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Program and Abstracts

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polymorphism (rs#4680) on social cooperative behavior. The results are discussed with regard to their clinical relevance for social phobia and antisocial behavior.

BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY

PO1-84 : Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward in Adolescents: Associations With Personality and Problem Behaviour

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This study presents a validation of the Russian version of the Junior Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward Questionnaire (SPSRQ-J, Torrubia et al, in preparation) in the sample of 1365 adolescents aged 10 to 18 years. Adolescents completed the SPSRQ-J, the Inventory of Child Individual Differences (ICID), which assessed personality dimensions in terms of the Five Factor Model and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), which measures children's behavioural and emotional problems. Confirmatory factor analysis of the SPSRQ-J supported two factors, Sensitivity to Punishment and Sensitivity to Reward. Correlations with the ICID Big Five higher-order scales showed that Sensitivity to Punishment was positively associated with Neuroticism and negatively related to Extraversion and Openness. Sensitivity to Reward was positively associated with Extraversion and Openness and negatively related to Agreeableness. Correlations with the SDQ two higher-order scales showed that Sensitivity to Punishment was positively associated with Externalising, whereas Sensitivity to Reward was positively associated with Internalising. The findings provided evidence for reliability and validity of the Russian version of the SPSRQ-J. The results are discussed in light of the possible role of reward and punishment systems in shaping the development of personality and child problem behaviour.



PO1-85 : Temperament in Adolescence: a Russian Study Based on M.K. Rothbart's model

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We rested our study of temperament in adolescence on M.K. Rothbart's conception that allows studying temperament in its development and defines it as constitutionally based individual differences in reactivity and regulation, which are formed under the influence of genes and environment. Two questionnaires were used - Adult Temperament Questionnaire (ATQ) to assess temperament of older adolescents aged 15 – 17 and Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire (EATQ) to measure temperamental traits in younger adolescents aged 10-14. The ATQ form includes 177 items and measures general constructs of Effortful Control (includes scales of Attentional Control, Inhibitory

Control, Activation Control), Negative Affect (Fear, Sadness, Discomfort, Frustration), Extraversion/Surgency (Sociability, Positive Affect, High Intensity Pleasure), and Orienting Sensitivity (Neutral Perceptual Sensitivity, Affective Perceptual Sensitivity, Associative Sensitivity). The EATQ-R includes 103 items and measures 11 dimensions of temperament: Activation Control, Affiliation, Activity Level, Attention, Fear, Frustration, High Intensity Pleasure, Inhibitory Control, Perceptual Sensitivity, Pleasure Sensitivity, and Shyness, it also includes Aggression and Depressive Mood scales. At the first stage we conducted standardization of M.K. Rothbart's questionnaires for Russian population. At the second stage we analyzed the temperamental traits in two age groups. The sample included 291 adolescents aged 15-17 (173 girls and 129 boys) and 449 adolescents aged 10-14 (247 girls and 202 boys). Significant sex effects were found for many traits in both age groups. Age effects were significant only in a group of 10-14 year old adolescents for Activation Control, Activity Level, Fear, High Intensity Pleasure, Inhibitory Control, Perceptual Sensitivity, Pleasure Sensitivity, Shyness, and Aggression.



PO1-86 : The Study of Brain/Behavioral Systems as Predictors of Personality Types A, C & D in Shahid Chamran University Postgraduate Students

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This study was carried out to investigate brain/behavioral system as predictors of personality Type A, C & D in Shahid Chamran university postgraduate students. The sample consisted of 273 students who were selected by stratified random sampling method. Thereafter Gary-Wilson Personality Questionnaire (GWPQ), Type A Questionnaire (TAQ), Type C Personality Inventory (TCPI) and Type D Scale 14 (DS14) were administered to all subjects. To analyze the data in this study, canonical correlation analysis was used. The result of this study, showed that composite of criterion variables is predictable with linear composite of brain/behavioral systems. According to the first canonical function of this study, types D, C and A respectively are predictable with BIS and FFS.

PO1-87 : What Does Our Face Tell us about Our Political Attitudes? A Geometric Morphometrical Investigation among Male University Students

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The present study investigated whether there is a relationship between facial shape characteristics and the political attitudes of male Austrian university students (n=106) using geometric morphometrics. First, several questionnaires measuring different facets of political attitudes (e.g., patriotism, right-wing authoritarianism, democracy, social justice) were administered. Next, full-face color photographs of each individual were taken under standard conditions, on which 67 landmarks were set manually. After eliminating items with little or no variance, a factor analysis revealed 8 different factors of political