

predicted self-effacement, both mediated by cultural-self construal and directly to self-effacement. Specifically, high self-esteem predicted high independent-self and low interdependent self, and did not directly predict self-effacement. Contrary, high assumed-competence predicted high independent self and directly predicted high self-effacement. The importance for cultural perspective of these findings was discussed.

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The nature of individual differences of temperament in Russian-language children of 7–14 ages

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Goal of our research is contributions of genetic and environmental factors to individual differences in temperamental traits at primary school age and in adolescence (10–14 years). Methods we were using are Russian-language parental version of Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire, Russian version Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire – EATQ (EATQ-R, Ellis and Rothbart, 2001). Model-fitting was used to assess the contributions of genetic and environmental factors. Sample include 702 twins between 10 and 14 years old and 290 twins between 7 and 10 years from Russia and Kyrgyzstan. Results we gained are different temperamental traits have different nature. Some traits are mostly influenced by environment while other traits are influenced by genetic factors. The structure of phenotypic variance is different for similar temperamental traits in subsamples of early and older age groups.

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The phenomenon of trust among law-abiding and criminal Russian adolescents

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Trust is a phenomenon arising in situations of risk when persons attribute their partner (s) and/or themselves with such traits as honesty, loyalty and reliability. A person's trust consists of two components: trust to the world (or to their partner (s)) and trust to themselves.

Traditionally, trust has been considered a factor of pro-social behaviour. We assume that this is true when the two components are in balance, while a mis-balance is related to antisocial behaviour.

The participants were 106 male, law-abiding adolescents and 113 male adolescents sentenced for either violent or acquisitive offences.

Our hypothesis has been confirmed. The researched offenders trust themselves more than they trust the world, while the law-abiding adolescents exhibit such mis-balance of trust much less often ($p = 0,032$). We have analyzed the destructive and adaptive components of the phenomenon of trust among the offenders.

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The relation between childhood obsessive–compulsive symptoms and perfectionism from a five-factor model personality perspective

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Accumulating research evidence suggests that perfectionism is a multidimensional personality characteristic with both adaptive and maladaptive dimensions. Despite the bulk of research on linking maladaptive perfectionism with obsessive–compulsive symptoms among adults, such research among children has been limited, as well as research on the adaptive part of perfectionism. Therefore, the present study examines in 193 adolescents (66.5% girls; 11–19 years old) the relation between child rated obsessive–compulsive symptoms and both adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism dimensions, measured from a traditional perspective (Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale; child rated), as well as a Five-Factor Model personality perspective (Hierarchical Personality Inventory for Children and Dimensional Personality Symptom Item Pool; mother rated). The results show that specific childhood obsessive–compulsive symptoms are more related to perfectionism compared to others. Further, obsessive–compulsive symptoms are related to perfectionism, especially the maladaptive dimensions. Implications for including (maladaptive) personality measures in the assessment of perfectionism and obsessive–compulsive symptoms will be discussed.

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The relationship between finger-ridge count (FRC) and cognitive abilities

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Finger-ridge count (FRC), an index of prenatal hormone levels, is the number of dermal ridges on the human finger, with majority of individuals having more ridges on their right hand (R $>$) than their left hand (L $>$). Although some research show relationships between various cognitive test performances and FRC, the results are not consistent. This study examined the relationship between FRC and performances of three cognitive tests (Eyes test, Theory of Mind task, and Perspective taking task) in a sample of 40 Japanese university students (20 males and 20 females). Results showed a slight relationship (in marginal significance level) between FRC and Perspective taking task, with participants with L $>$ scoring higher than those with R $>$. Factor scores of the FRC showed a significant main effect for the Eyes task. These results suggest prenatal hormones affect individual differences in social cognition in late adolescence.

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The relationship between neuroticism and perfectionistic discrepancies: A longitudinal actor partner interdependence model

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Neuroticism is a higher-order personality trait believed to underlie and predispose various lower-order personality characteristics, including perfectionistic discrepancies. Perfectionistic discrepancies are the prototypic form of social cognition for the perfectionistic individual and involve unduly perceiving others as dissatisfied and disappointed. Though cross-sectional research indicates neuroticism and perfectionistic discrepancies correlate positively, few longitudinal studies test if neuroticism is a risk factor for perfectionistic discrepancies. In addition, despite compelling evidence that neuroticism and perfectionistic discrepancies are personality traits with clear links to social problems, past research has relied entirely on self-report questionnaires. Consequently, a 28-day longitudinal study of 226 romantic couples was conducted to test the hypothesis