

European Association of Personality Psychology

Program and Abstracts

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BEHAVIORAL GENETICS

PO1-77 : The Individual Differences in Perceptions of Family Environment From Parent's and Adolescent Children's Perspectives

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The aim of our study was to investigate the individual differences in perceptions of family environment in parents and their adolescent children. The Russian version of Family Environment Scale (Moos & Moos, 1981) questionnaire was administered to parents (mothers, in most of the cases) and their children – male and female monozygotic and dizygotic twins, aged from 12 to 17 years old, the data from 225 families were collected, in overall. The scores of parents and children were then factor-analyzed separately for each subsample to obtain statistically reliable and psychologically interpretable dimensions of perceived family environment. Partial resemblance was found for the factor structures of parents' and children's perceptions of family environment. Concordances between parents' and children's scores on perceptions of family environment were investigated using correlation analysis and structural equation modeling, as well as contributions of parental variance to within- and between-family variance in children's perceptions of family environment (the exact figures are to be reported in the presentation).

PO

PO1-78 : Genetic and Environmental Basis of the Relationship Between Dissociative Experiences and Cloninger's Temperament and Character Dimensions

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Background: Dissociation is commonly regarded as a disruption in the normally integrated functions of memory, knowledge, affect, sensation or behavior. It may be referred to either as a dimensional or typological construct. The present study investigated genetic and environmental basis of the relationship between dissociation proneness and dimensions of temperament and character as posited by Robert Cloninger in his psychobiological model. Method: A sample of 83 MZ and 65 DZ twins were administered a battery of self-report measures (DES and TCI-R) that assessed dissociative experiences along with temperament and character traits. Results: Univariate pathway analysis identified stronger and less quantitatively differentiated genetic basis of character traits and dissociation (62-65%) than temperament traits (0-50%). Furthermore, almost whole variance of the former shared with the dissociation can be explained by genetic factors (88% to 12%), while overlapping genetic variance of the latter was only slightly higher than overlapping environmental variance (59% to 41%). Significant genetic correlations were found between dimensions of character and dissociation (0,42-0,53), whereas correlations between temperament traits and dissociation were non-significant