

Personality

INVITED SYMPOSIUM

IS077

Assessing personality and psychopathology in the DSM-5 decade
Organizer: *Gina Rossi Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium*

Discussant: *Cristina Grego University of Kentucky, United States of America*

Session Abstract:

With its two-tiered approach, DSM-5 is a milestone moment in the assessment of personality and psychopathology: it is the first DSM featuring a model of maladaptive personality traits and a separate measurement of levels of personality functioning. A first study examines the impact of severity of personality impairment (i.e. level of personality functioning) on interpersonal processes in daily life. A second study initiates a more developmental focus by investigating age specific and neutral expressions of personality functioning in adolescents and adults. Next, a third study derives an empirically based set of personality facets for the DSM-5 trait model, examining the direct association of the facets and specific personality disorders. A fourth study shows associations between personality traits and disorders and conceptually-relevant MMPI-2-RF scales. Finally a fifth study applies a network analytical approach to uncover causal relations between symptoms and as such reveals comorbidity patterns within the existing nosology.

Personality Disorders and Interpersonal Functioning in Daily Life

Aaron L Pincus, Emily A Dowgillo, Kenneth N Levy, Stephen J Wilson, Michelle G Newman *Pennsylvania State University, United States of America*

The DSM-5 alternative personality disorder model distinguishes general personality pathology (Criterion A) from expressions of personality disorder characterized by pathological traits (Criterion B). Criterion B has strong empirical ties with the science of personality structure; however, research on Criterion A is relatively nascent, as are frameworks for integrating pathological traits and processes. Such research is critical because it addresses the regulatory and relational dynamics often considered to be of central clinical importance in practice with personality disordered patients. We review one approach to examining the impact of personality disorders on interpersonal processes in daily life. Using smart-phone based event-contingent recordings of social interactions over 1 to 3 weeks, we assessed perceptions of others' agentic and communal behavior, ratings of ones' own agentic and communal behavior, and

post-interaction affects, symptoms, and functioning. We examined the impact of personality disorder on temporally dynamic processes associated with social functioning in daily life.

Age specific and age neutral expressions of personality functioning in adolescents: towards developmentally sensitive severity markers of personality pathology

Gina Rossi Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium

Up-to-date DSM-5 criterion A, or the level of personality functioning, has not been empirically examined in adolescents. We investigated which items of the Severity Indices of Personality Problems-118 were developmentally sensitive throughout adolescence and adulthood and which could be considered more age-specific markers. We detected Differential Item Functioning (DIF) in 29% of the items in matched samples of 639 adolescents versus 639 adults. The DIF across age-groups mainly reflected a different degree of symptom expressions for the same underlying level of functioning, which implies the need for age-specific norms. The threshold for exhibiting symptoms given a certain degree of personality dysfunction was lower in adolescence for facets related to the 'Self' and 'Interpersonal' domain. Some items also measured a different latent construct of personality functioning across adolescents and adults, suggesting these facets do not solely measure aspects of personality pathology in adolescents, but likely include more developmental issues.

Derivation of an Empirically-Based Set of Personality Facets for the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders

Robert M Bagby *University of Toronto, Canada*

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) includes an Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD). The "diagnostic backbone" of this alternative model is 25 specific trait facets from which unique subsets comprise one of six personality disorders (PD). In the absence of any direct empirical evidence at the time, these subsets of traits were rationally selected based on thematic content. Since the publication of DSM-5 and the wide dissemination of a commonly used instrument to measure the traits of the AMPD - the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), there have been numerous studies in which investigators have examined the empirical associations between PDs and facet traits. Based on these published data, in this study my colleagues and I derived an empirically-based set of facet traits for the six PDs.

Utility of the MMPI-2 Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF) in the Assessment of DSM-5 Personality Psychopathology

Martin Sellbom *University of Otago, New Zealand*

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF; Ben-Porath & Tellegen, 2008) is the most recent installation among the MMPI family of instruments. Its 338 items compose scales that are psychometrically up-to-date and map onto contemporary models of personality and psychopathology. The MMPI-2-RF has been in the forefront with respect to using omnibus personality inventories in the assessment of DSM-5 Section II and Section III personality traits (e.g., Anderson et al., 2013, in press). The current presentation will show associations between personality traits and disorders from both the DSM-5 Section II and Section III perspectives and conceptually-relevant MMPI-2-RF scales. In large community, university, and patient samples from North America and the Netherlands, results revealed that MMPI-2-RF scale scores converge with both DSM-5 Section II and Section III personality traits/disorders in conceptually expected ways, which lends promise to this widely used instrument being used in the assessment of these traits in patients.

Traditional psychopathological models revisited: A network analytic approach to MMPI-2 restructured clinical scale items

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In search for structural valid models of psychopathology, research has focused primarily on latent constructs as typically represented by the internalizing, externalizing and psychotic spectra underlying existing conceptualizations of psychopathology. However, several studies suggest that latent variable models are not the proper 'psychometric lens' to reveal comorbidity patterns in existing nosologies. For example, Cramer, Waldorp, Van der Maas & Borsboom (2010) propose a network approach to symptoms of psychopathology which seems a promising technique to uncover causal relations between symptoms and elucidate the way they tend to naturally group into disorders. In the current study a network analytic approach is used on the items of the MMPI-2 RC-scales in a large sample of psychiatric outpatients (N = 5000). The way symptoms connect to each other within and between dimensions of psychopathology is described. Clinical

this strong empirical support for the HEXACO model when it comes to understanding socially desirable behavior, many scholars still lack an accurate understanding of its origin, structure, and advantages. This talk will thus provide an overview of the HEXACO model, with a particular focus on its relations with variables of vital interpersonal and social importance as shown via a series of new experimental and applied studies.

OR1651

Gender Differences in Implicit Self-esteem: the Effect of Romantic Partner's Success or Failure
Shanshan Zhang, Xiaomin Lv, Ye Zhang, Mengying Wang, Chenxu Dai Shenyang Normal University, China

This research examined whether the romantic partner's success or failure can influence one's own implicit self-esteem in Chinese context. In three studies, 366 undergraduate students were asked to recall partner's success or failure experience in no comparison condition (study 1) and in social comparison condition (study 2). Furthermore, we asked participants to recall their partner's success or failure in both the academic and social domains (study 3). Study 1 and 2 showed that, men had lower implicit self-esteem when they thought about partner's success than failure. In study 3, men's implicit self-esteem was negatively influenced by partner's success no matter the domain is relative to them or not. Women's implicit self-esteem had no difference in three studies. In short, partner's performance can influence one's own implicit self-esteem and there are gender differences in implicit self-esteem following a romantic partner's success or failure. Also, this finding extends the social comparison research in romantic relationships.

POSTER PRESENTATION

P2183

Children - parental relations as a factor of the self-relation and self-perception in adolescence (based on the cross-cultural studies)

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The aim of the research is to study the actual problem of the self-relation and identity formation in adolescence in the context of the child - parent relationship in the family. Self-reaction and self-perception are the most important aspects of person self-understanding. Self-understanding plays an important role in the development of not only the personality, but also individual. It was conducted a detailed analysis of the available domestic and foreign literature data on existing theoretical and empirical research on the

problems of the self-relation, personal identity and self - concept. The results have revealed several types of parental position in two cultures, perception of which are closely linked to self-esteem and self-perception in adolescence. The findings of the study results can be used in psychological counseling for children, students, parents and teachers to develop effective training for the development of the self-concept and self-esteem.

P2184 PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS OF HAPPINESS AND CREATIVITY

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The new look to personal happiness is the topic of various psychological researches today. Despite the fact that the psychology of happiness toughes individual personal characteristics, the theoretical approaches of individual wellbeing within psychological components of happiness are defined and systematized in present research. The technique of individual wellbeing measurement by K. Riff was conducted. As a result, separate psychological components of happiness significantly correlated with creativity. The correlation between scale "Personal growth" within psychological component of happiness and Creativity ($p < 66,80$) was found. In addition, "Human as an open system" scale with creativity ($p < 65,30$) significantly interconnected. Thus, there is an interrelation between separate psychological components of happiness, creativity and nonverbal creativity with such components of happiness as "Personal growth" and "Person as an open system".

P2185

Relations between idleness, procrastination and self-efficacy in students

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Performing academical tasks in a timely manner is an important factor of student's successfulness. Delaying planned course of action (procrastination) may be caused by different factors including infirm confidence in one's abilities to fulfill the task - low self-efficacy. Also procrastination may be connected with idleness, as one of its behavioral manifestations. Goal: to reveal relationships between self-efficacy, procrastination and idleness. Sample: 220 students of 2 universities in Baku (Azerbaijan); 96 males, 124 females (age 16-23). Method: General Procrastination Scale (C.Lay); Subjective Idleness Evaluation (Y.Varvaricheva); General Self-efficacy

Scale (R.Shwarzer, M.Jerusalem); interview. Results: There was found a significant negative correlation between procrastination and level of self-efficacy ($p < 0,001$). Males demonstrate higher level of procrastination than females ($p = 0,044$), without gender differences in self-efficacy. Students of humanitarian specialties procrastinate significantly more often than those who study natural-sciences. Idleness positively correlated with procrastination. Interview revealed the necessity to differentiate actual spheres of procrastination and self-efficacy.

P2186

Competitiveness as the reason Impulsiveness in non-linear psychology (Five-Factor Personality Model)

Polina Basimova, Mikhail Basimov Russian State Social University, Faculty of Psychology, Russia

In the section we shall consider the results of using the proposed method for constructing the typologies of the dependencies at the investigation of Five-Factor Personality Model (Big Five). Dependence of the parameter "Self-control-Impulsiveness" (Y) from the parameter "Cooperativeness-Competitiveness" (X) as comparative weightinesses of the parameter Y for triads on a scale X: X-1 ($Y = -1145$); X-2 ($Y = +862$); X-3 ($Y = +230$) Factor of the connection strength = 0.72 (feedback is weak = 0.28) Coefficient of correlation = 0.32 For brightly expressed cooperation (the first triad of the parameter "Cooperativeness-Competitiveness") exists the high level of the self-verification (the parameter "Self-control - Impulsiveness" has comparative weightiness, equal -1145). When we have a parity of Cooperativeness and Competitiveness (the second triad) exists the maximum value of the parameter "Self-control - Impulsiveness" (comparative weightiness = +862) i.e. dominates the Impulsiveness type. And, finally, for expressed Competitiveness (the third triad) exists the decline of the depended parameter to Self-control i.e. for the parameter of "Self-control - Impulsiveness" comparative weightiness decreases to +230.

P2187

Character strengths and their relation to Big Five personality traits

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The aim of the study was to explore to what extent and to which personality traits are connected character strengths of gratitude, curiosity, grit and hope. The sample consisted of 161 adults (91 women) aged 46-59 years ($m = 50.5$, $sd = 2.9$). To measure character strengths we