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Abstract book

TS18 Personality

TS18.1

Effects of personality on maladaptive behavior in childhood

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Objectives: The high rate of the school absenteeism among elementary and junior high school students is consistently pointed out in several studies in Japan. Investigation of the factors related to maladaptive behavior is important to prevent of absenteeism in elementary and junior high school students. This study examined the effects of personality by self-rating scales on maladaptive behavior by teacher and parent-rating scales in a Japanese sample of elementary and junior high school students.

Method: Participants (n =4688, aged between 9 and 15years) completed the Five Factor Personality Inventory for Children (FFPC)(Soga, 2000) by self-rating, Teacher's Rating school adaptation scale for elementary and junior high school students(Ohnishi et al ,2012; 2013) by teacher-rating, and Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) for Japanese (Matsuishi et al,2008) . Stability of the factor structure was examined using multiple population analysis in the SEM. Developmental changes were examined by ANOVA. The effects of personality on maladaptive behavior were examined by hierarchical multiple regression analysis.

Results: To examine the effects of personality on maladaptive behavior , we conducted a hierarchical multiple regression analysis with the following order of entry: (1) Step 1- age and gender; (2) Step 2- the Big Five personality traits. The results show following.

(1)Conscientiousness is significantly, negatively related to academic performance and health by teacher-rating, (2)Agreeableness are significantly, negatively related to interpersonal relationships by teacher-rating. (3) A total of 4-14% of the variability in maladaptive behavior by teacher-rating was accounted for, with age and gender accounting for 0-8%, the set of personality is an additional 2-7% of the unique variance in age and gender. (4) Neuroticism is significantly, negatively related to emotional stability by parent-rating, (5) Conscientiousness are significantly, positively related to prosocial behavior. (6) A total of 5-11% of the variability in maladaptive behavior was accounted for, with age and gender accounting for 1-5%, the set of personality is an additional 3-6% of the unique variance in maladaptive behavior by parent-rating.

TS18.2

Risk seeking, self-evaluated risk readiness, tolerance of uncertainty and Big Five traits in decision-making under uncertainty

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An individual's capabilities to adapt to the modern ever changing and uncertain environment are largely contingent on the ability to make prognostic choices.

Objectives of the study were to establish: 1) the framing of decisions in probabilistic and deterministic choices among medical and psychology students; 2) the relation of choices and personality characteristics. In accordance with the prospect theory (Kahneman, Tversky, 1981), people tend to be risk averse in choices involving gains and risk seeking in choices that involve losses.

Method. Samples of medical (n = 64) and psychology (n = 73) students were asked to self-assess their readiness to risk, given questionnaires to measure implicit risk theories, the Big Five personality traits and tolerance of uncertainty, and offered to solve a verbal task involving a human life risk dilemma.

Results. The comparison of samples of those studying at a medical university and at the faculty of psychology, demonstrated no difference in the framing effect between samples. We established correlations between preference of probabilistic choices and personality traits, decision-making styles, self-evaluated risk readiness and implicit risk theories. Those medical students, who made deterministic choices, were significantly more intolerant of uncertainty, less conscientious and open

to experience, and rated themselves as less ready to risk. Conscientiousness was linked with lower hedonistic risk-taking among medical students. Psychology students with a preference of deterministic choices are less agreeable and tolerant of uncertainty.

Conclusion. The results of this study suggest that the attitudes to risk and uncertainty, self-evaluated readiness to risk, as well as the Big Five personality traits regulate the ability to make probabilistic decisions. The higher an individual's self-assessment of readiness to risk and the higher one's tolerance of uncertainty, the more likely one is to make a choice with a probabilistic outcome.

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TS18.3

Do all narcissists have the same background? Early maladaptive schemas and attachment in overt and covert narcissism

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Objectives: It is important to differentiate grandiose (overt) and vulnerable (covert) narcissism for therapeutic interventions due to possible different etiological factors. Yet limited attention has been paid to the etiological factors of these two forms of narcissism. Hence, the purpose of the current study is to explore the differences and similarities in the early maladaptive schemas and attachment dimensions underlying these two forms of narcissism in a Turkish sample. **Method:** The sample of the study will be consisted of 400 adult participants. The participants will complete Young Schema Questionnaire-Short Form-3, Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised, Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale and Narcissistic Personality Inventory. **Results:** The associations of overt and covert narcissism with the early maladaptive schemas and attachment dimensions will be tested by using multiple regression analyses. **Conclusion:** The current investigation will represent one of the few empirical studies to explore the differences and similarities in the etiological factors underlying two forms of narcissism. Hence, the expected findings may be a step toward developing and implementing appropriate clinical interventions for these populations. Some implications will be discussed for the field of clinical practice of schema therapy.

TS18.4

Financial preparation for retirement and personality traits: results from Lithuanian national representative sample

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Retirement can be seen as one of the major life transitions. Despite the importance of this transition, decisions regarding financial preparations and planning that are closely related to well-being during retirement years mostly rely on personal choices. Therefore, identification of factors determining successful financial preparation for retirement is crucial. Undoubtedly, personality traits are considered to play important role in various aspects of life, however, research linking personality and transition to retirement is lacking. The aim of this research is to analyse links between personality traits and set of variables indicating successful financial preparation for retirement. **Method:** 374 pre-retirees (43% male; mean age=55,5) and 433 retirees (38% male; mean age=72,2) participated in the study. Sample composition represents the structure of Lithuanian population. NEO-FFI was used to assess personality traits. Additionally, set of indicators of financial preparation for retirement was analysed (e.g. saving for pension, retirement planning, satisfaction, etc.). **Results:** analysis showed that all personality traits were related to some indicators of financial preparation. Neuroticism was related to lower satisfaction, more deliberation, but limited action. Contrary, extraversion was related to optimism, satisfaction and use of financial tool aimed at increase of earnings. Conscientiousness was related to feelings of competence and use of some financial savings tools.