affective Instability, Depression, Self-Consciousness and Anxiety. This indicates that there is a relationship between certain neurotic traits found in personality and the expression of anger. Conversely, the facets of Positive-Affectivity and Compliance have a negative correlation with the expression of anger. Results also indicate that neurotic traits are negatively correlated with anger control. Evidence therefore exists for the relationship between personality and the expression of anger. This may indicate that the expression of anger is dependent on more stable personality factors.

Exploratory structural equation modelling of abridged Big Five dimensional circumplex IPIP scales

Tomasz Rowinski Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University, Poland; Jan Cieciuch; Włodzimierz Strus; Tomasz Rowinsky
Exploratory Structural Equation Modelling (ESEM) proposed by Marsh and colleagues (2010) is a useful tool for analysing the structure of personality scales. The procedure was used to analyse the structure of some Big Five measures (i.e. Marsh et al., 2010; Lang et al., 2011). The ESEM combines two methods: an exploratory and a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Therefore, it overcomes some limitations of CFA and avoids some well-known problems with using CFA in validation of

the personality questionnaires in the Big Five approach. We assume, that ESEM is a useful procedure for testing the structure of personality, also at the scale level, especially when the theoretical structure is more sophisticated, and expected cross-loadings are significant. This is the case of the circumplex model proposed by Hofstee, de Raade & Goldberg (1992). The purpose of the presented research was the validation of the personality structure in the Abridged Big Five Dimensional Circumplex (from Goldberg et al., 2006) due to the ESEM procedure. Hofstee and colleagues (1992) describe personality in terms of ten circles containing forty five variables. These are derived from various combinations of each pair of the Big Five dimensions. Finally, each of the main five factors contains nine sub-scales connected to the factors in some order. Therefore, this model assumes, that cross-loadings are not only meaningful, but also theoretically expected. The ESEM has revealed that almost all sub-scales had the greatest loadings on its first factor and additionally the most significant cross-loadings on the second factor according to the theory.

Studying the parameter of hardiness as a factor of personal prosperity

Marina Salitova Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation
In contemporary psychology more researchers turn to describing the characteristics which are in a way integral for a personality. The concept of hardiness can be considered one such characteristic. This research concentrated on the relation of parameters of hardiness to value characteristics of personality's sphere. The importance of shifts in the system of values was studied. Retesting analysis was carried out in order to define what values exactly had the most considerable shifts after retesting, dynamics of changes in values was considered and its relation to the parameters of hardiness. As a result, significant relations of hardiness parameters to the parameters of the system of values have been discovered. This allows us to state the following: Higher indices of general hardiness are typical of those respondents who have a growing index of openness to new experience (incentive value) as a result of retesting. The involvement parameter is related to decrease in the value of traditions and increase of the importance of the incentive values, high interrelation with the indices of meaningfulness of life has been discovered. Control parameters are related to decrease in the value of traditions, increase in the value of kindness, as well as to growing of the indices of meaningfulness of life and performance assessments. The indices of risk-taking are related to the value of kindness, increase in the incentive value. The obtained results illustrate the expected relations of values to hardiness, which demonstrate themselves in its interaction with various life situations.

Smoking, behavioural dependence, nicotine dependence and the five-factor model of personality

Jesus Sanz Complutense University, Spain; Regina Espinosa; Drissa Delkader; Clara Gesteira; Sara Gutierrez; Maria Paz Garcia-Vera
Few studies have tested the relations of personality traits with smoking status, smoking behavioural

dependence and nicotine dependence (Malouff, Thorsteinsson, & Schutte, 2006). This study examines differences on the FFM between non-smokers, ex-smokers and current smokers, between high and low behavioural dependent smokers, and between high and low nicotine dependent smokers. An interview on cigarette smoking and the Spanish adaptations of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992, 1999), the Glover-Nilsson Smoking Behavioral Questionnaire (G-NSBQ; Glover, Nilsson, & Westin, 2001) and the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND; Heatherton, Kozlowski, Frecker, & Fager-ström, 1991) were administered to 218 adults from the Spanish general population. Based on Terracciano and Costa's (2004) study, current smokers should score higher than non-smokers on neuroticism and lower on agreeableness and conscientiousness, whereas former smokers should score intermediate on these higher-order dimensions. At the lower-order facet level, smokers should be characterised by high impulsiveness, high excitement-seeking, low self-discipline, and low deliberation. Thus, this study also tests the generalisability of Terracciano and Costa's findings across cultures. If significant and generalisable relationships are found between personality traits and smoking status, then theoretically treatments could be developed that are targeted at those trait-based individual differences in the population to improve treatment outcome.

The use of medical hypnoanalysis in guiding emotionally vulnerable adolescents towards growth in emotional maturation

Lizbe Schoeman South Africa
Because of deficiencies in, and neglect of adolescents' developmental needs, some seem to lack the necessary emotional maturity to cope with demands made on them by a rapidly changing society. There is an urgent need for a dynamic, short-term therapy for delving into the actual underlying causes of the symptoms presented. The objective of this investigation was to determine whether medical hypnoanalysis is an effective therapeutic technique in guiding emotionally vulnerable adolescents towards growth in emotional maturation. Medical hypnoanalysis and its application to emotionally vulnerable adolescents was elucidated by means of a literature study and a number of case studies. The general population from which the test sample was made up, comprised 9 grade 11 adolescents. The test sample who participated in this investigation, comprised 5 grade 11 learners. The MACI, HSPQ, General Wellness Questionnaire, Vulnerable Adolescent Questionnaire and graphic expression media were the instruments used for test results. Emotional maturation qualities which served as criteria for growth were identified. Three sub-hypotheses were formulated tested and accepted: the occurence of emotional vulnerability in adolescents can be related to traumatic experiences from conception to early childhood; age regression can provide information on the initial events that caused emotional vulnerability; the change in thought and behaviour patterns which stem from adolescents' earliest memories can be related to growth in emotional maturation in emotionally vulnerable adolescents. This investigation indicated that medical hypnoanalysis is an effective therapeutic technique in guiding emotionally vulnerable adolescents towards growth in emotional maturation.

The characteristics of ERPs of children with different levels of self-control

Yue Shen Liaoning Normal University, China; Lizhu Yang; Fang Song; Zhongqing Jiang

The study combined the Children Self Control Teacher's Rating Questionnaire and event-related potentials (ERPs) experiment (Go/Nogo), and children were tested (n=33) on the ERP components (N2, P3), to study whether the N2 and P3 components can predict the level of self-control, indicating the ERP results' social significance; and to find the developmental characteristics of self-control brain mechanisms of the children with different levels. Results showed that: 1. The smaller P3 peak amplitude related to higher ability of children to comply with rules, better impulse inhibition, and actual performance of inhibition. The P3 component in the child period reflects the operation-specificity for the task, and also reflects the childrens' inhibiton ability and the actual performance. 2. The smaller N2 peak amplitude related to higher levels of self-control in childern, persistence and self-delay of gratification. The function of the N2 component in the childrens' period may simply reflect a general ability for self-control, but cannot predict actual performance, which may also be related to early childhood brain development.

The lived experience of being a street beggar: A qualitative study

Christopher Stones University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Street begging has been a subject of social scientific research for several decades and especially as economic down-turns occur (Borland, 2009; Bose & Hwang, 2002; Hills, 2009; Horn & Cooke, 2001, inter alia). Characteristically, research findings tend to be related to questions about employment opportunities, earning capacity and potential, family discord, social alienation, self-concept, and the inadequacy of formally-organised social support systems. However, what appears to be lacking is literature regarding what it means to be involved in street begging: What is the experience of being a beggar? To explore this hitherto unexamined aspect of begging, several street beggars in a large metropolis (Johannesburg, South Africa) were approached with the request that they agree to be interviewed about their experiences. Comprehensive interviews were conducted with four street beggars, aged between 23 and 36 years. Moreover, one of the researchers spent considerable time on the streets begging in order to better understand the experiential dynamics of begging. The interview material was explicated through a series of well-established steps aligned to a broadly-based descriptive phenomenological approach (Giorgi, Moustakas, Schweitzer, etc). The outcome of this research suggests that to a large extent, the personality, self-esteem and social dynamics of the participants varied across the sample age range. The implications of this are discussed with a view to better understand what it means to be a street beggar.

Religious/spiritual well-being, personality and mental health: A review of results and conceptual issues

Human Unterrainer Institute of Psychology Graz, Austria; Aimee Ferreira

We present the recent research findings of our group that allowed us to investigate the potential links between religiosity/spirituality and different indicators of mental health. Thus this paper represents a synoptic overview of the most important results which were gathered by applying the Multidimensional Inventory for Religious/Spiritual Well-Being (MI-RSWB) to different personality dimensions and to different facets of subjective well-being and mental health in several studies. The MI-RSWB was applied on different clinical samples (e.g. depressive or addiction inpatients) and non-clinical samples together with different well established measures for personality (e.g. NEO-FFI), subjective well-being (e.g. Sense of Coherence-scale) or mental illness (e.g. Beck Depression Inventory). Data were evaluated by conducting correlation statistics as well as GLM multivariate for group comparisons. Taken together, this body of research suggests that there is substantial evidence for religiosity and spirituality being positively related to a variety of indicators of mental health, including subjective well-being and positively correlated with the personality dimensions of extraversion and negatively correlated with neuroticism. Overall we found out that religiosity and spirituality can play an important role in the process of recovering from mental illness as well as providing a protective function against addictive or suicidal behaviours. However, further research is needed to examine the mechanisms through which religiosity and spirituality has an impact on health related conditions.

Personality profile of adolescents exposed to interpersonal violence

Maretha Visser University of Pretoria, South Africa; Marleen Claassen

High levels of exposure to interpersonal violence can have a negative impact on various aspects of personal functioning, such as cognitive, emotional, social, and behavioural functioning. The literature on PTSD reveals a direct link between trauma and certain endocrine modifications, which results in specific alterations of the brain which could influence social-emotional functioning and the expression of personality. Current advances in neurobiology and neuropsychology can be used to enhance understanding of human reaction to trauma. This research explores and describes the difference in expression of personality amongst adolescents exposed to interpersonal violence and those not exposed to interpersonal violence. The basic premise is that personality formation is a process that starts in childhood and can be influenced by exposure to interpersonal violence. Therefore, exposure to interpersonal violence may bring about certain changes in personality functioning and may alter the adaptive functioning of the adolescent. The 16PF and PTSD scores of a sample of 93 adolescents exposed to interpersonal violence was compared to a control group of 90 adolescents from the same school not exposed to interpersonal violence. The personality profile differed significantly between the groups especially with regards to Factor G (rule consciousness), I (emotional sensitivity) and Q4 (anxiety). The exposed group experienced higher levels of PTSD than the control group. There is weak evidence that the personality profile of adolescents with symptoms of PTSD differed even more, although the sample was small. Adolescents exposed to interpersonal violence need help to prevent the development of PTSD.

The influence of self-concealment on Internet addiction: A test of multiple mediating effects

Hua Wei Central China Normal University, China; Zongkui Zhou; Hui Zhang

The current study examined the relationship of self-concealment, social support, self-esteem and Internet addiction, probing the mechanism of the effects of self-concealment on Internet addiction. A total of 546 undergraduate students participated in this study. The results showed that self-concealment was negatively correlated with self-esteem and social support, and there was a negative relationship between self-esteem and Internet addiction. In addition, self-concealment not only exerted an impact on Internet addiction directly, but could also influence the latter through multiple mediating effects of social support and self-esteem. Furthermore, the relationship of self-concealment and Internet addiction is partially mediated by social support and self-esteem. The results of this study confirmed the compensation view of Internet addiction, indicating that individuals become Internet dependent because they can get compensation which cannot be obtained from real life, such as a safe space to pour out, win social support and enhance their self-esteem.

The difference between indecisiveness and procrastination

Hong-Xing Xiong School of Psychology, China; Jing Zhang

This study investigated the specificity of indecisiveness compared to procrastination. A reasoning task paradigm was used to examine the delay, uncertainty and information consumed and an information board paradigm (Payne, 1976) was used to trace the decisional process with regard to choosing a course. A sample of 468 college students participated in this research. Indecisiveness predicted more delay, uncertainty and information consumed in the reasoning task, and also predicted more decision time and more total information collected in the process-tracing methodology. The effect of indecisiveness on these decisional problems remained significant after controlling for procrastination, providing further evidence for the specificity of indecisiveness.

Self-regulation failure: An overview

Liao Yanran School of Psychology, SWU, China; Zhang Jinfu

Self regulation is an essential component of personality which cast shadows on an infinite array of human life. A vast body of studies have been trying to reach deep to the core of self regulation but research on how failures actually happen is still underway. Here we reviewed literature including both theoretical models and empirical findings, as well as cross-sectional and longitudinal works in this area and tried to extract an assemblage of the leading factors which contribute to self-regulation failure. The factors that we identified were: delay of gratification; self-control/impulsity; external stimuli; automatic affective reaction; goal setting; self-efficacy; cognitive factors like recognition of self-control dilemma; misguided efforts; transcendence; lapse-activated disinhibition; emotional factors; attention; ego/resource depletion; use of regulation strategies; acquiescence; interpersonal drive; and

social context. We present an outline that emerges from the intersection of these findings with recent studies on mechanisms of their biological and neural bases. Hopefully this article can demonstrate a clearer picture of how can self-regulation failures happen in a variety of ways and may offer some indication for future investigations.

Type D personality as a risk factor for premenstrual syndrome in female undergraduates

Jinyao Yi Medical Psychological Institute, China; Xiongzhao Zhu; Mingtian Zhong; Shuqiao Yao

The aim of this study is to examine whether Type D personality is a risk factor for Premenstrual syndrome (PMS) in female undergraduates. 1409 female undergraduate students ranging in age from 17 to 24 years (M =19.79, SD =1.13) finished the Type D Scale-14 (DS14), the shortened premenstrual assessment form (SPAF), the General, Academic, Social Hassles Scale for Students (GASHSS) and a general information form. The prevalence of PMS scores of the three subscales of SPAF and the GASHSS were compared between Type D subjects and non-Type D subjects. Logistic regression analysis was used to examine the related factors affecting the PMS. 470 female undergraduates who scored 10 points or more on both dimensions of DS14 were classified as Type D (33.4%) while the other 939 subjects were classified as non-Type D (66.6%). The prevalence of PMS of the sample was 12.7%. PMS was more prevalent in Type D female (21.3%) than in non-Type D female (8.4%), p<0.05. (3) Compared to the non-Type D subjects, Type D subjects got higher scores on three subscales of SPAF (pain:7.45□2.60 vs5.80□2.43; affect: 10.54□3.78 vs 8.33□3.39; water retention: 6.54□2.53 vs 5.12□2.19), ps<0.05. The logistic regression analysis showed that females with Type D personality and higher stress level were at an increased risk for the occurrence of PMS. Type D personality is a risk factor for Premenstrual syndrome in female undergraduates, psychological intervention for Type D personality should be included in the PMS management strategies.

The affect intensity and cognitive emotion regulation strategies in subjects with borderline personality disorder

Jinyao Yi Medical Psychological Institute, China

The aim of this study is to explore the affect intensity and cognitive emotion regulation strategies in subjects with borderline personality disorder and examine their moderating role in the relationship between stress and depressive symptoms. A sample of 8689 undergraduate students finished the borderline personality disorder (BPD) subscale of the Personality Disorder Questionnaire-4+ (PDQ-4+), the Short Affect Intensity Scale (AIS-S), the Cognitive emotion Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ), General Social and Academic Hassles Scale (GSAHS) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Hierarchical multiple regression analysis with CES-D as the dependent variable and AIS-S, CERQ, GSAHS, BPD subscale, GSAHS 'CERQ, GSAHS' BPD in successive steps as independent variables were performed. According to the cut-off score of BPD subscale of PDQ-4+, the prevalence of BPD was 18.4%. Sub-

jects with BPD got higher scores on negative affect intensity and on negative coping dimensions (rumination, catastrophising, self blame, blaming others), while got lower scores on positive coping dimensions (acceptance, positive refocusing, positive reappraisal and putting into perspective) than subjects without BPD. Hierarchical regression indicated negative affect intensity, negative emotion regulation strategies, higher levels of stress and BPD were all associated with depressive symptoms significantly (ps<0.05), while BPD and negative emotion regulation strategies moderated the relationship between stress and depressive symptoms. Compared to subjects without BPD, stress has greater impact on the occurrence of depressive symptoms for subjects with BPD, who are characterised by higher negative affect intensity and more negative emotion regulation strategies.

Personality factors and tendency to violence: Mediating role of identity statuses

Ali Zadeh Mohammadi Shahid Beheshti University, Islamic Republic of Iran

The present study investigated the relationship between the five factors of personality and tendency to violence, and the role of identity statuses as a moderate variable was also evaluated. In a cross sectional study, 458 students (267 girls and 218 boys) were selected through a stratified sampling method from the Tehran government universities. Students completed a short form of the NEO Personality Inventory, an Extended Version of the Objective Measure of Ego Identity Status (EOM-EIS2) and a violence index of youth risk factors questionnaire. To describe and analyse central, dispersion and correlation indicators SPSS-16, and for determination path analysis, LISREL software was used. Results showed Neurosis personality factor had a positive relationship with violence and openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness personality factors found a negative relationship with the violent tendency index. Path analysis showed an indirect significant effect of neurosis and conscientiousness on tendency to violence including a mediating effect of diffusion status of identity. Also, results showed an indirect effect of extraversion and openness personality factors on violence with a mediate of moratorium status of identity. The study supported the relationship between personality and tendency to violence and moderate role of identity related to personality and violence.

Personality traits among substance abusers

Maryam Zarnaghash Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Hadi Farhadi

The aim of present research was considering Personality Traits (Normal, Hysteroid, Manic, Depressive, Autistic, Paranoid, and Epileptoid) of substance abusers. The sample group included 112 subjects. Substance abusers were referred to the Center for Self-Reference in Shiraz city. A revised version of the Woodworth personal data sheet and Substance abuse Scale (Miele, 2001) were used. The Cronbach alpha coefficient was calculated in order to determine the reliability of the measures. For testing validity of the instruments factor analysis methods were used. The results showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. By using one way ANOVA the effect of personality on

Substance abuse was verified. Results showed that Depressive, Manic and Paranoid personalities in comparison to Normal, Epileptoid have more tendency to substance abuse.

Personal goal, SWB and self-efficacy among Chinese college students: A longitudinal study

Zhao Zhang Huazhong Normal University, China

'Personal goal' refers to the whole procedure of behaviors individuals perform in choosing and pursuing their meaningful goals and provides us a dynamic perspective to explore the relations between various variables in personality psychology. A longitudinal research was designed to find out the relations between goal pursuit, subjective well-being and self-efficacy among 300 Chinese college students taking the National Graduate Entrance Examination. The study hypothesized a longitudinal model of personal goal, SWB and self-efficacy using the structural equation model. The results indicated: (a) Personal goal had a four-factor structure: goal commitment, attainability, effort and progress; (b) Typical goal contained the same stable four-factor structure during goal pursuit. (c) Goal commitment, attainability, and effort had significant effects on time, while the effect of goal progress was insignificant. The goal pursuit model indicated that the previous goal pursuit could predict the later one. (d) The longitudinal model of personal goal, SWB and self-efficacy showed that positive correlations were found between personal goal and SWB from Time 1 to Time 3, but the correlations became negative between Time 1 Personal Goal and Time 2 SWB. Personal goal was positively correlated with self-efficacy from Time 1 to Time 3, that is, goal pursuit can enhance self-efficacy. Both SWB and self-efficacy at Time 1 and Time 2 could not predict the later goal pursuit. Goal outcome was positively correlated with Time 3 goal pursuit, which was correlated with Time 3 SWB and intervened the positive correlation between goal pursuit and SWB at Time 3. The correlations between SWB and self-efficacy were insignificant except at Time 3.

Parenting styles and procrastination: The mediating role of perfectionism

Meng Zhang Beijing Normal University, China

The aim of this study is to explore the relationships between parenting styles, perfectionism, and procrastination of college students, examining the contribution of perfectionism in mediating the relation between parenting styles and procrastination. Short form of EMBU Chinese Revision (S-EMBU-CR), Chinese revised edition of Frost Multi-dimensional Perfectionism Scale (CFMPS) and the General Procrastination Scale (GPS) were administered to 315 college students. Parent rejection and over protection correlate positively with their children's maladaptive perfectionism. Maladaptive perfectionism correlates with procrastination positively, while adaptive perfectionism correlates with procrastination negatively. There is a mediator effect of perfectionism on the relationship between parenting styles and procrastination. Improper parenting styles contribute to maladaptive perfectionism; maladaptive perfectionists are more inclined to procras-

tinate; to some extent, the influences of parenting styles on procrastination are attained through the mediator effect of perfectionism.

Self-confidence and interpersonal disturbances: The mediating effect of clarity

Jiyuan Zhang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi

Self-confidence plays a key role in Chinese youth's life today. However, the relationship between confidence and interpersonal disturbances is not clear. To explore the relationship between self-confidence and interpersonal disturbances, and the possible mediating effect of self-confidence clarity in this relation, 315 undergraduates (male=122, female=193, age=21.04±1.47) completed the general self-confidence questionnaire, the self-confidence clarity questionnaire and the interpersonal relationship integrated diagnosis questionnaire. The results showed that there was a significantly negative correlation between self-confidence and interpersonal disturbances. Self-confidence could be conducive to decreasing one's interpersonal disturbances; the more self-confidence, the less interpersonal disturbances. The effect of self-confidence on interpersonal disturbances was partially mediated by self-confidence clarity, and the mediating effect made up 40.8% of the total effect. The finding of this study implies that the function of self-confidence is not only dependent on itself, but also influenced by its structural characters.

The image of the future of the Russian, British and Americans

Svetlana Zhdanova Perm State University, Russian Federation

The purpose of the research is to study representations of the future in relation to ethnicity. The sample consisted of three representatives of ethnic groups (Russian, British, American), 30 people in each, between 20 and 60 years of age. The methods of unfinished sentences, free description, and the picturesque technique were used. Data was processed using method of content analysis and the Fisher method. Differences were found in perceptions about the future in relation to ethnicity. The British and Americans have similar views on the future model. Their vision of the future is not clear. They are characterized by a pessimistic attitude toward the future, insecurity. They are more focused on tangible assets, such as receiving a quality education, a successful professional career, material wealth, and professional development. The Russians' view of the future is more specific. They are clearly aware of their objectives and of opportunities to implement them. They are characterized by a positive attitude towards the future, confidence in the future, taking responsibility, and a willingness to implement their plans. They are more concerned with the future of social values. They consider the most important values to be those involving family, birth and raising children, and also attach great importance to professional work, and material well-being. It can be concluded that there are differences in view of the future in relation to ethnic group. These differences relate to the degree of awareness of the future, an emotional relationship to it, and a measure of responsibility for its implementation.

Relationship between self-esteem, anxiety, and proficiency in foreign language(s)

Mohammad Abdolmaleki IAU, North Tehran Campus, Islamic Republic of Iran; Reza Safdarian; Houman Mohebi; Homeira Ghazvininejad

The lips of academicians in any psychology circle have always been a welcoming nest for the very concepts of "self-esteem" and "anxiety," and the premise that boosting the former and diminishing the latter is a life-long dream for every individual, is a mature speculation. The upcoming study has attempted to discover whether or not a relationship exists between individuals' proficiency level in foreign language(s), self-esteem, and anxiety levels. The participants of the study were a population of randomly selected 80 Iranian adults of both sexes, who knew at least one foreign language at elementary level or higher. Their anxiety and self-esteem levels were measured via two standardised tests devised by Catel, and Rosenberg, respectively. The analysis of the data highlight that there is a direct positive relationship between the foreign language(s) proficiency level and self-esteem. This relationship was even stronger among those who knew more than one language, whereas the anxiety was revealed to have a negative correlation with foreign language mastery.

The relationship of parenting styles with narcissism in students of Shahid Chamran University in Iran

Vahid Ahmadi Shahid Chamran University, Islamic Republic of Iran; Sareh Mirshekar; Saeid Ahmadi; Yadollah Zargar; Mahnaz Mehrabizade Honarmand; Nasrin Arshadi

During the past few decades attention to narcissism among the normal population increased. The present study investigated the relationship between parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) with narcissism. The population of this study consisted of students (2010-2011) of Shahid Chamran University in Iran. The sample of this study consisted of 200 students (100 male, 100 female) who where selected randomly by multi-stage random sampling method. The instruments for collecting data consisted of Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI-16) and Baumrind's Parenting Style Questionnaire. Data were analysed using correlation method and hierarchical regression. The results of simple correlation showed that a negative relationship exists between authoritative and narcissistic, and positive relationships exist between authoritarian, permissive and narcissistic. The regression analysis also revealed that parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) have important role in predicting narcissism. According to the finding of this study it can be stated that parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian and permissive) can regulate narcissism. This results should be considered in educating parents, counsellors and mental health professionals.

Coping intelligence as an important constructive mechanism in professional activities

Nadiya Akhtayeva Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

The aim of the research was to measure two samples of 60 future teachers. The study data were collected by means of the following instruments: VSC (voli-

tional self-control), Test of behavioral tactics in conflict situation by K. Thomas, The aggression questionnaire by Buss-Durkee, Diagnosis of a personal aggressiveness and conflictness (E. P. Ilyin, P. A. Kovalev), Diagnosis methods of coping and defense strategies (A.V. Libina 2002, 2003) and a version of a Coping Intelligence Questionnaire written on its basis (2004, 2006), and the Subjective evaluation scale of personal satisfaction with life, created in English and Russian simultaneously (A. V. Libina 2002, 2003, Libin E. 2004, 2006).   We compared data of two samples (a group that went through the training on coping strategy development using A.V. Libina's emotional self-reports, diarising with a description of an emotional state, life situation playbacks etc, and a control group that did not experience any treatment listed above). A considerable difference in the results of the study allows us to assert that the behaviour of future teachers from the experimental group in conflict situations, demonstrates maturity and a constructive approach, and a tendency to concentrate on effective resolution of personal problems in groups. Methods of data processing: Spearman's rank correlation test, Mann-Whitney test, qualitative processing.

Creative crisis as psychological phenomenon

Julia Babaeva Lomonosov MSU, Russian Federation; Valeria Mazanova ; Yana Varvaricheva

Creative crisis is a significant, crucial, but insufficiently studied aspect of a creative person's biography. Its adequate overcoming influences not only the creator's career but even his/her life. Despite the painful emotional condition involved, creative crisis performs not only destructive functions but also a range of constructive ones. The aim is to investigate creative crisis' experienced characteristics, to analyse its causes, functions and role in evolution of a subject's creative activity.   We conducted a series of studies in which 139 respondents participated. The sample included art schools students, people established as artists (writers, musicians, actors etc.), and art school graduates no longer working in arts. The complex method included The Rokeach Value Survey (RVS), techniques "Symbol of creativity" and "Life-line" (modified variant). Interview data were analysed using the Grounded Theory method (Strauss, Corbin, 1990). While in a large part of the contemporary Russian population creativity value remains consistently low, our respondents put it high on the list. Differences in implicit conceptions of creativity were found. Obtained data confirm our hypothesis about existence of creative crisis positive functions (signal, diagnostic, developmental, protective and creative) and allow us to assume that bringing them into consciousness contributes to successful crisis overcoming. Using GT resulted in description of creative crises' reasons, peculiarities of experiencing and different overcoming strategies. These strategies may include performing destructive patterns. However creative crisis may become a stimulus to positive changes; usually in this period new ideas and ways of creativity evolution arise.

Social-psychological adaptation of former Soviet scientists to market conditions

Anara Baishukurova Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan; Nadiya Akhtayeva

During the Soviet period, scientific study was prestigious. Researcher training was practically aimed.

Research fellows worked in narrowly-specialised fields. In the post-Soviet period, many institutions were unable to continue research for a number of reasons: economic; former scientific relations with the republics of the Soviet period were lost; research problems were not accepted in science and practice; the need for specialists with knowledge of English; new computer programs; new, previously non-existent specialties appeared. "Flexible" fellows made cool stuff, received new knowledge needed in the new circumstances. Persons with a Soviet mentality weren't able to adapt to new requirements of life, or overcome the problems encountered psychologically. To gain a skill that could be sold, to present their capacities seemed unsolvable for many. Much of this was due to destruction of past generations' ideals – the Soviet spiritual base. The ideology of the priority of material wealth over the spiritual had occurred. Not all researchers managed to survive as scientists and even as persons. Many of them left for abroad and successfully continued their scientific career, but many moved into other areas and were not able to pursue their scientific activities. Younger generations more easily mastered new professions and specialties, but they differed quite markedly from their grandparents. They have different values and priorities. Is it good or bad? - Time will tell. There is a real hope that the link between generations wouldn't be interrupted, and that youngsters will appreciate the best inheritance of our complex past.

The relation between attachment and personality

Lilly Both University of New Brunswick, Canada; *Lisa Best*

The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between personality dimensions and attachment style. 157 adults (115 females, 42 males) with a mean age of 20.96 years (SD=4.80) completed the NEO-PI-R personality inventory and two measures of attachment (Relationship Questionnaire; and Relationship Scales Questionnaire). There were statistically significant correlations among the measures of attachment and the NEO-PI-R personality domains and facets. A secure attachment style was related to low neuroticism, high extraversion, high conscientiousness, and high agreeableness. A fearful attachment style was related to high neuroticism, low extraversion, low conscientiousness, and low agreeableness. These results support Bartholomew and Horowitz's (1991) conceptualisation of secure attachment being defined by positive models of both the self and others and fearful attachment defined as a negative model of both the self and others. A preoccupied attachment style was related to high neuroticism (including higher scores on the facets predicting vulnerability and self-consciousness) and low agreeableness (including lower scores on facets predicting trust). The preoccupied style could be indicative of anxiety in relationships. There were no consistent patterns between a dismissing attachment style and personality factors.

An analysis of cognitive and social developmental processes related to handedness of 14 years-old adolescents

Duriye Celik Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus; *Fatih Bayraktar*

The present study has aimed to analyse the underlying factors related to handedness and the impact of handedness on certain developmental processes. Accordingly, the developmental processes of left-handed (LH) and right-handed (RH) individuals have been examined in order to understand the considerable differences in their cognitive and social developmental skills. Self-esteem, perceived discrimination, forced hand-conversion, academic success and cognitive skills such as attention and visual-motor-speed congruity, have been examined under this topic. Equal numbers of RH and LH secondary school students were recruited to the study (Mean age = 14.23, SD = 1.02). The Nonverbal Cancellation Test, Rosenberg Self-Esteem Inventory and Chapman's Handedness Questionnaire have been used as measurement tools. It has been hypothesised that there would be no significant developmental differences among children who have different hand preferences. We also hypothesised that the existing developmental differences and varied scores on cognitive tests would mainly derive from the social variables such as perceived discrimination. Results supported our hypothesis that there were no significant differences among both groups. The existing differences were only found on some parts of the Nonverbal Cancellation Test, academic success on different lessons and perceived discrimination levels of participants. T-test results indicated that the number of targets that RH individuals were marked are higher than the LH individuals in the structured letters [t(27)]= -2.40, p<.05]. ANOVA results indicated that the academic success was significantly different between the two groups [F (2,27)=4.76,p<.05], and that the two groups' perceived discrimination scores were significantly different [F (2,27)= 7.71, p<.005].

Traits, character strengths and basic human values in the structure of personality

Jan Cieciuch University of Finance and Management, Poland; *Justyna Harasimczuk; Malgorzata Najderska; Maria Klym; Dominika Karas*

What are the basic dimensions of personality? The most prominent answer is that of Costa and McCrae, who claim that there are five dimensions, called personality traits. McCrae (2009) compares the five dimensions to the physics of personality. Cieciuch (2012), in his polemic with McCrae, argued that the first level of personality should be complemented by the motivational dimension proposed by Schwartz in his theory of values (Schwartz et al., 2012). Additionally, the last years have witnessed some proposals to introduce into psychology, the construct of virtues which share characteristics of both: traits in terms of Costa and McCrae and values in terms of Schwartz. Peterson and Seligman (2004) describe 24 character strengths defining six core virtues: wisdom, courage, humanity, justice, temperance and transcendence. Another approach was applied by Cawley (1997), who created a list of 140 virtues on the basis of the English dictionary. The aim of our study was the empirical investigation of the relationship between traits, values and virtues. We measured traits by scales from the International Personality Item Pool of Goldberg in the Polish adaptation by Strus, Cieciuch and Rowiaski (2011), values by Portrait Values Questionnaire of Schwartz, in the Polish adaptation by Cieciuch (2011), and virtues by two measures: Virtues Scale developed by Cieciuch, Harasimczuk, Karas, Klym and Najderska based on Cawley's (1997) catalogue of virtues and IPIP-VIA in the Polish adaptation of Najderska and Cieciuch (2012). The results are discussed in terms of basic characteristics of the first level of personality.

Faking self reported health behaviour

Cynthia Fekken Queen's University, Canada; *Ronald Holden; Bonnie McNeill; Jody Wong*

Measuring self-reported health behaviour (e.g., smoking, exercise, etc.) is conceptually straightforward, efficient, cost-effective, and non-invasive. This study examined whether a widely used self-report measure of health behaviour could be faked. One hundred and fifty undergraduates completed four health behaviour scales plus measures of the "Dark Triad" personality traits. Participants were then randomly assigned to an honest response, fake good or fake bad condition; again they completed the health behaviour scales plus four faking detection inventories. Instructions produced the predicted strong, significant faking effects relative to honest responding. Moreover, successful good fakers scored higher on Accident Control and Preventative Health and lower on Traffic Risk and Substance Risk than respondents who were caught faking good; successful bad fakers scored higher than unsuccessful fakers only on Traffic Risk. Similar findings were obtained using alternate definitions of faking. That is, people can deliberately make themselves look more or less healthy on a self-reported health behaviour measure. They are adept at faking good, especially on preventative health behaviour dimensions. Finally, the Dark Triad traits were not related to successful good or bad faking, but Narcissism and Psychopathy were positively correlated with Traffic and Substance Risk whereas Machiavellianism was negatively related to Accident Control and Preventative Health. Individual differences in subclinical personality are differentially related to the preventative and risk taking health behaviour dimensions. Researchers and clinicians should not simply take self-reports of health behaviour at face value.

Development of Japanese version of implicit association test-anxiety

Tsutomu Fujii Gakushuin University/CRET, Japan

In this study, the Implicit Association Test (IAT; Greenwald, McGhee, & Schwartz, 1998) and questionnaire (STAI-T; Spielberger et al., 1970) were used to measure participants' implicit and explicit anxiety as a trait. Previous research showed that the IAT-Anxiety had enough predictive validity and stability. Egloff & Schmukle (2002) demonstrated that implicit anxiety uniquely predicted to changes participants' experimenter-rated anxiety and performance decrements after failure (i.e., uncontrollable behavior). However, it was not examined whether similar results obtain in Japan. In study 1, the Japanese version of IAT-Anxiety (JIAT-Anxiety) was developed and tested its predictive validity. 44 university students were assessed with regard to their implicit and explicit anxiety, by JIAT-Anxiety and questionnaire (STAI-T). THe author then collected participants' trait and state anxiety by the friends of participants' rating (i.e., others' rating). As a result of multiple regression analysis, similar

results to previous study were demonstrated. Others' rated state anxiety (i.e., uncontrollable behavior) was uniquely predicted by participants' JIAT-Anxiety score. In study 2, twenty university students completed the JIAT–Anxiety twice with a time lag of 1 week. The Test-retest correlation was .76. Thus, enough predictive validity and stability of JIAT-Anxiety were revealed. In a final study, the author focused on the discrepancy of implicit and explicit anxiety. The characteristic of a person who has a discrepancy between implicit and explicit anxiety, and their usual adaptation was invesigated. Finally, future problems and perspectives were discussed.

Discrepancy between explicit shyness and implicit shyness: Its relation to narcissism

Tsutomu Fujii Gakushuin University/CRET, Japan; Atsushi Aikawa; Takafumi Sawaumi

Implicit Association Test (Greenwald et al., 1998; IAT), Jordan et al. (2003) proposes two kinds of self-esteem (SE) patterns: secure and defensive SE. Specifically, individuals with secure SE denote those who hold high SE at explicit level as well as implicit level, whereas individuals with defensive SE denote those who hold high explicit SE but are low in implicit SE, namely, discrepant in SE. Jordan et al. argue that narcissism is one of the characteristics in defensive SE holders. Following their research paradigm, we investigate the effect of discrepancy in shyness, which has been shown to be negatively associated with SE (e.g., Cheek & Buss, 1981), on narcissism. Seventy-seven Japanese college students completed a computerised task which included shyness IAT and 5-point Likert-type scales of shyness and narcissism. We conducted ANOVAs with two types of shyness (split at median) being independent variables and each subcategory of narcissism being a dependent variable. Among the three subcategories, the results revealed a significant interaction effect only on self-assertiveness (F(1,73) = 7.84, p < .001). Then, we found a significant simple main effect which showed that, among those with low implicit shyness, those with high explicit shyness were low in self-assertiveness (M = 3.45) than those with high explicit shyness (M = 2.52). Indeed, considering Jordan et al.'s work, this result appears counterintuitive, but it is implicative that the discrepancy in shyness can play a different role from that of SE.

Personality and sexual orientation

Ascension Fumero Universidad de La Laguna, Spain; Adelia De Miguel

The relation between personality and sexual orientation was examined in a Spaniard sample of 26 lesbian women, 39 bisexual women, 1024 heterosexual women, 59 gay men, 16 bisexual men, and 418 heterosexual men. 30 facets of basic tendencies, 9 personality disorders, 5 self-concept factors, and 10 clinical symptomatology dimensions, were used to classify by a discriminant analysis the three sexual orientation groups. The first canonical function refers heterosexual group vs. two homosexual groups, and the second canonical function refers gay group vs. lesbian group. Gender, Openness and Conscientiousness facets and Physical self-concept are the factors which correctly classify 65.5% of homosexual people, 52.4% of heterosexual people

and 53.8% of bisexual people. The gender inversion hypothesis and evolutionary ideas received important support.

Glutamate concentration in the anterior cingulate cortex and sensation seeking over the lifespan

Tobias Gleich Charite Universitaetsmedizin, Germany; Juergen Gallinat; Simone Kuehn; Michael Rapp; Robert Lorenz

Cognitive deficits have often been observed in older age. In addition, a negative relationship of age and glutamate concentration was found in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC). Furthermore, the function of the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) has been linked to motivation, drive and other higher cognitive functions. A positive correlation of glutamate concentration in the ACC with the sensation-seeking personality trait was also reported, and sensation-seeking was observed to decline with increasing age. Therefore, we hypothesised that an age related decline in glutamate concentration in the ACC accompanied by a decrease in sensation-seeking scores. We measured sensation-seeking scores using the sensation seeking scale (SSS) and the SEEK scale of the Affective Neuroscience Personality Scales (ANPS). Glutamate concentrations in the ACC were acquired using 3-Tesla proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (1H-MRS) in two age groups (20-35 Years; 60-75 years). 16 participants have been included in the analysis at present, however further acquisitions are in progress. A significant correlation of glutamate concentration in the ACC with age was present. The sensation seeking sum score as well as the SEEK scale correlated with the glutamate concentration (r= 0,66 for SSS and r= 0,64 for SEEK). The present findings indicate that glutamate might be a crucial factor in age associated decline in the sensation seeking personality trait. Furthermore, we were able to confirm the earlier findings on age related decline of glutamate in the ACC.

Adolescence, sensation seeking and eveningness: A behavioural risk factor?

Montserrat Goma-I-Freixanet Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Individual differences in biological and physiological rhythms, and in daily behaviour among humans, can be explained by the "morningness"/ "eveningness" dimension. Previous studies have reported that morningness increases throughout adulthood, while a greater tendency to eveningness is found during adolescence. In adolescents, morningness has been associated with poorer academic achievement, earlier substance use or risky behaviour. However, the relationship of morningness with personality in adolescence has not been widely studied. In adulthood, morningness is associated with high levels of activity, consciousness and agreeableness, while eveningness correlates with higher levels of impulsivity and sensation seeking. In order to explore the association between morningness and the sensation-seeking trait in teenagers, a sample of 745 students (51% males and 49% females), from 12 to 16 years old, completed Spanish versions of the Morningness-Eveningness Scale for Children (MESC) and the junior Sensation Seeking Scale (J-SSS), which includes 4 subscales

measuring Thrill and Adventure Seeking, Experience Seeking, Disinhibition and Boredom Susceptibility. Multiple Analyses of Covariance showed that evening-type adolescents scored significantly higher on J-SSS total score and on all subscales, except on Boredom Susceptibility. These results indicate that evening-type adolescents prefer stronger stimulation and show a greater desire for varied, new, complex and intense sensations, being ready for experiencing more risks than morning-types. It is concluded that evening-types adolescents may be more vulnerable for developing risky behaviours which might be mediated by extreme scores on the sensation-seeking trait of personality.

Chronic Fatigue Syndrome and the alternative five factor model

Montserrat Goma-I-Freixanet Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Neuroticism has been the most frequent personality dimension associated with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS). The majority of studies have also shown that CFS patients are less extraverted than non-CFS patients, although its statistically significant effect is inconsistent, probably as a consequence of not taking into consideration the major facets of this dimension. The objective of this study is twofold: to assess, for the first time, the personality profile of adults with CFS under the AFFM perspective, and to test the discriminant validity of the ZKPQ in differentiating CFS subjects vs. normal-range controls. The CFS group consisted of a sample of 132 patients. We used a case-control design: every case was matched by age and gender with a control subject randomly obtained from a community sample. A cross-validation procedure, using logistic regression, was executed to test for the accuracy of the discriminant model. Low levels on Activity (Wald = 13.59, p < 0.05, OR = 0.81) and high on Neuroticism-Anxiety (Wald = 10.90, p < 0.05, OR = 1.15) showed the best discriminant capacity between CFS and controls. The results of this study are concordant with previous literature on the relevance of Neuroticism in CFS characterisation, but it extends the sparse existing literature in a significant manner in relation to the Activity trait. For a better conceptualisation of this medical condition, we encourage researchers to take into account the facets of extraversion rather than the dimension itself.

Validating the OCEAN personality trait scale (OPTS) with a two-stage factor analysis process

Tsai-Wei Huang National Chiayi University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; I-Chi Tsao; Chiao-Lin Huang

The five factors of personality model (OCEAN) has been applied prevalently around the world. This study aimed at developing an OCEAN personality scale (OPTS) with a two-stage factor analysis process: exploratory and confirmatory. Initial 30 items were designed, based on the five personality factors and were analysed in a pretest that was participated in by 176 valid 5th and 6th graders in Taiwan. Items had been reduced to 22, due to the values of factor loadings lower than .5 during an exploratory common factor analysis. Overall OPTS with an internal consistency coefficient of Cronbach α as .91 (subscales ranged from .57 to .87) and a total of 56.35%

variance explained. Items were distributed to the five personality factors: Agreeableness (trustworthy, gentle, helpful, kind, forgivable, and merciful), Conscientiousness (hard-working, self-requesting, organised, responsible, and endurable), Extraversion (talkative, sociable, vigorous, active and interpersonal oriented), Openness to Experience (curious, creative, original, and non-traditional), and Neuroticism (restless, nervous, and wrathful). In the second-order confirmatory factor analysis stage, there were 700 valid subjects, including 351 boys (50.14%) and 349 girls (49.86%), who participated in the 22-item scale. Good model-data fitting evidences were shown. Standardised regression coefficients between items and specified factors were from .47 and .80 with an overall composite reliability of .95 and a latent variance extracted of .50. This indicates that the OPTS is reliable and valid.

Mind-wandering and individual differences in worry

Yudai Iijima The University of Tokyo, Japan; Tanno Yoshihiko

The attentional bias toward negative stimuli in high anxiety, is constantly being investigated. From this, the relationship between the attentional bias and worry is pointed out. Although worry is not an external experience but rather, an internal one, the relationship between worry and the attention toward inner experience, such as mind-wandering, is not investigated. Against this background, the present study investigated the mind-wandering in worry-prone individuals. A total of 43 undergraduates performed a simple Go/No-Go task. While the participants performed the task, 4 classified conscious experiences (on the task, distractions by experimental environments, task relevant interference, and mind-wandering) that varied along two dimensions ("task-relatedness" and "stimulus-dependency") were sampled using thought-probes. After the task, they completed the questionnaire assessing trait worry. Analysis of multilevel model indicated that the probability of mind-wandering was increased with time (B = 0.008, t = 5.56, p < .001). Moreover, the effect of time course on mind-wandering was moderated by trait worry. Further analysis revealed that the increase of mind-wandering with time was more significant in high worry individuals (B = 0.012, t = 5.81, p < .001) than low worry individuals (B = 0.004, t = 2.05, p < .05). The implications of these data and several problems are discussed.

Comparative study on core self-evaluations and the big five personality traits

Hong Jiang Capital University of Economics and Business, China

The most widely used personality theory until now, the Big Five personality, has a fairly stable five-factor structure, good cultural compatibility and excellent applicability. Judging from a research approach, it belongs to the narrow trait approach, which uses narrow traits to describe and measure personality. Its five dimensions' acronym is "OCEAN" indicates the universality and the compatibility of the Big Five personality. The Core Self-Evaluation (CSE), as a broad trait approach developed by Judge, represents a kind of new development trend in personality study. The contradiction

between precision and broad trait approaches exist in the personality measurement field. In Chinese contexts we compared the constructs of Big-Five personality and the CSE based approach on a sample of 865 college teachers. The study used the correlation analysis and regression analysis to test their predictive validity and incremental effect. The result showed that CSE works for Chinese context, but is also different from the big-five personality. Both CSE and big-five personality can predict job satisfaction, affective commitment and in-role behavior. The comparison of the incremental effect of the two constructs showed that the Big Five Personality has better incremental validity for job satisfaction and in role behaviour compared with the CSE, while the CSE has only better incremental validity for affective commitment. It indicated that the narrow and precise personality measurement, the big-five personality, could bring a better and more powerful understanding to personality, which worked better in predicting work related attitudes and behaviours.

Personality disorders, personality traits and temperament

Olivier Laverdiere Université de Sherbrooke, Canada; Kristel Lortie Lapierre

Personality disorders (PD) have been studied in relation to personality traits and temperamental dispositions. In this framework, PD features are conceptualised as extreme variants of normal personality traits, mainly as exaggerated elevations of neuroticism or negative affectivity (Saulsman & Page, 2004). Given the close association between temperament and personality traits models, the Five-Factor Model (FFM) has frequently been used to explore the relationship between PDs and temperament (e.g. Widiger, 2005). Notwithstanding the results linking the FFM with genetics and heritability, this model of adult personality is far from the definition of temperament dimensions. Rothbart's model of adult temperament contains various dimensions that are more closely linked to emotional and attentional processes, compared to the lexical approach of the FFM (Rothbart, Ahadi, & Evans, 1998). Thus, the aim of the current study is to explore the relation between PDs, FFM and adult temperament dimensions. The sample is composed of 387 participants that completed the Personality Disorder Questionnaire - 4+ (Hyler, 1995), the Mini-International Personality Item Pool (Mini-IPIP; Donnellan, Oswald, Baird, & Lucas, 2006) and the Adult Temperament Questionnaire (Evans & Rothbart, 2007). Multiple regression analysis revealed that FFM dimensions significantly explained each PD. The addition of temperament dimensions yielded significant increases in variance explained. The importance of specific temperament dimensions and subdimensions differ according to PD. The discussion highlights these differential associations as well as their clinical implications.

Developing the finding benefits scale and investigating influences of finding benefits on resilience

Takeuchi Mio Gakushuin University, Japan; Tsutomu Fujii Gakushuin University, Japan

The purpose of this study was to develop the Finding Benefits Scale (FBS), to examine its reliability

and validity and to investigate influences of finding benefits and resiliency on resilience. Finding benefits is the result of the exploration of positive meanings in a traumatic event and it reduces negative aspects in a difficult situation. In Study 1, 297 Japanese university students described a negative life event which they were going through at that moment and completed questionnaires (included FBS). Factor analysis revealed that FBS had two factors: Giving Positive Meanings (GPM) and Appreciation for Human Relationship (AHR) and it was showed that they had high internal consistency and test-retest reliability. GPM had significant positive correlations with importance of the negative life event, refraining from catastrophic thinking and resiliency, and had a significant negative correlation with suffering. AHR had a significant positive correlation with importance of the negative life event. These results revealed that FBS had enough reliability and validity. In Study 2, participants evaluated the negative life event that they had described in Study 1 five months before and we examined influences of finding benefits on mental condition they were in afterwards. The results of structural equation modeling indicated the process of mental recovery that finding benefits affected resiliency and resiliency reduced suffering and threats for the negative life event. In other words, it was suggested that finding benefits reduced suffering and threats for the negative life event through resiliency. Finally, we discussed problems of this study.

Analysis of the relevance of a 3D virtual programme to detect drug use behaviors and bullying

Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Adolfo Cangas; Jose Alberto Carmona Torres

The psychometric data of a new computer science tool of three-dimensional simulation (3D) designed for the detection of risk of drug taking behaviours and bullying in adolescents is presented. In particular, Mii School (the name of this new program), recreates 17 conflicting situations of drug use and bullying, where the participant must respond when they are immersed in different situations of risk. The computer program has shown good reliability properties (α=.802) and validity (showing a factorial structure composed of 8 factors that explain 57.26% of the total variance). The study is conducted on the basis of differently realised studies: One discusses the capacity and utility of the program as a tool of detection of behaviours of drug consumption and bullying in young people, as well as the potential applicability of this program in educative contexts.

Engagement and burnout in Portuguese teachers

Consuelo Moran Leon University, Spain; Maria Ilidia Duarte

The purpose of this study was to find the relationship between the burnout syndrome and the engagement dimensions in a sample of Portuguese teachers. We apply the MBI (Maslach Burnout Inventory) to evaluate burnout and the UWES (Utrecht Work Engagement Scale) to assess work engagement in 94 teachers of pre-school to secondary school. The data showed moderate-strong links and negative between burnout and engagement. We

also found positive correlations between personal accomplishment with vigour, dedication, and absorption. Also in Portuguese teachers, it confirms the hypothesis that engagement presents a potential value to predict well-being in teachers and to protect against chronic stress at work.

The relationship between integrity and personality in South Africa

Cila Myburgh University of Pretoria, South Africa; David Marais

Integrity as a psychological construct is receiving more attention in South Africa as more companies require integrity profiles of applicants in addition to personality profiles, as part of the selection process. The purpose of the study was to investigate the empirical relationship between integrity, as a psychological construct, and sixteen personality factors. Integrity refers to the degree to which individuals act in accordance with relevant moral values and norms. In particular, the degree to which an individual is honest, norm abiding, responsible, trustworthy and punitive towards rule breaking. The study aimed to determine whether there is a relationship between integrity and various personality factors. The sample consisted of 873 respondents of the South African working population who completed the South African Integrity Scale (SAIS) and the Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF). Not assuming a normally distributed sample, the relationship between the variables was tested by means of Spearman's Correlation Coefficient. The findings of the study present novel information on the relationship between personality and integrity, providing a new profile on persons with high integrity. Contrary to previous research, the results indicate that a person with high integrity is characterised as a self-assured, confident person who is relaxed and patient, feeling emotionally stable, quite trusting and accepting in nature, as well as being socially bold and venturesome. The results are discussed and presented on the poster.

A comparison of impulsivity and sensation seeking in pathological gamblers and skydivers

Helga Myrseth University of Bergen, Norway; Susanne Hagatun; Camilla Lindgren; Renate Tvera; Olav Olsen

The aim of this study was to compare pathological gamblers and skydivers in relation to measures of impulsivity and sensation seeking. The Eysenck Impulsivity Scale - Narrow Impulsiveness Subscale and the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking were administered to pathological gamblers (n = 29), skydivers (n = 93), and a control group (n = 43). A two-way multivariate analysis of variance was conducted to explore differences in impulsivity and sensation seeking between the groups and possible group by gender and group by age interaction effects. The significant effects were further investigated using follow-up univariate analysis of variance. The results showed significant main effects of Group, Gender and Age, and a significant Group by Gender interaction effect. The results showed no statistically significant differences in impulsivity between pathological gamblers and skydivers; however, both groups scored higher than the controls. The skydivers scored higher compared to the path-

ological gamblers and controls on both sensation seeking subscales. Pathological gamblers scored higher than the controls on the subscale Need for Stimulus Intensity, although lower than the controls on the subscale Need for Novelty. We conclude that skydivers and pathological gamblers do not seem to differ in terms of impulsivity, but that the two groups differ in terms of sensation seeking. Skydivers are hence characterised by more sensation seeking compared to pathological gamblers. Skydiving, as opposed to pathological gambling, is not considered a psychiatric disorder, and skydiving may represent a more non-pathological way to fulfil the need for stimulus intensity.

Exploring personality conceptions of white and coloured Afrikaans speaking groups: A comparative study

Jan Nel North-West University, South Africa; Carin Hill; Marais Bester

The present study forms part of the development of the South African Personality Inventory (SAPI), which explores the implicit personality structure in the 11 official language groups of South Africa. The objective of this study was to investigate the personality conceptions of two ethnic groups within South Africa, namely white and coloured Afrikaans speaking groups. The researchers used a qualitative design, and drew a combined convenience and quasi sample from 60 Afrikaans speaking groups (n = 30 white participants; n = 30 coloured participants). The sample differed in terms of age and socio-economic status within South Africa. Semistructured interviews were conducted, and the data were analysed by the use of content analysis. The derived personality-descriptive terms were categorised and clustered based on their semantic relations in iterative steps involving group discussions and contacts with language and cultural experts. Initial analysis showed little differences in conceptions of personality between white and coloured Afrikaans speaking groups, but there were differences regarding the responses accumulated. The coloured participants were more inclined to use concrete terms when describing the self or others, while white participants employed more abstract terms. Relational aspects were more mentioned within the coloured groups, while the white groups were more inclined to use individualistic terms in their descriptions. It can be recommended that when items are being developed for the personality questionnaire, the focus should be on the identification of commonalities between these two ethnic groups, consequently excluding items that may be lead to bias and inequivalent measurement of personality.

The relationship between parental rearing patterns and Machiavellianism

Yujia Peng Peking University, China; Yinyu Zhang; Jingwei Sun

The present study investigated the relationship between parental rearing pattern and Machiavellianism by using the Machiavellianism VI questionnaire , which attempts to measure an individual's degree of confidence in the trustworthiness, honesty, goodness, generosity, and brotherliness of other people. A Chinese-language version of the Swedish Egma Minnen av Bardndosnauppforstran(EMBU) inventory, was used. This instrument has subscales measuring

the degree to which each parent was abusive, depriving, punitive, shaming, rejecting, overprotective, overinvolved, tolerant, affectionate, performance-oriented, guilt-engendering, stimulating, favouring siblings, or the subject. The questionnaires were administered to 186 undergraduate students of Peking University (99 boys and 87 girls). The results showed that both father and mother's factor 1 (family cohesiveness and understanding) had a significant positive correlation with the score of Machiavellianism, and the mother's factor 3 (refuse and deny) had a significant negative correlation with the score of Machiavellianism, but there was no significant gender difference on the score of Machiavellianism. These results imply that the parental rearing pattern might impact the child's Machiavellianism. The family cohesiveness and understanding might be positive predictors of the score of the child's Machiavellianism; while a mother's "refuse and deny" score might be negative predictor of the score of child's Machiavellianism. The theoretical and practical implications of the findings from the study are discussed.

Life management strategies as predictors of multidimensional model of mental health in late adulthood

Mojca Petric Faculty of Education, Slovenia; Tina Kavcic; Maja Zupancic; Blanka Colneric

Baltes (1997) proposed a general model of successful development, which includes four life management strategies for coping with everyday problems and achieving goals: elective and loss-based selection, optimization and compensation (SOC). The SOC strategies are positively related to various aspects of well-being in old age but the use of strategies as predictors of a comprehensive, multidimensional model of mental health (Keyes, 2007) has not yet been examined. The present study expected the use of SOC to predict mental health outcomes in elderly. Over 150 adults (73% female), aged 65 to 87 years (M = 72) and living in the community, completed the SOC questionnaire (Baltes et al., 1999) and the short version of the Mental Health Continuum (MHC; Keyes, 2009). The MHC provides continuous scores of emotional, psychological and social well-being, as well as assignment to three mental health categories: flourishing, moderately mentally healthy, and languishing. Our results support the importance of SOC in predicting all major domains of well-being. Loss-based selection contributed to emotional and psychological well-being; optimization predicted psychological and social well-being. However, elective selection was negatively associated with emotional well-being in the elderly. Languishing individuals reported using the loss-based selection, optimization and compensation the least frequently, while they employed elective selection the most often. The study suggests that the use of SOC may serve as a means of maintaining good mental health in old age. Thus, the strategies could present a foundation for intervention aimed at enhancing several dimensions of mental health in the elderly.

The "Big Five" personified

John Magnus Roos Center of Consumer Science, Sweden; Aimee Ferreira

This study aims to explore the potential of transforming a verbal personality scale, the HP5 (Gustavsson,

Jönsson, Linder & Weinryb, 2008), to a non-verbal (visual) personality scale. Instead of relying on the use of words, we give the respondents an opportunity to report personality traits (i.e. neuroticism, openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness and extraversion) using cartoons. According to Desmet (2006), non-verbal scales increase the pleasure of participating and allows researchers to uncover aspects that people are unwilling and/or unable to verbally express. We validate our non-verbal scale versus verbal items in HP5 in order to investigate to what degree the five different cartoons (e.g. extreme personalities) correspond to the verbal meaning we would like them to express. Each cartoon is measured by 15 items; three items for each factor. The scale used for each item was a four-level scale: completely agree (coded as 1), partly agree (coded as 2), partly disagree (coded as 3), completely disagree (coded as 4). The validation criteria were as following: (i) the three items measuring a particular factor must in average have an average of 1.33; (ii) every item must correspond more to the factor it is supposed to measure than to other factors. The study discusses problems, challenges and opportunities with visualising a verbal scale. The study also discusses cultural differences in body language and facial expressions. The cartoons are developed with designers at Ergonomidesign in Sweden and validated using 300 international students. The study is financed by the central bank of Sweden.

Effect of a music intervention in South Africa on students' outlook

Michael Roy Elizabethtown College, United States of America; Karendra Devroop; Laura Getz

In the spring of 2009, we started a fully functional concert band programme at a high school in Kwa-Zulu-Natal, South Africa. In the fall of 2011, we returned to the school to measure the impact of the music intervention on the students' attitude and outlook. During our initial and return visits, we measured feelings of self-esteem, optimism, positive affect, negative affect, motivation to avoid losses and motivation to seek gains. We compared participants in our music intervention group to a control group of students at the school who were not part of the music intervention programme. At the second testing there were 20 of the original students remaining in the concert band and 11 of the original students in the control group. In the two and a half year period, all students (music intervention and control) experienced an increase in self-esteem and in motivation to avoid losses. Specific to our interests, the band members, and not members of the control group, showed increased levels of optimism and motivation to seek gains as a result of the intervention. There was no change in either group during the period in either positive or negative affect. The music intervention appears to have improved certain aspects of attitude and outlook for participants in the programme: Students in the band were more likely to be motivated to seek gains in life and also more likely to have an optimistic attitude as a result of the programme.

Maladaptive perfectionists' ways of coping

Shanggui Song University of Jinan, China; Yuehua Tong University of Jinan, China

Perfectionism is defined as a high standard of performance accompanied by a tendency to critical self-evaluation. According to Frost, maladaptive perfectionism consists of two dimensions: concern over mistakes and doubt about action. Coping styles refer to one's cognitive and behavioural responses when facing stressful situations and life events. This research examined the associations between maladaptive perfectionism and coping styles in college students. 418 college students in China completed Chinese Maladaptive Perfectionism Scale and Coping Style Questionnaires. Correlational analysis and t-tests were used in the study. The findings of the research indicated that the two dimensions of perfectionism were negatively associated with problem-solving and help-seeking; they were also positively associated with self-blame, avoidance, fantasy, and rationalization. Maladaptive perfectionists tend to adopt negative coping styles. Implications for treatment of perfectionism in college students were discussed. Treatment should focus on correcting negative coping styles in maladaptive perfectionists.

Identity formation and perceived parenting in Greek late adolescents

Spyridon Tantaros University of Athens, Greece; Elias Besevegis

Identity formation is a dynamic process of person-context interactions. Most research on adolescent identity has so far conceptualised identity in terms of Marcia's paradigm (Marcia, 1993, 1966). Consequently, there has been a lot of evidence on identity formation, although not so much regarding its relations to parenting. Parents are a very important part of this context, even in late adolescence. There are several theories on parent-adolescent relationships supporting the idea that parents influence the process of identity formation. However, up to now, empirical evidence for this link is limited. This study investigates the relationships among the ego identity statuses and parenting styles. The participants of the study were high school students (N=297), as well as students at the first year of the university (N=244). The Ego Identity Process Questionnaire (adaptation in Greek by Georganti, 2010) was used to assess identity status as conceptualised by Marcia. Parenting style was measured using the Parental Bonding Instrument (translated in Greek by Kafetsios & Sideridis, 2008). Findings show that identity exploration is more intense when mothers have a university degree or fathers are married, while both identity exploration and commitment are predicted by mother's care.

The relationship between self-concept and acceptance of death compared during adolescence and old age

Gaytri Tiwari College of Home Science, India

The human lifespan can be divided into three stages: namely childhood, adolescence and old age. The attitudes, values and beliefs of adolescents and the aged differ significantly. This study focused on assessing the impact of: type of family, age and gender, as well as issues of fear, extroversion-neuroticism, optimism-pessimism of adolescents and the aged on death anxiety. The locale of the study was Udaipur, India. The sample comprised 120 adolescents (18-21 years) and 120 older people (60-75 years). This sample was further divided on the basis of sex and type of family. Standardised research tools were used. The data were statistically analysed. Results revealed that the level of death anxiety was equal among extended and nuclear families. Youth reflected higher scores compared to those of the aged. Males had higher death anxiety than females. Regarding fear, the scores were higher in respondents belonging to nuclear families. Youth and males were found to be more fearful. In relation to optimism and pessimism, all the respondents were marginally ambivalent. Adolescents from extended families had higher extroversion. Respondents from nuclear families and youth were less neurotic. A significant positive relationship was found between death anxiety and fear. Optimism-pessimism were extroversion were negatively correlated. It was concluded that proper and suitable measures should be taken to strengthen joint family systems. Governmental organisations and NGOs should plan different programmes for capacity-building of adolescents and the aged to overcome negative emotions which will help in developing a positive attitude towards death.

Towards developing a psychological profile for Underwater Explosive Ordnance Disposal Specialists

Charles Van Wijk South Africa

It is thought that the demands involved in underwater explosive ordnance disposal (U-EOD) would require a particular kind of person to be successful in that environment. This study aimed to describe the psychological profile of the South African Navy U-EOD teams, and to compare them to to land-based EOD operators and naval divers The psychological profile of 45 qualified U-EOD disposal operators were explored using a number of personality and vocational scales. These include the 16 Pesonalityfactor Questionnaire, Rotter's Internality-Externality Scale, the IPAT Anxiety Scale, the Sensation Seeking Scale, and the Selfdirected Search Questionnaire. The personality traits most descriptive of the U-EOD operators are those of confidence, adventurousness, assertiveness, and trust. They score high on thrill and adventure seeking and low on dis-inhibition, and report low generalised anxiety and a greater internal locus of control, while conforming to a realistic-social-investigative occupational interest profile. Their profile closely follows that of both land-based explosive ordnance disposal operators and naval clearance divers. The profile is at times more accentuated (e.g. high adventure seeking), and these slight differences can be attributed to the confluence of the two occupational fields – ordnance disposal and naval diving. The U-EOD profile does not form a distinct entity, but incorporates the attributes of both land-based EOD and naval divers, and as such appears contextually appropriate to the specific field of work.

The development of imagination test of concept combination

Ching-Wen Wang National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan, R.O.C.; Ruey-Yun Horng

Based on the theory of concept combination, this study develops a scale measurement called 'Imagination Test of Concept Combination, ITCC'. The tested items are consisted of two unrelated concepts such as 'cell phone-justice'. The respondent is required to think up a word to connect these two

concepts such as 'police', and then explain the association process and reasons. The respondent can answer the questionnaire in a free-writing way. The purpose of this scale measurement is to test level of imagination of students, and provide references for university in designing curriculum and activity. Data are collected from 602 undergraduate and graduate students. Based on statistical data, items with more than 5% respondents with the same answers are given 0 point, 1 point for between 2%-4%, and 2 points for under 2%, in order to establish the test's score handbook. The statistical result shows that each item and total score are significantly correlated, representing the discrimination of the scale measurement. The test-retest reliability is .878; the rater reliability is .854. The criterion validity is .227. In terms of validity, as compared to Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking and creative perception scale measurement, the imagination test developed in this study is distinguished from creation tests. In summary, the results indicated that the scale measurement test of this study has fairly good reliability and validity.

Are perceptions of self and others similar: Evidence from memorial self-complexity?

Yulan Wang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi

People are significantly diverse in perceiving others in the way that they perceive themselves. Brown (2009) found that self-complexity is reflected in perception complexity of meaningful others. The study tests the perception complexity of self and others (mother, friend, the nation's president). 45 undergraduates (male 16, female 29) were required to complete a card-sorting task which measures self-complexity. In order to control error of the self-complexity and perception complexity of others, the subjects completed the task at one-day intervals. They then completed the self-reference memorial task which could measure their closest others of the self in collectivist culture. The results showed that self-complexity and perception complexity of mother did not differ when the mother was included in the self. Further, when the friend and the nation's president weren't included in the self, the difference between self-complexity and perception complexity of friend and the nation's president were significant. The results suggest that perceived structure of the self and others included in the self is similar.

The possible selves of freshmen in China: Expecting to obtain achievement

Yulan Wang Southwest University, China; Chongzeng Bi

During life transitions, individuals often think of questions about self and future success. Possible selves theory describes how future-oriented thought provides self-relevant information, and the motivation to pursue self-relevant goals. Without the careful supervision of teachers and parents, whether freshmen still focus on achievement in the first year of university, is very important to their lives. 379 freshmen (154 males, 222 females) completed the Possible Selves Questionnaire one month after enrolling at university. The results showed that 67% possible selves' goals and 89% "balanced" possible selves' goals belong to the content of the achieve-

ment. Furthermore, the freshmen obtained higher scores on expected goals than on feared goals (t=10.76, p<0.01), especially the achievement expected goals (t=27.78, p<0.01). There is no gender difference in the achievement domain. Freshmen with rural life experiences did not score higher on achievement goals than those from urban areas. The results imply that achievement is the most important content of the self-future scheme of the freshman.

The filial piety personality of contemporary university students in China: Development and construct validation of a psychological measure

Fang Yi Jiangxi Normal University, China; Caishun Zhong; Xiaoqi Su

This paper aims to explore the construct of Chinese filial piety personality by assessing the factual-self in the relationship with their parents. An ideographic assessment is firstly employed to derive a high frequency word list concerning the factual-self in the relationship with their parents. In order to obtain the original items of the Filial Piety Personality Inventory, the study then undertakes a nomothetic assessment, in which 200 undergraduates are asked to rate on a 4-Point Likert scale, to what extent each word in that high frequency word list is appropriate to describe the factual-self in the relationship with their parents. Finally, the Filial Piety Personality Inventory is administered to a sample of 378 undergraduates, and a seven-factor construct of the Filial Piety Personality is derived through an exploratory factor analysis (n=189) and validated through a confirmatory factor analysis (n=189). The seven factors are as follows: Indulging/Willful, Astringent/Self-controlling, Extroverted /Active, Temperate/Charitable, Competent/Militant, Kind /Aspiring, Considerate/Careless. The paper is concluded with a discussion on the applicability of this measure to investigating filial piety of people in general.

The self-discrepancies of Chinese contemporary college students in filial piety

Fang Yi Jiangxi Normal University, China; Qinquan Liu; Xiaoqi Su

This paper aims to study the self-discrepancies of Chinese Contemporary College Students in filial piety, which has adopted both an ideographic approach and a nomothetic one. In the idiographic assessment, 118 college students were asked to, respectively, choose 10 words to describe each type of their actual, ideal, and ought selves in filial piety. The high frequency word lists of the respective selves were used as further testing materials. In the nomothetic assessment, another 200 college students were required to rate on a 4-Point Likert scale to what extent each word in those high frequency word lists is appropriate to describe the self (factual; ideal; ought) in filial piety. The results show that: the ideal-self and the ought-self in filial piety are monopolar and consistent with each other, while the factual-self in filial piety is bi-polar and inconsistent with the other two. The differences between the selves may indicate the dynamic features of the self-discrepancies of Chinese Contemporary College Students in filial piety.

Developing a Chinese version of the depressive personality disorder inventory

Mingtian Zhong South China Normal University, China; Jinyao Yi South China Normal University, China; Xiongzhao Zhu; Shuqiao Yao; Yu Ling South China Normal University, China

The objective of this study is to develop a Chinese version of the Depressive Personality Disorder inventory (DPDI) and to examine its reliability and validity applied to Chinese university students. A final Chinese version of the DPDI was approved after repeated translation and back-translation. A sample of 7349 university students finished the DPDI, the depressive personality disorder (DPD) subscale of the Personality Disorder Questionnaire-4+ (PDQ-4+) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). 187 of them finished the DPDI twice with a one-month interval inbetween. We evaluated the Cronbach's alpha coefficient, the mean inter-item correlation coefficient (MIC), the test-retest reliability coefficient of the DPDI, and the Pearson correlation coefficients between the DPDI and the DPD subscale of PDQ-4+. The DPDI showed adequate internal consistency (Cronbach's a =0.93, MIC=0.23) and good stability (test-retest reliability was 0.89). The correlation coefficients between the DPDI and the DPD subscale was 0.79, and the correlation coefficients between the DPDI and the CES-D was 0.68, ps 0.05, supporting its convergent validity. Based on the DPDI cut-off score of 170, the prevalence of DPD was 7.3%. Among the 535 subjects with DPD, 467 were also classified as DPD by the cut-off score of DPD subscale of PDQ-4+. This supports the conclusion that the DPD has high positive predictive power. The Chinese version of the DPDI was a reliable and valid measure for assessing DPD in undergraduate students.

Session Type: Invited Addresses

Personality assessment for organisational and community applications in Asia

Elizabeth Nair Work & Health Psychologists, Singapore

Personality assessment is increasingly applied in Asia in work, educational, counselling and community intervention scenarios. Issues of test validity, reliability and appropriate interpretation in contexts far removed from inital test development is examined in this symposium. Presenters will discuss their experience, challenges faced, and steps taken to ameliorate possible interpretation errors. Discussants will provide comments on constructive strategies that may be adopted in similar undertakings in the years ahead.

Personality predictors of achievements of gifted students in math, humanities and music

Andrzej Sekowski John Paul Catholic Universiy of Lublin, Poland

The study was based on Renzullis theory of giftedness and Sternberg's theory of successful intelligence. Experiments were conducted in Poland and Germany. School achievement of gifted individuals enables diagnosis of underachievers, as well as optimization of the achievement of other gifted students. The participants were secondary school students.

They were divided into groups of students with outstanding school achievements and those with average school achievements. Also the type of achievements, including achievements in math, humanities and music, was taken into account. The following testing tolls were used: Raven Matrix Scale, Rokeach Value Scale, Costa and McCraes NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), Urban and Jellens Test for Creative Thinking-Drawing Production, and Sears' Self-Esteem Inventory. Students with outstanding achievements in math had a high level of intelligence, a high level of creative abilities, a high self-esteem regarding their functioning at school, and a low self-esteem regarding their social functioning and their fitness in sports. Students with outstanding achievements humanities had a high level of intelligence, a high level of creative abilities, and a much higher self-esteem regarding their social functioning than mathematically gifted students. Musically talented students had a high level of creative abilities, a high general self-esteem, and a preference for artistic and esthetic values. The results indicate a significant dependence of school achievement on intellectual factors, as well as on self-esteem and preference of values. Underachievement of gifted students is mainly associated with low self-esteem and impairments of social functioning.

Session Type: Symposia

Symposium title: Cross-cultural applications of personality in applied settings
Convenor: Gideon De Bruin

Personality, culture as moderators in demands-control-support model of job strain
Gideon De Bruin University of Johannesburg, South Africa; *Jurgen Becker; Christina Gyorkos; Koorosh Massoudi; Jerome Rossier*
Existing job strain models underemphasise the role of personality and culture. We demonstrate with South African and Swiss data that personality attributes and culture moderate the relations of job characteristics (demands, control and support) with job strain and job growth (burnout, work engagement). In addition, three-way interactions between personality, culture and job characteristics are observed. Results emphasise the role of personality, but also show that this role may be different across cultural contexts. The implications of these interactions for explaining and treating job strain are discussed.

Age and gender differences in adolescent personality: Data requirements and substantive findings
Gideon De Bruin University of Johannesburg, South Africa; *Marleen de Bolle*
The present study extends the examination of age and gender differences in personality to early and late adolescence, examining observer ratings of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years (N=5,109) collected in the course of the Adolescent Personality Profiles of Cultures project (APPOC), a collaborative study running in 24 cultures. Data requirements for such comparisons will be empirically examined and discussed, and evaluated against substantive and replicable findings on personality development and group differences.

Personality testing in South Africa: Where are we going?
Sumaya Laher University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa
The assessment of personality is at the forefront of both research and practice in South Africa. This presentation explores the status of personality testing in South Africa first from a research perspective and then from a more applied perspective. This is done to firstly highlight the disparities that exist between the two and a possible way forward to bridge this gap will be presented. There are also some common challenges that are equally applicable to research and application in all settings (organisational, clinical, counselling, educational), most notably that of language, culture, acculturation, globalisation, socioeconomic status, and quality of education. These will be addressed in the presentation and some ideas to take the field forward in South Africa will be presented.

Personality assessment in very heterogeneous populations
Fons Van De Vijver Tilburg University, Netherlands
I will discuss issues that arise in the assessment of personality in populations that are very heterogeneous. Examples are assessment for global talent, assessment for positions in profit and non-profit organisations with a strong international orientation, and assessment in countries with many languages and cultures. Salient assessment problems to deal with are knowledge of the language and culture of the instruments, validity of the instruments, and the frequently observed problem of test norms that are either missing or of unknown validity. I will discuss solutions that have been proposed and the evidence (required and gathered) to support solutions.

Symposium title: Multiple goal and task management: Interdisciplinary perspectives
Convenor: Julia Vogt

How working memory capacity shapes desire-goal conflict in everyday life
Wilhelm Hofmann United States of America; *Kathleen Vohs; Roy Baumeister*
In their daily lives, people have to manage and balance the pursuit of multiple goals. This talk will be about the emergence and consequences of goal conflict in everyday life. We assumed that goal conflict emerges, whenever a focal desire stands in opposition with one or multiple "background" goals that are salient at a given time. We further hypothesised that the intensity of experienced goal conflict depends on the absolute number of conflicting goals and on the commitment to these goals. Furthermore, we investigated whether trait working memory capacity (WMC) may intensify desire-goal conflicts, because people may represent internal desire-goal conflicts more clearly. To test these assumptions, we sampled more than 7000 desire episodes from people's everyday life using experience sampling (Hofmann, Baumeister, Förster, & Vohs, in press). We found that conflict experiences increased with increasing number of conflicting goals and as a function of commitment

to these goals. Conflict in turn increased the use of self-control to inhibit behaviour. High WMC was associated with a stronger than average relationship between commitment to conflicting goals and experienced conflict, and with a weaker than average relationship between the number of conflicting goals and experienced conflict. These results suggest that WMC may intensify desire-goal conflict to the extent that people commit to desire-opposing goals; controlling for the commitment effect, however, being high in WMC may at the same time attenuate the degree of conflict stemming from the perception that multiple goals collide with one's current desire.

Symposium title: New findings in human values theory
Convenor: Jan Cieciuch

The old structure of values in new data and new structure of values in old data
Jan Cieciuch University of Finance and Management, Poland; *Michele Vecchione; Shalom Schwartz; Eldad Davidov*
Schwartz and colleagues argued that the domain of values can be partitioned into broader or more fine-grained value constructs, depending on how precisely one wishes to discriminate among motivations. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) in 10 countries on the new Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ-57) has supported the possibility of discriminating 19 values, in accordance with the refined theory of values. One can argue, however, that the possibility of partitioning values into less or more fine-grained values should not depend on the measurement instrument used. To address this issue we tried to identify: 1) the 10 "old" basic values using data collected with the PVQ-57, designed to measure 19 values and 2) more precisely defined "new" values using data collected with the PVQ-40, designed to measure 10 values. In order to examine whether the 19 values can be combined to recapture the original 10 basic values, we performed a second-order CFA on data collected in 10 countries using the PVQ-57. Results confirm that the new values can be combined in the original 10 value types. In order to examine whether the items of the PVQ-40 can be partitioned in more narrowly defined values we compared CFA models in 12 countries. Results showed that models with more narrowly defined values fit significantly better than the original model positing ten values. These findings provide a strong support for the refinement of the theory of human values.

Exploring the developmental origins of values: Assessment approaches in early childhood
Anna Doering University of Muenster, Germany; *Fabrizio Butera; Patricia Collins; Wolfgang Bilsky; Elena Makarova; Caroline Pulfrey; Jan Cieciuch*
We build our research on Schwartz's (1992) theory of universal human values and aim to trace value development from infancy through childhood and adolescence up to adulthood. Established assessment instruments such as Schwartz et al.'s (2001) Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) have proven highly fruitful in studies with adults and, to a

smaller extent, also with adolescents. However, we reached an age threshold (around 10 years), as we tried to apply the PVQ in childhood. For this reason, we have developed, employed, and evaluated new assessment approaches that are carefully suited to children's vocabulary, cognitive-developmental background, and life context. Our data have been collected in Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Bulgaria, Italy, the USA, New Zealand, and Australia. We present three different approaches: (1) the Picture-Based Value Survey for Children (PBVS-C, Döring et al., 2010, targeted to elementary-school age), (2) an animated best-worst scaling instrument (Lee et al., 2011, targeted to elementary-school age), and (3) the Value Puppet Interview (Cieciuch et al., 2011, targeted to preschool age). Our findings indicate that Schwartz's basic value structure emerges very early in childhood and gradually differentiates as children grow older. In view of these challenging findings, we aim to identify probable precursors of values and to exemplarily outline how these may be assessed in infancy.

A revised theory and new instrument to measure basic individual values

Shalom Schwartz The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

The Schwartz theory of 10 basic human values has spawned hundreds of studies since 1992. Distinguishing 10 values was, however, an arbitrary, scientific convenience. This presentation introduces a revised theory that partitions the circular continuum of values more finely. Researchers have largely ignored a central assumption of Schwartz' theory of basic individual values: The array of values represents a circular continuum of motivations analogous with the circular continuum of colors. Partitioning the continuum into 10 discrete values was an arbitrary scientific convenience. One could reasonably partition the domain of values into broader or more fine-tuned value constructs, depending on how finely one wishes to discriminate among motivations. I present a revised theory intended to provide greater predictive and interpretive power than the original 10 by partitioning the value continuum into 19 distinct values. This theory retains the strengths of the original because the 19 values can be combined to recapture the original 10 or the 4 higher-order values. I also present an experimental instrument to measure the 19 values that is designed to provide improved reliability and validity.

Symposium title: Online assessment and candidate performance
Convenor: Andreas Lohff

The impact of impression management on international personality testing

Fred Guest TTS-Top Talent Solutions, South Africa; Achim Preuss; Katharina Lochner; Maike Wehrmaker

Being able to predict the degree of impression management in personality testing is important for ensuring the quality of the data and for providing adequate feedback. However, social desirability scales frequently used for doing so are problematic in several ways (e.g., Mueller-Hanson, Heggestad, & Thornton III, 2003). Therefore, we used the 'auxiliary' data gathered during an online administration for predicting the degree of impression management. N = 100 students gave a true and a forged self-description on a questionnaire that assesses job-related competencies. The degree of biased responding was correlated with item and scale variance as well as percentage of points allocated. Integrating these variables into an index yield to a consistency value that is an indicator for the extent of impression management. The indicator was validated using a sample of 189316 applicants for different jobs. Based on a global sample the impact of impression management in international recruitment is discussed.

Symposium title: Predictors of subjective well-being: From age and income to personality
Convenor: Jiajin Tong

Well-being promotes when conscientiousness increases: Effect of belief in just world

Cen Chen Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous research has indicated that there is a relation between Big Five Traits and subjective well-being (SWB), and both extraversion and neuroticism have been explored. But few researches have reported the influence of conscientiousness on SWB. The current research focuses on the relation between conscientiousness and SWB. Besides, we also examine the moderating effect of the personal belief in a just world (PBJW) on personality-SWB relation. PBJW is identified as the belief that the world is more just for me than generally. Dates were collected from 566 citizens in China. Participants were tested with the Mini-Markers of Big Five Traits, Oxford Happiness Inventory, and several PBJW scales. Multiple regression analyses indicated that conscientiousness was positively correlated to SWB. Meanwhile, PBJW played a moderating role between conscientiousness and SWB such that the positive relation between conscientiousness and SWB was strengthened when individuals held a high level of PBJW. Results and implications of this research are discussed.

The moderating effects of equity sensitivity on the relationship between age and subjective well-being

Xiaoli Di Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous researches have indicated that there is a relationship between age and subjective well-being (SWB), but the findings are contradictory. Most researches demonstrated that age related to SWB positively, while others indicated adverse result. This study aimed to clarify the mixed findings, and we hypothesised that equity sensitivity could be a moderator of the relationship between age and subjective well-being. Using a cross-aged sample, we tested this hypothesis with a sample of Chinese residents (N=566) from 98 communities by means of a set of questionnaires assessing the degree of people's subjective well-being (tested by Oxford Happiness Inventory) and equity sensitivity (tested by Justice Sensitivity Scale). Multiple regression analysis revealed that there was no main effect of age on subjective well-being. Moreover, as we predicted, equity sensitivity moderated the relationship between age and subjective well-being. Specifically, when equity sensitivity was high, the relationship between age and subjective well-being was positive, and when equity sensitivity was low, the relationship between age and subjective well-being was negative. These findings contribute to the literature on the relationship between age and subjective well-being. The implications of the findings are discussed.

Subjective well-being in relation to locus of control: Moderating effect of personal belief in a just world

Ying Ma Peking University, China; Luning Ren; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Previous studies have indicated that locus of control associates with subjective well-being (SWB), but there are divergences among these results. Most researches demonstrate that internal control relates to SWB positively, while other researches indicate an adverse result. So which conclusion is more credible? In the present study, we hypothesise: (1) the locus of control has significant correlation with SWB; (2) Personal Belief in a Just World (PBJW) moderates the effect of locus of control on SWB. PBJW is identified as the belief that the world is "more just for me than in general." 593 citizens from Shenzhen, China were tested by a questionnaire assessing SWB (tested by Oxford Happiness Inventory), PBJW and locus of control. Multiple regression analysis indicated that individuals with internal control were associated with higher SWB. PBJW served as a moderator between locus of control and SWB: when citizens had a high score in PBJW, a positive relation between internal control and SWB appeared more significant. Implications for theory, research and practice are discussed and more research is needed in the future.

Big Five traits moderate association between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being

Hao Yu Peking University, China; Lei Wang Peking University, China

Subjective well-being (SWB) is one of the most widely concerned issues recently. Many variables have been reported to have impact on subjective well-being. Based on equity theory, the present research focuses on the relationship between the sense of justice (Equity Sensitivity) and subjective well-being and how personality (e.g., Big Five Traits) influences this relationship. Data were collected from a sample of 566 residents in China by a cross-sectional questionnaire survey design. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being. But two dimensions of Big Five Personality traits, conscientiousness and agreeableness, had moderating effects in this relationship. When residents were low in conscientiousness or agreeableness, the positive relations between equity sensitivity and subjective well-being became more significant, whereas for those high in conscientiousness or agreeableness, this relationship was weaker. Explanations and implications of these findings are discussed.