



18. Arbeitstagung der Fachgruppe
**Differentielle Psychologie,
Persönlichkeitspsychologie und
Psychologische Diagnostik**

Individuelle Unterschiede im digitalen Zeitalter

21. - 24. September, Kassel
Programmheft
& Abstractband

Herzlich willkommen zur Tagung der Fachgruppe Differentielle Psychologie, Persönlichkeitspsychologie und Psychologische Diagnostik (DPPD) an der Universität Kassel!

Unsere Fachgruppentagung ist inzwischen „erwachsen“ geworden – sie feiert ihr 18. Jubiläum. Seit der ersten Zusammenkunft 1991 in Heidelberg ist viel Zeit vergangen. Damals befanden sich nicht nur die deutsche Gesellschaft im Allgemeinen, sondern auch die DGPs im Auf- und Umbruch. Nach über 40 Jahren der Teilung wurde die DGPs wieder zu einer gesamtdeutschen Fachgesellschaft.

Auch heute steht die Gesellschaft vor tiefgreifenden Veränderungen. Die rasanten Entwicklungen in der Künstlichen Intelligenz, insbesondere durch Large Language Models (LLMs) und agentenbasierte Systeme, wirken sich bereits nachhaltig auf die verschiedenen Arbeitsfelder unserer Fachgruppe aus. Beispiele reichen von der Nutzung KI-generierter Pseudo-Stichproben über die Verortung von Konstrukten in semantischen Netzwerken mithilfe von LLMs bis hin zu neuen diagnostischen Möglichkeiten, die sich durch die Nutzung von Smartphones und Wearables ergeben.

„Individuelle Unterschiede im digitalen Zeitalter“ bilden einen thematischen Schwerpunkt dieser Konferenz und werden in den Pre-Conference-Workshops und den Keynotes aufgegriffen. Darüber hinaus erwartet Sie ein vielfältiges Programm, das die Breite und Dynamik unserer Fachgebiete eindrucksvoll widerspiegelt – mit spannenden Symposien, Positionreferaten und einer Poster-Session. Im digitalen Zeitalter ist die gute „alte“ Fachgruppentagung vielleicht genau der Ort, an dem wissenschaftlicher Austausch am meisten Spaß macht.

Unser Dank gilt allen, die durch ihre Beiträge, ihr Sponsoring, ihr Engagement im Programm- und Organisationsteam sowie durch die Unterstützung vor Ort diese Tagung möglich machen. Wir laden Sie ein, die Tagung nicht nur als wissenschaftliche, sondern auch als persönliche Begegnung zu nutzen – im Austausch in den Sessions, in den Pausen und beim Gesellschaftsabend im Kulturbahnhof Kassel.

Wir wünschen Ihnen spannende Diskussionen, neue Anregungen und eine inspirierende gemeinsame Zeit in Kassel.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Schroeders, Prof. Dr. Johannes Zimmermann
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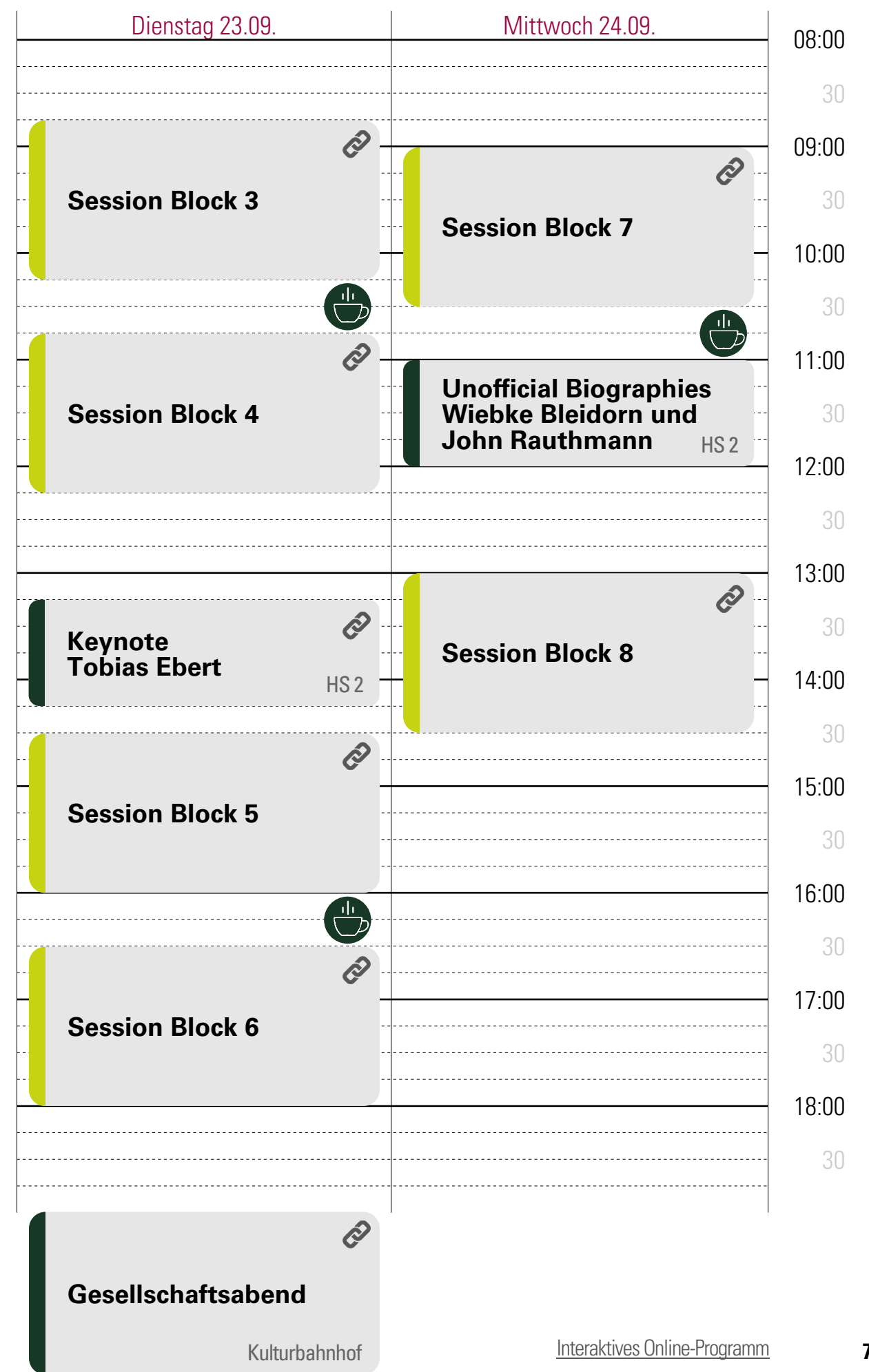
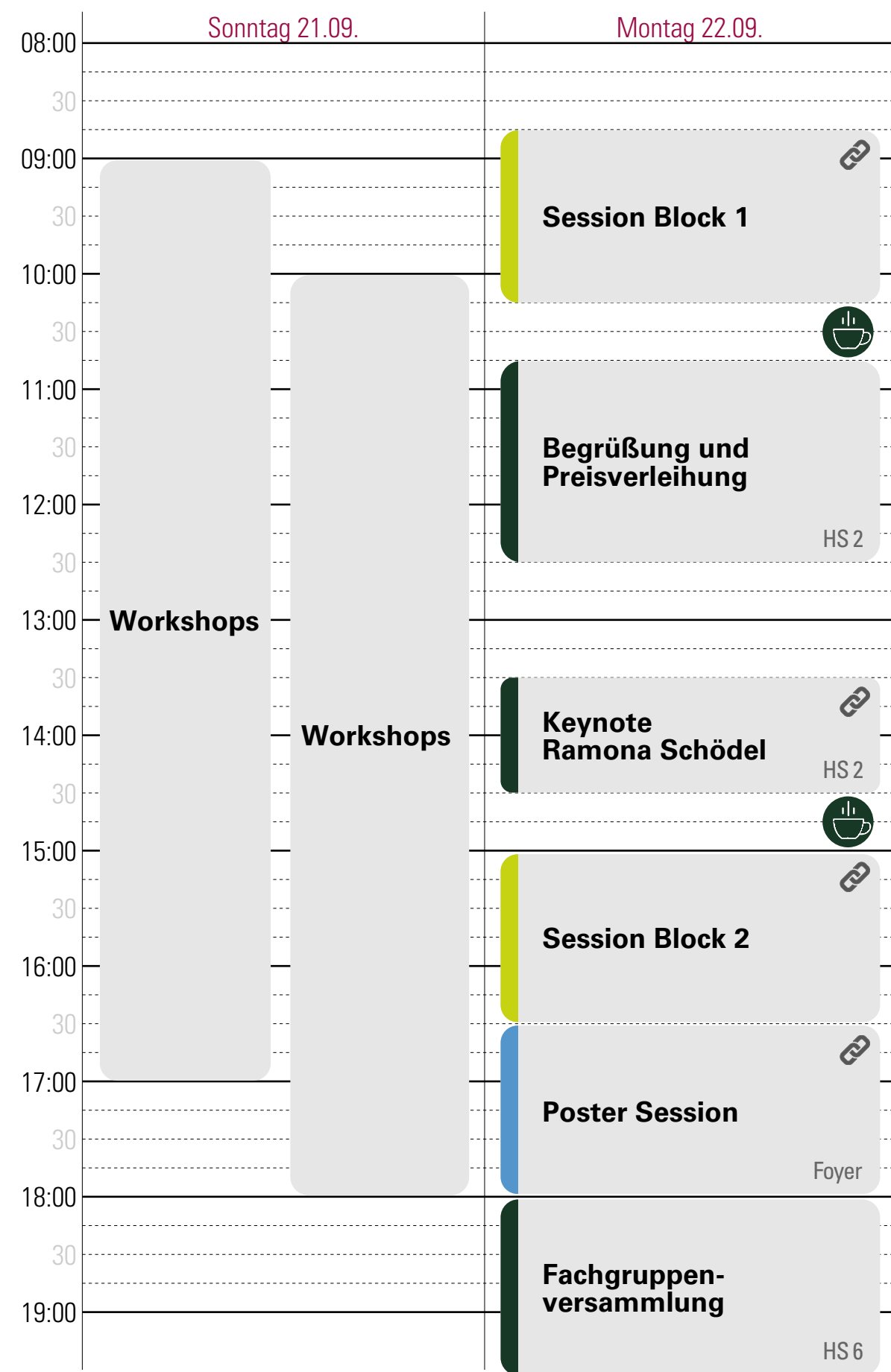


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Programmübersicht



Montag	SR 2 (Raum 1111)	SR 3 (Raum 1112)	SR 6 (Raum 1124)	HS 2	HS 3	HS 5	HS 6
08:45 – 10:15	Symposium	Symposium	Research Presentation	Symposium	Symposium	Symposium	Research Presentation
	Toward traits for environmental psychology Rees	From Ideology to Trust: How Individual Differences Shape Political Perception and Decision-Making Finn, Zapko-Willmes	Meta Science and Machine Learning Short	Selbstwertdynamiken und -entwicklung Wagner, Utesch	Exploring Personality Dynamics: The Benefits and Costs of Acting In and Out of Character Juchem, Asselmann	Rethinking Assessment: Learning from Innovative Datasets Steger, Weiss	Dark Factor of Personality Popov
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Toward a Unified Understanding of Climate Anxiety: Examining Measures of Climate- and Eco-Anxiety (Hempel)	Towards a Comprehensive Taxonomy of Political Ideologies: Tackling Jingle-Jangle Fallacies Using Large Language Models (Zapko-Willmes)	The superiority of item- over composite-based prediction and where it might come from (Speck)	Die Rolle von Emotionsregulation für das Niveau und die Variabilität des momentanen Selbstwertes in der Adoleszenz (Warnholtz)	Attachment Styles, Interaction Partners, and Social Company: Person-Situation Dynamics of Daily In-Person and Digital Social Behavior (Förster)	Careless Responding in Access Panel Data: A Threat to Validity? (Steger)	Dunkle Triade und Beziehungsgestaltung: Dyadische Dynamiken im Zusammenspiel von Persönlichkeit und Partnerschaft (Braig)
	Motives for Plant-Based Diet (Hopwood)	Measuring Political Orientation and Its Impact on Social Perception: Insights from the Contemporary German Questionnaire of Political Orientation (CGPOQ) (Demel)	Predicting Trajectories in Adolescents Subjective Well-Being With Machine Learning Methods (Schaefer)	Was kalibriert das Soziometer? Einflüsse von Person und Situation auf Stateselbstwert-Kontingenzen im Alltag (Utesch)	How Situations Activate Narcissistic States: Exploring Momentary Variations in Narcissistic Agency, Antagonism, and Vulnerability (Bauditz)	Leveraging Data Donations to Study Non-Formal Online Learning Behavior (Klose)	Dark, Antisocial, or Prosocial? How Framing Affects Change Goals on the Dark Factor of Personality (Khalaf)
	Assessment and Exploration of Planetary Health Knowledge (Rees)	Investigating Ideological Bias in Evaluating Scientific Evidence: Conceptual Development and Validation of a Bias Expression Scale (Finn)	Multiverse Sampling Uncertainty in EEG Individual Differences Research (Short)	Warum fluktuiert der momentane Selbstwert im Jugendalter? Eine integrative Betrachtung von Situation und Motivation (Wagner)	Is it All in the Eye of the Beholder? Examining the Affective Consequences of Direct and Indirect Measures of Counterdispositional Extraversion (Kuijpers)	Using Social Media Data for Creativity Research (Ceh)	The dark factor of personality in French (Pischel)
	The readiness to act against climate change: Measuring and validating climate-relevant behaviors (Geiger)	The Effect of Socio-Political Attitudes on Mental Representations of Renewable Fuels (Fahrner)	Beyond the Hype: A Systematic Review of Supervised Machine Learning in Psychological Research (Hernes)	Bedürfnisbefriedigung und Selbstwertgefühl: Eine intensive Längsschnittstudie zum Übergang von der Universität ins Berufsleben (Kulakow)	Testing the Self-Congruence Hypothesis in Terms of The Big Five: The Role of Typical and True Self-Congruence for Well-Being Across Cultures (Juchem)	The Final Act: Creativity as Told by Obituaries Across the US (Weiss)	The Dark Factor of Personality and Prosocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis (Popov)
		Developmental Sources of Institutional Trust from Early to Mid-Life (Brandt)	Unravelling the Multiverse of Subtyping Methods in Developmental Dyslexia (Leung)	Tatsächliche, wahrgenommene und volitionale Veränderungen im globalen und domänenspezifischen Selbstwert (Rentzsch)	Acting Out of Character? Effects of Social Behavioral Challenges on Well-Being and Their Interaction with Broad Interpersonal Traits (Kroencke)	Discussion (Gnambs)	Does the HEXACO+D Model Improve Prediction of Affective, Cognitive, Normative and Behavioral Outcomes, and Life Domains? A Systematic Review and Evidence gap map. (Scherhag)
			EMA4Stroke: A digital approach to capturing individual differences in cognition after stroke (Hildebrandt)		Out of Character or Another Stable State? Redefining Personality Traits as (Multiple) Attractors (Büchner)		Personality and dishonesty across cultures (Schild)

Montag	SR 2 (Raum 1111)	SR 3 (Raum 1112)	SR 6 (Raum 1124)	HS 2	HS 3	HS 5	HS 6
15:00 – 16:30	Research Presentation	Symposium	Research Presentation	Symposium	Panel Discussion	Symposium	Symposium
	Childhood and Adolescence Fuths	Response Surface Analyse in der Praxis: Welche RSA-Variante eignet sich für meine Fragestellung? Scheling, Humberg	Intelligence and Interests Goecke	Personality as predictors of human behavior: How research on psychological assessment enriches our knowledge Ziegler	Podiumsdiskussion: Multiverse Analyses: Essential for Science?	Situational Judgment Tests weitergedacht: Fortschritte in Testentwicklung, Psychometrie und Situationswahrnehmung Reznik, Krumm	Rechtspsychologische Diagnostik und sexualforensische Persönlichkeitspsychologie Rettenberger, Etzler
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Efficacy of Self-Esteem Interventions in Childhood and Adolescence: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (Lustenberger)	Response Surface Analyse zum Testen von Kongruenzhypothesen: Ein Überblick über verschiedene Analysestrategien (Humberg)	Boys and Things – Girls and People? How Gendered Interest Patterns Emerge in Primary School (Goecke)	Team composition matters, doesn't it? Machine learning based analyses of team personality effects (Ziegler)	Multiverse Analysis: Essential for Scientific Rigour? (Short)	Messung individueller Wertprioritäten mit einem konstruktgetriebenen Situational Judgment Test (Schmitz)	Entwicklung eines Instruments zur Gefährlichkeitseinschätzung bei innerfamiliärer Generationen Gewalt: Systematisches Review und Experten/-innen-Befragung zu Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren (Tröger)
	Transactions Between Well-Being and First Sexual Experiences in Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood (Andrae)	Hängen interpersonelle Komplementarität und intrapersonale Kongruenz mit positivem Affekt zusammen? Ein Anwendungsbeispiel der Multilevel Response Surface Analysis (MRSA) für tägliche soziale Interaktionen (Ollrogge)	Höhe und Variabilität von Befindlichkeit bei der Klausurvorbereitung: Zusammenhänge mit Persönlichkeitseigenschaften und akademischem Selbstkonzept (Kegel)	Different Predictors of Figurative Language Comprehension: The Role of Personality and Cognitive Abilities (Biesok)		SJT-Konstruktion „on the fly“: Nutzung von ChatGPT in unterschiedlichen Phasen der Itementwicklung (Höft)	Open Science und Rechtspsychologie: Chancen und Herausforderungen in einem besonderen (Spannungs-)Feld (Rettenberger)
	Negative Institutional Experiences and Family Well-Being: The Role of Disability Type and Socioeconomic Status (Fuths)	Der Vergleich multipler Hypothesen mit einem informationstheoretischen Ansatz (Schulze Tast)	Identifying Affordances at University: A Person-Environment Fit Strategy for Promoting Development at School (Cox)	Effekte von Intelligenz und Geschlechterrollen-Selbstkonzept auf Antwortmuster und Bestandteile des kognitiven Prozesses beim Verfälschen (Röhner)		Situational Judgment Tests: Untersuchung des Einflusses von Konstruktmerkmalen auf die psychometrischen Eigenschaften (Oeljeklaus)	Sex im Kopf – Zusammenhänge zwischen sexuellen Fantasien, deren subjektiver Bewertung und dem Strukturniveau nach OPD (Busch)
	Predicting adult quality of life from genetics and developmental trajectories in psychopathology symptoms from childhood to adolescence (Leitritz)	DSEM trifft DRSA: Eine dyadische Untersuchung von Ähnlichkeitseffekten in State-Variabilität in Beziehungszufriedenheit (Scheling)	Playfulness in Vocational Interests and Career Choices: Individual Differences in Work Preferences (Sendatzki)	Are Situation Perception Effects on Achievement Motivation and Investigative Interest States Specific? Evidence from an Experience Sampling Study (Witte)		Alternative Auswertungsstrategien und deren Einfluss auf die Konstruktvalidität in SJTs (Thiel)	Neues Modell, bessere Prognose? Persönlichkeitsfunktion vs. kategoriale Diagnosen von Persönlichkeitsstörungen bei der Vorhersage sexueller Rückfälle (Etzler)
	Längsschnittliche Gen-Umwelt-Analyse von stabiler Ausprägung, systematischer Entwicklung und Fluktuation der Lebenszufriedenheit von Jugendlichen und jungen Erwachsenen in ihren familiären Kontexten (c("Mischner", "Wolff"))		Die Rolle des Selbstkonzepts für die mathematische Leistungsentwicklung: Längsschnittliche Evidenz für geschlechterspezifische Unterschiede (Patzl)	"In Tune" with Others: Development and Validation of a Behavioral-Based Measurement Approach to Affective Empathy (Janelt)		Sind Situational Judgment Tests wirklich weniger verfälschbar als Fragebogen? (Danner)	Zwanghaftes Sexualverhalten als Risikofaktor für die Entwicklung sexuell devianter Interessen (Thannheimer)
	The Relationship Between Negative Emotion Diversity and Emotion Sharing in Adolescents: An Experience Sampling Study (Liu)		Messinvarianz und Niveauunterschiede zwischen beaufsichtigten und unbeaufsichtigten Online-Tests zur Messung von Verarbeitungskapazität und Bearbeitungsgeschwindigkeit (Jobmann)			Was messen SJTs wirklich? Ein Blick auf Situationswahrnehmung und Item-Performance (Reznik)	

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08:45 – 10:15	Research Presentation	Symposium	Research Presentation	Symposium	Research Presentation	Symposium	Symposium
	Tool Developments Bräutigam	Biophysiological Methoden in der Differentiellen und Persönlichkeitspsychologie Schmid, Rentzsch	Meta Analyses and Meta Science on Publication Practices Breit	Beyond IQ: Novel Approaches to Ability Assessment Schroeders, Wilhelm	Narcissism and Sadism Schneider	Positive Psychologie und ihre Bedeutung für Persönlichkeit und mentale Gesundheit Ewert, Tomczyk	Socio-Emotional Skills: Unpacking Their Role in educational contexts, professional development, and personal growth Spengler
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Between Speed and Accuracy: An Integrated Approach to Measuring Attention (Lazaridis)	Soziometer-Theorie und die soziale Funktion von Cortisol in menschlichen Kleingruppen (Ostermann)	The Decline Effect in Psychological Science: Patterns, Predictors, and Implications for Research Practices (Steininger)	Wordle – A Game-Based Assessment of Verbal Ability? (Achar-Amankwaa)	Women are pretty and big boys don't cry: Predicting sexist attitudes from narcissistic personality traits in men and women (Schneider)	Sich selbst ein guter Freund sein - Validierung einer deutschsprachigen Version der 'State Self-Compassion Scale' (Leschinski)	Is being a responsible student the link between Conscientiousness and achievement? (Spengler)
	Figurenzeichnen – Entwicklung eines adaptiven Tests zur Erfassung figural-räumlichen Denkens (Bräutigam)	Die Rolle von Persönlichkeit bei der Wirkung von Open-Label-Placebos auf subjektive und physiologische Marker von Stress und Angst (Liedtke)	Individual Differences in Scientific Careers: Analyzing Sex Disparities in Scientific Output, Authorship, and Citation Patterns (Breuer)	Reenvisioning the Measurement of Visual Abilities (Busse)	Searching for gender equality in everyday sadism: A measurement invariance approach (Blötner)	Wie können wir positive Veränderungen im täglichen Leben erreichen? Eine Metaanalyse über positiv-psychologische Ecological Momentary Interventionen (Tomczyk)	Social-Emotional-Behavioral Skills and University Success among Underrepresented Students (Hill)
	Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik im Kindesalter: Die Entwicklung eines bildbasierten Persönlichkeits-Inventar für Kinder des Grundschulalter (6-10 Jahre) (Tandler)	Individuelle Differenzen in der HRV-Reaktivität auf Zeitdruck im Zusammenhang mit momentaner emotionaler Erschöpfung (Schmid)	Differenzierungseffekte in deutschen Intelligenztests für Kinder und Jugendliche: Eine Analyse und Metaanalyse von 20 Normierungsstichproben (Breit)	Assessing Musical Aptitude in Early Childhood: A Pilot Study on Musical Communication and Creativity in Children Aged 3 to 6 Years (Schaaf)	Narcissism and Well-Being: A Cross-Cultural Meta-Analysis (Tang)	Ein neuer Ansatz zur Beschreibung einer gesunden Persönlichkeit: Theoretische und empirische Entwicklungen (Harzer)	Interpersonal behaviors of therapists inside and outside of the therapy room - a longitudinal, cross-situational study (Flückiger)
	Acknowledging burnout symptom dynamics - Tool development (Sagmeister)	Stressreaktivität messen und verstehen: Cortisol und Stimmung nach Stressoren im Alltag und im Labor (Thiel)	The Link Between Self-Esteem and Aggression: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies (Aebi)	Developing and Evaluating a Novel Working Memory Capacity Battery for Young Children (Wilhelm)	Short-term changes in narcissism in relation to life events (Jacobsen)	Aktives Monitoring zur Steigerung der Achtsamkeit, der Lebensqualität, des affektiven Wohlbefindens und Reduktion von Stress: Ecological Momentary Intervention bei Eltern (Altweck)	Do Future Psychotherapists Know how Socially Skilled They are? On the Relationship Between Social Skill Self-Concepts and Expressed Social Skills in Psychotherapeutic Interactions (Bhatti)
	Refining the Measurement of Primal World Beliefs: Developing a Revised German Primals Inventory and Corresponding Short Scales (Hämpke)	Wie hängen Persönlichkeit und domänenspezifische Zufriedenheit zusammen? Altersdifferentielle Befunde einer genetisch informativen Zwillingsstudie (Deppe)	Cross-cultural variations in the association of the Big Five and cognitive skills (Rammstedt)	Conceptual and Methodological Challenges in Assessing Elementary Students' Initial Learning Conditions (Schroeders)	#Insta-Health: Zusammenhänge von Cyberchondrie mit den Big Five-Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen, Selbstwertgefühl, Narzissmus und gesundheitsbezogener Instagram-Nutzung (Osterholz)	Positiv durchs Studium von Anfang an! Evaluation einer modularen, positiv-psychologischen Intervention zur Stärkung psychischer Ressourcen (Palme)	Effects of a digital coaching intervention to improve self-control (Allemand)
	Acts and Facts of Life as a Complement or Competitor to the Default Approach in Personality Assessment (Wilke)	Diskussion (Stern)					

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10:45 – 12:15	Research Presentation	Symposium	Symposium	Symposium	Research Presentation	Panel Discussion	Symposium
	Personality Development and Personalization Phan	Personality pathology in context: From assessment to relevance in daily life Jankowsky	Persönlichkeits- und hormonelle Prozesse des sozialen Status- und Machterwerbs in Gruppeninteraktionen Kordsmeyer	From War Exposure to Smartphone Sensing: New Insights into the Determinants of Well-Being Berkessel, Entringer	ChatGPT and Large Language Modeling Sindermann	Podiumsdiskussion: Sozial + Persönlichkeitspsychologie: Where is the love?	Tracing the development of human intelligence: Specific cognitive abilities and the Flynn effect Pietschnig
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Making Room For Individuality in Personality Research: The Case for Personalization (Modersitzki)	A matter of time? The impact of time frames on personality disorder assessment (Jankowsky)	Interaktion von Testosteron und Cortisol: Auswirkungen auf interpersonelle Wahrnehmungen und sozialen Status in Gruppeninteraktionen (Sina)	Being or Feeling Connected – What Makes You Feel Good About Yourself? Effects of Observable and Perceived Social Connectedness on Self-Esteem Development. (Tazelaar)	The Psychological Basis of Individual Differences in Selective Exposure and Avoidance in Political Conversations with ChatGPT (Sindermann)	Sozial- und Persönlichkeitspsychologie – Where is the love? (Lange)	Cross-sectional and longitudinal evidence for measurement invariant Flynn effects in Austrian undergraduates: The case of verbal reasoning, spatial ability, and mathematical reasoning (Pietschnig)
	Person-Specific State Consistency as a Defining Property of Personality: A Critical Analysis and Re-evaluation (Phan)	Psychometric analysis of the OPD-SQS using item response theory (Olivi)	Effekte von Testosteronadministration auf den sozialen Status und moderiert durch selbstberichtete Persönlichkeit in Face-to-Face-Gruppen (Kordsmeyer)	Long-term Associations between War Exposure and Psychological and Physical Adjustment (Entringer)	Von automatisierten Interviews zu validen Beurteilungen: Natural Language Processing als Brücke zwischen idiografischer und nomothetischer Diagnostik (Hammes)	Is there a Flynn effect in executive functioning? A cross-temporal meta-analysis of Trail Making Test (TMT) scores (Lesigang)	
	Context Effects on the Personality Network—Exploring Differences Between East and West Germans (Kura)	Empirical convergence between Kernberg's model of personality organization and the alternative DSM-5 model for personality disorders (Ohse)	Einfluss von Testosteronadministration und Geschlecht auf fremdeingeschätzte statusrelevante Verhaltensstrategien und sozialen Status in Gruppen (Ackstaller)	Lives Well Lived: An Obituary-Based Study of Well-Being (Berkessel)	Zwischen Zweifel und Zukunft: Der Einfluss von Persönlichkeitsfaktoren auf Ängste und Einstellungen gegenüber generativer Künstlicher Intelligenz (Leonhardt)	Cross-temporal attention test score changes in Austrian conscripts: The Flynn effect (2010-2021) (Bugelnig)	Evidence for ability segment-dependent IQ change trajectories: The Flynn effect in gifted and non-gifted Austrian conscripts (2014-2021) (Becker)
	Individual Differences in the Effects of Life Events on Personality Trait Change (Oeltjen)	Adolescents' Pathological Personality Traits and Mentalizing in Daily Social Interactions: Linking Criterion A and B from the AMPD (Kraukau)	Welche Rolle spielen Kompositionseffekte von Persönlichkeit in Gruppeninteraktionen? (Bleckmann)	Predicting Well-Being Across Personal, Situational, and Societal Factors (Scharbert)	Äußern Large Language Models menschenähnliche Persönlichkeitseigenschaften? Die Unterscheidbarkeit künstlich generierter und menschlicher Selbstbeschreibungen (Körner)	Examining 116 years of IQ evolution: The first ability-specific meta-analysis of the Flynn Effect (1909-2025) (Oberleiter)	
	Associations of work characteristics with personality changes across the retirement transition (Stahlhofen)	Falling into nothing: Modeling suicidal ideation as the person-situation-interaction of personality pathology and loneliness (Ernst)	Wer erlangt Macht in Kleingruppen? Die Rolle von Verhaltens- und Bewertungskontingenz (Dufner)	Behavior Speaks for Itself? Smartphone Behaviors Predict Life Outcomes (Digutsch)			
	Entangled Pathways to Crime: When Traits, Situations, and Unstable Worlds Collide (Li)			Associations of Affective Well-Being and Everyday Language Depend on Context (Koch)			

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14:30 – 16:00	Research Presentation	Position Talk	Symposium	Symposium	Symposium	Position Talk	Symposium
	Well-being Segbert	Positionsreferate Block 1	From Romantic Bonds to Parenthood: Exploring the Role of Personality Baumgardt, Asselmann	LLM Meets Psychometrics: Transforming Psychological Tests through Large Language Models Thelen	The Boundaries of Prosociality: Dispositional and Contextual Influences on Helping, Cooperation, and Moral Decision-Making Baumert, Thielmann	Positionsreferate Block 2	Change in Personality in the Context of Life Transitions Bühler, Gonzalez Avilés
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Daily Well-being in Remote vs. In-Person Work: The Role of Personality and Socio-Demographic Moderators (Hartung)	Recovery as an Understudied, Yet Important Aspect of the Neuroticism-Stress Association (Wrzus)	Trajectories of life satisfaction within and across relationship status (histories) (Stern)	Language models accurately infer correlations between psychological items and scales from text alone (Hommel)	Who helps whom? An investigation of individual differences in selective prosociality (Yelbuz)	The validation crisis in psychology: Why conventional methods of test validation are unlikely to establish construct validity (Wendt)	Romantic Relationship Quality in the Face of Geographic Relocation: A Propensity Score Matching Study (Gonzalez Avilés)
	Untangling the Seasonal Patterns of Loneliness in Germany: A Comprehensive Time Series Analysis of Panel Data, Crises Hotline Data, Social Media Interactions, and Media Consumption (Mohr)	Person-Culture Match and Well-being (Vogel)	Beyond the Picture-Perfect: Who Regrets Becoming a Parent? (Baumgardt)	Semantic embeddings reveal and address taxonomic incommensurability in psychological measurement (Wulff)	How aversive personality separates activists from radicals and patriots from nationalists. A multi-national study (Hilbig)	Why the Big Five Are Composites, Not Common Causes (Grosz)	How a Mismatch Between Actual and Desired Number of Children Relates to Well-Being Across Adulthood (Buchinger)
	Die zwei Seiten von Need for Cognition bei kognitivem Stress: Der stressmindernde Effekt positiver Emotionen und die stressverstärkende Wirkung von Motivation (Schweitzer)		Men and Women Experiencing Relationship Transitions in the Second Half of Life (Wahring)	Large Language Models in Knowledge Test Development: Potential and Challenges (Trautwein)	From coordination to cooperation: Previous coordination behavior facilitates subsequent cooperation – particularly for dispositional prosocials (Mischkowski)		Terminal Decline of Satisfaction in Romantic Relationships (Bühler)
	No Two Icks Are Alike: Individual Differences in Disgust Avoidance (Segbert)		HEXACO Personality in Romantic Relationships (De Vries)	Testing Human Intelligence with AI Benchmark measures: Measurement Model and Validity of the Advanced Reasoning Corpus (Thelen)	Why we ignore: Disentangling moral wiggling, tradeoff aversion and inattention in prosocial behavior (tho Pesch)		Do Basic Motives Differ from Broad Personality Trait Dimensions in their Changeability and Susceptibility to Life Events? (Kandler)
	Behavioral Signatures of Self-Esteem: A Cross-Domain Pattern Approach (Leyens)		Why Similar Birds Flock Together: Exploring the Factors Driving Partner Similarity in Romantic Relationships (Gander)	The Complex Relationship Between Temperature and Creativity in Large Language Models - A Differential Analysis of Creative Aspects Using Semantic Entropy (Reichmann)	Understanding perpetrator sensitivity: Guilt and fairness in compensatory behavior (Petry)		Do Self-Schemata and HEXACO Traits Differ in Their Associations With Life Experiences? A Longitudinal Multi-Rater and Twin Study (Instinske)
	Behavior is continuous from waking into dreaming – Evidence regarding the Big Five (Naudszus)		Understanding the Social Lives of Non-Parents (Gerlach)	Mapping and comparing mental representations using free associations and the R package associatoR (Aeschbach)	Discussion (Baumert)		

Dienstag	SR 2 (Raum 1111)	SR 3 (Raum 1112)	SR 6 (Raum 1124)	HS 2	HS 3	HS 5	HS 6
16:30 – 18:00	Position Talk	Position Talk	Symposium	Symposium	Research Presentation	Position Talk	Symposium
	Feedback Sessions und Positionssreferat Block 5	Positionsreferate Block 4	Response times in performance modeling Schmitz, Naumann	Personality in Context: New Insights into State Assessment, Gender Differences, and Personality Change Horstmann	Relationships Burghart	Positionsreferate Block 3	Person Judgments as Reflections of Perceiver Perspectives and Item Characteristics Wiedenroth
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	70 Years of Circumplex Models – A Review and a Look Ahead. (Etzel)	Charakterstärken im Kontext einer positiven Institution Schule (Weber)	Method Effects in Reasoning Tests and Their Influence on the Relationship between Reasoning Ability and Reasoning Speed (Troche)	HEXACO-PSI: The HEXACO Personality States Inventory (Columbus)	Romantic relationships, personality and health: How do the personality traits of couples influence their health behaviors and health status? (Hesse)	Möglichkeiten und Grenzen partizipativer Forschung in der Fragebogenkonstruktion (Weißmann)	Rose-Colored Glasses Over Time: Describing and Explaining Changes in Perceiver Positivity (Aissaoui)
	Self-Control and Hedonic Orientation in Daily Life (Berndt)	Social Skills - ein Plädoyer für eine verhaltensbasierte Konzeptualisierung und Erfassung (Breil)	Does Timed Testing impact the Effect of Item Difficulty? An Analysis of Listening Components in Elementary School (Osipov)	In a good mood - or just left-handed? (Horstmann)	Who knows me best? A comprehensive investigation of self-other agreement across personality traits (Burghart)	Any Questions? Item Selection as a Tool to Study and Improve Psychometric Validity (Altgassen)	Evaluative Adjective Rating List: Investigating Agreement to Evaluative Self-Ratings as an Intransparent Measure of Self-Esteem (Leistner)
	LLM-Based Agent Simulations for Modeling Individual Differences in Social Interactions (Hätscher)		The Time-on-Task- Effect in Working Memory Tasks (Schäfer)	Gender Differences in Personality Traits and Average Personality States: Using Experience Sampling to circumvent bias in self-reports (Buck)	When empathy breeds opposition to hierarchy in inter-group contexts: Shared underlying motivational values of counter-dominance and empathy explain attitudes in the Israeli Palestinian conflict (Möring)		From Self-Reports to Affective Signals: Understanding the Antecedents of Motive Perception (Schliebener)
			Log-File Reaction Times as Indicators of Structured Figural Matrix Processing (Weber)	Changes in Personality Traits and States Following Romantic Relationship Transitions (Gander)	Attachment zwischen Beziehungen und Single-Phasen: Der Einfluss vergangener Partnerschaften (Traut)		How Items Shape What We Think About: Exploring the Thought Processes Underlying Personality Self- and Peer-Judgments (Wiedenroth)
			Implicit learning and intelligence - Insights from dynamic diffusion decision modeling (von Krause)	Love or Loss? Relationship Transitions and Personality Change at the Trait and State Level (Fliedner)	Attachment zwischen Beziehungen und Single-Phasen: Der Einfluss vergangener Partnerschaften (Traut)		How Are Item Features Associated With Inter-Rater Agreement? (Wessels)
			Discussion (Naumann)		Selbstkritik und Selbstmitgefühl in zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen (Werner-Riccetti)		Capturing the Complexity of Truth - A Comprehensive Framework to Systematically Examine Accuracy in Person Perception (Freyer)
					Reading Minds or Reading Patterns: Schema Use in Younger and Older Adults' Empathic Accuracy (Freitag)		

Mittwoch	SR 2 (Raum 1111)	SR 3 (Raum 1112)	SR 6 (Raum 1124)	HS 2	HS 3	HS 5	HS 6
09:00 – 10:30	Research Presentation	Symposium	Symposium	Symposium		Topic Symposium	Symposium
	Attention, Cognition, and Psychophysiological Responses Bierwirth	Neue theoretische und empirische Perspektiven auf die Genese und Entwicklung von Einsamkeit Neuber, Bücker	Fortschritte und Herausforderungen in der Normierung psychologischer Testverfahren Sengewald, Lenhard	Improving inferences about individual differences across designs Rohrer		Promises and challenges of digital personality interventions Bleidorn	Personality, psychosocial resources, and adjustment in young adulthood Brüggmann, Asselmann
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>		<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Personality traits and gazing behavior in the context of emotional Social Network Site (SNS) posts. (Ohmann)	Social Relationship Expectations: Neue Perspektiven für die Einsamkeitsforschung (Akhter-Khan)	Kontinuierliche Normierungsverfahren: Stand der Forschung, Anwendungen und methodische Herausforderungen (Urban)	Controlling for careless responding requires causal justification (Alsalti)		Sudden Gains and Losses in Personality Change Interventions: Predictors, Outcomes and Implications for Personalized Change (Olaru)	Risks and Benefits of Neuroticism in Adolescent Development: Comparing Data from Healthy and Clinical Participants (Wieczorek)
	Perfektionismus und Aufmerksamkeitsbias gegenüber Kritik: Eine Eyetracking-Studie (Prestele)	Ein systematisches Literaturreview zu longitudinalen Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren für Einsamkeit bei jungen Menschen (Bücker)	Wie kann man Speedtests normieren? - Eine vergleichende Simulationsstudie (Lenhard)	The corrected pattern metric, or distinctive profile correlation, is probably not as corrected as you think (Arslan)		Effects of a Smartphone Intervention to Decrease Neuroticism the General Public: The Changing How I Live Life (CHILL) Study (Wright)	Being Changed by Doing Good? Personality Selection and Socialization Effects in the Context of National and International Volunteer Services (Hamdani)
	Neuroenhancement: Motives for the desire for enhancement and predictors thereof. (Kohlmeier)	Dynamische Wechselwirkungen zwischen Einsamkeit und Bindungsorientierungen (Krasko)	Genauigkeit von Normwerten in der regressionsbasierten Normierung mit dichotomen Prädiktoren (Freudenstein)	Mind the Trend: Why Experimental Data Should Be Treated as Longitudinal Data (Scharf)		The Effects of Timing and Situational Context in Personality Interventions (Haehner)	Dynamic processes of Big Five personality and need satisfaction during the education-to-work transition (Bange)
	Dispositional Anxiety and Feedback-Triggered Brain-Heart Coupling (Bierwirth)	Ehrenamt und informelle Pflege als gesellschaftliches Engagement: Differenzielle Effekte auf soziale und emotionale Einsamkeit (Neuber)	Regressionsbasierte Normierung mit kategorialen Prädiktoren und kleinen Stichproben: Ein Praxisbeispiel. (Sander)	No treatment effects and low heterogeneity of hormonal contraceptive use on women's well-being (Botzet)		Changes in Stress Contingencies Following Digital Neuroticism Interventions (Kuper)	Malleability of social, emotional, and behavioral skills in emerging adulthood (Jalynskij)
	Driving Innovation: Comparing Psychometric Properties of Computer-Generated and Real-World Images in Traffic Psychological Assessment (Kranner)		Umgang mit fehlenden Werten in Normierungsstudien (Sengewald)	Improving inferences about personality development with new approaches to the age-period-cohort problem (Rohrer)		What Explains The Effects of Digital Personality Interventions? (Krämer)	Do core beliefs incrementally predict life satisfaction over and above the Big Five? (Mussel)
			Discussion (Ziegler)	Beyond Age and Generations: How Considering Period Effects Reshapes Our Understanding of Personality Change (Roemer)			Prevention of mental disorders in young adults with low self-efficacy through self-efficacy training: A randomized controlled trial (Brüggmann)

Mittwoch	SR 2 (Raum 1111)	SR 3 (Raum 1112)	SR 6 (Raum 1124)	HS 2	HS 3	HS 5	HS 6
13:00 – 14:30	Research Presentation	Symposium	Research Presentation	Topic Symposium		Symposium	Symposium
	Aptitude Tests and High-Stakes Assessment Ortner	Concepts and tools to facilitate better science in the field of personality and individual differences research Tran	Predicting Behaviour Schilling	Digital Insights on the Interplay of Person, Environment, and Behavior Sust		Individual Differences in Meat Reduction Research Trenkenschuh	Unpacking self-knowledge: Definition, biases, and interventions Thielmann
	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>		<u>Abstracts</u>	<u>Abstracts</u>
	Validitätsevidenz von Studieneignungstests und internationalen Schulnoten für den Studienerfolg ausländischer Studierender (Merchel)	VALID: A researcher’s guide to strengthening validity (Kerschbaumer)	Individual Differences and Electoral Choice: Personality Traits, Cognitive Abilities, and Voting Behavior in the 2024 US Presidential Election (Lubczyk)	Personality Homophily in Residential Choice: Findings from a Large-Scale Dataset (Ohlinger)		Initial Results from a Large-Scale Meat Reduction Intervention (Trenkenschuh)	Towards a consensus on self-knowledge: A Delphi study (Thielmann)
	Einfluss des sozioökonomischen Status auf die Testleistung in fachspezifischen Studieneignungstests (Müller)	The idea that the null hypothesis is never true (anyway): A preregistered systematic review and construct clarification of Meehl’s crud factor (Beckenbach)	Correlates of conspiracy mentality in everyday life (Hönig)	Delete That! Exploring Individual Differences in Smartphone Deletion Behavior (Sust)		Associations between meat consumption and depression are very small and probably not causal (Poh-Jie Tan)	Why and when self-knowledge may lead to either bias or accuracy in judgments of others (Rau)
	Is the Cognitive Performance of Students Declining? (Stegt)	Jingle and jangle fallacies: A systematic review (Abbas)	Do Financial Attitudes, Financial Literacy, and Personality Traits Predict Financial Behaviour? (Schilling)	Person-Environment Transactions in the Digital Space: Understanding Individual Differences in Social Media Engagement on Smartphones (Buss)		Effects of Tailoring Meat Reduction Arguments to Divergent Political Orientations (Jenni)	“As a woman, I’m bad with numbers”—Hubris-humility effects in self-estimated numerical intelligence (Hofer)
	Welche Information steckt in einer Antwort? Prädiktive Validität asynchroner Videointerviewfragen für den Studienerfolg (Ortner)	One app to rule them all: A one-stop calculator and guide for 95 effect-size variants for two-group comparisons (Tran)	Good things come in threes: The influence of cognitive control and cognitive effort on decision making in a large-scale multi-site Ultimatum Game study. (Rodrigues)	Digital Traces of Well-Being: Uncovering Manifestations of Life Satisfaction in Daily Physical Activity Patterns captured with Smartphones (Bergmann)		Navigating Family Dynamics in the Transition to a Plant-Forward Diet: The Role of Social Support (Gregson)	Mechanisms behind impaired self-knowledge: A registered report on the role of personality in self-protective reactions (Heine)
	Mehr als Datenqualität: Die Vorhersage akademischer Leistung durch Indikatoren der sorgfältigen Bearbeitung eines Online-Self-Assessments (Franzen)	Two for one: Wineq plots for the integrated visualization of fixed-effect and random-effects models (Pilar)	Zweierlei Maß? Individuelle Unterschiede in moralischen Doppelstandards (Armbruster)	Understanding the Behavioral Underpinnings of Interpersonal Performance Judgments: A Machine Learning Approach (Grunenberg)		The daily life dynamics of attitudinal conflict about meat as a predictor of intervention effectiveness (Pauer)	Promoting goals to change morality-related traits through self-knowledge interventions (Casali)
		Statistics chatbots in academia: Mapping psychology students’ conversations with a large language model (LLM) (Bergmann)		The AI Judge: Examining Performance, Bias, and Cues in LLM-Based Assessments (Petrasch)		From empathy to edibility: A review of factors shaping attitudes toward animals (Schenk)	I want it that way – Do differences in self-knowledge intervention motivation and preference affect intervention outcomes? (Seidl)

Montag, 01:30 Uhr



Prof. Dr.
Ramona Schödel

Reading Between the Lines of Everyday Life: Personality Research Using Mobile Sensing

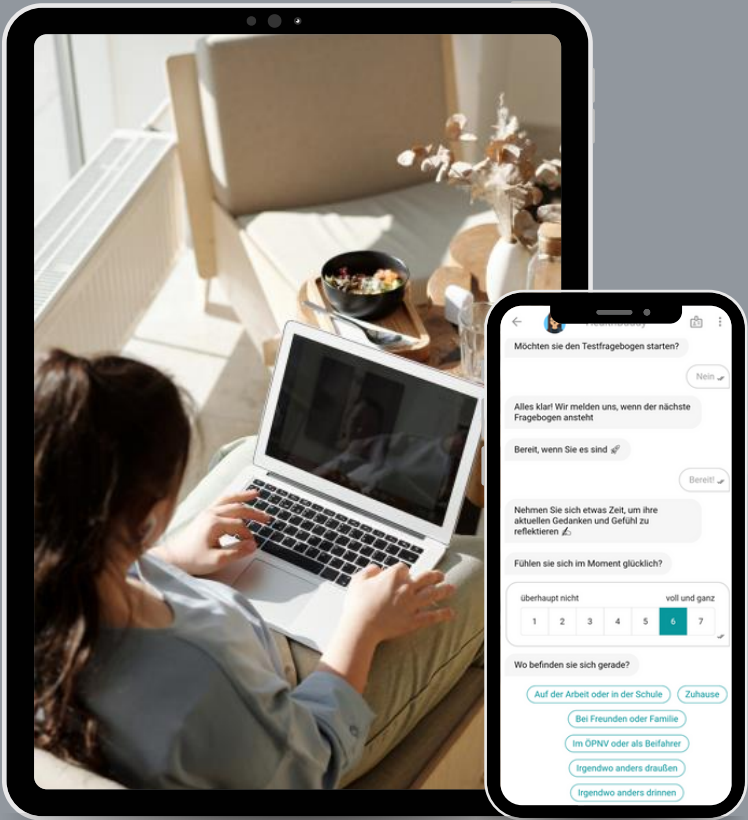
Studying actual behavior has long been the permanent Achilles’ heel of personality psychology. However, new technologies like mobile sensing have recently brought personality researchers closer to people’s everyday behaviors. While linking behavior to personality traits, for example, has attracted considerable interest, many other applications of mobile sensing in personality research have not yet been thoroughly explored.

In this talk, I will begin with an overview of recent findings on individual differences in real-world and digitally mediated behaviors as captured through mobile sensing. In particular, I will emphasize the untapped potential of these methods for examining the dynamic interplay between persons and their daily situations. Using current empirical examples, I will demonstrate the exciting opportunities that emerge from integrating multi- and cross-modally collected digital data. Finally, I will discuss how this integration enables a shift from aggregated behavioral measures to the exploration of contextualized behaviors.

The quickest path to an MDR-compliant digital health application

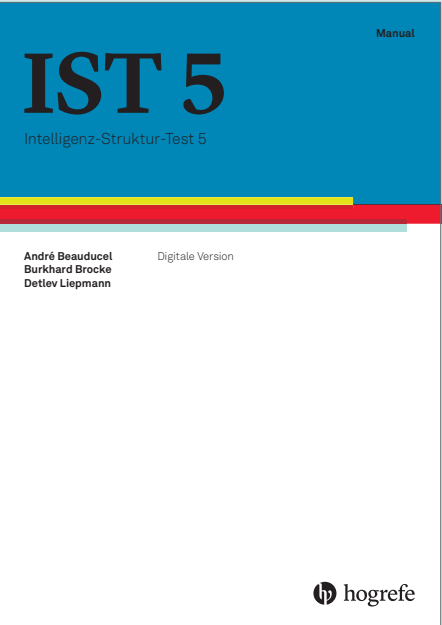


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Das Verfahren:

Der IST 5 ist ein vielseitig einsetzbarer, ökonomischer Intelligenztest und stellt die aktualisierte Neuauflage des bewährten I-S-T 2000 R dar. Gegenüber der früheren Version wurde eine weitere echte Parallelförmigkeit hinzugefügt und es wurden aktuelle Normdaten und Untersuchungen zu den Gütekriterien ergänzt sowie das Manual aktualisiert. Für die Formen 1a, 1b, 2 und 3 werden gemeinsame Normen angeboten. Weiterhin besteht die Möglichkeit, einen separat auswertbaren Wissenstest einzusetzen, der ebenfalls aktualisiert und neu normiert wurde. Insgesamt beinhaltet der IST 5 folgende Aufgabengruppen, die sich in die drei Inhaltsbereiche Verbal, Numerisch und Figural unterteilen lassen. Die verbalen Aufgabengruppen sind: Satzergänzung, Analogien, Gemeinsamkeiten. Die numerischen Aufgabengruppen sind: Zahlenreihen, Rechenaufgaben, Rechenzeichen (Vorzeichenaufgaben). Die figuralen Aufgabengruppen sind: Figurenauswahl, Würfelaufgaben und Matrizenaufgaben. Zusätzlich kann ein Test zur Merkfähigkeit und ein Test zum Allgemeinwissen eingesetzt werden. Der IST 5 ist modular aufgebaut, d.h. bestimmte Komponenten (z. B. Test zur Merkfähigkeit; Test zum Allgemeinwissen) können in Abhängigkeit von inhaltlichen und ökonomischen Anforderungen hinzugenommen oder weggelassen werden. Im Rahmen des theoretisch fundierten und empirisch begründeten Strukturkonzepts können mit dem IST 5 folgende 11 Fähigkeiten erfasst werden: verbale Intelligenz, numerische Intelligenz, figural-räumliche Intelligenz, schlussfolgerndes Denken, Merkfähigkeit, verbales Wissen, numerisches Wissen, figural-bildhaftes Wissen und Wissen (Gesamt) sowie fluide und kristallisierte Intelligenz. Die Durchführung und Auswertung der aktuellen Auflage des IST 5 erfolgt ausschließlich digital im Hogrefe Testsystem. Eine erweiterte Auflage, die auch eine Papier-Bleistift-Fassung beinhaltet, ist in Vorbereitung.

Bearbeitungsdauer:

In Abhängigkeit der verwendeten Module zwischen ca. 77 (Grundmodul) und 130 Minuten (einschließlich Wissenstest).



Dienstag, 01:15 Uhr



Prof. Dr.
Tobias Ebert

Spatial Insights for Personality Psychology: New Data, New Directions

In the digital age, we are surrounded by an abundance of data. Importantly, most of these data carry some kind of geographic information. In other words, we often know where something or someone is located in space. Yet, despite its growing availability, spatial information often seems to remain underutilized in personality psychology. I will provide examples of how spatial information is embedded in diverse data sources, ranging from conventional survey data, via modern big data approaches, to unlikely places such as digital graveyards. This spatial information can be used to enrich psychological data with powerful additional information, often at no cost. I will then provide examples of how personality psychology can benefit from attending to spatial information. On the one hand, considering spatial information may uncover novel insights into core phenomena in personality psychology (such as how personality expresses itself in behavior and well-being in different contexts). On the other hand, considering spatial information allows us to build bridges with adjacent social scientific disciplines in which personality is typically overlooked. Doing so provides new avenues to highlight the power of personality in addressing pressing societal challenges (such as social polarization or the sustainability transition). In sum, this talk highlights how spatial data—if handled adequately—can enrich our understanding of personality and broaden the relevance of personality psychology.

ID	Title	Presenter
1	The Role of Individual Differences in Self-Awareness and Metacognitive Knowledge in Navigating Daily Self-Control Challenges	Agalliu
2	Volitional Personality Change in Adolescence: Understanding If, How, and Why Adolescents Want to Change Their Personality	Baas
3	Stress & Recovery: Wie Resilienz und Grundeinstellung physiologische Stressreaktionen beeinflussen	Beyer
4	The German-Language Relationship-Obsessive Compulsive Inventory: Analyses of the psychometric properties, factorial structure, and associations with relationship satisfaction, attachment, and personality pathology	Borchardt
5	Who sees Creativity? Disentangling Expertise in Human and AI Ratings	Bosse
6	Click or Clash? Follower’s Perceptions of Interpersonal Complementarity and Trust Development in Newly Formed Leader-Follower Relationships	Bouckaert
7	Assessing the Role of Appearance, Behavior, and Reciprocity for Meta-Liking Accuracy in Initial Social Encounters	Bruns
8	"Sie sind wahrscheinlich sehr streng erzogen worden": Deutsche Validierung der Religious Microaggressions in Counseling Scale (RMCS-G)	Burau
9	Entwicklung eines Multi-Source-Feedback-Systems zu sozialen Kompetenzen für zukünftige Psychotherapeut*innen	Burghoff
10	Testing expressions and correlations of playfulness with athletic identity among athletes and non-athletes	Donhauser
11	Small Samples, Big Insights: Leveraging Bayesian SEM for Divergent Thinking	Elmdust
12	Thou shalt not ignore the mess: Testing and Improving Construct Validity for Spirituality and Religiosity	Ernst
13	Mapping Sensory Processing Sensitivity: A Network and Semantic Similarity Analysis of the DOES Scale	Gubler
14	LLM-Based Agent Simulations for Modeling Individual Differences in Social Interactions	Hätscher
15	Assessing Convergent Thinking: A Systematic Literature Review	Hauser
16	Who thrives on routine? Examining personality differences in the relationship between daily routine and affective well-being among older adults.	Heckmann-Umhau
17	To * or not to * : Perception of gender-sensitive language in research texts and questionnaires	Hoff
18	AI Insights into Initial Teacher Education: Predictive Models for Student Dropout	Jud
19	Emotion Networks in Individuals: A Multi-Modal Time Series Study	KÜPPERS
20	I want it, I got it? (Non-)Effect of Current Motivation for Closeness on Communal Behavior in Romantic Relationships	Le
21	Investigating the Role of Neuroticism in Threat Processing Across the Lifespan: A Virtual Reality and Eye-Tracking Approach	Lipp
22	Dark Tetrad and Gazing Behavior While Watching Emotional Pictures: An Eyetracking-Study.	Meyer

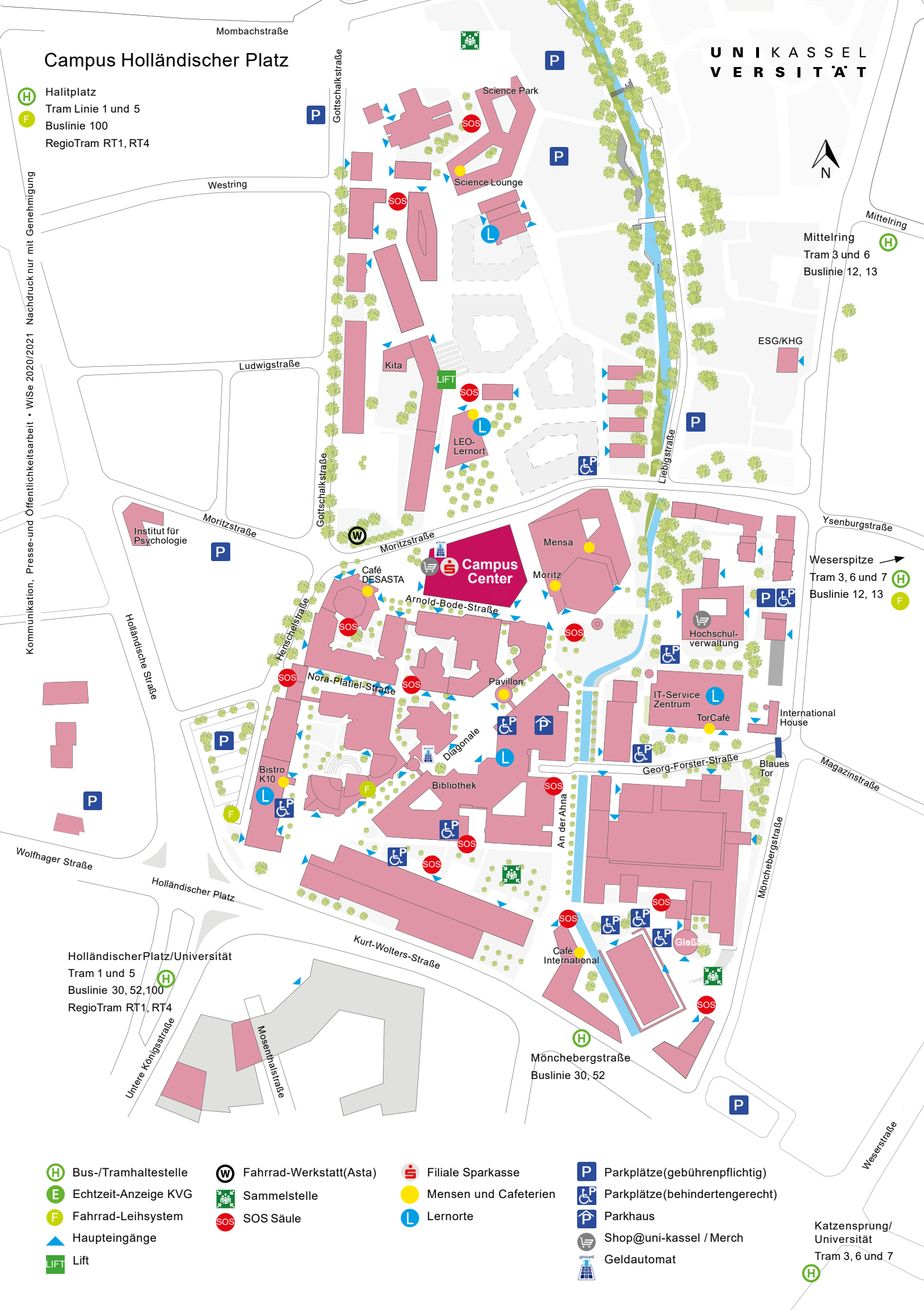
ID	Title	Presenter
23	Emotionaler Stil als Wegbereiter: Zusammenhänge zu Verhaltensauffälligkeiten im Jugendalter	Müller
24	Smarter Prompts, smarter Users? Assessing AI Literacy	Rindle
25	Genetic and Environmental Pathways in the Association Between Regulatory Behavior and Life Satisfaction	Sasaki
26	The Longitudinal Transactions Between Loneliness and the Big Five Personality Traits	Schellenberg
27	More Than Rotation: The New Spatial Ability Test ECKE-S and the Effect of Self-Assessment on Gender-Specific Differences	Schlander
28	Reframing loss? Studying adult playfulness in relation to grief, post-traumatic growth, and life satisfaction in widow(er)s	Schmidt
29	Wie viel „g“ steckt in Gaming? Eine Untersuchung zu Intelligenzfaktoren in einem Point-and-Click-Adventure	Schmitz
30	Need for Cognition in Action: Behavioral Manifestations and Educational Outcomes in Digital Learning	Schumacher
31	Vertrauen als Ressource im digitalen Zeitalter	Siebertz-Reckzeh
32	Associations between Emotion Recognition and Cognitive Performance in Older Couples	Sönmez
33	Dialektik trifft Diagnostik – Argumentieren gegen KI als innovativer Ansatz der Intelligenzmessung	Speier
34	Mobile Sensed Phubbing and Well-Being: Examining the Role of Social Contexts in Smartphone Use During Social Interactions	Stanzel
35	Openness to experience is associated with neural and performance measures of memory in older adults	Stolz
36	The Effects of Attachment Style on Interpersonal Electronic Surveillance, Attribution of Partner Behavior Online, and Digital Jealousy	Stöven
37	Freude am Denken, Freude am Spielen? Zusammenhänge zwischen Need for Cognition und Videospielemotivation, -präferenzen und -verhalten	Strobel
38	Dieses Poster tappt im Dunkeln: Eine Exploration der Zusammenhänge der dunklen Tetrade mit dunklen Humorstilen und Katagelastizismus	Suter
39	Verspielt, gemocht und beliebt: Haben verspielte Jugendliche einen höheren Sozialen Status?	Tandler
40	Gelotophobia and Attentional Bias: A Study of Reactions to Neutral vs. Smiling Faces	Thomale
41	Reciprocal Relationships Between the Impostor Phenomenon and Managerial Level: Insights From a Four-Year Longitudinal Study	Van Den Bossche
42	A stronger self, a kinder shadow? How higher daily core self-evaluations predict lower Dark Triad states in managers	Vofrei
43	Resilienz durch Perspektivwechsel? Prospektive Beziehungen zwischen Emotionsregulation, wahrgenommener persönlicher Reifung und subjektivem Wohlbefinden bei Jugendlichen mit chronischen Erkrankungen	von Rezori
44	Einfluss der Persönlichkeit auf Burnout und Arbeitsengagement in ausgewählten ärztlichen Fachrichtungen	Wildfang

Allgemeine Informationen

Gastgeber	Univ.-Prof. Dr. Ulrich Schroeders	&	Univ.-Prof. Dr. Johannes Zimmermann
Kontakt	Homepage: https://dppd2025.de/ E-Mail: dppd2025@uni-kassel.de		
Tagungsbüro & Registrierung	Öffnungszeiten: Mo und Di 08:00 bis 18:00 Uhr, Mi 08:00 bis 16:00 Uhr Raum: Rezeption, Erdgeschoss des Campus Center Die Teilnahmebescheinigung können Sie online abrufen		
Kaffeeпаusen	Ort: Foyer des Campus Center Zeit: Vormittags: Mo - Di 10:15 - 10:45; Mi 10:30 - 11:00 Nachmittags: Mo 14:30 - 15:00; Di 16:00 bis 16:30		
Getränke	Wasser steht jederzeit über Trinkwasserspender zur Verfügung		
Gesellschaftsabend	Wann: Di ab 19:00 Uhr Wo: Südflügel des Kasseler Kulturbahnhofs Rainer-Dierichs-Platz 1, 34117 Kassel		
Tagungs WLAN	Netzwerk: DPPD2025 Passwort: 5)(?o25_kSqLcY		

Informationen für Vortragende

Ihre Präsentation	Bitte bringen Sie Ihre Präsentation auf einem USB-Stick mit. Etwa 15 min. vor dem Start der Session besteht die Möglichkeit, diese auf den Tagungs-PC zu kopieren. Studentische Hilfskräfte helfen im Bedarfsfall mit der Technik in den Konferenzräumen. Bitte beachten Sie für Ihre Beiträge die formalen und zeitlichen Vorgaben auf der Tagungshomepage: https://dppd2025.de/termine-und-anmeldung/beitragsarten/
Allgemein gilt	Einzelbeiträge innerhalb von Sessions sollten 15 Minuten (inklusive Diskussion) nicht überschreiten, so dass auch ein Wechsel zwischen den Sessions möglich ist. Bringen Sie Poster bitte im Längsformat in der Größe DIN A0 mit. Für die Postersession am 22.09. (16:30 - 18:00 Uhr) stehen im Erdgeschoss des Campus Centers Stellwände bereit. Hier gilt freie Platzwahl.
Räumlichkeiten	Alle Sessions finden im Campus Center statt. Über folgenden Link können Sie einen interaktiven Raumplan des Campus Centers aufrufen, mit dessen Hilfe Sie vor Ort navigieren können: https://map.uni-kassel.de/viewer?p=1&b=1&f=7&lang=de
Ausstattung	Alle Tagungsräume sind mit einem Windows-PC, Beamer und Lautsprechern ausgestattet; in den Hörsälen sind zusätzlich Mikrofone vorhanden. Die Geräte sind mit Microsoft 365 ausgestattet; ein Tagungs-WLAN steht zur Verfügung.



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23.09.2025, 08:45 Uhr

Between Speed and Accuracy:
An Integrated Approach to Measuring Attention

24.09.2025, 10:00 Uhr

Driving Innovation:
Comparing Psychometric Properties of Computer-Generated
and Real-World Images in Traffic Psychological Assessment

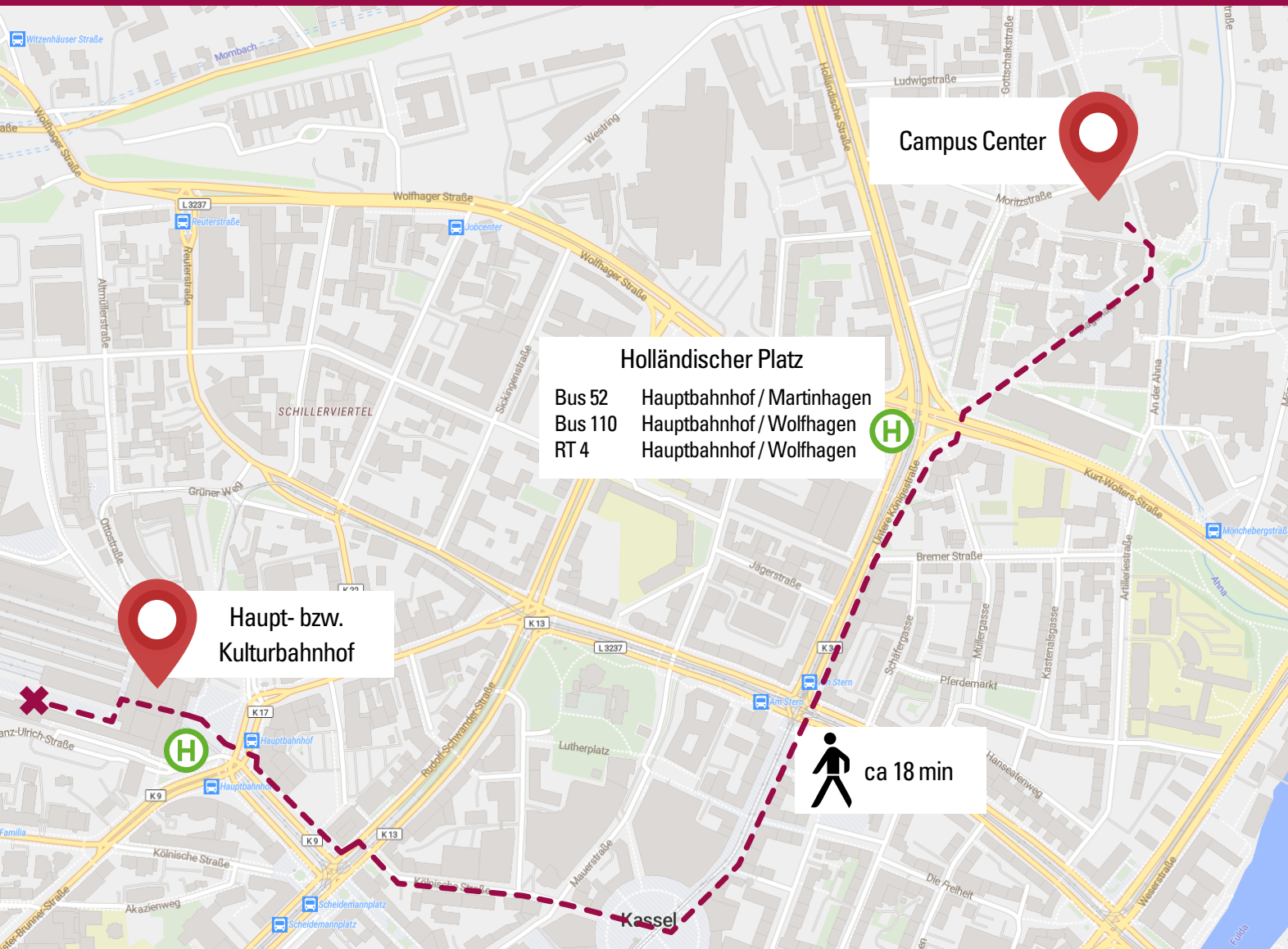


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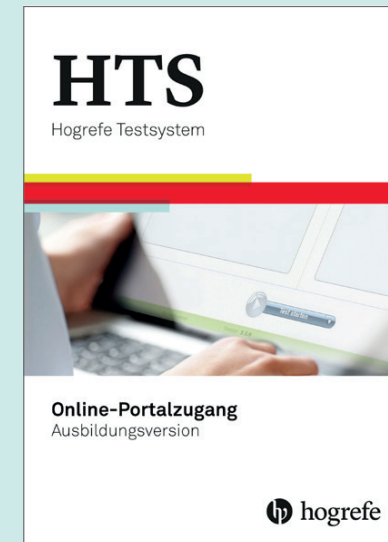


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Das Hogrefe Testsystem bietet ein breites Spektrum von Einsatzmöglichkeiten – beginnend von der Kinder- und Jugenddiagnostik über die Klinische Diagnostik, die Schulpsychologie bis hin zur Personalauswahl und -entwicklung – mit einer Vielzahl von spezifisch erstellten Tools zur Administration, Durchführung und Auswertung. Sie haben die Auswahl aus fast 200 wissenschaftlich fundierten psychologischen Testverfahren des Hogrefe Verlags. Die HTS Ausbildungsversion bietet Dozent*innen die Möglichkeit, im Rahmen des Psychologiestudiums oder verwandter Studiengänge digitale Testdiagnostik in die Lehrveranstaltungen zu integrieren. Einsatzzweck* ist der Selbstversuch von Studierenden, das Kennenlernen computergestützter Testdurchführungen, Übung von Auswertung und Interpretation der Ergebnisse.

Leistungsumfang:

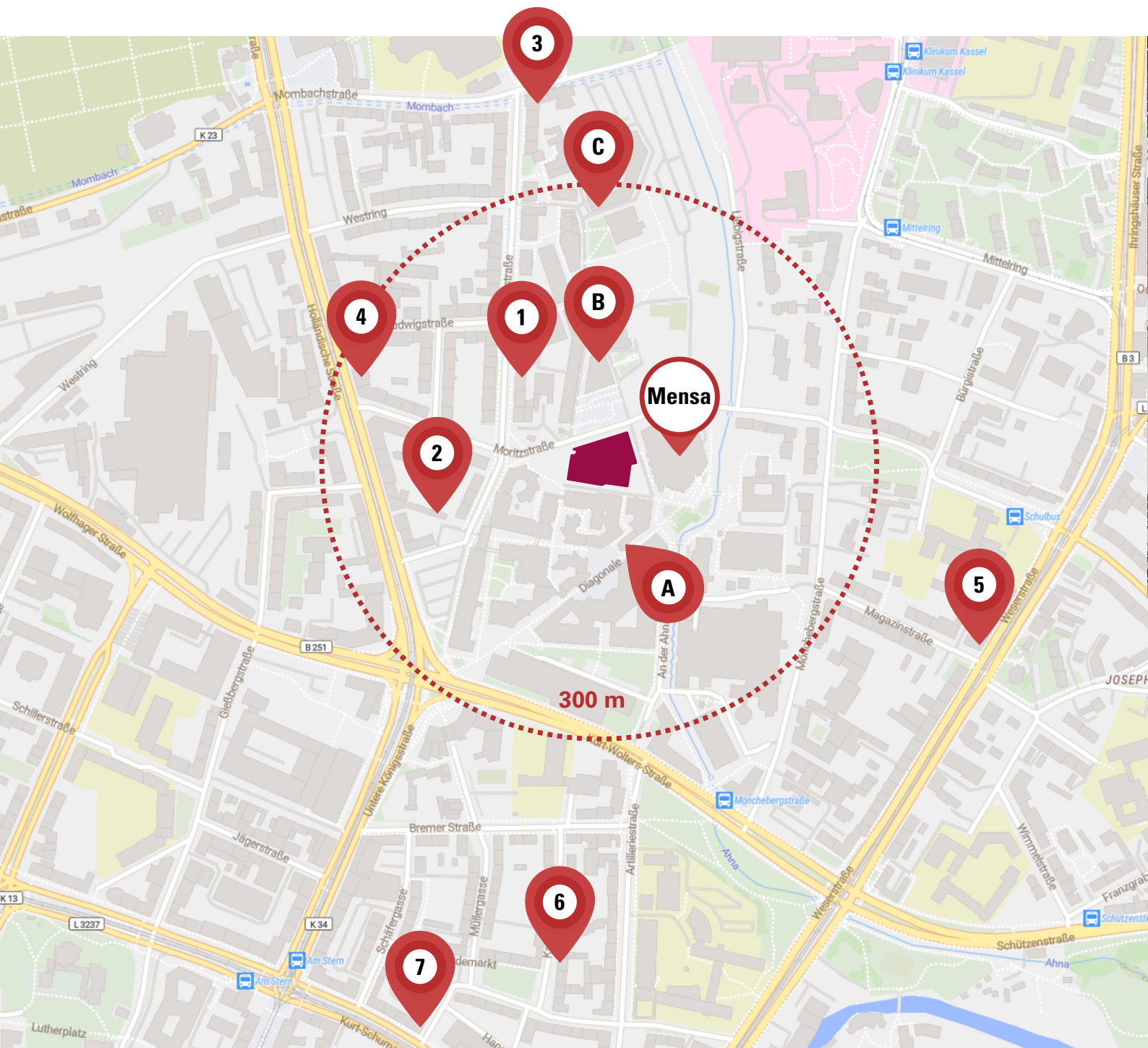
- Hogrefe Testsystem Online-Portalzugang, Full-Edition mit den Modulen Ranking, Profiling, Verlaufsmessung und Gruppenanalyse
- 10 Logins (Seriennummern) zur Verwendung in parallelen Lehrveranstaltungen (für verschiedene Dozent*innen)
- Bis zu 20 frei wählbare Testverfahren
- Ein jährliches Kontingent von 200 vollständigen Durchführungen und Auswertungen pro Testverfahren
- Bereitstellung der digitalen Manuale zu den gewählten Tests im Hogrefe Testsystem

* Die HTS Ausbildungsversion ist nicht für Forschungs- und Qualifikationsarbeiten vorgesehen – hierfür bietet Hogrefe gesonderte Angebote und Unterstützungsmöglichkeiten an. Hier finden Sie unser Angebot für Forschende: www.hogrefe.com/de/service/fuer-forschende

Restaurant, Café	Adresse	Angebot
bis zu 500m vom Campus entfernt		
1 Café Nordpol	Gottschalkstraße 12, 34127 Kassel	kontinental
2 Chevy	Henschel Str. 15, 34127 Kassel	American Diner
3 Café Hurricane	Gottschalkstraße 38, 34127 Kassel	mediterran
4 Döner Brothers 02	Holländische Str. 40, 34127 Kassel	Pizza, Döner, Burger
bis zu 1000m vom Campus entfernt		
5 Lehmofen	Magazinstraße 19, 34125 Kassel	mediterran
6 Dumplinghouse Kassel	Kasternalgasse 8, 34117 Kassel	Asian Fusion
7 Abessina	Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 23, 34117 Kassel	eritreisch

Direkt gegenüber dem Campuscenter befindet sich die Zentralmensa, mit täglich wechselndem Mittagsangebot, einschließlich vegetarischer und veganer Optionen. Zwischen 11:30 und 14:30 Uhr können Sie hier essen gehen; an ausgewählten Kassen ist Kartenzahlung (EC/Girocard) möglich. **Eine Barzahlung ist nicht möglich.**

Bitte beachten Sie: Es gelten Gästepreise. Den aktuellen Speiseplan finden Sie hier: <https://www.studierendenwerk-kassel.de/speiseplaene/zentralmensa-arnold-bode-strasse>



Neben der Zentralmensa befinden sich auf dem Campus noch folgende weitere gastronomische Angebote:

Wo	Wann	Angebot
A Pavillon (Diagonale 13)	07:30 – 18:00	Kalt- und Heißgetränke, Snacks, belegte Brötchen und Süßspeisen
B LernBar (Universitätsplatz 2)	08:00 – 18:00	Kalt- und Heißgetränke, Snacks, belegte Brötchen und Süßspeisen
C Dépa Forschungskantine (Universitätsplatz 12)	09:00 – 15:00	Wochenkarte: https://forschungskantine.de/wochenkarte

Toward traits for environmental psychology

F. Rees¹

¹ Ulm University, Department of Individual Differences and Psychological Assessment

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 – 10:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

In order to study in the best possible manner how environmental conditions affect people’s experiences, behavior, and mental health, and how human behavior affects, shapes, and changes the environment, we urgently require sound measurement tools. The availability of such tools will greatly facilitate scientific study, for instance by a) avoiding Babylonian confusion due to jingle-jangle fallacies and b) providing a nomological net with established human dispositions, including knowledge, skills, abilities, attitudes, motivation, interest, and personality. Facing various crises such as the climate change, it seems indicated that the relevance of environmental problems will gain importance in the future. Developing and validating tools that prospectively serve in explanatory models is an important challenge for psychological assessment.

In this symposium, we discuss innovative operationalizations, assessment methods, and psychometric approaches that are promising in the analysis of human dispositions relevant for environmental psychology. First, Hempel et al. examined the factor structure and overlap of two climate anxiety scales, establish a joint measurement model and discuss validity aspects. Afterward, Hopwood et al. present motives underlying plant-based diets. Rees & Wilhelm developed knowledge tests to assess Planetary Health Knowledge and discuss inconsistencies in labeling and differentiation of the same constructs. Last, Geiger et al. present a novel approach modelling the readiness to act against climate change.

Toward a Unified Understanding of Climate Anxiety: Examining Measures of Climate- and Eco-Anxiety

L. M. Hempel^{1*}, M. Geiger¹, C. Betsch²

¹ Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine

² University of Erfurt

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 - 09:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Recent research efforts on climate anxiety often focus on assessing anxiety-related symptoms of impairment in the general population. This leads to variance restrictions in existing measures. Additionally, construct definitions of climate anxiety and nomologically related constructs are fuzzy and not sufficiently distinct, raising concerns of jangle fallacies. This warrants a thorough and joint investigation of existing scales’ validity. This study (N = 1003) examined the factor structure of the Climate Anxiety Scale (CAS) and the Hogg Eco-Anxiety Scale (HEAS) and tested their overlap in joint measurement models. Results show that CAS and HEAS indeed seem to capture the same overarching construct, climate anxiety. A joint measurement model with a single higher-order general factor indicated by a CAS g-factor and four HEAS factors had good fit. This overarching climate anxiety factor was related to but still distinct from related constructs (e.g., climate-related risk perception, neuroticism). It was also strongly correlated with political participation, an aspect of the readiness to act against climate change. A small correlation with self-efficacy to show individual emission-reducing behavior and no association with climate-change-related fatigue suggests that high levels of climate anxiety are not accompanied by paralysis, but instead by mild activation. Overall, climate anxiety levels in the general population were low. These findings raise awareness of challenges in validation efforts and experimental work. Moreover, we discuss the potential of measures that capture broader affective responses to climate change in the general population.

Motives for Plant-Based Diet

C. J. Hopwood^{1*}, M. Trenkenschuh¹, W. Bleidorn¹

¹ University of Zürich

Symposium

Montag, 09:00 – 09:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Consuming plant- rather than animal-based foods is one of the most effective things individuals can be due to reduce their carbon footprint. People have different reasons for considering or adopting plant-based diets, including environmental motives as well as motives related to animal rights, health, taste, social processes, and other moral considerations. Using data from North American, British, and Swiss samples, we will be present data on the distinctness and correlates of different motives for a plant-based diet as well as relations to different types of meat engagement including preferences, identity, behavior, and change goals.

Assessment and Exploration of Planetary Health Knowledge

F. Rees^{1*}, O. Wilhelm¹

¹ Ulm University

Symposium

Montag, 09:15 - 09:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Salient global problems such as hunger, poverty, and climate change are addressed by the United Nations in their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Other concepts such as Planetary Health and Global Citizenship have different origins and focus but at least in parts, cover the same things. Knowledge about such global problems is deemed a key competence when it comes to tackling global problems. Referring to knowledge about the environment, human health, human civilization and their interactions as Planetary Health Knowledge (PHK), we develop the hierarchical PHK taxonomy by merging several existing taxonomies. We thereby aim to exhaustively and disjunctively cover all relevant aspects of PHK. Further, we used a cascade of psychometric studies to develop a comprehensive PHK test capturing knowledge about the quality, causes and consequences, the global distribution and extent of existing problems in seven domains: Health, Nutrition, Environment, Safety, Education, Standard of Living, and Political and Economic systems. Presenting the results of these studies, we establish the dimensional structure of PHK. Further, we use novel item sampling techniques to provide several parallel PHK tests of different length. All PHK tests are publicly available. We give insights into the nomological network of PHK and discuss our findings as well as possible fields of application.

The readiness to act against climate change: Measuring and validating climate-relevant behaviors

M. Geiger^{1*}, L. M. Hempel¹, H. Temme¹, K. Maur¹, C. Betsch²

¹ Bernhard Nocht Institute for Tropical Medicine

² University of Erfurt

Symposium

Montag, 09:30 – 09:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

With human behavior affecting climate change – presumably the largest crisis of the 21st century – it is crucial to understand individual differences in such behavior. We propose the readiness to act against climate change as a psychological trait and theoretical framework to study this behavior and provide a measurement model and validity evidence. In three studies (N1 = 6041; N2 = 1998; N3 = 877), we establish construct validity of the readiness to act, test predictors from a nomological network of related constructs, and demonstrate the readiness to act’s (incremental) criterion validity. We test relations among self-reported climate-change related behaviors and model them in a bifactor model with a general readiness to act factor and specific factors for CO2-emission related individual behavior, climate change policy acceptance, and political participation for climate protection. We also compare readiness to act measurement models based on past-behavior and future intentions. Furthermore, we estimate the covariance of these factors in a nomological network of related psychological traits. Lastly, we establish their factors’ criterion validity in predicting actual political participation for climate protection and test their incremental criterion validity above established constructs from environmental psychology. Across the studies, the measurement models fit well, factors show expected covariance with related constructs and demonstrate strong and incremental criterion validity. We conclude that the readiness to act is a meaningful construct for cross-sectional correlational research, as well as experimental research, such as intervention studies.

From Ideology to Trust: How Individual Differences Shape Political Perception and Decision-Making

C. Finn¹, A. Zapko-Willmes²

¹ Friedrich Schiller University Jena

² University of Siegen

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 - 10:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Understanding how political orientation, ideological bias, and trust in institutions shape individuals' perceptions and behaviors is crucial in contemporary democracies. This symposium brings together five contributions that explore these interconnections from different methodological and theoretical perspectives. Alexandra Zapko-Willmes addresses the conceptual ambiguity in political ideology measurement. Applying natural language processing, her study identifies jingle-jangle fallacies and offers a refined taxonomy for ideological constructs, improving construct validity in political psychology. With the Contemporary German Questionnaire of Political Orientation (CGPOQ), Ronja Demel et al. present a culturally sensitive tool capturing ideological nuances. Their findings reveal how political orientation influences perceptions of social closeness, highlighting ideological biases in social perception. Christine Finn et al. introduce a novel measure for ideological bias in evaluating scientific evidence. Using Signal Detection Theory, their measure enables the differentiation between knowledge-based and bias-driven responses to socio-scientific facts.

Vera Fahrner et al. examine how socio-political attitudes shape mental representations of renewable fuels. Using a mixed-method network approach, they analyze word associations and ideological dispositions, offering implications for effective climate communication.

Naemi Brandt et al. explore the developmental origins of institutional trust from adolescence to mid-life. Using longitudinal data, they integrate personality characteristics and interpersonal trust as mediators, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding trust development in democratic institutions. Together, these contributions advance our understanding of ideological biases, political attitudes, and institutional trust, offering theoretical and methodological innovations with implications for political communication and democratic stability.

Towards a Comprehensive Taxonomy of Political Ideologies: Tackling Jingle-Jangle Fallacies Using Large Language Models

A. Zapko-Willmes^{1*}

¹ University of Siegen

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 – 09:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Measures of political ideology are as varied and vague as the concept itself. This lack of conceptual and methodological clarity leads to the jingle fallacy, where scales with divergent sets of items are erroneously assumed to measure the same construct due to identical labels, and the jangle fallacy, where scales with convergent sets of items are erroneously assumed to measure different constructs due to different labels. This study aims at advancing the taxonomy of political ideologies by identifying jingle-jangle fallacies across existing scales and integrating them into a more content-valid nomological network of belief-system components. To achieve this, more than 300 scales assessing key ideological and closely related constructs – including conservatism, isms dimensions, authoritarianism, social dominance orientation, values, and social axioms – will be semantically analyzed using embeddings, a natural language processing technique. Embeddings will encode item, scale, and construct label information as vectors in a high-dimensional vector space based on a fine-tuned MPNet language model. Semantic similarity between embeddings will be assessed using cosine similarity, with jingle-jangle fallacies detected based on thresholds derived from empirical personality data. Subsequently, scales and construct labels will be grouped using five clustering algorithms differing in their optimization criteria for minimizing within- or between-cluster variance: hierarchical clustering with different linkage methods, k-means clustering, and model-based clustering. The results will provide insights into how past research can be more accurately synthesized and how current and future studies can operationalize political ideologies with greater precision, enhancing theory-driven research on the antecedents and consequences of distinct politico-ideological constructs.

Measuring Political Orientation and Its Impact on Social Perception: Insights from the Contemporary German Questionnaire of Political Orientation (CGPOQ)

R. Demel^{1*}, A. Schacht², J. Specht¹

¹ Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Symposium

² Georg-August Universität Göttingen

Montag, 09:00 - 09:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Political psychology is an increasingly relevant field for understanding how personality, motives, and judgments shape political decision-making among both voters and elites. A key challenge in studying these dynamics—particularly in multi-party systems—is the lack of nuanced instruments beyond single-item measures. In this talk, I introduce the Contemporary German Questionnaire of Political Orientation (CGPOQ), a culturally tailored tool designed to capture fine-grained differences in political orientation. I demonstrate its application in a study examining how political orientation influences perceptions of social closeness toward others based on nationality, religion, age, and gender. Our findings reveal that conservatives generally show greater social distance than progressives, but their closeness varies significantly based on the nationality and religion of the other person. While progressives show minimal differentiation between their national in-group (Germans) and various out-groups (Ukrainians, Syrians, Somalis), conservatives distinguish strongly between these groups. Similarly, conservatives feel closest to Christians, followed by non-religious individuals, and most distant from Muslims, whereas progressives exhibit greater egalitarianism in their perception of religious groups. These results suggest that political orientation shapes biases in social perception, even in a short vignette study. Our study underscores the need for culturally adapted tools like the CGPOQ to more accurately assess political orientation beyond voting preferences. By capturing ideological nuances, such instruments can enhance our understanding of political psychology in diverse electoral landscapes.

Investigating Ideological Bias in Evaluating Scientific Evidence: Conceptual Development and Validation of a Bias Expression Scale

C. Finn^{1*}, A. Stolp¹, C.-T. Ziemer¹, C. Thiel², T. Rothmund¹

¹ Friedrich Schiller University Jena

² German Aerospace Centre

Symposium

Montag, 09:15 – 09:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

In the realm of societal and scientific challenges, strong and divisive ideological convictions often coexist with scientific evidence crucial for assessing risks or potentials. This intricate interplay presents a specific hurdle for science communication—ideological bias. This bias involves selectively interpreting and evaluating scientific evidence based on political-ideological beliefs. It can lead to the acceptance of misinformation or conspiracy narratives aligning with these convictions, while conflicting scientific findings may be rejected, reinforcing entrenched attitudes and heightening polarization. Drawing on the framework of Politically Motivated Reasoning, we aim to establish a valid measure of ideological bias expression, capturing how individuals' ideological beliefs shape their interpretation of evidence-based facts on polarizing socio-scientific topics such as climate change and internal security. In this contribution, we introduce the conceptual development and validation of a questionnaire designed to implicitly measure ideological bias expression in the evaluation of scientific evidence. Using a representative German Sample (N = 1.500), the data was analyzed utilizing a Signal Detection Theory (SDT) framework. This approach enables the separation of general knowledge (knowledge component) about the polarized issues from an ideologically distorted evaluation of the facts in participants' answer patterns (bias component). The competence and bias components showed the expected convergent correlational patterns with self-assessed ideological orientation, political knowledge and individual tendencies for ideologically shaped information processing. Further evidence supports the validity of the bias expression task in predicting behavioral indicators such as voting preference and (alternative) media use.

The Effect of Socio-Political Attitudes on Mental Representations of Renewable Fuels

V. Fahrner^{1*}, K. Horstmann², A. Zapko-Willmes²

¹ German Aerospace Centre

² University of Siegen

Symposium

Montag, 09:30 - 09:45

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Democracies around the world face the challenge of developing solutions for the climate crisis which are accepted and supported across political and societal groups. With a lack of certainty in information on emerging environmentally friendly technological solutions, people's mental models may be particularly formed by political views and their communication in various media. Thus, addressing the climate crisis effectively also depends on understanding how people's socio-political attitudes affect their mental models of emerging technological solutions. This requires a comprehensive assessment of people's mental models, a construct often insufficiently understood. The current study illuminates the structure of mental models regarding the example of renewable fuels in a culture in which cars and fuels are part of identity politics and are intertwined with political positions – Germany. We test the hypothesis that political attitudes are central for mental models on renewable fuels. Based on a sample of N = 638, we will use a mixed-method network approach, combining responses to a free word association task regarding renewable fuels with responses on measures of personal values (PVQ), political efficacy as well as more extreme dispositions (political paranoia, collective narcissism). The centrality and clustering of word associations depending on political attitudes will be analysed. By furthering our understanding of how mental models on novel constructs are interconnected with political attitudes, the results can serve as a starting point for efficient information and communication interventions regarding promising technological solutions.

Developmental Sources of Institutional Trust from Early to Mid-Life

N. Brandt^{1*}, L. Bromme², S. Grund³, J. Wagner³

- ¹ Kiel University
- ² RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau
- ³ University of Hamburg

Symposium
Montag, 09:45 – 10:00
SR 1112
[Online Programm](#)

Citizens’ trust in governmental and political institutions is essential for the functioning of democracy. It is therefore important to understand which factors contribute to the development of institutional trust by considering a wide range of potential sources and by starting at an early stage in life. The most integrative attempt of explaining the developmental sources of institutional trust, so far, combines early socialization theories with later institutional experiences. However, this lifetime learning model does not take into account personality characteristics. In the current study, we extend the model in two important ways: We include personality characteristics such as optimism, affect, self-esteem, and empathy, and we add interpersonal trust in adolescence as a mediator that might link early developmental sources to institutional trust in adulthood. We use data from a large longitudinal study across eight measurement waves covering the lifespan from age 12 to 40. We test our pre-registered hypotheses by applying structural equation modeling. The findings will help to further our understanding of why individuals develop varying degrees of trust in institutions, thereby contributing to safeguarding the foundations of our democracy.

The superiority of item- over composite-based prediction and where it might come from

K.-L. Speck^{1*}, J. Zimmermann¹, F. Scharf¹

¹ Universität Kassel
Research presentation
Montag, 08:45 - 09:00
SR 1124
[Online Programm](#)

Multiple studies have empirically demonstrated that the predictive performance in forecasting an outcome can be enhanced by using individual items instead of composites (i.e., scales, factors or sum scores). However, other empirical studies have found no benefits of item-based prediction. Considering the lower reliability of single items compared to composites and the importance of reliable predictors in statistical modeling, the superior performance of item-based predictions is rather unexpected. In the field of personality psychology, the improvement in prediction through the use of individual items is often attributed to nuance factors (i.e., stable item-specific variance, McCrae, 2015). In a simulation study, data generating models incorporating specific item effects on the outcome were shown to increase item-based prediction compared to composite-based prediction (McClure et al., 2023). We propose alternative data generating processes that could lead to the superiority of item-based prediction. For instance, measurement artifacts such as mean differences in item responses across subgroups (i.e., violated scalar measurement invariance) might be able to produce similar patterns of predictive superiority for individual items. We aim to further understand the circumstances under which items outperform composites with respect to predictive accuracy. To this end, we simulated different data generating models and systematically compared item- against composite-based predictions in terms of predictive accuracy.

Predicting Trajectories in Adolescents Subjective Well-Being With Machine Learning Methods

B. Schaefer^{1*}, D. Brickau¹, R. Steinmayr¹, C. Stachl², S. Miriam¹, M. Roth¹, A. Neumann¹, M. Luhmann¹

¹ Faculty of Psychology, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

² Institute of Behavioral Science and Technology, University of St. Gallen, Switzerland

Research presentation

Montag, 09:00 – 09:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Subjective well-being (SWB) research has primarily focused on adults. Less is known about the determinants and development of SWB in adolescents. However, studies to date and recent metanalytic evidence suggest that adolescence could be a critical life stage in which SWB is particularly susceptible to adverse developments. Since SWB is an important indicator of psychological health, it is vital to understand whether some adolescents are especially at risk of experiencing negative trajectories in SWB and to predict to which adolescents this applies.

This study tackles both of these critical research objectives. First, we analyze latent trajectories of the main facets of SWB (life satisfaction, positive affect, negative affect) in adolescents via latent class trajectory modeling. We investigate if distinctive classes of developmental processes exist, and if certain classes show especially concerning developments. Second, we utilize machine learning algorithms, such as regression trees paired with classic linear methods (elastic net regression) to build predictive models and compare them regarding predictive quality and interpretability. Demographic variables as well as satisfaction with domains, self-esteem, and school-related variables are used as predictors. For this purpose, we make benefit of data from the “GLÜCK-study”. This longitudinal study assessed SWB and its determinants in eighth and ninth grade pupils at three measurement occasions over a year.

Multiverse Sampling Uncertainty in EEG Individual Differences Research

C. A. Short^{1*}, A. Hildebrandt¹, R. Bosse², M. Özyağcılar², S. Debener¹, K. Paul², J. Wacker², D. Kristanto¹

¹ Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

² Universität Hamburg

Research presentation

Montag, 09:15 - 09:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Low replicability in electroencephalography (EEG) personality research is exacerbated by analytical flexibility. Numerous defensible data processing pipelines exist for the same dataset to answer the same research question, creating uncertainty about the robustness of a result to variations in data processing choices. In a multiverse analysis, all equally defensible pipelines are computed and the robustness of the result to these variations is reported. The potentially large number of defensible pipelines sometimes makes exhaustive computation infeasible. In these cases, pipelines are sampled from the full multiverse and the robustness is reported across the sample. However, different sampling methods may yield different robustness results, introducing what we term multiverse sampling uncertainty. To illustrate, we computed a 528-pipeline multiverse analysis on an EEG-recorded emotion classification task, predicting extraversion scores from the Late Positive Potential. We applied three sampling methods (random, stratified, and active learning) to sample 26 pipelines (5%), and evaluated the three samples in terms of the representativeness of the distribution of model fits to that of the full multiverse. Our results highlight the variability in the representativeness of the distribution of model fits between samples, with the active learning sample most closely representing the full multiverse. We discuss the need for representative pipeline sampling to mitigate bias in EEG individual differences multiverse analyses. We share our script to facilitate the reporting of multiverse sampling uncertainty and to facilitate the selection of the most representative sample, with the aim of enhancing the replicability of individual differences research in the digital age.

Beyond the Hype: A Systematic Review of Supervised Machine Learning in Psychological Research

A. Hernes^{1*}, K. Jankowsky¹, U. Schroeders¹

¹ Universität Kassel, Institut für Psychologie

Research presentation

Montag, 09:30 – 09:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Supervised machine learning (ML) originated in the computational sciences, where typical datasets are large and indicators are highly reliable. In psychology, however, the opposite is often true. As a result, initial enthusiasm has waned in the face of practical limitations and methodological challenges. Meta-scientific evaluations have consistently identified poor reporting standards and flawed modeling practices as key contributors to irreproducible and overly optimistic findings. To date, these evaluations have primarily focused on researchers' misapplications of technical steps within the modeling workflow, while more conceptual aspects of the ML modeling framework have received comparatively less attention. To address this gap, we propose a conceptual framework specifically tailored to ML research in psychology, outlining common challenges and methodological pitfalls. Our workflow consists of five key stages: (1) conceptualization, (2) preprocessing, (3) model training, (4) validation and evaluation, and (5) interpretation and generalizability. To assess the methodological soundness and practical applicability of supervised ML models in psychological research, we conducted a pre-registered systematic review of the predictive modeling literature spanning multiple psychological subdisciplines over the past decade. By systematically examining typical applications, reporting standards, and adherence to open-science practices, we aim to provide a comprehensive overview of how ML is implemented in psychology and, in turn, identify critical areas for improvement in future applications.

Unravelling the Multiverse of Subtyping Methods in Developmental Dyslexia

A. Y. Leung^{1*}, D. Kristanto², C. Gießing², J. P. Ioannidis³, A. Hildebrandt², X. Schmalz¹

¹ University Hospital, Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich

Research presentation

Montag, 09:45 - 10:00

² Carl von Ossietzky Universität of Oldenburg

SR 1124

³ Stanford University

[Online Programm](#)

Subtyping is a key approach in psychology for identifying meaningful subgroups within heterogeneous populations, yet methodological variability can obscure consistent subtyping. Subtyping methods classify individuals based on cognitive characteristics, but differences in theoretical models, data preprocessing, and statistical specifications lead to inconsistent subtype identification. These discrepancies pose challenges for reproducibility. Using developmental dyslexia subtyping as a case study, we conducted a systematic review and identified 259 empirical studies from four databases, mapping the multiverse of subtyping methods. Our analysis reveals substantial variability in theoretical frameworks, data preprocessing, performance metrics (e.g., accuracy vs. reaction time), and statistical methods (e.g., quantile classification, cluster analysis). Critically, most studies did not assess model robustness, especially in small samples ($n < 40$), raising concerns about the robustness of identified subgroups. To examine whether varied analytical decisions affect the robustness of subtyping outcomes, we applied multiverse analysis and machine learning techniques to systematically evaluate how analytical choices influence subtyping results. We conducted sensitivity analyses using datasets measuring children's reading performance and the associated cognitive abilities to identify the analytical decisions that most influenced the results. To promote transparency, we developed an interactive Shiny app that visualises the multiverse of subtyping methods, allowing researchers to explore the relationships between methodological flexibility and subgrouping findings. Our study underscores the need for rigorous reporting standards for subtyping research. We also promote the use of multiverse analysis to enhance the reproducibility of individual differences research, with implications beyond dyslexia to other domains of psychology.

EMA4Stroke: A digital approach to capturing individual differences in cognition after stroke

P. L. Grupe¹, H. Hildebrandt², K. Witt¹, A. Kastrup², A. Hildebrandt^{1*}

¹ Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

Research presentation

² Klinikum Bremen-Ost

Montag, 10:00 – 10:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

In the digital age, ecological momentary assessments (EMAs) via mobile health applications offer unprecedented opportunities to capture the dynamic nature of individual cognitive performance in everyday settings. This approach is particularly promising for monitoring clinical populations such as stroke patients, who often experience heterogeneous impairments and fluctuations in memory, executive function, and attention. We designed a novel EMA task battery consisting of five tasks to assess key cognitive performance domains in daily life. As a first step, we collected cross-sectional data from N = 77 healthy individuals (age range 25-78) on three tasks (sustained attention, delayed object recognition, and geometric reasoning). In this sample, we evaluated item difficulty and discrimination power and, with few modifications, proposed a more comprehensive task battery that included another paired associate learning task and an AB-AC-AD task to measure resistance to proactive interference. In addition, the sustained attention task was modified to additionally measure resistance to distractor interference. In a second step, the modified and extended task battery was administered to a sample of N = 120 stroke patients (age range 18–91 years) in a cross-sectional assessment during the early sub-acute phase. The same patients are currently enrolled in an EMA data collection phase (currently n = 30). We will report psychometric analyses and feasibility estimates for the use of the proposed battery for cognitive monitoring in the post-stroke rehabilitation phase. This work represents an important step towards using digital technology to understand individual differences in cognitive recovery and to optimise rehabilitation care.

Selbstwertdynamiken und -entwicklung

J. Wagner¹, K. Utesch

¹ Institut für Psychologie

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 - 10:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Selbstwert zählt zu einem der am meisten beforschten Konstrukten der Psychologie. Dennoch wissen wir nach wie vor erstaunlich wenig über interindividuelle Unterschiede in Selbstwertdynamiken und -entwicklung, deren Prädiktoren und Zusammenhänge untereinander. Das vorliegende Symposium integriert über fünf Vorträge aktuelle Einsichten zu Selbstwertlevel, -variabilität, -kontingenzen (-reaktivitäten) und -entwicklung. Im ersten Vortrag widmen sich Warnholtz et al. Dynamiken im momentanen Selbstwert in der Adoleszenz und setzen Selbstwertlevel und -variabilität zu interindividuellen Unterschieden in der Emotionsregulation in Bezug. Im zweiten Vortrag berichten Utesch et al. über Selbstwertkontingenzen im Erwachsenenalter und stellen Befunde zur Stabilität und zur Kalibrierung des Soziometers durch Personen- und Situationsvariablen vor. Im dritten Vortrag widmen sich Wagner et al. dem momentanen Selbstwertlevel, seiner Variabilität und Reaktivität und beschreiben ihr Zusammenspiel mit situativen und motivationalen Attributen im Alltag von Jugendlichen. Der vierte Vortrag von Reitz et al. verbindet momentane Selbstwertdynamiken mit längerfristiger Selbstwertentwicklung unter Berücksichtigung von Prozessen der Bedürfnisbefriedigung während des Übergangs ins Arbeitsleben. Im fünften Vortrag erweitert Rentzsch die Perspektive des Symposiums abschließend um Befunde zu wahrgenommenen und volitionalen Prozessen der globalen und domänenspezifischen Selbstwertentwicklung. Insgesamt vermittelt dieses Symposium aktuelle Einsichten in die deutsche Selbstwertforschung, die sich zeitlich sowohl auf kurzfristige Dynamiken im State (Experience Sampling) als auch längerfristige Entwicklung im Trait (wiederholte Traitmessungen) und auf deren Zusammenspiel beziehen. Die Beiträge decken eine weite Altersspanne ab. Sie reicht von der oft vernachlässigten, turbulenten Phase der Adoleszenz bis hin zum höheren Erwachsenenalter. Zudem fußen die Beiträge auf modernsten statistischen Analysemethoden (z.B. Multilevelmodelle, DSEMs, etc.) und integrieren einzeln und insbesondere in der Gesamtschau unterschiedliche konzeptionelle Perspektiven auf Selbstwertdynamiken und -entwicklung—z.B. Sozial-, Motivations- und Emotions- sowie Entwicklungspsychologische Ansätze mit verschiedenen getesteten Annahmen zu Effekten der Person und der Situation. Zusammengekommen gibt das Symposium aktuelle Einblicke in die empirische Forschung zu Determinanten von interindividuellen Unterschieden im Selbstwert, in dynamischen Selbstwertprozessen sowie in der Selbstwertentwicklung.

Die Rolle von Emotionsregulation für das Niveau und die Variabilität des momentanen Selbstwertes in der Adoleszenz

D. Warnholtz^{1*}, L. L. Wieczorek¹, E. Bleckmann¹, J. Wagner¹

¹ Universität Hamburg

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 – 09:00

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Niveau und Variabilität sind zwei wesentliche Aspekte des momentanen Selbstwertes, welche bereits ab der frühen Adoleszenz mit der mentalen Gesundheit in Zusammenhang stehen. Die Bedingungsfaktoren interindividueller Unterschiede im momentanen Selbstwert sind bisher jedoch nicht umfassend verstanden und das insbesondere in der entwicklungspsychologisch bedeutsamen Zeit der Adoleszenz. Die aktuelle Studie schließt diese Lücke und untersucht den Zusammenhang von vier Emotionsregulationsstrategien (Neubewertung, Reflexion, expressive Suppression, soziales Mitteilen) mit dem Niveau und der Variabilität des momentanen Selbstwertes in der Adoleszenz. Dazu werden Daten von 408 Jugendlichen (14 bis 22 Jahre, 81.62% Mädchen) mittels Mixed-Effects Location Scale Modellen analysiert, die in einer einwöchigen Experience Sampling Method Phase bis zu 35-mal ihren momentanen Selbstwert berichtet haben. Zum Zeitpunkt der Einreichung sind die Daten der Studie final erhoben und die Präregistrierung ist abgeschlossen. Die Ergebnisse der vorliegenden Studie werden zum Verständnis alltäglicher Selbstwert-Dynamiken im Jugendalter und der Rolle von Emotionsregulation als differentiellen Faktor darin beitragen.

Was kalibriert das Soziometer? Einflüsse von Person und Situation auf Stateselbstwert-Kontingenzen im Alltag

K. Utesch^{1*}, J. Scharbert², L. Kroencke², T. Utesch², M. Back², J. Wagner²

¹ Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. /
Universität zu Lübeck / Universität Münster

Symposium

Montag, 09:00 - 09:15

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Die Soziometer-Theorie postuliert, dass Selbstwert – die globale Bewertung des eigenen Werts – als kontinuierlicher Monitor des Grads der sozialen Einbettung fungiert. Intraindividuell wird also eine positive Kontingenz zwischen wahrgenommener sozialer Einbettung und dem Stateselbstwert angenommen. Obwohl diese Annahme prinzipiell empirisch gestützt wird, gibt es bedeutsame interindividuelle Unterschiede in der Stärke dieser Kontingenz. Die vorliegende Arbeit widmet sich der Untersuchung dieser interindividuellen Unterschiede, d.h. (1) ihrer Stabilität über die Zeit, (2) ihrer Abhängigkeit von Eigenschaften der Person (Alter, Geschlecht, Trait-Selbstwert) und (3) ihrer Abhängigkeit von Eigenschaften der sozialen Situation (close ties vs. weak ties, persönlich vs. digital, privat vs. beruflich). Für die empirische Untersuchung werden 3 Experience-Sampling Studien herangezogen (Personen N > 2,500; Zeitpunkt N > 50,000), in denen initial Traitselbstwert erfasst wurde und in sozialen Situationen jeweils die wahrgenommene soziale Einbettung sowie der Stateselbstwert (Studien 1 und 2: zwei 14-tägige Experience-Sampling Bursts, 6 Statemessungen pro Tag; Studie 3: ein 28-tägiger Experience-Sampling Burst, vier Statemessungen pro Tag). Die präregistrierten Hypothesen und Forschungsfragen beziehen sich auf die zeitliche Stabilität der Selbstwert-Kontingenzen, die Moderationen der Stateselbstwert-Kontingenzen durch Eigenschaften der Person und durch Eigenschaften der Situation. Es zeigen sich konsistent über Studien hinweg moderate Stabilitäten der Selbstwert-Kontingenzen sowie im Vergleich eine stärkere Abhängigkeit dieser von Eigenschaften der Person als von Eigenschaften der Situation. Somit legen diese Ergebnisse nahe, dass Selbstwert-Kontingenzen selbst relevante Persönlichkeitsunterschiede beschreiben und darüber hinaus ein tieferes und differenzierteres Verständnis von interindividuellen Unterschieden in intraindividuellen Statedynamiken im Alltag ermöglichen.

Warum fluktuiert der momentane Selbstwert im Jugendalter? Eine integrative Betrachtung von Situation und Motivation

J. Wagner^{1*}, L. L. Wieczorek¹, E. Bleckmann¹

¹ Universität Hamburg

Symposium

Montag, 09:15 – 09:30

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Die Forschung der letzten 10 Jahre zeigt, dass der momentane Selbstwert über Situationen und Tage hinweg bedeutsam fluktuiert. Angesichts der zentralen Rolle, die der Selbstwert für die Gesundheit und den Erfolg von Individuen spielt, ist ein besseres Verständnis davon, zu welchem Grad und unter welchen Bedingungen der momentane Selbstwert schwankt essenziell. Basierend auf einer Integration von zwei Frameworks—dem Within and Across Context Variability und dem Agency-Communion Framework—untersuchen wir im vorliegenden Projekt in einem ersten Schritt, den Umfang der Variabilität des momentanen Selbstwertes innerhalb und zwischen alltäglichen Situationen in der Adoleszenz. Im zweiten Schritt testen wir die Reaktivität des momentanen Selbstwerts auf momentane agentische und kommunale motivationale Bestrebungen. Im dritten Schritt testen wir das Zusammenspiel von Situation und Motivation. Basierend auf einer Stichprobe von 403 Jugendlichen (M = 16.9 Jahre, 81% Mädchen) schätzen wir unterschiedliche Dynamische Mehrebenen Modelle. Erste Befunde illustrieren bedeutsame Variabilität innerhalb und zwischen Situationen sowie bedeutsame Effekte von sowohl agentischen als auch kommunalen motivationalen Bestrebungen auf den momentanen Selbstwert. Die Befunde dieser Studie liefern wichtige Hinweise auf momentane Quellen von Selbstwertlevel und -variabilität im Jugendalter und verbessern unser Verständnis für das Zusammenspiel situativer und motivationaler Faktoren in dieser wichtigen Entwicklungsphase.

Bedürfnisbefriedigung und Selbstwertgefühl: Eine intensive Längsschnittstudie zum Übergang von der Universität ins Berufsleben

A. K. Reitz¹, S. Kulakow^{1*}, J. J. A. Denissen², M. Dufner¹, N. Bolger³

¹ Universität Greifswald

Symposium

² Utrecht University

Montag, 09:30 - 09:45

³ Columbia University

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Lebensereignisse können Auswirkungen auf den Selbstwert haben. Allerdings ist wenig über Faktoren und Prozesse bekannt, die jene Veränderungen erklären. Diese Studie untersucht die Assoziation von täglichen bedürfnisbezogenen Erfahrungen und dem Selbstwertgefühl im Übergang von der Universität ins Berufsleben. Dabei untersuchen wir 1) Veränderungen sowohl von Mittelwerten als auch von intraindividueller Variabilität über die Zeit, 2) dynamische Assoziationen zwischen Bedürfnisbefriedigungen und dem Selbstwertgefühl während des Übergangs sowie 3) ob Trait-Motive diese dynamischen Assoziationen moderieren. Grundlage der Analysen ist eine Multiple-Burst-Studie mit N = 232 Studierenden, die fünf Wellen von 14-tägigen Diary Assessments beinhaltet. Die Daten wurden mithilfe von Mehrebenenmodellen und Dynamic Structural Equation Modeling untersucht. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass sowohl das Selbstwertgefühl als auch die tägliche Befriedigung des Bedürfnisses nach Kompetenz während des Übergangs anstiegen, während die tägliche Befriedigung des Bedürfnisses nach sozialer Eingebundenheit abnahm. Neben diesen Mittelwertsveränderungen wurde eine Verringerung der intraindividuellen Variabilität im Selbstwertgefühl und in der Kompetenzbedürfnisbefriedigung der Studienteilnehmer*innen beobachtet. Darüber hinaus ergab die Analyse, dass das die tägliche Befriedigung der Bedürfnisse nach Kompetenz und sozialer Eingebundenheit mit dem Selbstwertgefühl assoziiert waren und dass deren Veränderungen während des Übergangs ins Berufsleben miteinander korrelierten. Zudem zeigten Personen mit stärkeren Kompetenzmotiven eine ausgeprägtere Assoziation zwischen Kompetenzerleben und dem Selbstwertgefühl. Insgesamt liefern diese Ergebnisse neue Einblicke in die Veränderungen des Selbstwertgefühls und die zugrundeliegenden dynamischen Prozesse, die für die Weiterentwicklung von Theorien und die Gestaltung von Interventionen von Bedeutung sind.

Tatsächliche, wahrgenommene und volitionale Veränderungen im globalen und domänenspezifischen Selbstwert

K. Rentzsch^{1*}

¹ Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

Symposium

Montag, 09:45 – 10:00

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Bisherige Forschung hat sich intensiv mit der Entwicklung des globalen Selbstwerts im Erwachsenenalter beschäftigt. Zunehmend gewinnen jedoch wahrgenommene und volitionale Veränderungen an Bedeutung – also die subjektive Einschätzung der eigenen Selbstwertentwicklung sowie intentionale Veränderungen in Richtung individueller Veränderungsziele. Studien zeigen, dass nicht nur objektive Veränderungen, sondern auch wahrgenommene und antizipierte Entwicklungen in Trait-relevanten Merkmalen bedeutsame Implikationen für das psychische Funktionieren haben. Die vorliegende Untersuchung erweitert bestehende Erkenntnisse zum globalen Selbstwert auf domänenspezifische Selbstwertdimensionen und analysiert die Zusammenhänge zwischen tatsächlicher, wahrgenommener und volitionaler Veränderung. Zudem wird deren Adaptivität in Bezug auf Lebenszufriedenheit und Depressivität untersucht. Hierzu werden längsschnittliche Daten der SELF-Studie ausgewertet, in der über fünf Wellen hinweg im Abstand von jeweils zwei Jahren Erwachsene zu ihren Selbstbewertungen befragt wurden (N = 1490). Die präregistrierten Hypothesen werden mithilfe Latenter Veränderungsmodelle getestet. Die Ergebnisse werden im Kontext der Frage diskutiert, wie sich Individuen an gesellschaftliche und persönliche Herausforderungen anpassen und welchen Beitrag Selbstwertentwicklung hierzu leistet.

Exploring Personality Dynamics: The Benefits and Costs of Acting In and Out of Character

C. Juchem¹, E. Asselmann

¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 - 10:15

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Personality traits are typically defined as an individual’s characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. In everyday life, however, people often deviate from their personality trait levels and act in ways that seem contrary to their dispositional tendencies. What drives these momentary state fluctuations? How do they unfold over time? And what are the psychological consequences of acting in or out of character? This symposium brings together the latest findings in personality dynamics, with a focus on trait congruence, specifically the benefits and costs of conforming (or not) to one’s dispositional tendencies.

Talk 1 examines interaction partners and attachment styles as drivers of social behavior in the personal and digitally mediated sphere. Talk 2 investigates how personality states fluctuate depending on the situation, using narcissism as an example. Talk 3 examines how momentary congruence between personality traits and states is associated with well-being. Talk 4 examines whether the psychological benefits of trait congruence vary for different types of self-concept. Talk 5 presents findings from an intervention that encourages individuals to act contrary to their dispositional traits in order to increase well-being. Finally, Talk 6 challenges the idea of a single dispositional tendency by exploring individual differences in the number and dynamics of multiple personality attractors.

This symposium advances our understanding of the antecedents and consequences of momentary personality fluctuations and offers new insights into how we conceptualize and measure trait congruence. Future research directions and practical implications for interventions aimed at promoting out-of-character behavior are discussed.

Attachment Styles, Interaction Partners, and Social Company: Person-Situation Dynamics of Daily In-Person and Digital Social Behavior

C. Förster*, K. Horstmann¹, L. Kröncke¹, G. Harari²

¹ Universität Münster

² Stanford University

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 – 09:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Theory and empirical evidence highlight that both attachment dispositions and momentary social contexts shape social behavior. However, their dynamic interplay in daily life remains unclear—especially across communication channels in the digital age, where people now socialize not only in-person but also through texting, calling, or social media. Here, we adopted a person-situation dynamics approach to examining how insecure attachment styles, interaction partners, and social company shape everyday social behavior. We analyzed two weeks of experience sampling data (29,542 reports) from two samples of U.S. college students (sample 1: N = 675; sample 2: N = 282), who reported up to five times per day on their in-person and digitally mediated social behaviors (e.g., talking in person, chatting), types of interaction partners (e.g., family, co-workers), and social company. Using multilevel modeling, we found that avoidantly attached young adults were less likely to engage in social behavior, especially texting or chatting. The relational closeness of interaction partners significantly shaped which social behaviors young adults engaged in, with closer partners encouraging a mix of behaviors and distant partners favoring in-person interaction. Being in social company increased the likelihood of socializing but reduced engagement in digital behaviors; specifically, relationally close social company was associated with more in-person socializing. Additionally, we identified a few small person-situation interaction effects on digitally mediated social behaviors. Our findings suggest that the person-situation dynamics underlying in-person and digital social behaviors differ, and we discuss our findings with regard to prior research on social behavior and computer-mediated communication.

How Situations Activate Narcissistic States: Exploring Momentary Variations in Narcissistic Agency, Antagonism, and Vulnerability

S. C. Bauditz*, A. G. Wright, U. Hess, M. Ziegler

Symposium

Montag, 09:00 - 09:15

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This presentation will focus on the relations between momentary manifestations of narcissism—narcissistic agency, antagonism, and vulnerability—and situation perceptions, as conceptualized by the DIAMONDS framework. The study used data collected in a controlled experimental setting to control for situation contact, where all participants encountered identical situation cues. Participants (N = 183) attended weekly online group meetings over six weeks, engaging in guided discussions designed to simulate a natural acquaintance process. Applying a random-intercept cross-lagged panel model, the person-situation transactions were explored. Specifically, I will present results that show how situation perceptions can cause higher-than-usual expressions of narcissistic states. For instance, perceptions of Intellect and Positivity triggered higher-than-usual narcissistic agency, while higher-than-usual narcissistic antagonism states closely followed perceptions of Intellect, Duty, and Negativity. I will also offer initial insights into how situational perceptions can influence Big Five personality states, leading to expressions that deviate above or below individual baselines.

Is it All in the Eye of the Beholder? Examining the Affective Consequences of Direct and Indirect Measures of Counterdispositional Extraversion

E. Kuijpers*, B. Wille, J. Vossen, J. Hofmans

Symposium

Montag, 09:15 – 09:30

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Although a majority of studies show that acting in a more extraverted way is beneficial for one's well-being, there are also indications that acting counterdispositionally is emotionally draining. In the current study we try to explain these discrepancies by comparing indirect measures of counterdispositional extraversion (one relative to the trait level and one relative to the average state level) and we introduce a novel direct measure that taps into perceived counterdispositional extraversion. By using Multilevel Polynomial Regression and Response Surface Analysis in a large ESM dataset (N = 187 individuals and N = 17,547 repeated observations), we found that for both direct and indirect measures of counterdispositional extraversion, higher state levels of extraversion related to higher levels of positive affect (PA), and this effect appears to be stronger for individuals high on average state and trait extraversion. Findings for negative affect (NA) were less consistent, with perceived deviations from one's typical behavior relating to higher levels of NA. Altogether, our findings show that acting in a more extraverted way is better for increasing PA, on the understanding that subjective experiences of atypical behavior can be experienced as harmful in terms of increased NA.

Testing the Self-Congruence Hypothesis in Terms of The Big Five: The Role of Typical and True Self-Congruence for Well-Being Across Cultures

C. M. Juchem*, J. J. A. Denissen, R. Rau, E. Asselmann

Symposium

Montag, 09:30 - 09:45

HS 3

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Self-congruence hypotheses suggest that acting in accordance with one's character is pleasurable and important for maintaining health and well-being. For example, a highly extraverted person may feel energized after a lively night out with friends but restless and lonely after a weekend alone at home. However, research on the psychological benefits of self-congruence in relation to the Big Five traits has yielded mixed results. In particular, it remains unclear whether the psychological consequences of trait congruence depend on the self-concept under consideration: The typical self-concept reflects how individuals usually behave, while some people also have a true self-concept, which represents who they believe they really are at their core. This study examines self-congruence across these self-concepts, by addressing three key questions: (1) How do individuals' Big Five true and typical self-concepts differ? (2) Does congruence between these self-concepts and with current behavior account for positive psychological outcomes? (3) Do these associations vary across cultures? To answer these questions, we analyze cross-sectional and intensive longitudinal data from Eastern (i.e., Chinese) and Western (i.e., German) samples. In addition, we systematically compare different statistical approaches to model congruence, given the inconsistent findings in previous research. Our findings provide a novel perspective on the self-congruence hypothesis, offer important insights into the psychological costs and benefits of acting out of character, and inform future research on personality dynamics and well-being.

Acting Out of Character? Effects of Social Behavioral Challenges on Well-Being and Their Interaction with Broad Interpersonal Traits

L. Kroencke*, N. Kuper, S. M. Breil, M. D. Back

Symposium

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Numerous interventions aiming to increase well-being focus on social behaviors. However, little is known about which kinds of social behaviors are particularly beneficial for different individuals. In particular, it is a debated question whether acting out of character (e.g., behaving more extraverted as an introvert) could have detrimental effects on well-being. To shed more light on these questions, we conducted a social behavioral intervention study in which participants (N = 431) first completed a baseline trait survey, including dispositional measures of interpersonal traits (e.g., extraversion, agreeableness). Subsequently, they participated in a four-week intervention phase, in which they were prompted to engage in different kinds of social “challenges” in their daily lives. These challenges targeted either assertive (e.g., “communicating your own needs clearly”), sociable (e.g., “talking to strangers”), or warm (e.g., “offering help to others”) behaviors. In addition, participants reported their daily well-being (i.e., valence, positive affect, negative affect, energy level) as part of a daily diary every night. Multilevel analyses showed that participants had higher well-being on days when they completed challenges compared to days when they did not. These effects were larger for sociability (B = 0.56) and warmth (B = 0.38) than for assertiveness (B = 0.16) challenges. However, contrary to expectations, the effects of the intervention on well-being were not consistently moderated by dispositional measures of interpersonal traits. We discuss these findings in the context of person-situation interactions and evidence-based personalized interventions.

Out of Character or Another Stable State? Redefining Personality Traits as (Multiple) Attractors

A. Büchner*, F. Götz, E. D. Beck, K. Horstmann

Symposium

Montag, 10:00 - 10:15

HS 3

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Modern approaches to personality define traits in terms of interindividual differences in the stability and variability of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors across situations and time. Importantly, all established approaches to date assume a single stable tendency per personality trait, which then also serves as a reference for identifying when individuals act out of character. In contrast, the dynamic systems approach posits that some individuals may have multiple stable tendencies per trait—so-called multiple "attractors"—between which they switch back and forth in everyday life. Emerging evidence suggests that multiple attractors are common in personality, with most individuals exhibiting them on at least one of the five personality dimensions. However, little is known about (a) whether individuals with multiple attractors on a certain dimension differ systematically from those with single attractors, and (b) what factors predict switches between attractors and whether these vary systematically across individuals. This study investigates these questions using experience-sampling data from 300 participants, each providing at least 100 observations. The results will provide insights into the nature and mechanisms of multiple attractors, thereby deepening our understanding of a novel perspective on personality which reconceptualizes certain forms of variability as indicators of stable patterns.

Rethinking Assessment: Learning from Innovative Datasets

D. Steger¹, S. Weiss²

¹ Leibniz-Institut für Bildungsverläufe

² Universität Hildesheim

Symposium

Montag, 08:45 – 10:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Psychological research increasingly relies on data collected outside traditional lab settings, utilizing data from diverse sources, including online studies, app data, or data collected from social media. This shift enables researchers to study human behavior in more naturalistic environments, enhancing ecological validity and offering new insights into established psychological concepts. However, working with such data presents new methodological challenges, requiring new approaches for data processing to ensure data quality and interpretability. This symposium brings together four contributions that explore approaches to data that were collected outside the lab. First, Steger and Röhner examine the issue of careless responding in self-report data collected in online access panel studies by re-analyzing data from 15 studies to assess the effectiveness of different detection methods and their impact on psychometric quality. The second contribution by Klose et al. illustrate the potential of data donations from commercial applications to study psychological constructs. In the third contribution, Ceh and Benedek highlight how data collected from social media platforms such as YouTube can be analyzed to access ecological valid data on creative behavior. Finally, the fourth contribution by Weiss et al. leverages obituaries from the U.S. as a unique data source of peer-reports of creativity. Together, these contributions showcase the potential of large-scale, real-world data to advance psychological research. By addressing challenges related to data quality, interpretation, and analysis, this symposium provides a roadmap for harnessing unconventional data sources to generate robust and meaningful psychological insights.

Careless Responding in Access Panel Data: A Threat to Validity?

D. Steger^{1*}, J. Röhner²

¹ Leibniz-Institut für Bildungsverläufe

² Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg

Symposium

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HS 5

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Online access panels offer advantages in scalability and accessibility of diverse samples. Nevertheless, concerns about careless responding remain. The effectiveness of various methods to detect carelessness has been demonstrated in simulation studies and experimental settings—where participants are for example instructed to answer carelessly. However, less is known about their application in non-experimental contexts. Taking online studies aimed at scale development and/or validation as an example, the current study examines the implementation as well as the effects of methods to detect carelessness. We systematically re-analyze self-report data from 15 studies (N = 7,387) spanning various research domains (e.g., health-related behaviors, personality assessment, sociopolitical attitudes) that were all conducted via the same online access panel provider. Specifically, we (a) map the detection methods employed in different studies, (b) compare the estimated prevalences of careless responding across methods, (c) investigate its relationship to study characteristics (e.g., survey length, sample composition, sensitivity of the topic), and (d) examine the impact of data exclusion on sample characteristics (e.g., age, gender, educational background), psychometric properties, and observed correlation patterns. By providing insights into the implementation and consequences of different detection methods, this study offers recommendations to improve the quality of data obtained with online research. Our findings contribute to the ongoing discussion on best practices for handling careless responding, ultimately strengthening the reliability and validity of psychological assessments conducted in online settings.

Leveraging Data Donations to Study Non-Formal Online Learning Behavior

M. Klose^{1*}, P. Hartl², L. Mancke, E. Schmidbauer³

- ¹ Leibniz-Institut für Bildungsverläufe
- ² Universität Regensburg
- ³ Ludwigs-Maximilians-Universität München

Symposium
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Data donation is a promising data collection method to gain new perspectives on human behavior by giving individuals the opportunity to voluntarily share their personal digital traces in the public interest. Based on the principle of data ownership, this approach enables researchers to access ecologically valid data, such as automatically tracked app usage patterns, that might otherwise remain inaccessible or reserved to private companies. In this contribution, we explore the potential of data donations for investigating learning behavior using the case of the non-formal language learning app Duolingo. First, we outline the concept of data donations and their relevance for educational research. Second, we compare different approaches to collect donated data from Duolingo users, highlighting their respective advantages and limitations in terms of data quality, participant burden, and ethical considerations. Third, we discuss factors influencing learners’ willingness to donate their data, such as privacy concerns, trust in science, and perceived effort. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for designing ethically sound and effective data donation research designs that maximize participation while ensuring data integrity. By leveraging user-donated log data, we can move beyond traditional self-report measures to obtain more nuanced, real-world insights into online learning behaviors and contribute to the broader discussion on innovative assessment methods and the potential of novel datasets in educational research.

Using Social Media Data for Creativity Research

S. Ceh^{1*}, M. Benedek¹

¹ Universität Graz

Symposium
Montag, 09:15 - 09:30
HS 5
[Online Programm](#)

Creativity has undergone a significant digital transformation, as evidenced by the proliferation of social media use to find inspiration and share creative work. Online worlds thus offer a massive display of creative behaviors, yet little attention has been paid to such data sources. This presentation will highlight how large sets of online data can be leveraged to better understand creative phenomena in the digital age. We present findings from two studies where we used techniques such as topic modeling, sentiment analysis, and exploratory graph analysis to better understand creativity in online spaces. On YouTube, we investigated transcripts from do-it-yourself (DIY) as a proxy to everyday creative behavior. The analysis of more than 5,000 videos from three English-speaking countries published between 2019 and 2021 yielded insights into the prevalence and diversity of creative activities people do themselves, some of which are barely captured in typical self-report measures (e.g., Beauty). Further analyses uncovered plausible time dynamics of specific topics (e.g., seasonality) and sensitivity to environmental influences (e.g., COVID-19). As a second example, using Twitter data, we will present a snapshot of lay conceptualizations of creativity from looking at hashtag associations of more than a million tweets. Our research serves as an example of how readily available, ecologically valid data sources can be tapped to study behavioral phenomena.

The Final Act: Creativity as Told by Obituaries Across the US

S. Weiss^{1*}, J. Berkessel¹, T. Ebert, B. Goecke²

¹ Universität Mannheim

² Hector-Institut für Empirische Bildungsforschung

Symposium

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HS 5

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Creativity is often assessed using performance tests and self-reports, but real-life manifestations of creativity (e.g., by archival data) are only rarely used, even though they seem to be more valuable in terms of ecological validity and relevance. Building on a century-old research tradition of analyzing encyclopedias and biographical dictionaries (Cattell, 1903) this study implements a novel approach by analyzing obituaries as a form of posthumous peer-report to assess creativity. By analyzing the word use, we examined the extent to which creativity is documented in obituaries through the presence of creative activities in leisure and work. Using a dataset of > 1 million obituaries from the last 100 years in the United States, we tested two hypotheses grounded in prior research. First, we investigated the differences of the number as well as the variance of creative activities reported between genders, replicating a well-known female advantage in creative activities, but a greater variability of creative activities in males. Second, we investigated the relation between obituaries and an index of geographical creativity, examining whether the number of creative obituaries is linked to the geographical creativity of an area. This study contributes to creativity research by leveraging obituaries as an alternative, ecologically valid measure of creative life outcomes, bridging historical and modern approaches to assessing creativity.

Discussion

T. Gnambs^{1*}

¹ Leibniz-Institut für Bildungsverläufe

Symposium

Montag, 09:45 - 10:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Timo Gnambs will be discussing the papers.

Dunkle Triade und Beziehungsgestaltung: Dyadische Dynamiken im Zusammenspiel von Persönlichkeit und Partnerschaft

A. Braig^{1*}, M. D. Johnson², M. Mund², F. J. Neyer¹

¹ Friedlich-Schiller University Jena

² University Klagenfurt

Research presentation

Montag, 08:45 – 09:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Der wechselseitige Einfluss von Persönlichkeit und Beziehungserleben hat sich als ein zentrales Forschungsfeld herauskristallisiert. Allerdings bleibt weitgehend unerforscht, inwiefern mittel- bis langfristige Stabilität und Veränderungen der Beziehungsqualität durch Veränderungen von Persönlichkeitseigenschaften der Dunklen Triade beeinflusst werden oder umgekehrt, wie sich Veränderungen in der Beziehungsqualität auf diese Persönlichkeitsmerkmale auswirken. In der vorliegenden Studie untersuchten wir die Dunkle Triade (d. h. Machiavellismus, Psychopathie und Narzissmus) in ihrem Zusammenhang mit Beziehungsvariablen (Beziehungszufriedenheit, Commitment, Reziprozitätsorientierung und verbaler Aggression) im Kontext romantischer Partnerschaften. Wir verwendeten Daten des Deutschen Beziehungs- und Familienpanels (pairfam). Die untersuchte Stichprobe umfasste N = 1,925 Paare mit einem Durchschnittsalter von 36.48 Jahren (SD = 7,62) für die Ankerpersonen und 36.91 Jahren (SD = 8.71) für ihre Partner*innen zum ersten Messzeitpunkt. Über drei Erhebungswellen, die jeweils zwei Jahre auseinanderliegen, führten wir erweiterte bivariate latente Differenzmodelle durch. Diese Modelle erlauben es, über den herkömmlichen Fokus auf die Vorhersage von Persönlichkeits- und Beziehungsniveaus hinauszugehen und zusätzlich die Rolle von Persönlichkeits- und Beziehungsveränderungen als Prädiktoren und Kriterien zu untersuchen. Die Ergebnisse zeigten sowohl querschnittliche Zusammenhänge als auch korrelierte Veränderungen zwischen den dunklen Triade-Merkmalen und Beziehungszufriedenheit, Commitment, Reziprozitätsorientierung und verbaler Aggression, wobei sowohl Akteur- als auch Partner-Effekte auftraten. Darüber hinaus zeigte sich eine wechselseitige Beeinflussung von Persönlichkeit(sveränderung) und Beziehung(sveränderung), ebenfalls mit sowohl Akteur- als auch Partner-Effekten. Die Ergebnisse werden vor dem Hintergrund der Literatur zur Persönlichkeitsentwicklung und zu Beziehungsverläufen diskutiert.

Dark, Antisocial, or Prosocial? How Framing Affects Change Goals on the Dark Factor of Personality

T. Khalaf^{1*}, B. E. Hilbig², M. Moshagen³, I. Zettler², I. Thielmann¹

¹ Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

² University of Copenhagen

³ Ulm University

Research presentation

Montag, 09:00 - 09:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Change goals are an important prerequisite for volitional personality change. Correspondingly, personality psychology has recently seen an upsurge of interest in change goals and consistently found that most individuals want to change certain aspects of their personality (e.g., become more conscientious or emotionally stable). However, change goals are less prevalent for traits in the moral domain, which have critical implications for social behavior, interpersonal relationships, and well-being. The aim of the current investigation was to test whether the framing of a trait influences the prevalence of change goals for morality-related traits—specifically, whether individuals seek to enhance desirable tendencies or avoid undesirable ones. We tested whether framing the Dark Factor of Personality (D)—the tendency to maximize one’s individual utility at others’ expense, accompanied by justifying beliefs—in different ways would influence corresponding change goals. Participants were recruited online via Prolific to obtain demographically diverse samples. In Study 1 (N = 1,086), D was framed either as the “Antisocial Factor” or as its linguistic opposite, the “Prosocial Factor”. Results showed that participants reported more desirable change goals when D was framed as Prosocial rather than Antisocial. In Study 2 (N = 1,696), we replicated and extended these findings by adding a third label: the “Dark Factor”. Again, participants reported higher goals to change in socially desirable ways when the trait was framed as Prosocial, followed by Dark and Antisocial. The findings highlight the importance of framing in shaping change goals for morality-related traits, with significant implications for personality change interventions.

The dark factor of personality in French

M. Pischel^{1*}, B. E. Hilbig¹

¹ RPTU Rheinland-Pfälzische Technische Universität
Kaiserslautern-Landau

Research presentation

Montag, 09:15 – 09:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

The Dark Factor of Personality (D) is conceptualised as the core construct underlying socially and ethically aversive traits. This common core has been defined as a focus on one’s own advantage, with no regard to the consequences of one’s actions for others and has frequently been used in connection with other measures of beliefs or behaviour. We investigate the measurement invariance of D in French, as opposed to the original English version in a large, matched sample to enable meaningful cross-cultural comparisons. Our results show that metric invariance is supported, as well as partial scalar and strict invariance. In a next step, we analyse sources of non-invariance in a subsample. This allows us to distinguish between substantive cultural differences versus potential biases introduced by comprehension or translation problems. Finally, we report a series of three validation studies conducted in French. For these studies, we collect data on beliefs, core tendencies of aversive personality, and behaviours, all of which have been shown to relate to D in previous studies. Moreover, the nine outcomes reported in these validation studies are directly related to the definition of D. They show a high predictive validity of D in French, further demonstrating the equivalence of the D’s measurement in French and English.

The Dark Factor of Personality and Prosocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis

N. Popov^{1*}, I. Thielmann¹, M. Burghart¹, M. Moshagen², B. E. Hilbig³, I. Zettler⁴

¹ Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Kriminalität,
Sicherheit und Recht

Research presentation

Montag, 09:30 - 09:45

² Universität Ulm, Institut für Psychologie und
Pädagogik

HS 6

³ RPTU Rheinland-Pfälzische Technische Universität
Kaiserslautern-Landau

[Online Programm](#)

⁴ University of Copenhagen

The conceptualization of the dark factor of personality (D) suggests that D should account for individuals’ tendency to maximize personal gain at others’ expense across various situations providing affordances for selfish vs. prosocial behavior. The current, preregistered meta-analysis served to test this proposition by examining the link between D and prosocial behavior across a variety of social situations providing different affordances for prosocial behavior. Thereby, we integrate the concept of D with a recent affordance-based framework that consolidates person- and situation-based approaches to explain individual differences in prosociality.

We conducted a comprehensive literature search involving various databases along with soliciting unpublished data. Eligible studies had to include a measure of D – or allow for its approximation – and one or more behavioral outcomes reflecting prosocial behavior in an economic game. Effect sizes (Pearson’s r) were extracted and pooled using multilevel random-effects models.

Up until this point, we coded 21 studies (N = 24,516), including 41 effect sizes and 16 economic games. Preliminary results suggest a small to medium-sized, negative relation between D and prosocial behavior, with a pooled effect of r = -.20. Moderation analysis suggests that the effect of D is consistent across affordances.

Our findings thus indicate that D may be expressed in any social situation involving affordances for prosocial vs. selfish behavior, irrespective of whether these tap into (un)conditional concern for others or beliefs about others. This underscores the potential of D for improving our understanding of individual differences in human prosociality.

Does the HEXACO+D Model Improve Prediction of Affective, Cognitive, Normative and Behavioral Outcomes, and Life Domains? A Systematic Review and Evidence gap map.

J. Scherhag^{1*}, M. Bosnjak¹

¹ Trier University

Research presentation

Montag, 09:45 – 10:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Evidence suggests that traditional personality models such as HEXACO are missing an important dimension. The HEXACOD model adds Disintegration (D), which captures psychotic-like experiences and behaviors, and may provide new insights into trait-outcome relationships. Despite initial support, there is currently no systematic overview of the predictive validity of the HEXACOD model. Thus, it is unclear whether and under what conditions model expansion is beneficial. This study systematically reviewed and synthesized existing empirical research on HEXACOD trait-outcome associations, identifying knowledge gaps and guiding future research. Using three outcome taxonomies (affect-behavior-cognition-desire, Theory of Planned Behavior constructs, and life domains), several evidence gap maps were created to visualize the distribution of research and meta-analyze trait-outcome associations. This provides a comprehensive understanding of which outcomes are predicted by which trait and whether D has incremental predictive validity beyond HEXACO. In addition, it identifies understudied areas of research that require future attention, and ultimately informs researchers and practitioners of the utility of the model for understanding human behavior.

Personality and dishonesty across cultures

C. Schild^{1*}

¹ Universität Münster

Research presentation

Montag, 10:00 - 10:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

While situational factors play a crucial role in shaping the behavioral expression of honesty, a substantial body of research has explored the influence of individual differences, particularly personality traits, on (dis)honest behavior. However, as the majority of these studies have been conducted within a narrow range of WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic) populations, the extent to which the associations between personality traits and dishonesty generalize across diverse cultural and economic contexts remains largely unknown. Adopting a cross-cultural perspective, we analyze a large dataset comprising more than 20,000 participants from 29 countries to investigate whether the relationships between personality traits and behavioral (dis)honesty are systematically moderated by cultural and economic variables. By identifying contextual factors that shape the expression of honesty and dishonesty, our findings contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the interplay between personality and moral behavior across global populations.

Efficacy of Self-Esteem Interventions in Childhood and Adolescence: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

M. Lustenberger^{1*}, S. Krauss¹, U. Orth¹

¹ University of Bern

Research presentation

Montag, 15:00 – 15:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

This preregistered meta-analysis investigated the efficacy of interventions in enhancing self-esteem among children and adolescents. Given that the most recent meta-analysis on this topic covered the literature only until the year 2000, we provide a new systematic review of studies conducted since 2001. The analyses were based on 395 independent samples, including data from 60,923 participants, across both randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and non-experimental designs. We also evaluated risk of bias in the studies and tested for publication bias. Overall, interventions led to an improvement in self-esteem with a medium effect size (Hedges’ $g = 0.44$). Notably, the effects were not smaller in RCTs with pre-post assessments, that is, in studies with the most rigorous designs ($g = 0.47$, $k = 236$). Also, effects remained stable in follow-up assessments ($g = 0.45$, $k = 146$). In moderator analyses, we tested whether the effects varied by intervention type, presenting problem, setting (e.g., individual vs. group), duration, number of sessions, and sample characteristics. The largest effects emerged for psychopharmacological interventions ($g = 0.93$, $k = 10$), psychoeducation ($g = 0.62$, $k = 40$), cognitive-behavioral interventions ($g = 0.56$, $k = 66$), and mindfulness/relaxation-based interventions ($g = 0.49$, $k = 15$). Regarding presenting problems, the effects were particularly large for youth with anxiety disorders ($g = 0.88$) and depression ($g = 0.73$). In the discussion, we address the implications of the findings for theory, clinical practice, and social policy.

Transactions Between Well-Being and First Sexual Experiences in Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood

R. Andrae^{1*}, M. D. Krämer¹, C. J. Hopwood¹, J. Denissen², U. Scholz¹, V. V. Bocklet¹, W. Bleidorn¹

¹ Universität Zürich

Research presentation

² Utrecht University

Montag, 15:15 - 15:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

This study investigates the transactional relationship between indicators of well-being (self-esteem, depressiveness, life satisfaction) and first sexual intercourse—an important developmental milestone during adolescence—using 10-year longitudinal data from the nationally representative German family panel study (Pairfam). Extending prior research, we examine whether average levels and pre-event changes in self-esteem, depressiveness, and life satisfaction predict the timing of first intercourse (selection effects). Additionally, we test whether this life event is associated with subsequent changes in these well-being indicators (socialization effects). Analyses draw on data from up to 5,000 adolescents aged 14–19 at baseline and apply logistic, linear, and Cox regression models to examine selection effects, as well as fixed-effects regression models to assess within-person changes following first intercourse. To provide a more comprehensive understanding of these developmental transactions, we test whether gender, physical attractiveness, relationship status, and relationship satisfaction moderate selection effects, and whether gender, relationship status, relationship satisfaction, and the timing of first intercourse moderate socialization effects. By integrating multiple indicators of well-being, robust longitudinal modeling techniques, and a theoretically relevant moderators, this study offers a nuanced and developmentally sensitive analysis of how psychological adjustment and sexual behavior unfold in tandem across adolescence and early adulthood. Findings will offer theoretical insights into well-being trajectories across a major life transition, with implications for youth development and mental health interventions.

Negative Institutional Experiences and Family Well-Being: The Role of Disability Type and Socioeconomic Status

S. Fuths^{1*}, Z. Börek¹, R. Daubert¹, M. Hennecke¹, C. Walter-Klose²

¹ Ruhr-Universität Bochum

² Universität zu Köln

Research presentation

Montag, 15:30 – 15:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Parents of children with disabilities often face significant challenges when interacting with institutions such as youth welfare services, counseling centers, and healthcare providers. These interactions can result in experiences that frustrate parents' basic psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness, as outlined by Self-Determination Theory (SDT). This study examines how such need frustration impacts parental well-being, specifically mental health and life satisfaction, and whether these effects differ depending on family characteristics, particularly the child's disability type and the parent's socioeconomic status (SES).

Using a mixed-methods approach, we conducted a nationwide survey of 799 parents, employing structural equation modeling to test the moderating effects of disability type and SES on the relationship between need frustration and well-being. Parents of children with invisible disabilities, such as autism, or multiple severe disabilities, as well as families with lower SES, were hypothesized to experience stronger negative effects due to unique caregiving demands and structural inequities. To complement these findings, a citizen-science framework involved parents as co-researchers conducting peer-to-peer interviews. These interviews enriched the quantitative data by providing contextual depth, capturing individual lived experiences, and exploring mechanisms that might explain the moderating effects of family characteristics.

This study highlights the importance of inclusive, individualized, and need-supportive institutional practices. It emphasizes that vulnerable families require tailored support to mitigate the negative impact of institutional experiences on parental well-being. The findings underscore the value of a differential perspective in addressing systemic challenges and developing policies that better meet the diverse needs of families of children with disabilities.

Predicting adult quality of life from genetics and developmental trajectories in psychopathology symptoms from childhood to adolescence

D. Leitritz^{1*}, R. Pool¹, L. Ligthart¹, M. Bartels¹, D. Pelt¹

¹ Vrije Univ. Amsterdam

Research presentation

Montag, 15:45 - 16:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Wellbeing is jointly influenced by genetic and environmental factors. Furthermore, a developmental component of wellbeing can be assumed as trajectories of childhood behavioral problems have shown to be predictive of mental health later in life. Integrating these notions, this study aims to combine multiple sources of data to boost the machine learning-based prediction of adult quality of life, using longitudinal data of a large population cohort (Netherlands Twin Register; collected 1991-2023, N = 5087). More specifically, we test whether adding information on psychopathological trajectories throughout childhood and adolescence improves the prediction. To take genetic information into account, polygenic scores (PGS) of phenotypes associated with wellbeing are combined with longitudinal data on childhood psychopathology symptoms. The latter will be used for latent growth modeling (LGM) to model individual symptom trajectories. We expect such trajectories, which are subject to individual differences, to influence wellbeing in adulthood and thus improve adult wellbeing prediction beyond raw individual psychopathology symptom scores.

Machine learning prediction will be performed on different datasets: a) the raw childhood psychopathology symptoms, b) only PGS, c) a and b combined, d) c combined with features derived from LGM. Feature importance analyses are applied to find the most predictive features for quality of life. Preliminary results show that raw childhood psychopathology symptoms and PGS on their own predict adult quality of life poorly. This study can be seen as a proof of concept to show that machine learning models of adult outcomes can reach higher predictive accuracy through leveraging latent longitudinal information.

Längsschnittliche Gen-Umwelt-Analyse von stabiler Ausprägung, systematischer Entwicklung und Fluktuation der Lebenszufriedenheit von Jugendlichen und jungen Erwachsenen in ihren familiären Kontexten

C. Mischner^{1*}, C. Wolff^{1*}

¹ Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Research presentation

Montag, 16:00 – 16:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Einleitung: In der vorliegenden Studie wird die Erbllichkeit individueller Unterschiede in systematischen Entwicklungsverläufen am Beispiel von Lebenszufriedenheit untersucht. Lebenszufriedenheit soll hierbei die Adaptivität der kumulierten Einflüsse auf die Persönlichkeitsentwicklung reflektieren. Dabei können die Entwicklungsverläufe von Lebenszufriedenheit in Jugend und frühem Erwachsenenalter jeweils von unterschiedlichen sozialen und biologischen Prozessen beeinflusst werden.

Methode: Wir verwenden Daten von sieben Messzeitpunkten aus dem TwinLife-Projekt, das etwa 4.000 Zwillingsfamilien umfasst. Wir modellieren die Entwicklung von Zwillingen und Geschwistern im Jugendalter (10-18 Jahre) und im frühen Erwachsenenalter (18-31 Jahre) in einem gemeinsamen latenten Wachstumskurvenmodell mit einem latenten Intercept im Alter von 18 Jahren. Dies ermöglicht es uns, Messfehler von stabiler Merkmalsausprägung und systematischer Entwicklung zu unterscheiden. Systematische Entwicklung (linear oder quadratisch) und unsystematische Fluktuationen können in genetische und umweltbedingte Anteile (geschwisterspezifisch/zwillingsspezifisch/individuell) zerlegt werden. Speziell für die Gen-Umwelt-Analyse der stabilen Merkmalsausprägung beinhaltet das Modell auch die Daten der Eltern (NTFD).

Ergebnisse: Vorläufige Analysen deuten auf moderate u-förmige Abnahmen der Lebenszufriedenheit in beiden Altersbereichen hin. Umwelteinflüsse auf die Entwicklung traten sowohl im Jugend- (zwillingsspezifisch und individuell) als auch im frühen Erwachsenenalter (geschwisterspezifisch und individuell sowie direkter Einfluss des Vaters) auf. Genetische Einflüsse auf die Entwicklung zeigten sich nur im frühen Erwachsenenalter (additiv sowie direkter Einfluss des Vaters).

Diskussion: Der Ansatz ermöglicht eine differenzierte Analyse von Entwicklungsverläufen und ihren möglichen Ursachen. Für Lebenszufriedenheit konnte hier eine systematische Veränderung auch jenseits genetischer Einflüsse nachgewiesen werden. Im nächsten Schritt kann die gemeinsame Entwicklung von Lebenszufriedenheit mit spezifischen Einflüssen auf die Persönlichkeitsentwicklung (z. B. Selbstwirksamkeit) untersucht werden.

The Relationship Between Negative Emodiversity and Emotion Sharing in Adolescents: An Experience Sampling Study

T. Liu^{1*}, R. Ding²

¹ Goethe-Universität Frankfurt

Research presentation

² Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China

Montag, 16:15 - 16:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Adolescents' emotion sharing is critical for the development of interpersonal emotional processing. While previous research has linked emotional experience to emotion sharing, the role of emodiversity -the variety and relative abundance of emotional experiences- remains underexplored in this context. Emodiversity has been shown to contribute to well-being beyond average levels of negative affect, but its dynamic relationship with emotion sharing in adolescents is not well understood. In a 14-day experience sampling method (EMA) study, we examined the relationship between negative emodiversity and negative emotion sharing among 337 adolescents aged 12-16 years. Participants reported their daily emotional experiences and sharing behaviors. Using generalized linear mixed modeling (GLMM) with autocorrelation and time trend adjustments, we observed a quadratic (inverted U-shaped) relationship between negative emodiversity and emotion sharing. Specifically, adolescents with moderate to high levels of negative emodiversity were most likely to share their emotions, whereas adolescents with low or extremely high levels of negative emodiversity were less likely to share their emotions. These findings suggest that a diverse range of negative emotional experiences may enhance interpersonal emotional processing, but excessive negative emotional diversity may become overwhelming and inhibit sharing behavior. This study provides novel insights into the role of emotional diversity in adolescent social interactions and highlights the importance of emotional experiences. Future research should examine potential mechanisms, including moderators such as emotion regulation strategies or demographic variables, to better understand the interplay between emodiversity and emotion sharing.

Response Surface Analyse in der Praxis: Welche RSA-Variante eignet sich für meine Fragestellung?

L. Scheling¹, S. Humberg²

¹ Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

² Universität Münster

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 – 16:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Die Response Surface Analyse (RSA) ermöglicht es zu untersuchen, wie sich das Zusammenspiel (z.B. das Ausmaß an Kongruenz) von zwei psychologischen Konstrukten auf eine Drittvariable auswirkt. In ihrer Grundform basiert sie auf der Schätzung eines regulären Regressionsmodells, wobei jedoch insbesondere für persönlichkeitspsychologische Fragestellungen häufig erweiterte Varianten der RSA genutzt werden, um spezielle Datenstrukturen (z.B. genestet, dyadisch) oder Analyseziele (z.B. Integration, Vergleich multipler Hypothesen) adäquat zu berücksichtigen. Dieses Symposium bietet einen umfassenden Einblick in verschiedene Varianten der RSA, die anhand aktueller empirischer Studien vorgestellt werden. Zu Beginn führt Sarah Humberg in die grundlegende Idee der RSA sowie die zentralen Analyseschritte ein. Anschließend werden fünf spezialisierte RSA-Varianten, die komplexe Datenstrukturen berücksichtigen, vorgestellt und mit empirischen Befunden illustriert. Karen Ollrogge präsentiert die Multilevel RSA für genestete Daten am Beispiel einer Ecological Momentary Assessment Studie zu sozialen Interaktionen. Sebastian Pusch zeigt die Anwendung der dyadischen RSA anhand von Ähnlichkeitseffekten des Nähebedürfnisses romantischer Paare. Louisa Scheling demonstriert eine Kombination aus dyadischer RSA und dynamischem Strukturgleichungsmodell zur Untersuchung von Ähnlichkeitseffekten der State-Variabilität in Beziehungszufriedenheit. Lena Schiestel präsentiert eine Integration von RSA-Ergebnissen zum Zusammenhang von Motivkongruenz und Wohlbefinden. Abschließend stellt Ida Schulze Tost einen Ansatz vor, der RSA mit informationstheoretischen Methoden kombiniert, um konkurrierende Hypothesen auf ihre Evidenz hin zu vergleichen. Neben spannenden empirischen Erkenntnissen zu Kongruenzeffekten vermittelt das Symposium den Zuhörenden praxisnahe Einblicke in die Auswahl der geeigneten RSA-Variante für die eigene Forschung.

Response Surface Analyse zum Testen von Kongruenzhypothesen: Ein Überblick über verschiedene Analysestrategien

S. Humberg^{1*}, F. D. Schönbrodt², S. Nestler¹

¹ Universität Münster

² Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 - 15:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Die Response Surface Analyse (RSA) wird in der psychologischen Forschung vor allem für den Test von Kongruenzhypothesen genutzt. Diese postulieren, dass der Grad der Übereinstimmung zwischen zwei Variablen (z.B. selbsteingeschätzte und objektiv gemessene Intelligenz) mit der Ausprägung in einem interessierenden Kriterium (z.B. Zufriedenheit) zusammenhängt – dass bspw. diejenigen Personen zufriedener sind, deren Intelligenz-Selbsteinschätzung nah an ihrer tatsächlichen Intelligenz liegt, die also eine vergleichsweise akkurate Selbstsicht haben.

Selbst im einfachsten Fall einer simplen Datenstruktur (nicht-genestet, univariates Outcome) stehen Forschenden dabei unterschiedliche Analysestrategien zur Verfügung. Die Strategien haben gemeinsam, dass zunächst ein Regressionsmodell ("full" Modell) geschätzt wird, in dem z.B. die Lebenszufriedenheit aus der Selbsteinschätzung, der objektiven Intelligenzmessung, sowie deren quadratischen Termen und dem Interaktionsterm vorhergesagt wird. Die Strategien unterscheiden sich dagegen in der Vorgehensweise mit der danach geprüft wird, ob das geschätzte Modell mit der Kongruenzhypothese konform ist. Dazu werden entweder mehrere Hilfsparameter aus den geschätzten Regressionsgewichten berechnet und Nullhypothesentests (NHTs) damit durchgeführt (6-Parameter-Strategie bzw. 5-Parameter-Strategie), oder ein zusätzliches, hypothesenkonformes Modell geschätzt und mit Hilfe eines Modellvergleichstests gegen das full Modell verglichen (NHT-Modellvergleich-Strategie; AIC-Modellvergleich-Strategie). Zudem haben wir kürzlich die Möglichkeit vorgeschlagen, manche der jeweils nötigen Signifikanztests auf statistischen Äquivalenztests anstatt auf Nullhypothesentests zu basieren.

In diesem Vortrag gebe ich einen Überblick über die verschiedenen RSA-Analysestrategien zum Testen von Kongruenzhypothesen. Ich stelle zudem die Ergebnisse einer Simulationsstudie vor, die die Strategien hinsichtlich ihrer Wahrscheinlichkeiten vergleicht, korrekte Entscheidungen über die Annahme der Kongruenzhypothese zu treffen. Insgesamt soll der Vortrag den Zuhörenden eine Orientierung über die diversen Analysestrategien geben, sowie sie bei der Auswahl unterstützen.

Hängen interpersonelle Komplementarität und intrapersonale Kongruenz mit positivem Affekt zusammen? Ein Anwendungsbeispiel der Multilevel Response Surface Analysis (MRSA) für tägliche soziale Interaktionen

K. Ollrogge^{1*}, J. Zimmermann², S. Köhler¹, A. Guhn¹

¹ Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin

² Universität Kassel

Symposium

Montag, 15:15 – 15:30

SR 1112

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Die Contemporary Integrative Interpersonal Theory (CIIT) postuliert, dass Verhalten in sozialen Beziehungen durch interpersonelle Motive gesteuert wird. Die Erfüllung dieser Motive durch den Interaktionspartner führt zu positiven affektiven Reaktionen des Akteurs. Dies zeigt sich beispielhaft am Phänomen der interpersonellen Komplementarität: Durch das gemeinsame Auftreten von freundlichem Verhalten des Akteurs und freundlichem Verhalten des Partners wird das Motiv nach Nähe erfüllt und positiver Affekt erlebt. Diese Studie erweitert den theoretischen Ansatz der CIIT um eine intrapersonelle Perspektive, basierend auf dem Cognitive Behavioral Analysis System of Psychotherapy (CBASP), das zwischen tatsächlichem und erwünschtem Verhalten in sozialen Situationen unterscheidet. Hierzu lassen sich intrapersonelle Kongruenz (Übereinstimmung zwischen tatsächlichem und erwünschtem Verhalten des Akteurs) und Partner-Kongruenz (Übereinstimmung zwischen tatsächlichem und erwünschtem Verhalten des Interaktionspartners aus Sicht des Akteurs) unterscheiden. Es wird angenommen, dass nicht nur (1) interpersonelle Komplementarität, sondern auch (2) intrapersonelle Kongruenz und (3) Partner-Kongruenz positiv mit dem positiven (vs. negativen) Affekt des Akteurs assoziiert sind. Um diese Hypothesen zu untersuchen, werden 250 gesunde Teilnehmende mittels Ecological Momentary Assessments (EMA) über eine Woche hinweg vier Mal täglich zu ihrem Affekt und ihren sozialen Interaktionen befragt. Die Datenanalyse mittels Multilevel Response Surface Analysis (MRSA) ermöglicht es, präzise zu testen, inwiefern Variationen in Komplementarität und Kongruenz mit positivem Affekt zusammenhängen. Die Ergebnisse liefern neue Erkenntnisse zur Rolle von Komplementarität und Kongruenz beim Erleben von Wohlbefinden. Sie werden im theoretischen Rahmen der CIIT interpretiert und verdeutlichen, wie die MRSA genutzt werden kann, um ein vertieftes Verständnis komplexer Interaktionsmuster zu gewinnen.

Gleich und gleich gesellt sich gern? Die Untersuchung von Ähnlichkeitseffekten mittels dyadischer Response-Surface-Analysen

S. Pusch^{1*}, B. Hagemeyer²

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² Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Symposium

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Eine Dyade bezeichnet eine Einheit aus zwei Personen, die in einer Beziehung (z. B. Paarbeziehung, Elternteil-Kind-Beziehung oder Vorgesetzten-Mitarbeitenden-Beziehung) zueinander stehen und sich wechselseitig in ihrem Erleben und Verhalten beeinflussen. Ein möglicher Ausdruck dieser Interdependenz sind (Un-)Ähnlichkeitseffekte: Die Eigenschaften der Dyadenmitglieder können mehr oder weniger stark übereinstimmen, was Auswirkungen sowohl auf den Einzelnen als auch auf die Dyade als Ganzes haben kann. Im Beitrag wird gezeigt, wie dyadische Response-Surface-Analysen zur Prüfung von Hypothesen über Ähnlichkeitseffekte genutzt werden können. Die dazu erforderlichen Response-Surface-Parameter werden mit Hilfe von polynomialen Akteur-Partner-Interdependenzmodellen geschätzt, um den Abhängigkeitsstrukturen dyadischer Daten Rechnung zu tragen. Zur Veranschaulichung der Methode werden anschließend Daten aus einer Studie mit 748 Paaren genutzt, um Effekte der Ähnlichkeit von Nähebedürfnissen auf die Beziehungsqualität zu untersuchen. Die Analysen liefern keine Hinweise darauf, dass Paare mit ähnlich stark ausgeprägten Nähebedürfnissen zufriedener mit ihrer Beziehung sind als Paare mit unähnlichen Bedürfnisausprägungen – vielmehr scheint es auf die wahrgenommene Ähnlichkeit anzukommen.

DSEM trifft DRSA: Eine dyadische Untersuchung von Ähnlichkeitseffekten in State-Variabilität in Beziehungszufriedenheit

L. Scheling^{1*}, J. L. Bühler¹

¹ Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Symposium

Montag, 15:30 – 15:45

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Die Forschung beschäftigt sich seit Langem mit der Frage, ob eine größere Ähnlichkeit zwischen Partner:innen mit höherer Beziehungszufriedenheit einhergeht. Bisher lag der Fokus dabei vor allem auf der Ähnlichkeit in Traits. Durch die Weiterentwicklung theoretischer Ansätze wie der Whole Trait Theory und methodischer Verfahren wie Experience Sampling Designs, richtet sich der Fokus zunehmend auch auf Ähnlichkeit in States und deren situative Variabilität. In der vorliegenden Studie wird untersucht, ob Partner:innen, die ähnlich starke Schwankungen in ihrer State-Beziehungszufriedenheit aufweisen, auch eine höhere allgemeine Beziehungszufriedenheit berichten. Die Datengrundlage bietet eine Stichprobe von 593 gemischtgeschlechtliche Paaren (M = 33.05 Jahre, Spannweite 18-81 Jahre), die im Experience Sampling täglich über einen Zeitraum von 14 Tagen zu ihrer State-Beziehungszufriedenheit befragt wurden. Trait-Beziehungszufriedenheit wurde zu vier Messzeitpunkten erfasst: unmittelbar nach dem Experience Sampling sowie nach sechs, 12 und 24 Monaten. Mittels eines Zwei-Schritt-Verfahrens wird die State-Variabilität der Partner:innen zunächst in einem dynamischen Strukturgleichungsmodell (DSEM) geschätzt und anschließend deren Ähnlichkeitseffekt für die Trait-Beziehungszufriedenheit der vier Messzeitpunkte in dyadischen Response Surface Analysen (DRSA) getestet. Die Ergebnisse bieten nicht nur neue Einblicke in die Adaptivität von Schwankungen im Kontext von Partnerschaften, sondern veranschaulichen auch, wie eine Kombination aus DSEM und DRSA die Untersuchung von Ähnlichkeitseffekten von State-Variabilität in dyadischen Kontexten ermöglicht. Diese Erkenntnisse liefern wertvolle Einblicke in die Bedeutung situativer Dynamiken für kurz-, mittel-, und langfristige Beziehungszufriedenheit und demonstrieren einen innovativen methodischen Ansatz zur Untersuchung aktueller Forschungsfragen.

Der Vergleich multipler Hypothesen mit einem informationstheoretischen Ansatz

I. Schulze Tast^{1*}, S. Humberg¹, S. Nestler¹

¹ Universität Münster

Symposium

Montag, 15:45 - 16:00

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In vielen Forschungsbereichen existieren widersprüchliche Hypothesen dazu, wie die Konstellation von zwei Prädiktorvariablen mit einer Kriteriumsvariable zusammenhängt. Beispielsweise finden sich in der Forschung zu Konsequenzen von Selbstkenntnis bzw. Selbstüberschätzung sowohl Kongruenzhypothesen (Selbstkenntnistheorie: Übereinstimmung von Selbsteinschätzung und wahrer Fähigkeit maximiert das Wohlbefinden), als auch Argumentationen für positive Konsequenzen von einer leichten Selbstüberschätzung (Optimales-Ausmaß Hypothese) oder für alleinige positive Effekte der Selbstwahrnehmung (Positive-Selbstsicht Hypothese). Um mehrere solcher theoretisch plausiblen Hypothesen zu vergleichen, können Forschende einen informationstheoretischen Ansatz in Kombination mit Response Surface Modellen nutzen. Hierbei wird die empirische Evidenz für die konkurrierenden Hypothesen verglichen und sowohl die Anpassungsgüte als auch die Modellsparsamkeit in die Bewertung einbezogen. Anders als klassische Nullhypothesen- oder Modellvergleichstests bietet der informationstheoretische Ansatz außerdem die Möglichkeit, die empirische Evidenz für beliebig viele (auch nicht ineinander genestete) Modelle relativ zueinander zu quantifizieren. Dieser Vortrag gibt einen Überblick über die nötigen Analyseschritte für den Vergleich multipler Hypothesen mit dem informationstheoretischen Ansatz und stellt die Interpretation der Ergebnisse vor. Das Vorgehen wird am Beispiel von Daten einer Studie zum Zusammenhang der Intelligenz-Selbstwahrnehmung, psychometrisch gemessenen „wahren“ Intelligenz und Lebenszufriedenheit illustriert.

Boys and Things – Girls and People? How Gendered Interest Patterns Emerge in Primary School

B. Goecke^{1*}, I. Zettler², J. Golle¹, U. Schroeders¹

¹ Universität Kassel

² Copenhagen University

Research presentation

Montag, 15:00 – 15:15

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Although research on interests, especially within the RIASEC framework, is well-established in adolescence and adulthood, relatively few studies examine how interests emerge and evolve in young children. This knowledge gap is partly attributable to the fact that interests only begin to take shape in early childhood and that appropriate measurement instruments are still lacking. In this study, we report the development of a self-report interest measure in accordance with the RIASEC model that is suitable for children in primary school. In a sample of more than 1,000 third graders, we assessed interests at the beginning and end of the school year. The items of the measurement instrument were constructed to theoretically align with the six facets underlying the RIASEC framework. Besides the psychometric properties of the measurement instrument including its factorial structure, we report on gender differences, developmental changes, and associations with fluid and crystallized abilities, HEXACO personality dimensions, academic interests, and academic performance. Our findings revealed a robust RIASEC circumplex structure even in this young age group, consistent with previous studies in older populations. Further, we found distinct interest profiles for girls and boys, with moderate stability over one school year. Whereas general interest levels slightly decreased over time, profile differentiation increased, becoming more pronounced at the end of the school year. Associations with intelligence, personality, academic interests, and grades support the instrument’s convergent and discriminant validity. These results indicate that gender differences occur early on and highlight the importance of early interest assessment in primary school children.

Höhe und Variabilität von Befindlichkeit bei der Klausurvorbereitung: Zusammenhänge mit Persönlichkeitseigenschaften und akademischem Selbstkonzept

L. Kegel^{1*}, L. Wloch, C. Grunschel¹

¹ University of Münster

Research presentation

Montag, 15:15 - 15:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Negative Stimmung, Müdigkeit und Unruhe von Studierenden sowie Variabilität in diesen Befindlichkeitsdimensionen wirken sich negativ auf den Lernerfolg aus. Im Arbeitskontext gingen hohe Ausprägungen in der Persönlichkeitseigenschaft Neurotizismus mit geringer und variabler Befindlichkeit einher. Für den Hochschulkontext stellt sich die Frage, ob zusätzlich lernbezogene Selbsteinschätzungen relevant für die Befindlichkeit und ihre Variabilität in Lernsituationen sind. Das akademische Selbstkonzept als subjektive mentale Repräsentation der eigenen akademischen Fähigkeiten könnte als Schutzfaktor für positive und stabile Befindlichkeit in Lernsituationen wirken. Mit dem vorliegenden Beitrag verfolgten wir das Ziel, den Zusammenhang von Persönlichkeitseigenschaften und akademischem Selbstkonzept mit dem Ausprägungslevel und der intraindividuellen Variabilität der Befindlichkeit in Lernsituationen zu untersuchen.

Dazu analysierten wir Daten einer Experience-Sampling Studie mit 2,556 Messungen bei N = 223 Studierenden. Teilnehmende gaben zunächst in einer Online-Umfrage Auskunft zum akademischen Selbstkonzept und zu den Big Five Persönlichkeitseigenschaften. In den 14 Tagen vor ihrer individuell ersten Prüfung des Semesters berichteten Teilnehmende dreimal täglich ihre momentane Befindlichkeit (Stimmung, Wachheit, Ruhe). In den Mixed-Effects Location Scale Modellen berücksichtigten wir Messungen, bei denen Teilnehmende Lernaktivitäten zur Klausurvorbereitung nachgingen.

Studierende mit hoch ausgeprägtem akademischen Selbstkonzept und niedrig ausgeprägtem Neurotizismus berichteten positive Stimmung, hohe Wachheit und mehr Ruhe während ihrer Klausurvorbereitung. Zudem gingen das akademische Selbstkonzept und Neurotizismus mit hoher intraindividuellen Variabilität der Befindlichkeitsdimension Ruhe einher, während Neurotizismus zusätzlich mit hoher intraindividuellen Variabilität der Stimmung zusammenhing. Demnach kann das akademische Selbstkonzept als potentieller Schutzfaktor für positive Befindlichkeit, jedoch nicht für stabile Befindlichkeit bei der Klausurvorbereitung verstanden werden. Neurotizismus war ungünstig für die Höhe und Stabilität der Befindlichkeit.

Identifying Affordances at University: A Person-Environment Fit Strategy for Promoting Development at School

M. A. Cox^{1*}, S.-M. Lee², P. L. Hill¹

¹ Washington University in Saint Louis

² University of Georgia.

Research presentation

Montag, 15:30 – 15:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Personality-based research on university success has commonly focused on individual differences within the student. For instance, past work has demonstrated that students with a clearer sense of purpose tend to out-perform peers. However, students also differ in their needs and perceptions of the university environment. Drawing from environmental psychology, this research examines individual differences in perceived affordances—students’ perceptions of what their institution provides for personal development. Across two studies (total n = 300), we provided university students with dozens of potential affordances that they might expect from their institution, and they reported on which affordances they viewed as available at their school and how accessible they were. Using this newly developed affordances measure, our analyses address three key questions. First, which affordances were more commonly viewed as available and accessible by students? In addition, we sought to describe students’ perceptions of university affordances using three critical metrics: number viewed as available, number viewed as accessible, and a discrepancy score between perceived available and accessible affordances. Second, we examine how students’ identities may act as barriers or facilitators to accessing affordances, focusing on how identity-related factors contribute to intergroup anxiety among peers or provide social support that enhances accessibility. Third, we test whether students with a stronger sense of purpose report a greater number of affordances as available and accessible. This talk will conclude by discussing how perceived affordances offer new insights into fostering student success by addressing the ways university resources and opportunities are experienced differently across student populations.

Playfulness in Vocational Interests and Career Choices: Individual Differences in Work Preferences

R. Sendatzki^{1*}, K. Brauer¹, R. T. Proyer¹

¹ Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

Research presentation

Montag, 15:45 - 16:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Traditionally, play and work have been viewed as separate, with playfulness often seen as unproductive in professional settings. However, recent research challenges this notion, highlighting the role of playfulness in workplace creativity, stress coping, and work engagement, to name a few. Playfulness reflects the tendency to (re)frame situations as entertaining, intellectually stimulating, or interesting, potentially shaping career-related preferences. Yet, its role in vocational interests and career choices remains underexplored.

In this presentation, we examine how playfulness relates to vocational interests and career trajectories, offering insights into person-environment fit. In Study 1 (N = 219), we assessed playfulness through self-reports, number of playful acts and ideas, and context-specific playfulness, linking it to vocational interests based on the RIASEC model. Playful individuals showed stronger preferences for enterprising and artistic work activities. Latent profile analysis further identified distinct vocational interest profiles associated with different expressions of playfulness.

In Study 2 (N = 2,731 students, 2,286 professionals), we investigated differences in playfulness facets across study majors and occupational groups. While overall mean differences were small, specific professions and academic fields exhibited notable variations. These findings suggest that playfulness may influence vocational preferences and career development, reinforcing its relevance in workplace dynamics.

We discuss implications for career counseling, job design, and the broader understanding of playfulness as an adaptive trait in professional life. Future research should further explore how playfulness interacts with career decision-making and work environments

Die Rolle des Selbstkonzepts für die mathematische Leistungsentwicklung: Längsschnittliche Evidenz für geschlechterspezifische Unterschiede

S. Patzl^{1*}, A. Schütz¹

¹ Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg

Research presentation

Montag, 16:00 – 16:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Das Mathematik-Selbstkonzept wird häufig als zentraler Prädiktor der mathematischen Leistung gesehen, doch seine genaue Rolle in der Leistungsentwicklung bleibt umstritten. Obwohl Studien auf reziproke Beziehungen nahelegen, bleibt unklar, ob das Selbstkonzept kausal zur Leistungssteigerung beiträgt oder primär vergangene mathematische Leistungen widerspiegelt. Zudem ist Intelligenz ein etablierter Prädiktor schulischer und mathematischer Fähigkeiten. Daher stellt sich die Frage, welchen Einfluss das Selbstkonzept über kognitive Fähigkeiten hinaus hat. Ein differenziertes Verständnis dieser Zusammenhänge ist essenziell, um individuelle Unterschiede in der mathematischen Kompetenzentwicklung zu erklären und Interventionen zu planen.

Befunde zeigen, dass Jungen bereits in frühen Schuljahren ein positiveres Mathematik-Selbstkonzept berichten als Mädchen – selbst bei vergleichbaren Leistungen. Dieser Unterschied bleibt bis in die Adoleszenz bestehen, spiegelt sich jedoch zunehmend in tatsächlichen Leistungsdifferenzen wider.

Die vorliegende Studie untersucht die längsschnittlichen Wechselwirkungen zwischen Mathematik-Selbstkonzept und mathematischer Leistung mittels Random-Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Models (RI-CLPM), um between-person Unterschiede von within-person Effekten zu trennen. Zudem wird Intelligenz als Prädiktor dieser stabilen interindividuellen Unterschiede modelliert. Ein Multi-Group-Ansatz ermöglicht zusätzlich Gruppenvergleiche und die Analyse geschlechterspezifischer Unterschiede. Analysiert werden Daten aus der 5.-Klasse-Stichprobe der NEPS-Längsschnittstudie, die sich über drei Messzeitpunkte und sieben Jahre erstrecken. Schließlich wird eine Necessary Condition Analysis (NCA) eingesetzt, um explorativ zu prüfen, ob das Selbstkonzept eine notwendige (aber nicht hinreichende) Bedingung für mathematische Leistung darstellt. Diese Studie bietet eine differenzierte Betrachtung des Zusammenspiels von Selbstkonzept, kognitiven Fähigkeiten und Geschlecht für die Entwicklung mathematischer Kompetenz.

Messinvarianz und Niveauunterschiede zwischen beaufsichtigten und unbeaufsichtigten Online-Tests zur Messung von Verarbeitungskapazität und Bearbeitungsgeschwindigkeit

A.-L. Jobmann^{1*}, R. Schulze²

¹ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Personalwesen e.V.

Research presentation

² Bergische Universität Wuppertal - Fakultät für Human- und Sozialwissenschaften

Montag, 16:15 - 16:30

SR 1124

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Computerbasierte Leistungstests werden im Rahmen der Personalauswahl zunehmend remote durchgeführt. Trotz einiger Vorteile dieses Vorgehens stellt die dabei gegebene erhöhte Gefahr von Täuschung in unbeaufsichtigten (unproctored) Testsettings den zentralen Nachteil dar. Metanalytische Schätzungen zeigen, dass die Leistungen in unbeaufsichtigten Testungen im Vergleich zu beaufsichtigten (proctored) Testungen im Schnitt um ca. .20 Standardabweichungseinheiten höher liegen, wobei die Unterschiede zwischen Studien recht heterogen sind. Die hierbei analysierten Studien bezogen sich außerdem vorwiegend auf Vor-Ort-Beaufsichtigungen, während der Einsatz von Proctoring-Software nur in wenigen Studien berücksichtigt wurde. Eine offene Forschungsfrage in dem Kontext ist zudem, ob beaufsichtigte und unbeaufsichtigte Online-Testungen messinvariant sind.

In der vorliegenden Untersuchung werden manifeste und latente Mittelwertsunterschiede sowie die Messinvarianz der beaufsichtigten und unbeaufsichtigten Durchführung eines Online-Tests zur Messung von verbaler, numerischer und figuraler Verarbeitungskapazität sowie Bearbeitungsgeschwindigkeit überprüft. Die Stichproben von n = 941 beaufsichtigten und n = 1206 unbeaufsichtigten Teilnehmenden stammen aus einer high-stake Situation im Rahmen der Personalauswahl für ein Berufsbild des mittleren Dienstes. Das Proctoring des Online-Tests erfolgte asynchron mit Identifikationskontrolle sowie Beaufsichtigung mittels Video-, Audio- und Screen-Aufzeichnung.

Auf Ebene der manifesten Variablen zeigen sich kleine bis moderate Mittelwertsdifferenzen: In unbeaufsichtigten Online-Tests sind die Leistungen in der Verarbeitungskapazität und Bearbeitungsgeschwindigkeit insgesamt höher. Die größten Unterschiede zeigen sich für die numerische und die geringsten für die figurale Verarbeitungskapazität. Ähnliche Unterschiede sind auf Ebene der latenten Variablen sichtbar. Die beaufsichtigte und unbeaufsichtigte Durchführung des Online-Tests ist weitgehend messinvariant. Die Implikationen der Ergebnisse für Online-Tests werden diskutiert.

Personality as predictors of human behavior: How research on psychological assessment enriches our knowledge

M. Ziegler¹

¹ Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 – 16:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Understanding the relation between personality traits and behavior is a fundamental goal of psychological research. This symposium showcases diverse methodological approaches that enhance our ability to capture these relations using psychological assessment and advanced statistical modeling. A common approach involves assessing personality traits and examining their predictive value for behavioral outcomes, as demonstrated in the presentation by Ziegler et al., which employs machine learning to explore how personality composition influences team performance. However, behavior is not only what individuals do in real-world settings—it is also reflected in how they respond to psychological assessments. The subsequent presentations embrace this perspective by investigating the interplay between personality and various behavioral indicators. Biesok et al. examine how cognitive abilities and personality traits, such as openness and schizotypy, shape figurative language comprehension, using moderated non-linear factor analysis to capture complex interactions. Röhner addresses a critical challenge in psychological assessment—faking behavior—by applying machine learning to assess the impact of intelligence and gender identity on response patterns. Witte et al. explore state-based operationalizations of behavior, testing whether situation perception uniquely predicts achievement motivation and investigative interest states, thus clarifying the specificity of these relations. Finally, Janelt et al. present an innovative behavioral-based approach to assessing affective empathy, focusing on facial mimicry and its association with personality traits. Together, these presentations highlight sophisticated techniques for operationalizing behavior and modeling its relation with interindividual differences, ultimately advancing our understanding of personality’s role in shaping human actions.

Team composition matters, doesn’t it? Machine learning based analyses of team personality effects

M. Ziegler*, T. Lee, L. Brückner

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 - 15:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Teamwork has become an important part of modern work life in many domains. Consequently, the role of psychological traits and, more specifically, the mix of these within teams has been the focus for psychological research and practice. Prior research has yielded small and sometimes inconclusive results. Mostly, shared higher levels in agreeableness have been shown to be beneficial. However, prior work mostly relied on correlational methods, maximizing the potential of additive and linear effects. Moreover, recent theoretical developments on the role of states and traits are largely neglected. The current project used data from 51 teams (2-4 members, N = 217) working on a common task. In addition to trait data for the Big Five and Dark Triad domains, state data for these constructs, collected during working on the task, are also utilized. Machine learning techniques are applied to gauge potential non-linear and interactive effects. Results and practical implications will be discussed.

Different Predictors of Figurative Language Comprehension: The Role of Personality and Cognitive Abilities

A. Biesok*, M. Ziegler

Symposium

Montag, 15:15 – 15:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Cognitive abilities and personality traits shape individual differences in performance. While cognitive abilities contribute to structured problem-solving and information processing, personality traits influence curiosity and engagement with novel stimuli. These factors jointly impact figurative language comprehension, a cognitive ability that requires both linguistic proficiency and abstract reasoning to interpret non-literal meanings, such as metaphors, idioms, and analogies. This study examines how schizotypy moderates the association between openness to experience and figurative language comprehension, as well as the relationship between fluid intelligence (Gf), crystallized intelligence (Gc), and figurative language comprehension. Data from a sample of N = 240 participants were analyzed using Moderated Non-linear Factor Analysis (MNLFA) to model these complex interactions. MNLFA offers a significant advantage over traditional grouping methods by allowing the simultaneous estimation of both categorical and continuous moderators without imposing artificial cutoffs. Schizotypy follows a non-linear pattern in its interaction with Gf and Gc, where moderate levels enhance abstract interpretation, but extreme levels result in diminishing returns or impaired accuracy. In contrast, openness to experience follows a linear pattern, consistently facilitating figurative language comprehension. These findings highlight the necessity of considering both cognitive and dispositional traits in understanding individual differences in language processing and emphasize how personality can modulate cognitive abilities in diverse performance contexts.

Effekte von Intelligenz und Geschlechterrollen-Selbstkonzept auf Antwortmuster und Bestandteile des kognitiven Prozesses beim Verfälschen

J. Röhner*

Symposium

Montag, 15:30 - 15:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Verfälschungsverhalten ist ein zentrales Problem psychologischer Diagnostik, das noch nicht hinreichend verstanden ist. Dieser Umstand kann erfolgreiche Prävention und Detektion beeinträchtigen, etwa wenn verschiedene Personen in unterschiedlicher Weise verfälschen. Tatsächlich zeigen Studien, dass kristalline und fluide Intelligenz (gc und gf) Verfälschungsverhalten beeinflussen. Auch gibt es Hinweise darauf, dass Männer und Frauen sich in ihrem Verfälschungsverhalten unterscheiden. Die Befunde sind allerdings teils widersprüchlich und bislang wurde nicht klar zwischen Sex und Gender getrennt. Auch zeigen aktuelle Studien, dass Verfälschungsverhalten auf Itemebene stattfindet, was die Untersuchung von Antwortmustern erforderlich macht. Im Projekt werden zwei Kernfragen adressiert: 1) Wo genau im Antwortmuster unterscheiden sich verfälschte Antworten von Personen in Abhängigkeit von Intelligenz und Gender? und 2) Wie unterscheiden sich kognitive Elemente des Verfälschungsprozesses (z. B. Enkodierung, Abruf, Beurteilung, Antwortübermittlung) in Abhängigkeit von Intelligenz und Gender? In Studie 1 wird Verfälschungsverhalten (faking good und faking bad) für zwei Berufe und zwei diagnostische Verfahren mit maschinellem Lernen analysiert. In Studie 2 werden Personen zu ihren Gedanken während des Verfälschens befragt. Die Ergebnisse erweitern bisherige Forschung, indem die Untersuchung der Antwortmuster und des kognitiven Prozesses unter Verfälschung mit individuellen Unterschieden beim Verfälschen unter Berücksichtigung von Intelligenz und Gender verknüpft wird. So sollen vertiefte Einblicke in individualisierte Verfälschungsprozesse gegeben und Implikationen für Prävention und Detektion von Verfälschung gewonnen werden.

Are Situation Perception Effects on Achievement Motivation and Investigative Interest States Specific? Evidence from an Experience Sampling Study

K. Witte*, M. Ziegler

Symposium

Montag, 15:45 – 16:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Motivation and interests are closely related psychological constructs, both of which exhibit state-level variability (e.g., Roemer et al., 2021; Witte et al., 2024). Over the past two decades, situational research has gained increasing attention, highlighting the role of situation characteristics in shaping within-person fluctuations in psychological experiences. Prior studies have linked different operationalizations of achievement motivation and investigative interest at state level to specific situation perceptions. Drawing from the DIAMONDS framework (Rauthmann et al., 2014), this study examines whether two situation perception dimensions, Duty and Intellect, uniquely predict states of achievement motivation when controlling for concurrent investigative interest states, and vice versa. Utilizing an experience sampling design, we obtained multiple daily assessments from N = 223 participants over several weeks. Multilevel analyses were conducted to determine whether the associations between Duty and Intellect perceptions and achievement motivation states persist beyond shared variance with investigative interest states.

By addressing this question, the current study contributes to a deeper understanding of whether the situational mechanisms underlying motivation and interest states in daily life are construct-specific or shared. Results and implications will be discussed.

“In Tune” with Others: Development and Validation of a Behavioral-Based Measurement Approach to Affective Empathy

T. Janelt*, T. Altmann, M. Roth

Symposium

Montag, 16:00 - 16:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The capacity to experience and share our fellow human beings’ emotions is of fundamental importance for our social cohabitation. Despite the enormous attention the construct empathy received by the scientific community, there is still a lack of valid measurement approaches. Indeed, there are behavioral-based tests of cognitive-empathic processes, like emotion recognition. However, equivalent tests of affective empathy – that do not rely on self-report – do not exist. This contribution presents a pilot project focusing on the behavioral-based assessment of facial mimicry, a subprocess of affective empathy. In a controlled laboratory setting, we video-taped 61 participants while watching several standardized stimulus videos. In each stimulus video, a target reported about a either a positive or a negative personal experience (e.g., breaking up with one’s boyfriend) and expressed corresponding emotions. Within data preparation, we will use emotion recognition software to quantify the facial emotional expressions of as well the targets in the stimulus videos as the participants while watching each video. Thereafter, we will determine the amount of similarity between the emotions of the targets and the (temporally shifted) emotions of each participant. A high degree of similarity can be interpreted as facial mimicry. In the data analysis, we will, first, examine whether the individual tendency to show mimicry is consistent across the stimulus videos. Second, we will analyze the associations of an aggregated mimicry score with various established instruments of relevant personality constructs (e.g., empathy, emotional contagion, emotion regulation, Big Five, psychopathy, narcissism), as well as a test of emotion recognition.

Multiverse Analysis: Essential for Scientific Rigour?

C. A. Short^{1*}, J. Wacker², J. Rodrigues³, J. Rohrer², A. Hildebrandt¹

¹ Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

² Universität Hamburg

³ Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

Panel discussion

Montag, 15:00 – 16:30

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

In an era of increasing scrutiny on research reproducibility and methodological transparency, multiverse analysis has been suggested as a tool to assess the robustness of scientific findings. By systematically exploring multiple analytical pathways, this approach aims to reveal the potential influence of researcher degrees of freedom on results. However, its necessity and implementation remain debated. This panel will engage in a structured discussion on whether multiverse analysis should become a standard requirement for future research. Within this session, we will compare multiverse analysis to other open science practices, such as pre-registration, explore whether multiverse analysis can and should be used to identify the optimal analytical pipeline, raising fundamental questions about how “optimal” should be defined, and how multiverse analysis interacts with issues of statistical power, p-hacking, and publication bias. We discuss multiverse challenges in implementation, inference and interpretation. Bringing together diverse perspectives from individual differences researchers spanning methodological and theoretical standpoints, this panel will critically evaluate the role of multiverse analysis in enhancing scientific rigour.

Situational Judgment Tests weitergedacht: Fortschritte in Testentwicklung, Psychometrie und Situationswahrnehmung

N. Reznik¹, S. Krumm¹

¹ Freie Universität Berlin

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 - 16:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Das vorliegende Symposium präsentiert aktuelle Forschung zu Situational Judgment Tests (SJTs) mit Fokus auf Innovationen in Testentwicklung, Psychometrie-beeinflussender Stellschrauben und Wahrnehmungsdeterminanten und deren Auswirkungen. Die Beiträge beleuchten methodische Herausforderungen und neue Ansätze zur Konstruktion, Validierung und Interpretation von SJTs.

Schmitz et al. stellen die Entwicklung eines konstruktgetriebenen SJT mit Forced-Choice Antwortformat vor, der auf dem Schwartz-Werte-Modell basiert. Erste empirische Befunde zeigen Potenziale, aber auch Herausforderungen bei der faktoranalytischen Struktur des Tests.

Höft et al. untersuchen den Einsatz von ChatGPT in der SJT-Konstruktion. In mehreren Studien wurde getestet, inwieweit KI-gestützte Verfahren die Itemgenerierung unterstützen können, wo sie an ihre Grenzen stoßen und wie menschliche Expertise optimal eingebunden werden kann.

Oeljeklaus et al. analysieren, wie verschiedene Konstruktionsmerkmale (Antwortformat, Instruktion, Auswertungsschlüssel und -methode) die Reliabilität und Validität von SJTs beeinflussen. Ihre Ergebnisse zeigen, dass jede Konstruktionsentscheidung signifikante Auswirkungen auf die psychometrischen Eigenschaften der Tests hat.

Thiel et al. untersuchen, inwieweit alternative Auswertungsstrategien dazu beitragen können, die Konstruktvalidität von SJTs zu verbessern. Sie vergleichen verschiedene Bewertungsansätze, um deren Mehrdimensionalität besser zu erfassen.

Danner et al. gehen der Frage nach, ob SJTs weniger anfällig für Faking als klassische Fragebögen sind. In einem experimentellen Design zeigen sie, dass SJTs robuster als Selbstauskunftsfragebögen gegenüber sozial erwünschten Antworttendenzen sind.

Reznik et al. analysieren die Rolle der Situationswahrnehmung für die Item-Performance in SJTs. Sie untersuchen, welche situativen Hinweisreize die Interpretation beeinflussen und welche Konsequenzen sich daraus für die Testentwicklung ergeben.

Dieses Symposium vereint unterschiedliche methodische Perspektiven auf SJTs und liefert wertvolle Erkenntnisse für deren zukünftige Entwicklung und Anwendung.

Messung individueller Wertprioritäten mit einem konstruktgetriebenen Situational Judgment Test

S. Schmitz^{1*}, U. Klehe¹, S. Krumm²

¹ Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

² Freie Universität Berlin

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 – 15:15

HS 5

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Lievens (2017) identifiziert zentrale Forschungslücken bei konstruktgetriebenen Situational Judgment Tests (SJTs) und betont die Notwendigkeit weiterer Untersuchungen zur internen Konsistenz, faktoriellen Validität und Anfälligkeit für Antwortverzerrungen. Gleichzeitig wird die Dominanz interviewbasierter Bewertungen in der Forschung zum Person-Organization-Fit hinterfragt, und es werden alternative Methoden gefordert (Barrick & Parks-Leduc, 2019). Um diese Lücke zu schließen, entwickeln wir einen Situational Judgment Test (SJT), der auf dem Schwartz-Werte-Modell basiert. Der Test erfasst zwei höhergeordnete Wertedimensionen: Selbststeigerung vs. Selbsttranszendenz (StSe) sowie Bewahrung vs. Offenheit für Veränderung (CoOp). Diese Dimensionen spiegeln grundlegende motivationale Gegensätze in der Werteorientierung wider (Schwartz & Cieciuch, 2022). Ein erster Pilotversuch (N = 300) ergab insgesamt vielversprechende Ergebnisse, zeigte jedoch eine moderate interne Konsistenz für die StSe-Dimension (Cronbach’s α = 0.79; AIC = 0.15) und die CoOp-Dimension (Cronbach’s α = 0.63; AIC = 0.10). Da der SJT ein Forced-Choice-Format mit abgestuften Paarvergleichen nutzt, die verschiedene Facetten jeder höhergeordneten Dimension abdecken, waren diese moderaten Werte nicht unerwartet. Die Faktorenanalyse zeigte jedoch einen dritten Faktor, der über die beiden erwarteten Wertedimensionen hinausging. Weitere Analysen deuten darauf hin, dass dieser Faktor auf Messprobleme zurückzuführen ist. Dies unterstreicht die Notwendigkeit, die Items zu überarbeiten, um eine bessere Übereinstimmung mit der theoretischen Struktur sicherzustellen. Wir testeten daraufhin eine überarbeitete Version (N = 181). Während die Datenanalyse noch läuft, konzentrieren sich die geplanten Untersuchungen auf die faktorielle Struktur, interne Konsistenz, Konstruktvalidität und Antwortverzerrungen, um die psychometrischen Eigenschaften des SJTs umfassend zu evaluieren.

SJT-Konstruktion „on the fly“: Nutzung von ChatGPT in unterschiedlichen Phasen der Itementwicklung

S. Höft^{1*}, L. Oeljeklaus¹, D. Danner¹

¹ Hochschule der Bundesagentur für Arbeit

Symposium

Montag, 15:15 - 15:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

ChatGPT wurde in drei Studien auf seine Eignung zur Entwicklung und Auswertung von Situational Judgment Tests (SJT) untersucht. Ziel war es, das Potenzial von ChatGPT zur Unterstützung menschlicher Expertise zu bewerten.

In Studie 1 (N=102) wurden SJT-Items zu zwei organisationsspezifisch definierten Kompetenzen „Selbstorganisation“ und „Sensitivität“ entwickelt. ChatGPT generierte zwölf Items pro Konstrukt, von denen sechs ausgewählt wurden. Teilnehmer beantworteten diese offen und bewerteten anschließend eine von ChatGPT erstellte Multiple-Choice-Version (MC). Während die Szenarien qualitativ hochwertig waren, zeigten die MC-Optionen konzeptionelle Schwächen. Die automatisierte Auswertung der offenen Antworten durch ChatGPT erwies sich als zuverlässig und zeigte konvergente Validität mit menschlichen Bewertungen und konstruktbezogenen Skalen.

Studie 2 (N=82) testete überarbeitete MC-Alternativen, die aus einer ChatGPT-gestützten Inhaltsanalyse der offenen Antworten der ersten Studie abgeleitet wurden. Die Ergebnisse bestätigten die Rater-Konvergenz und zeigten eine verbesserte interne Konsistenz sowie sinnvolle Zusammenhänge mit externen Kriterien.

Studie 3 (läuft derzeit) untersucht die Übertragbarkeit der Befunde auf das Konstrukt „Zusammenarbeit“.

Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass ChatGPT wertvolle Unterstützung bei der SJT-Entwicklung bieten kann, wenn es gezielt und iterativ eingesetzt wird. „One-Shot“-Anwendungen ohne menschliche Nachbearbeitung bleiben jedoch unrealistisch. Künftige Forschung sollte sich auf optimierte Prompts und eine engere Einbindung menschlicher Expertise konzentrieren.

Situational Judgment Tests: Untersuchung des Einflusses von Konstruktionsmerkmalen auf die psychometrischen Eigenschaften

L. Oeljeklaus^{1*}, S. Lesche², S. Höft¹, D. Danner¹

¹ Hochschule der Bundesagentur für Arbeit

² Universität Heidelberg

Symposium

Montag, 15:30 – 15:45

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Konstruktbasierte Situational Judgment Tests (SJTs) zielen darauf ab, spezifische Konstrukte reliable und valide zu erfassen, es gibt bisher jedoch nur wenig Forschung dazu, wie die verschiedenen Konstruktionsmerkmale die psychometrischen Eigenschaften konstruktbasierter SJTs beeinflussen. Ziel der vorliegenden Studie war es, den Einfluss von vier Konstruktionsmerkmalen—Antwortinstruktion (Wissens- bzw. Verhaltenstendenzinstruktion), Antwortformat (Single Choice, Ranking, Rating), Auswertungsschlüssel (bspw. Rating von Inhalts- bzw. Feldexperten) und Auswertungsmethode (bspw. einfache Differenz)—auf die Reliabilität, konstrukt- und kriteriumsbezogene Validität eines konstruktbasierten SJTs zur Messung des Konstrukts Selbstorganisation zu untersuchen. Dafür wurden im Rahmen einer Online-Studie jungen Erwachsenen gebeten, 17 SJT-Szenarien zu beantworten. Zusätzlich wurden das gleiche Konstrukt mittels eines 10-Item-Fragebogens sowie der BFI-2-XS, die Note des Schulabschlusszeugnisses und 4 Items zur Erfassung von Organizational Citizenship Behaviour erhoben. In die Datenanalyse konnten Daten von N = 489 Teilnehmenden eingeschlossen werden. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass alle Konstruktionsmerkmale die untersuchten psychometrischen Eigenschaften beeinflussen. Die Antwortinstruktion wirkte sich auf die konstruktbezogene Validität aus, das Antwortformat auf die Reliabilität und die kriteriumsbezogene Validität, der Auswertungsschlüssel auf die konstrukt- und kriteriumsbezogene Validität. Die Auswertungsmethode wirkte sich auf alle drei psychometrischen Eigenschaften aus. Die Ergebnisse weisen darauf hin, dass es keine Universallösung bei der Auswahl der Konstruktionsmerkmale gibt. Für den untersuchten SJT scheint insbesondere die Wahl der Auswertungsmethode bedeutsam für die Maximierung der konstrukt- bzw. kriterienbezogenen Validität zu sein.

Alternative Auswertungsstrategien und deren Einfluss auf die Konstruktvalidität in SJTs

A. Thiel^{1*}, N. Reznik¹, S. Krumm¹

¹ Freie Universität Berlin

Symposium

Montag, 15:45 - 16:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Situational Judgment Test (SJT) Items bestehen typischerweise aus hypothetischen Situationsbeschreibungen sowie Antwortoptionen, anhand derer Testpersonen angeben, wie sie sich in der beschriebenen Situation verhalten würden / sollten. Ausgewertet werden die Antwortoptionen von konstruktbasierten SJTs in Bezug auf das in den Antwortoptionen enthaltene zu messende Konstrukt (hohe vs. niedrige Traitausprägung). Vorausgehende Studien haben allerdings gezeigt, dass Situationsbeschreibungen und Antwortoptionen von SJTs mehr Konstrukte adressieren können, als von Testkonstrukteur*innen intendiert, die in aktuellen Auswertungsstrategien nicht berücksichtigt werden.

In der vorliegenden Studie untersuchen wir, inwieweit unterschiedliche Auswertungsstrategien des Personality SJTs (Mussel et al., 2018) die Konstruktvalidität verändern und die wahrgenommene Akzeptanz der Teilnehmenden beeinflussen. In einer ersten Pilotstudie werden Teilnehmenden Situationsbeschreibungen ohne Antwortoptionen präsentiert. Die offenen Antworten der Teilnehmenden werden hinsichtlich der vorkommenden Antwortmuster geclustert und in ein geschlossenes Antwortformat zurückgeführt. Im Anschluss daran werden die in den geclusterten und originalen Antwortoptionen vorkommenden Konstrukte geratet und in uni- und multidimensionale Auswertungsstrategien übersetzt.

In der Hauptstudie werden Teilnehmenden der Studie die Situationsbeschreibungen des SJTs mit den originalen sowie den neu gebildeten Antwortoptionen präsentiert, wobei zusätzlich Selbstauskunftsmaße und wahrgenommene Akzeptanz des Verfahrens erhoben werden. Die Antworten der Teilnehmenden werden anschließend mit den entwickelten Auswertungsstrategien in Bezug auf darin vorkommende Konstrukte ausgewertet.

Die Ergebnisse dieser Studie sollen zu einem besseren Verständnis der Mehrdimensionalität von SJTs beitragen und Möglichkeiten aufzeigen, mit dieser Mehrdimensionalität umzugehen.

Sind Situational Judgment Tests wirklich weniger verfälschbar als Fragebogen?

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¹ Hochschule der Bundesagentur für Arbeit

Symposium

Montag, 16:00 – 16:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Situational Judgment Tests (SJTs) werden im Vergleich zu Fragebogen oft als weniger verfälschbar und prädiktiver für berufliche und akademische Leistungen beschrieben. Im Rahmen eines Experiments untersuchten wir, wie sich die Instruktion ehrlich zu antworten vs. die Instruktion wie bei einem Auswahlverfahren zu antworten auf die Mittelwerte der Verfahren und deren Korrelation mit Studienleistung auswirkt. 122 Studierende bearbeiteten ein 17-Item SJT und ein 10-Item Fragebogen zur Messung von Gewissenhaftigkeit und gaben das Einverständnis, ihre Studienleistung vom Prüfungsamt der Hochschule abzufragen. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die Manipulation der Instruktion sich stärker auf den Mittelwert des Fragebogens auswirkt als auf den Mittelwert des SJTs ($d = 1.59$ vs. $d = 0.25$) und die Korrelation zwischen Studienleistungen und Fragebogen stärker beeinflusst als die Korrelation zwischen Studienleistung und SJTs ($d = .10$ vs. $d = .04$).

Was messen SJTs wirklich? Ein Blick auf Situationswahrnehmung und Item-Performance

N. Reznik^{1*}, J.-P. Freudenstein², A. Thiel¹, S. Krumm¹

¹ Freie Universität Berlin

Symposium

² Hogrefe Publishing Group

Montag, 16:15 - 16:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Diese Studie untersuchte den Einfluss der Situationswahrnehmung und trait-bezogener Hinweisreize auf die Leistung in Situational Judgment Tests (SJTs). Dazu wurden sechs SJT-Items in sieben verschiedene Versionen hinsichtlich ihrer Bestandteile manipuliert, um den Einfluss von Situation Construal, operationalisiert über Situationsstärke, DIAMONDS-Dimensionen und sozialer Erwünschtheit, auf die Item-Leistung zu analysieren. Die Ergebnisse von $N = 2341$ Teilnehmenden über die sieben Gruppen hinweg zeigen, dass die Situationswahrnehmung zwar zwischen den Versionen variiert, jedoch kein eindeutiges Muster erkennbar ist. Einzelne DIAMONDS-Dimensionen (z. B. Duty, Deception und positivity) erwiesen sich als signifikante Prädiktoren, jedoch war die Richtung der Effekte inkonsistent. Zudem war die Vorhersagekraft dieser Dimensionen nicht systematisch stärker in Bedingungen mit trait-bezogenen Hinweisreizen. Unsere Befunde deuten darauf hin, dass weder vollständige noch dekonstruierte SJT-Items als standardisierte Situationen wahrgenommen werden. Darüber hinaus beeinflussen trait-bezogene Hinweisreize die Interpretation der Testpersonen nicht in der erwarteten Weise.

Rechtspsychologische Diagnostik und sexualforensische Persönlichkeitspsychologie

M. Rettenberger¹, S. Etzler²

¹ Kriminologische Zentralstelle (KrimZ)

² Universitätsklinikum Freiburg

Symposium

Montag, 15:00 – 16:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Im Rahmen dieses Symposiums werden zunächst empirische Studien vorgestellt, die aktuelle diagnostische und differentiell-psychologische Erkenntnisse in rechtspsychologischen Anwendungskontexten untersuchen. Im ersten Vortrag wird die Vorhersage von suggestivem Frageverhalten durch den Fragebogen „Kognitionen & Emotionen im Umgang mit Sexuellem Kindesmissbrauch“ (CECSA) anhand unterschiedlicher Untersuchungsparadigmen überprüft. Anschließend wird die Entwicklung eines Instruments zur Gefährlichkeitseinschätzung bei innerfamiliärer Generationengewalt vorgestellt. In den daran folgenden Vorträgen werden unterschiedliche Studien zu persönlichkeitspsychologischen Aspekten im Bereich der Sexualforensik diskutiert. Zunächst werden Zusammenhänge zwischen sexuellen Phantasien, deren subjektiver Bewertung und dem Strukturniveau, das anhand der Operationalisierten Psychodynamischen Diagnostik (OPD-2) erfasst wurde, untersucht. Die OPD-2 steht auch im anschließenden Vortrag im Mittelpunkt, in dem OPD-basierte dimensionale Ansätze der persönlichkeitspsychologischen Diagnostik des Funktionsniveaus der Persönlichkeit mit der konventionellen DSM-basierten Diagnostik von Persönlichkeitsstörungen hinsichtlich ihrer kriminalprognostischen Relevanz bei Sexualstraftätern verglichen wird. Der folgende Vortrag beschäftigt sich mit der Frage, inwieweit zwanghaftes Sexualverhalten als Risikofaktor für die Entwicklung sexuell devianter Interessen angesehen werden kann. Im Rahmen des letzten Vortrags wird diskutiert, inwiefern die aktuellen Vorschläge und Erörterungen von Maßnahmen, Praktiken und Initiativen der Open Science-Bewegung im Bereich der Rechts-, Kriminal- und Forensischen Psychologie bereits umgesetzt werden und/oder sie ggf. Anpassungen benötigen.

Entwicklung eines Instruments zur Gefährlichkeitseinschätzung bei innerfamiliärer Generationengewalt: Systematisches Review und Experten/-innen-Befragung zu Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren

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Symposium

Montag, 15:00 - 15:15

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Unter innerfamiliärer Generationengewalt werden alle Formen von Gewalt verstanden, die zwischen Generationen innerhalb des Familienkreises ausgeübt werden – beispielsweise Gewalt von Kindern gegenüber Eltern oder Großeltern sowie Kindesmisshandlung durch (Groß-)Eltern. Trotz ihrer hohen Prävalenz und gesellschaftspolitischen Bedeutung ist Generationengewalt ein wenig erforschtes Phänomen, für das bislang keine umfassende Gefährlichkeitsdiagnostik existiert. Ziel des Projekts ist daher gemeinsam mit österreichischen Gewaltschutzzentren die Entwicklung und Implementierung eines evidenzbasierten Instruments zur Risikobeurteilung im Bereich innerfamiliärer Generationengewalt, das vorrangig der Identifikation von Hochrisikofällen dienen soll. In einem systematischen Review wurden hierfür zunächst Risiko- als auch Schutzfaktoren erfasst, thematisch geordnet und hinsichtlich ihrer Relevanz und Operationalisierbarkeit durch Expert/-innen aus dem Bereich der familiären Gewalt bewertet. Die Ergebnisse des Reviews und der Befragung der Experten/-innen sowie die Implikationen für die praktische Anwendung des Instruments werden dargestellt und diskutiert.

Open Science und Rechtspsychologie: Chancen und Herausforderungen in einem besonderem (Spannungs-)Feld

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Symposium

Montag, 15:15 – 15:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Ausgehend von der Replikationskrise wurden in den letzten Jahren unter der Überschrift „Open Science“ vielfältige Maßnahmen diskutiert, um psychologische Forschung transparenter, nachvollziehbarer und reproduzierbarer zu gestalten. Dabei wurden international wie im deutschsprachigen Raum nicht nur revidierte und neue Forschungspraktiken und Publikationsformen thematisiert, sondern auch intensiv über Veränderungen in der universitären Lehre nachgedacht, um die Implikationen, die aus diesem umfangreichen und komplexen Diskussionsprozess resultierten, bereits in der Aus- und ggf. der Weiterbildung (angehender) Psychologinnen und Psychologen zu integrieren. Neben diesem vorrangig das fachliche Binnenverhältnis betreffenden und damit eher nach innen gerichtetem Blick umfasst Open Science aber auch die Kommunikation nach außen, d. h. die Kommunikation zwischen Vertreterinnen und Vertreter der Wissenschaft und unterschiedlichen Akteurinnen und Akteuren aus (Zivil-)Gesellschaft und Politik. Aufgrund der spezifischen Themen, Aufgaben und Gruppen von Probandinnen und Probanden, mit denen sich die Rechtspsychologie beschäftigt, bestehen bei der Umsetzung und Weiterentwicklung von Open Science-Maßnahmen besondere Herausforderungen, die sich unter anderem aus den unterschiedlichen fachinhärenten Spannungsfeldern ergeben. Gleichzeitig ergeben sich aus der Diskussion über die Umsetzung und ggf. Anpassung von Open Science-Maßnahmen im Bereich der Rechtspsychologie auch Chancen für das Fach, die ebenfalls in diesem Vortrag diskutiert werden sollen. Es werden die folgenden Bereiche thematisiert: 1. Präregistrierung von Studien; 2. Offene Daten und Materialien; 3. Open Access Publikationen; 4. Anreizstrukturen; und 5. Wissenschaftskommunikation.

Sex im Kopf – Zusammenhänge zwischen sexuellen Fantasien, deren subjektiver Bewertung und dem Strukturniveau nach OPD

L.-S. Busch^{1*}, S. Keintzel¹, T. Nebel¹, F. Scharf¹, J. Sauter¹

¹ Universität Kassel

Symposium

Montag, 15:30 - 15:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Sexuelle Fantasien sind ein zentraler Bestandteil individueller Sexualität. Ihre Bedeutung und subjektive Bewertung sowie persönlichkeitsbezogene Einflussfaktoren auf die Fantasietätigkeit sind bislang unzureichend erforscht. Im Rahmen dieser Studie wurde das Strukturniveau definiert nach der Operationalisierten Psychodynamischen Diagnostik (OPD-2) als Prädiktor für bestimmte Inhalte sexueller Fantasien sowie für deren subjektive Bewertung untersucht. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Personen mit einem geringeren Strukturniveau signifikant mehr negative Affekte in Bezug auf ihre Fantasien erleben und häufiger Fantasien vom Typ Unterwerfung berichten.

Für eine differenziertere Erfassung wird in einem nächsten Schritt an einer anderen Stichprobe untersucht, ob sich Subgruppen sexuell Fantasierender identifizieren lassen, die sich hinsichtlich Strukturniveau, Art und Häufigkeit bestimmter Fantasien sowie deren subjektiver Bewertung unterscheiden. Zusätzlich werden Pornografiekonsum und Geschlecht als Kovariaten einbezogen. Mittels latenter Klassenanalyse sollen dabei auch latente Muster identifiziert werden, unabhängig von der Prävalenz einzelner Variablen, sodass auch seltene Fantasietypen, wie dissexuelle Fantasien, berücksichtigt werden können. Die Ergebnisse können zu einer systematischeren und differenzierteren Betrachtung individueller Fantasiemuster und ihrer Zusammenhänge mit verschiedenen Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen und Verhaltensmustern beitragen. Beide Teilstudien sollen vorgestellt und diskutiert werden.

Neues Modell, bessere Prognose? Persönlichkeitsfunktion vs. kategoriale Diagnosen von Persönlichkeitsstörungen bei der Vorhersage sexueller Rückfälle

S. Etzler^{1*}, M. Rettenberger²

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Neue dimensionale Ansätze zur Diagnose von Persönlichkeitsstörungen betonen zwei zentrale Kriterien: das Funktionsniveau der Persönlichkeit (Kriterium A) und problematische Persönlichkeitsmerkmale (Kriterium B; American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Angesichts der Bedeutung von Cluster-B-Persönlichkeitsstörungen in der Risikobewertung von Straftätern ist zu prüfen, ob dieser neue diagnostische Ansatz einen zusätzlichen prädiktiven Wert im forensischen Kontext bietet. Diese Studie vergleicht die prädiktive Validität des Funktionsniveaus der Persönlichkeit (Kriterium A) mit traditionellen kategorialen Diagnosen hinsichtlich der Vorhersage sexueller Rückfälle bei einer Stichprobe von 59 männlichen Sexualstraftätern, die im österreichischen Strafvollzug begutachtet und über durchschnittlich 6,3 Jahre nachverfolgt wurden. Mittlere Effektstärken wurden für den Zusammenhang zwischen Persönlichkeitsfunktion und sexuellem Rückfall beobachtet, erreichten jedoch aufgrund der geringen statistischen Power keine Signifikanz. Die prädiktiven Effektstärken für die Persönlichkeitsfunktion übertrafen jedoch jene der kategorialen Diagnosen. Die Ergebnisse deuten darauf hin, dass das dimensionale Modell gegenüber traditionellen Diagnosen Vorteile in der Risikobewertung bieten könnte. Dies ist besonders relevant, da die dimensionale Diagnostik künftig auch in der klinischen Praxis eingeführt wird und weitreichende Auswirkungen auf Diagnostik, Risikobewertung und Behandlung haben könnte.

Zwanghaftes Sexualverhalten als Risikofaktor für die Entwicklung sexuell devianter Interessen

L. Thannheimer^{1*}, R. Bondü², A.-L. Schubert¹, M. Rettenberger³

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² Psychologische Hochschule (PHB)

³ Kriminologische Zentralstelle (KrimZ)

Symposium

Montag, 16:00 - 16:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Eine Vielzahl devianter sexueller Interessen kann unter der Kategorie der Paraphilien konzeptualisiert werden. Während all diese sexuellen Interessen durch das Hauptmerkmal der sexuellen Erregung durch atypische Präferenzen, insbesondere in Verbindung mit nicht einwilligungsfähigen Personen, gekennzeichnet sind, stellt sich die Frage, ob diese heterogenen Interessen unter einer gemeinsamen Kategorie zusammengefasst werden können. Aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse zeigen eine starke positive Assoziation zwischen zwanghaftem Sexualverhalten (CSB) und devianten sexuellen Interessen. Bisher konzentrieren sich Studien auf die korrelative Verbindung zwischen CSB und devianten sexuellen Interessen, vernachlässigen jedoch die Kausalrichtung dieser Beziehung. Die vorliegende Studie untersucht daher die Struktur devianter sexueller Interessen sowie die Wirkrichtung der Assoziation zwischen CSB und devianten sexuellen Interessen mithilfe der Strukturgleichungsmodellierung (SEM). Zur Überprüfung dieser Hypothesen wurde eine Teilstichprobe der ALFA-Studie herangezogen, bestehend aus 2.297 Teilnehmenden zu T1 und 860 Teilnehmenden zu T2. Modellvergleiche zwischen dem Paraphilie-Hauptfaktormodell und dem Modell ohne übergeordneten Paraphilie-Faktor bestätigten zu beiden Messzeitpunkten die überlegene Passung des Modells ohne Paraphilie-Faktor. Die Analyse des Cross-Lagged-Panel-Modells ergab, dass weder bei Männern noch bei Frauen CSB zu T2 signifikant durch eine der devianten sexuellen Interessen zu T1 vorhergesagt wurde. Sadismus und Frotteurismus zu T2 wurden bei Frauen signifikant durch CSB zu T1 vorhergesagt, während Exhibitionismus zu T2 bei Männern signifikant durch CSB zu T1 vorhergesagt wurde. Diese Ergebnisse verdeutlichen die Notwendigkeit, deviante sexuelle Interessen differenziert zu betrachten und CSB als potenziellen Risikofaktor für die Entwicklung devianter sexueller Interessen zu verstehen.

Between Speed and Accuracy: An Integrated Approach to Measuring Attention

A. Lazaridis^{1*}, I. Baldauf¹, M. Vetter², M. Steininger²

¹ Schuhfried GmbH

² Universität Wien

Research presentation

Dienstag, 08:45 – 09:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Traditional psychometric attention assessments typically evaluate both speed and accuracy metrics. However, this dual measurement can introduce interpretive ambiguity undermining the validity of critical decisions when comparing individuals with different response strategies. By optimizing one aspect, accurate-but-slow individuals might have an advantage over fast-but-less accurate individuals. Traditional dual measurement fails to capture simultaneous speed-accuracy demands in the real-world, where individuals might not be able to prioritize either aspect.

We introduce the development and psychometric properties of a new digital assessment for selective, sustained, and divided attention (TACO), designed to minimize tradeoff effects through standardized time constraints. This approach aims to avoid arbitrary weighting of speed vs. accuracy, by using a single score that directly represents both aspects.

Analyses across three representative norm samples (N = 302-479) confirm strong psychometric properties across all subtests, demonstrating high reliability ($\alpha = .81-.98$). Structural validity is supported by alignment with CHC theory and established measures e.g.: Selective attention highly correlates with the Trail-Making-Test (N = 318, $r = .71$), and substantially lower with the N-Back verbal (N = 389, $r = .27$). Criterion validity is provided for occupational settings (e.g., drone pilot performance, $r = 0.23-0.25$).

While TACO’s unified score simplifies interpretation and demonstrates utility in occupational assessments, further research needs to determine how this integrated measurement approach compares to traditional dual measurement e.g. in clinical settings, where different speed-accuracy profiles might have distinct treatment implications. Comparative analyses across paradigms would strengthen our understanding of how integrated versus separate metrics perform across diverse applications.

Figurenzeichnen – Entwicklung eines adaptiven Tests zur Erfassung figural-räumlichen Denkens

J. Bräutigam^{1*}, H. Böhme¹

¹ Bundesagentur für Arbeit

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:00 - 09:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Fähigkeiten im figural-räumlichen Denken repräsentieren neben verbalen und numerischen kognitiven Fähigkeiten einen wesentlichen Bereich des allgemeinen intellektuellen Leistungsvermögens. In der Berufseignungsdiagnostik ist dieser Bereich insbesondere für die kognitive Eignung in MINT-Berufen relevant. Sowohl zur Unterstützung bei der Berufsorientierung als auch bei der Einschätzung der Berufseignung werden daher im Berufspsychologischen Service (BPS) der Bundesagentur für Arbeit verschiedene Testverfahren zur Erfassung des (figural-) räumlichen Denkens eingesetzt. Um von den vielen Vorteilen adaptiven Testens zu profitieren, kommen dabei im BPS auch adaptive Testverfahren zum Einsatz. Im Zuge der Entwicklung eines adaptiven Intelligenzstrukturtests wurde auch ein neuer adaptiver Test zur Erfassung des figural-räumlichen Denkens („Figurenzeichnen“) entwickelt, mit dem es möglich sein soll, den kompletten interessierenden Bereich an Merkmalsausprägungen (Förderschulniveau bis Gymnasialniveau) adäquat zu erfassen. In diesem Beitrag wird auf die Entwicklung des Itempools auf Grundlage eines Konstruktionsrational, die empirische Itemkalibrierung mittels einer Linkdesign-Studie (N > 31.000) sowie die empirische Validierung des mit dem entwickelten Itempool gemessenen Konstrukts eingegangen.

Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik im Kindesalter: Die Entwicklung eines bildbasierten Persönlichkeits-Inventar für Kinder des Grundschulalter (6-10 Jahre)

N. Tandler^{1*}, R. T. Proyer¹, U. Wolfradt¹

¹ Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:15 – 09:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik im Kindesalter: Die Entwicklung eines bildbasierten Persönlichkeits-Inventar für Kinder des Grundschulalter (6-10 Jahre)

Im Vortrag soll ein aktuell laufendes Projekt zur Entwicklung eines bildbasierten Persönlichkeits-Inventars für Kinder des Grundschulalters (6-10 Jahre) zur Erfassung der Big-Five Persönlichkeitsfaktoren (PF) vorgestellt werden. Bisher gibt es kaum Testverfahren zur Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik in dieser Altersgruppe im deutschsprachigen Raum. Zudem kann man bei jüngeren Kindern noch keine Fragebögen einsetzen und Ratings durch Bezugspersonen sind zeitintensiv und entsprechen nicht unbedingt den Einschätzungen der Kinder. Deswegen wurde von uns ein Set an 44 Bilderkarten entwickelt mithilfe dessen Kinder sich selbst beschreiben sollen. Ziel ist es ein psychometrisches Verfahren zur Bestimmung entwicklungsrelevanter Persönlichkeitsmerkmale für die klinische und pädagogische Praxis zu erstellen. Im Rahmen des Projekts soll überprüft werden, inwieweit die von uns erstellten Bilderkarten tatsächlich die Persönlichkeit von Kindern valide und reliabel erfassen können. Im Vortrag sollen nicht nur die Ergebnisse, sondern auch unser methodisches Vorgehen vorgestellt werden. Dies betrifft die umfangreichen qualitativen Vorstudien zur Erstellung des diagnostischen Bildmaterials, die faktorenanalytischen Ergebnisse zur Konstruktvalidierung sowie zur externalen Validierung, indem die Selbstauskünfte der Kinder zu den Big-Five PF, die Fremdauskünfte der Eltern ebenfalls zu den Big-Five PF ihrer Kinder (HiPIC; Bleidorn & Ostendorf, 2009) und zu klinischen Symptomen (DISYPS-III - Diagnostik-System für psychische Störungen; Döpfner & Görtz-Dorten, 2017), sowie Beobachter:innendaten zu den Big-Five PF (MRS-45; Ostendorf, 1990) herangezogen wurden. Insgesamt zeigen die bisherigen Befunde des Projektes, dass ein kindgerechter Zugang mittels Bildmaterials zu einer angemessenen und akkuraten Persönlichkeitserfassung im Kindesalter nicht nur geboten, sondern auch möglich ist.

Acknowledging burnout symptom dynamics - Tool development

V. Sagmeister*, T. Vantilborgh, S. De Gieter

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:30 - 09:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Current burnout tools are based on common cause theory, in which symptoms are connected due to an underlying common cause. Consequentially, they were designed under the assumption that mental health phenomena can be separated and therefore, certain symptoms present in multiple phenomena were omitted from burnout scales. However, especially for burnout, depression, and anxiety, we observe an overlap in symptoms. Furthermore, burnout tools focus on burnout as present/absent condition, excluding symptoms present in different stages of burnout (early onset – height of burnout – recovery). Instead we propose using network theory, in which directly observable symptoms and their relationships lead to a burned-out state, overcoming the search for a common cause. In this paper, we develop a tool that includes a wider scope of symptoms relevant beyond the common boundaries of disorders, while acknowledging stage-relevant symptoms.

We conducted a systematic review, collecting symptoms from 70 burnout inventories, 188 qualitative, 61 quantitative, 168 theoretical, and 342 review studies. In parallel, we conducted interviews with burnout practitioners (n = 14) and former burnout patients (n = 11). We are currently analysing the data using a large language model to form symptom categories.

Preliminary results suggest that symptoms that are more commonly attributed to depression and/or anxiety (e.g., rumination, heart palpitations, substance use, issues with self-perception, sleeping problems) are present in burnout. Furthermore, high work commitment, self-neglect, inability to detach, fluctuations in productivity and performance may indicate early burnout. Additionally, reconceptualisation of self among others is a relevant symptom in the recovery phase.

Refining the Measurement of Primal World Beliefs: Developing a Revised German Primals Inventory and Corresponding Short Scales

J. Hämpke^{1*}, J. D. W. Clifton², J. Rauthmann¹

¹ Ludwig Maximilian Universität München (LMU)

² University of Pennsylvania

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:45 – 10:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

In many psychological theories, world beliefs play a major role in shaping situation perception, well-being, attitudes, and behaviors. Yet, a comprehensive empirical framework for assessing these beliefs has only recently emerged with Clifton et al.’s (2019) primal world beliefs (short: Primals) as fundamental beliefs about the general character of the world (e.g., belief in a safe world). However, the corresponding inventory in American English, which employs absolute formulations, vague quantifiers, intensifiers, downtoners, and colloquial phrases, poses challenges for cross-cultural adaptation, as previous adaptations into German and other languages have shown. To address these challenges, we developed a revised German Primals Inventory using a multi-study approach (approx. Ntotal > 1,700). First, we conducted semi-structured interviews to pilot revised items. Second, we combined classical test theory and item response theory to explore the structure of primal world beliefs in German-speaking samples and derive the revised inventory, which we then replicated in a test sample. Third, we applied ant-colony optimization to develop both a short and ultra-short scale of the inventory. Fourth, we examined the nomological network of primal world beliefs and tested their criterion, predictive, convergent, divergent, and incremental validity, as well as test-retest reliability. Finally, we developed a state measure of primal world beliefs to allow further investigations into their role in personality processes and development. Our findings highlight the importance of considering structural differences in world beliefs between cultural contexts as well as language-specific factors when assessing primal world beliefs.

Acts and Facts of Life as a Complement or Competitor to the Default Approach in Personality Assessment

A. Wilke^{1*}, E. Altgassen¹, O. Wilhelm¹

¹ Ulm University

Research presentation

Dienstag, 10:00 - 10:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Behavioral acts and biographical facts can provide a relative direct, observable, and verifiable manifestation of personality. Therefore, they hold the potential to complement or compete with traditional self-reported personality ratings, which are prone to self-perception biases and social desirability. Existing instruments that capture life events and behaviors are often limited to specific research domains, leading many studies to rely on ad hoc scales rather than standardized tools. This results in incommensurable research and complicates studying acts and facts in a multivariate way.

To bridge this gap, we compiled an initial item pool of 462 dichotomous statements inquiring acts and facts on different time scales, ranging from “ever in your life” to “happened within the last 24 hours”. For a sample of 1018 German adults, we investigated the psychometric characteristics of these items with a variety of methodological approaches to explore its underlying factor structure. Findings indicate a partial overlap with the postulated theoretical domains. Our research provides an alternative approach to traditional self-report measures and contributes to the efforts of measuring how personality is expressed in real-world contexts.

Biophysiological Methods in the Differential and Personality Psychology

R. Schmid¹, K. Rentzsch¹

¹ Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 – 10:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Biophysiological Methods perform a valuable contribution to the understanding of the mechanisms, which the development and manifestation of personality are based on. This symposium unites five biophysiological studies and a concluding discussion, which with various methodical approaches (labor- and field studies, twin research) so far open questions of intra- and interindividual differences are examined. The contributions illuminate various biomarkers (saliva- and haircortisol, heart rate variability, genetically informative factors), whose differential psychological correlates (Big Five, self-esteem, stress, affect), different time perspectives (state and trait) as well as diverse samples (children and adults, students and employees).

The first contribution by Ostermann et al. examines the relationship between self-esteem, salivary cortisol and negative affect both on the trait level as well as situationally after a group interaction in the laboratory.

The second contribution by Liedtke et al. deals with the question, in how far personality affects the effect of open-label-placebos on stress, anxiety and haircortisol concentration. This investigation is based on a longitudinal, randomized, controlled design.

A third contribution by Schmid et al. examines individual differences in physiological stress reactivity based on ambulatory heart rate variability and illuminates their relationship with emotional exhaustion.

Thiel et al. analyze interindividual differences in stress reactivity and recovery in everyday life and in the laboratory based on salivary cortisol and self-reported mood.

The fifth contribution by Deppe et al. examines with a twin study the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and domain-specific life satisfaction, where genetic influences and age-differential effects are taken into account.

In the concluding discussion Stern presents the methodical approaches and central findings of the presented studies. The focus is on the integration of biophysiological measurements into differential psychological research as well as on the implications for future studies in this area.

The symposium clarifies, how biophysiological measurements can contribute to the research of individual differences and can be used to expand and specify them. Furthermore, the potential of multimethodal diagnostics for an integrative personality psychology is highlighted.

Soziometer-Theorie und die soziale Funktion von Cortisol in menschlichen Kleingruppen

S. Ostermann^{1*}, A. Haesche¹, P. A. C. Rasokat¹, L. Penke¹

¹ Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 - 09:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

According to the sociometer theory, the self-esteem of an individual reflects the self-perceived relational value of this individual in interpersonal relationships. Low self-esteem as a stable personality trait goes along with the tendency to feel unwanted and excluded. Situationally, self-esteem reacts to social cues, which concern the relational evaluation of relationships and affective as well as perceptual consequences. Equally, it is assumed that the steroid hormone cortisol has a social affiliations function. A basic elevated level of cortisol should go along with social withdrawal and perception of social threat, while a short-term increase in cortisol social affiliation for stress reduction increases. With data of a large-scale laboratory study in small groups (N = 449) we examine, in how far self-esteem as a trait, situational self-esteem and cortisol interpersonal perception as well as negative affect (anxiety, shame and guilt) can be predicted. We will present preliminary results, which these relationships both on the trait level as well as after a group interaction illuminate.

Die Rolle von Persönlichkeit bei der Wirkung von Open-Label-Placebos auf subjektive und physiologische Marker von Stress und Angst

C. Liedtke^{1*}, M. Schäfer¹, S. Enge¹

¹ Medical School Berlin

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:00 – 09:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Aktuelle Studien deuten darauf hin, dass offen vergebene Placebos, sogenannte „Open-Label-Placebos“ (OLPs), bei der Verringerung von Angst- und Stresssymptomen wirksam sind. Es mangelt jedoch an Studien, die den Einfluss von OLPs auf physiologische Parameter untersuchen, und die Rolle von Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen bei der OLP-Reaktion ist unklar. Befunde der konventionellen Placeboforschung deuten darauf hin, dass die Dimensionen Offenheit, Extraversion, Verträglichkeit und Neurotizismus des Fünf-Faktoren Modells (FFM) das Ansprechen auf verdeckte Placebos beeinflussen, während die Ergebnisse zu Gewissenhaftigkeit uneinheitlich sind.

Ziel dieser Studie ist es, die Wirkung von OLPs auf Stress und Angst anhand physiologischer (Haarcortisol, Speichelcortisol und Alpha-Amylase) und selbstberichteter Daten zu untersuchen sowie den Einfluss von Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen (FFM) auf die Placebo-Reaktion zu prüfen. In einem längsschnittlichen, randomisierten, kontrollierten Design werden Teilnehmende einer OLP- oder Kontrollgruppe (keine Behandlung) zugewiesen. Die OLP-Gruppe nimmt vier Wochen lang täglich zwei Placebo Pillen bis zu einer mündlichen Universitätsprüfung, einem realen Stressszenario, ein. Stress- und angstbezogene Daten werden kontinuierlich erfasst.

Die vorläufigen Ergebnisse (N = 134) dieses laufenden Forschungsprojekts zeigen, dass die selbstberichteten Angst- und Stressmaße sowie die Haarcortisolkonzentration in der OLP-Gruppe signifikant geringer sind im Vergleich zur Kontrollgruppe. In der Kontrollgruppe zeigt sich ein signifikanter Zusammenhang zwischen Offenheit und der Haarcortisolkonzentration sowie den Selbstberichtsmaßen, während dieser Effekt in der OLP-Gruppe nicht signifikant ist. Dies deutet darauf hin, dass die OLP-Intervention den Einfluss von Offenheit auf die physiologischen und selbstberichteten Daten abschwächt. Die Befunde zu den weiteren FFM-Dimensionen sowie ihrem Einfluss auf Speichelcortisol und Alpha-Amylase im Kontext der OLP-Intervention werden ebenfalls präsentiert.

Individuelle Differenzen in der HRV-Reaktivität auf Zeitdruck im Zusammenhang mit momentaner emotionaler Erschöpfung

R. Schmid^{1*}, J. Thomas¹, K. Rentzsch¹

¹ Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:15 - 09:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Akute Stressoren (z.B. Zeitdruck) können Veränderungen in der Aktivität des parasympathischen Nervensystems hervorrufen, was sich beispielsweise in einer verringerten Herzratenvariabilität (HRV) widerspiegelt. Das Ausmaß der individuellen Stressreaktivität kann sich allerdings stark von Person zu Person unterscheiden, wobei eine übermäßige Stressreaktivität mit nachteiligen Outcomes (z.B. emotionaler Erschöpfung) verbunden sein soll. Bisherige Studien haben sich vorrangig auf psychologische Stressreaktivität fokussiert, die im Labor induziert und einmalig erfasst wurde. Das Ziel der vorliegenden Studie ist es, physiologische Stressreaktivität zu untersuchen und ihrer Dynamik im Alltag gerecht zu werden, um sie als personenspezifische Kontingenz auf Basis wiederholter Feldmessungen zu operationalisieren.

In der vorliegenden Studie beantworteten insgesamt N2 = 394 Erwachsene an zwei bis vier Tagen vier- bis sechsmal täglich Smartphone-Fragebögen zum aktuellen, erlebten Zeitdruck sowie der momentanen emotionalen Erschöpfung. Gleichzeitig trugen die Teilnehmenden kontinuierlich aufzeichnende Elektrokardiogramm-Sensoren zur Analyse der HRV.

Basierend auf N1 = 4009 Messzeitpunkten wurde ein Mehrebenenmodell zum intraindividuellen Zusammenhang zwischen Zeitdruck und State-HRV berechnet. In einem nächsten Schritt wurden die zufällig variierenden, personenspezifischen Steigungskoeffizienten, welche interindividuelle Differenzen in der Stressreaktivität repräsentieren, aus dem Modell extrahiert und als Prädiktor für emotionale Erschöpfung untersucht. In Einklang mit den präregistrierten Hypothesen zeigten die Ergebnisse, dass erhöhter Zeitdruck mit reduzierter State-HRV einherging und dass erhöhte Stressreaktivität mit erhöhter emotionaler Erschöpfung im Alltag assoziiert war.

Die Befunde deuten auf die beeinträchtigende Wirkung alltäglicher Anforderungen und Stressreaktivität hin und betonen die Relevanz von Maßnahmen zur Förderung praktischer Bewältigungs- und Entspannungsstrategien. Die Studie leistet damit einen Beitrag zur dynamischen Erforschung inter- und intraindividuellen Stressregulationsmuster mit ambulanten, psychophysiologischen Methoden.

Stressreaktivität messen und verstehen: Cortisol und Stimmung nach Stressoren im Alltag und im Labor

J. C. Thiel^{1*}, S. Zintel², L. Schmidt², M. Stoffel², M. Sieverding², B. Ditzen², A. B. Neubauer¹

¹ RWTH Aachen Universität

² Universität Heidelberg

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:30 – 09:45

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Stressreaktivität kann in kontrollierten Laborstudien, wie dem Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) untersucht werden. In Ambulatory Assessments wird Stressreaktivität häufig als intraindividueller Zusammenhang zwischen zeitlich variierendem Stressorauftreten und subjektiven oder physiologischen Stressindikatoren wie Stimmung und Cortisol operationalisiert. Während es der TSST ermöglicht, unmittelbare Stressreaktivität und Stresserholung differenziert zu erfassen, liegen bei Ambulatory Assessments hingegen oft größere Zeitabstände zwischen Stressorauftreten und Stressindikatorerfassung, wodurch zumindest anteilmäßig eher Stresserholung statt unmittelbarer Stressreaktivität gemessen werden könnte. Diese Studie untersucht folglich die Hypothese, dass interindividuelle Unterschiede in der momentanen stressorbezogenen Stimmung und im Cortisol, die im Alltag beobachtet werden, mit interindividuellen Unterschieden in der Stresserholung (jedoch nicht in der unmittelbaren Stressreaktivität) des TSST zusammenhängen.

Achtzig gesunde Teilnehmende (M = 39.92 Jahre, Range = 22–64, 37 Frauen) nahmen an einer fünftägigen Ambulatory-Assessment Studie und dem TSST teil. Die Daten wurden mit präregistrierten Mehrebenenmodellen analysiert, die Interaktionen zwischen momentanem Stressorauftreten und Stimmungs- und Cortisolbezogener Reaktivität im TSST zur Vorhersage von momentaner positiver Stimmung, negativer Stimmung und Cortisol testeten. Zusätzliche Modelle unterschieden kürzliche und weiter zurückliegende Stressoren, um Stressreaktivität und -erholung im Alltag besser zu differenzieren.

Entgegen der Erwartungen zeigten die Ergebnisse, dass stressorbezogene Stimmung und Cortisol im Alltag weder miteinander noch mit den TSST-Werten für Reaktivität oder Erholung signifikant assoziiert waren. Interessanterweise wiesen jedoch Teilnehmende mit besserer Erholung vom TSST eine stärkere unmittelbare Stressreaktivität ihrer positiven Stimmung im Alltag auf.

Diese Befunde verdeutlichen die komplexen Wechselwirkungen zwischen Stressreaktivität und -erholung sowie die Herausforderung, physiologische und subjektive Stressindikatoren aus Labor- und Alltagskontexten zu integrieren.

Wie hängen Persönlichkeit und domänenspezifische Zufriedenheit zusammen? Altersdifferentielle Befunde einer genetisch informativen Zwillingsstudie

M. Deppe^{1*}, J. Stern¹, L. Scheling², J. L. Bühler²

¹ Universität Bremen

² Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:45 - 10:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Zusammenhänge zwischen Lebenszufriedenheit und Persönlichkeitsvariablen, insbesondere mit Neurotizismus, Extraversion und Gewissenhaftigkeit, wurden in der Literatur als robust befunden. Zwillingsstudien und molekulargenetische Studien haben gezeigt, dass diese Zusammenhänge durch gemeinsame genetische Faktoren bedingt sind. Entsprechende Kenntnis zu den Zusammenhängen zwischen Persönlichkeit und domänenspezifischer Zufriedenheit besteht jedoch noch nicht. Eine vergleichende Betrachtung kann Aufschluss darüber geben, inwieweit bestimmte Domänen strukturell unterschiedlich mit Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen zusammenhängen.

Das Ziel dieser präregistrierten Studie ist es, zu untersuchen, wie die Big Five und domänenspezifische Zufriedenheit zusammenhängen und ob diese Zusammenhänge auf gemeinsame genetische oder Umweltfaktoren zurückzuführen sind. Darüber hinaus analysieren wir, inwieweit diese Zusammenhänge altersdifferentiell auftreten.

Die Stichprobe stammt vom deutschen Zwillingsfamilienpanel TwinLife (N = 14,028 zum ersten Messzeitpunkt). Dazu gehören Zwillinge aus drei Geburtskohorten (3,029 Paare der Jahrgänge 2003/04, 1997/98 und 1990-93), mögliche Geschwister sowie Eltern von Zwillingen. Die Altersspanne reicht insgesamt von 10 bis 79 Jahren. Die Persönlichkeit wurde mit einer Kurzversion des Big Five-Inventars gemessen und die Zufriedenheit wurde für die Domänen Partnerschaft, Familienleben, Freizeit, Freundeskreis, Beruf und Einkommen (oder, je nach Alter, Schule) erhoben.

Zur Analyse werden Lagged Regression-Strukturgleichungsmodelle mit autoregressiven Kontrollpfaden genutzt. Diese können unter Berücksichtigung der Stabilität der domänenspezifischen Zufriedenheit Aufschluss über die zeitgleiche und zeitversetzte Aufklärungsleistung von Persönlichkeit geben. Für genetisch informative Analysen wird ein entsprechendes multivariates Cholesky-Modell verwendet, das genetische und Umweltvarianteile aus Zwillingspaarkorrelationen ermittelt.

Die domänenspezifisch vergleichende Untersuchung schließt eine wenig beforschte Lücke in der verhaltensgenetischen Literatur zu Persönlichkeit und Wohlbefinden. Die Ergebnisse geben Aufschluss darüber, inwieweit genetische und umweltbedingte Zusammenhänge mit der Persönlichkeit alters- und/oder domänendifferenziert auftreten.

The Decline Effect in Psychological Science: Patterns, Predictors, and Implications for Research Practices

B. Steininger^{1*}, M. Siegel¹, U. S. Tran¹, J. M. Wicherts², J. Pietschnig¹

¹ University of Vienna

² Tilburg University

Research presentation

Dienstag, 08:45 – 09:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

In empirical science, more often than not initially observed effects tend to decline rather than increase over time, regardless of the investigated research question. This decline effect has been proposed to be attributable to factors such as underpowered initial studies, selective reporting, and publication bias. However, systematic evidence for this phenomenon in psychological science and individual differences research is limited. This study presents meta-meta-analytical findings on declining effect sizes from 278 meta-analyses (44 focused on individual differences research) comprising 41,481 samples (N = 46,247,361) that were published in the Psychological Bulletin between 1981 and 2023. Initial studies misestimated true effects by small-to-medium effect sizes (misestimations yielded $r = .192$ for all studies, $r = .180$ for individual differences research). Effect declines were observed about twice as often as increases, with decline-to-increase ratios of 2.25:1 for all studies and 2.8:1 for individual differences research. Initial effect sizes were the strongest predictor of both misestimations and declines. Power analyses revealed that most initial studies lacked adequate power to detect meta-analytical summary effects and that meta-analyses associated with declining effects had substantially lower initial study power than those showing increasing effects. Overall, our results suggest that the decline effect does not appear to be differentiated in terms of examined research areas, thus generalizing across psychological (sub)disciplines.

Individual Differences in Scientific Careers: Analyzing Sex Disparities in Scientific Output, Authorship, and Citation Patterns

S. Breuer^{1*}, C. Falkner¹, T. M. Ortner¹

¹ Paris Lodron University of Salzburg

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:00 - 09:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Individual differences in scientific output, authorship, and citation patterns can reflect broader psychological and societal factors. Women remain underrepresented in psychological research, contributing to sex disparities in scientific careers, including lower publication rates and fewer citations. The COVID-19 pandemic may have exacerbated these gaps, particularly among women, who often bear a larger share of caregiving responsibilities. This study examined the “Publication and Citation Gender Gap” in psychological publications, analyzing the representation of female researchers across psychological subdisciplines and the pandemic’s impact on sex differences in scientific output. We analyzed 591 publications from 1,949 authors in the DACH region (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland) across six psychological subdisciplines from 2019 to 2023, along with current membership data from the German Psychological Society (DGPs). Publication data from Web of Science (WoS) revealed that, overall, fewer women published (47%), but they were overrepresented as first authors (57%), while men dominated last-author positions (66%). The sex distribution of first authorships varied significantly across subdisciplines. No sex differences were found in citation counts or single-authored publications. Furthermore, sex distribution and first authorship proportions remained stable before and after the pandemic. Similarly, no discrepancies were observed between the sex distribution of authors within a subdiscipline and the membership composition of the respective DGPs sections. The findings are discussed in the context of career inequalities, individual differences in academic success, and implications of sex disparities in scientific productivity and recognition. Limitations, such as challenges in sex classification and potential pandemic-related biases, are also considered.

Differenzierungseffekte in deutschen Intelligenztests für Kinder und Jugendliche: Eine Analyse und Metaanalyse von 20 Normierungsstichproben

M. Breit^{1*}, M. Brunner², J. Preuß¹, F. Preckel

¹ Trier University
² Potsdam University

Research presentation
Dienstag, 09:15 – 09:30
SR 1124
[Online Programm](#)

Die positive Mannigfaltigkeit und der damit verbundene statistische g-Faktor der allgemeinen Intelligenz sind ein zentrales Element der Intelligenzforschung und eine wichtige Grundlage der Intelligenztestung. Trotz ihrer großen Bedeutung sind die zugrundeliegenden Mechanismen der positiven Mannigfaltigkeit nach wie vor ungeklärt und Gegenstand verschiedener Theorien. Darüber hinaus werden auch die Stärke der positiven Mannigfaltigkeit und die daraus resultierenden Implikationen für die Testpraxis kontrovers diskutiert. Eine wertvolle Ressource für die Theoriebewertung und die Orientierung der Testpraxis ist die Untersuchung von Differenzierungseffekten. Fähigkeitsdifferenzierung beschreibt dabei eine Abnahme der Stärke der positiven Mannigfaltigkeit mit höheren Fähigkeitsniveaus der Population, während Altersdifferenzierung Veränderungen in der Stärke der positiven Mannigfaltigkeit mit zunehmendem Alter bezeichnet. Die Befundlage zu Differenzierungseffekten ist derzeit nicht eindeutig und teilweise widersprüchlich, was die Ableitung theoretischer und praktischer Implikationen einschränkt. Die große Heterogenität der vorliegenden Studien hinsichtlich Alter und Herkunft der Stichproben, verwendeter Testinstrumente und statistischer Analyseverfahren erschwert die Identifikation der Gründe für die unterschiedlichen Ergebnisse. In diesem Beitrag stellen wir daher ein groß angelegtes Kooperationsprojekt mit den Autorentams von 20 deutschsprachigen Intelligenztests für Kinder und Jugendliche vor. Wir analysieren die Normdaten der Tests mit einer einheitlichen Methodik und integrieren die Ergebnisse metaanalytisch. Die Tests umfassen die BEFKI-Tests, BIS-HB, BIVA, IDS-2, KFT, LPS-2, PIT-VA, die PSB-R-Tests, die SON-R-Tests, THINK 1-4, und die deutschen Wechsler-Tests (Gesamt-N = 42,207). Alle Stichproben werden mittels nichtlinearer Faktorenanalyse (NLCFA) und lokaler Strukturgleichungsmodelle (LSEM) analysiert. Die Ergebnisse der NLCFA werden mithilfe von Multilevel-Metaregressionen integriert.

The Link Between Self-Esteem and Aggression: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies

J. A. Aebi^{1*}, O. Lüdtke², M. Lustenberger¹, U. Orth¹

¹ University of Bern
² IPN - Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education

Research presentation
Dienstag, 09:30 - 09:45
SR 1124
[Online Programm](#)

For decades, researchers have debated the link between self-esteem and aggression. Some argue that low self-esteem is a risk factor leading to aggression, while others suggest that high rather than low self-esteem is related to aggression, referring to a “dark side of high self-esteem”. The goal of this preregistered meta-analysis of longitudinal studies is to gain robust knowledge on the reciprocal effects between self-esteem and aggression. We conducted a comprehensive search of the literature, which led to the inclusion of data from 41 independent samples (total N = 42,408). Mean age at first assessment ranged from 7.4 to 20.0 years, with intervals of 4 months to 2 years between assessments. For the analyses, we will use meta-analytic structural equation modeling of dynamic panel models, which allows to control for stable between-person variance in the constructs. In moderator analyses, we will test if the effects vary across age, gender, sample type, method used for the assessment of aggression, and type of aggression (i.e., concerning form, expression, function, and target of aggression). Additionally, we will test for publication bias. We hypothesize that high self-esteem prospectively predicts lower levels of aggression and exerting aggression prospectively predicts lower self-esteem. Furthermore, we expect that the findings of this meta-analysis will generalize across the demographic and methodological moderators tested, while possibly being moderated by type of aggression. The findings will deepen our understanding of the interplay between self-esteem and aggression, which can inform prevention and intervention strategies to reduce aggression.

Cross-cultural variations in the association of the Big Five and cognitive skills

B. Rammstedt^{1*}, M. Roth¹, C. Lechner¹, L. Roemer¹

¹ GESIS - Leibniz Institute for Social Sciences

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:45 – 10:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

The associations of cognitive abilities and personality traits have been studied intensively showing (a) that both constructs show only small correlations, with a maximum shared variance of 10% and (b) that in terms of the Big Five, these correlations are typically clearest for Openness and Emotional Stability. Even though the body of studies investigating these interrelations is vast, it faces two major limitations: (1) Most studies in this field were based on highly selective samples. (2) Nearly all studies investigate the associations between personality and cognitive ability in one culture only. We address these two limitations by investigating the association between personality and cognitive ability based on comprehensive and population representative data sets from 27 countries worldwide (total N of approx. 150,000). Aggregated across these countries results widely support previous findings with regard to the amount of explained variance and the differential findings for the Big Five domains. Results however also clearly showed strong country variations in the amount of variance the Big Five explained in cognitive skills.

Beyond IQ: Novel Approaches to Ability Assessment

U. Schroeders¹, O. Wilhelm

¹ University of Kassel

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 - 10:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Consensual models of human intelligence seem to suggest that developing and evaluating measures of maximal cognitive effort is unlikely to yield novel and intriguing findings. This symposium, however, aims to convey a radically different picture. Ability measurement is the field of psychology that delivers the most dependable and most predictive tools, yet it still holds considerable potential for advancement. The contributions in this symposium share that they (a) emphasize to reconsider and adjust the scope and meaning of previously studied abilities and (b) introduce tangible and meaningful advancements in measurement. Achaa-Amankwaa et al. explore the underlying language abilities involved in popular online game Wordle and investigate whether linguistic features can inform rational item construction. Busse et al. introduce object perception as a key component of broad visualization, aiming to distinguish it from fluid intelligence by considerably enhancing its scope and improving its validity. Schaaf et al. present a novel approach to measuring musical aptitude in young children, incorporating measures of musical fluency, improvisation, and expression. Walter and Schroeders will introduce a new measure of figural fluid intelligence that builds upon and refines a broad collection of earlier matrix reasoning, leveraging Boolean algebra. Wilhelm et al. summarize recent efforts to create a working memory capacity battery that spans from kindergarten to old age, allowing for different instantiations and flexible adjustment of difficulty. Schroeders et al. explore conceptual and methodological challenges in assessing initial learning conditions in primary school and present simulation results on computer adaptive testing effects.

Wordle – A Game-Based Assessment of Verbal Ability?

P. Achaa-Amankwaa*, J. Walter, U. Schroeders

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 – 09:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

There is a long and successful tradition of incorporating games into cognitive ability assessment, with recent research exploring the potential of online games as engaging and valid measures of cognitive ability. Building on this, we investigated the popular word puzzle game Wordle as a possible measure that integrates a blend of contextualized verbal abilities (lexical knowledge, orthographic processing, strategic word retrieval) and de-contextualized reasoning processes (hypothesis testing, pattern recognition). Specifically, we examined the extent to which item difficulty in the German adaptation GridWords can be predicted a priori using linguistic features. Our database comprises a sample of 872 GridWords collected from 81,314 players over two years. Moving beyond prior approaches limited to narrow sets of predictors, we integrated several corpus-based features from psycholinguistic research on word recognition, including word and n-gram frequencies, orthographic neighborhood size, letter repetitions, familiarity, and information content. Using elastic net regression and gradient boosting in a nested cross-validation approach, we found that over 50% of the variance in item difficulty can be explained by these features, which exceeds the predictive accuracy typically achieved in language tasks. We discuss the strengths and limitations of using a game-based approach in ability assessment.

Reenvisioning the Measurement of Visual Abilities

F. Busse*, C. Smithson, I. Gauthier, O. Wilhelm

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:00 - 09:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The most common approaches to measuring visual abilities (gv) have significant weaknesses. Typical test formats such as mental rotation tests, do not match the theoretical conceptualization of gv as the ability to generate, maintain, and manipulate abstract visual images. Indeed, psychometric findings unequivocally show that tests of mental rotation predominantly measure working memory capacity or reasoning ability. Apart from being somewhat off the mark, gv also does not include measures of object perception – a human ability firmly and solidly established in general psychology. We summarize recent evidence on object perception as a key component of gv and present a study that critically considers a new approach to measuring visual abilities. In a multivariate study with around 300 subjects, we include a number of object perception tests, established gv tasks, and fluid intelligence measures. In three different object perception paradigms, the subjects’ task was to discriminate highly similar visual stimuli in the form of novel objects, like Greebles. We compare competing latent variable models and propose to reconsider the measurement of visual abilities with a much stronger focus on perceptual aspects, as they are essential in various task classes and are widely ignored in intelligence research.

Development of BOLT - Boolean Operations and Logical Thinking

J. Walter*, U. Schroeders

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:15 – 09:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Figural matrix tests are among the most established measures of fluid intelligence, with several contemporary approaches employing rational item construction. However, comparing different instruments remains challenging due to inconsistencies in existing taxonomies, and differences in the number and formulation of rules. To address this issue, we introduce a unified construction framework, which, among other principles, is based on Boolean logic. Across three studies, we systematically evaluate the framework’s applicability, with the goal of developing a new matrix test called BOLT - Boolean Operations and Logical Thinking. In Study 1 (N = 473), we developed and tested 48 heterogeneous items covering 14 Boolean rules that apply row-wise, including complex ones such as De Morgan's First Law (= NOT (A OR B)). The initial study aimed to assess the item difficulty and the dimensionality of the scale. In Study 2 (N = 430), we reduced the number of Boolean rules to seven more intuitive ones and administered 42 partially parallel-constructed items. In the last Study 3 (N = 283), we adapted the item difficulty to better match a high-ability population by applying rules both row- and column-wise. In Study 2, Boolean rules accounted for up to 65% of the variance in item difficulty. For the extremely difficult version in Study 3, additional design parameters, such as the number of elements and the direction of rule application (row-wise vs. column-wise, were required to explain 60% of the variance. We discuss how the semi-automated construction process of BOLT enhances item development.

Assessing Musical Aptitude in Early Childhood: A Pilot Study on Musical Communication and Creativity in Children Aged 3 to 6 Years

K. Schaaf*, V. Buren, D. Müllensiefen, F. Degé

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:30 - 09:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Traditional assessments of musical aptitude in early childhood primarily focus on auditory discrimination. However, musicality extends beyond these isolated abilities to include expressive and communicative dimensions (Hallam et al., 2006). Recent research highlights musical communication and creativity as essential indicators of early musical potential (Buren et al., 2021). This pilot study examines the suitability of newly developed tasks for assessing these dimensions in children aged 3 to 6 years. Six different types of tasks were evaluated: musical idea fluency, theme-based improvisation, movement imitation, spontaneous interaction with music software, emotional discrimination, and emotional expression. A total of N = 80 children from urban childcare centers participated (M = 57 months, SD = 12.8, 53% female). Two independent raters assessed performances using standardized criteria, achieving interrater reliability between $\kappa = .65$ and $\kappa = .87$. Most tasks demonstrated appropriate difficulty and variability from age four onward, whereas emotional discrimination proved too complex for children under the age of 6. Task scores correlated positively with general creativity measures but not with fluid intelligence, executive functions, or personality traits. These findings suggest that the majority of tasks effectively capture individual differences in musical expression among children aged 4 to 6, while adjustments may be necessary for younger participants. This study provides a foundation for developing a more holistic and ecologically valid assessment tool for early musicality.

Developing and Evaluating a Novel Working Memory Capacity Battery for Young Children

O. Wilhelm*, F. Busse, B. Goecke, J. Hartung, J. Thelen

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:45 – 10:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Despite the clear demonstrated importance of Working Memory Capacity (WMC) for predicting fluid intelligence and numerous real-life outcomes, measures of WMC are not as widely used as they ought to be. Here, we report about the development and evaluation of a novel WMC task battery that is designed to a) span the age range from kindergarten to adulthood, b) be easily adapted and tailored in difficulty, and c) work across different languages. The multivariate test battery runs on mobile devices and requires little to no prior knowledge. Simple aural instructions accompanied by visual demonstrations minimize alphabetization demands. Development of the three tasks was grounded in the binding hypothesis of working memory, which is reflected in the binding and updating requirements of the tasks. Importantly, the tasks are available in a child-contextualized and an abstract instantiation. Here, we report results from a cascade of psychometric studies that investigate confirmatory measurement models, the effect of task manipulations, retest reliability, correlation with fluid intelligence and the potential of the task battery to identify gifted children. Currently running studies mostly include elementary school children, but several pilot studies across a broader age range were also conducted. We discuss application of the battery in educational contexts and how we plan to address further psychometric challenges.

Conceptual and Methodological Challenges in Assessing Elementary Students’ Initial Learning Conditions

U. Schroeders*, P. Achaa-Amankwaa, J. Walter, D. Endlich, J. Golle, B. Goecke

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:00 - 10:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Assessing students' initial competencies at school entry is essential for identifying strengths and needs early on and guiding targeted support. We present PINGUIN, a diagnostic framework designed to formatively assess early competencies in (1) language, (2) literacy, and (3) numeracy. Measuring these constructs at school entry poses challenges due to limited literacy skills and attentional capacity, heterogeneity in ability, and shifts in indicators over time. To address these challenges, we developed an engaging, tablet-based assessment, conducted three cross-sectional observational studies (N = 977), and applied item response theory for scoring. Results supported a multidimensional structure with conceptually meaningful, psychometrically sound subtests. Reliability estimates were sufficiently high to support differentiated feedback at the subtest level. A simulation study showed that randomized item presentation within a fixed time frame enhanced measurement precision compared to fixed item sets. These findings underscore the potential of PINGUIN as a reliable, age-appropriate tool for early assessment.

Women are pretty and big boys don’t cry: Predicting sexist attitudes from narcissistic personality traits in men and women

S. Schneider^{1*}, S. V. Gordt¹, A. Mokros¹

¹ FernUniversitaet in Hagen

Research presentation

Dienstag, 08:45 – 09:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Sexual discrimination, harassment, and violence remain detrimental to our society. Among other risk factors, hostile and benevolent sexism independently foster the acceptance of sexually aggressive behavior. Against this backdrop, the identification of relevant antecedents of sexist attitudes can improve our understanding and the prevention of sexual violence. In the present study, we systematically explored associations between different forms of anti-female and anti-male sexism and narcissistic personality traits and facets assessed with the Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory Short Form (FFNI-SF). Correlation and multiple regression analyses were conducted with a sample of 1,169 participants (305 male) at the level of observed and latent traits. We found that antagonistic narcissism traits in men, specifically entitlement and arrogance, predicted different forms of hostile sexism toward women. Agentic narcissism traits generally predicted benevolent sexism toward the same sex, whereby slightly different trait facets were relevant in men (acclaim seeking, authoritativeness) and women (grandiose fantasies), respectively. Neurotic narcissism traits revealed only weak and inverse relationships with both benevolent and hostile sexism, whereby a higher sensitivity to criticism and judgement predicted fewer sexist attitudes. Results are discussed in light of contemporary narcissism models and the relevance of personality traits for gender stereotypes and discrimination.

Searching for gender equality in everyday sadism: A measurement invariance approach

C. Blötner^{1*}, S. S. Spormann¹

¹ FernUniversität in Hagen

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:00 - 09:15

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Recently, research on aversive personality traits has burgeoned. From these traits, everyday sadism presumably reflects the most aversive non-forensic personality feature. Many studies found men to score higher on average in everyday sadism than women. That said, valid comparisons of test scores require prior establishment of measurement invariance of the test between the groups of interest, with measurement invariance arguably being a function of gender-neutral item content. To address this issue, we used four samples (ntotal = 2,909 [70% female]) to test for gender-related measurement invariance of all currently available everyday sadism self-report measures. We found partial scalar invariance for the Varieties of Sadistic Tendencies (regardless of the inclusion of a method factor), scalar invariance for the Assessment of Sadistic Personality (regardless of the inclusion of a method factor) and the Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies, and partial metric invariance for the Short Sadistic Impulse Scale. The everyday sadism subscale from the Short Dark Tetrad did not even exhibit configural invariance; the respective subscale from the Mixed Short Dark Tetrad yielded partial scalar invariance only when a method factor was included. We attributed differences in the achieved levels of invariance to item contents that artificially favor men. Thus, our findings suggest that gender-specific expressions of everyday sadism need to be considered in scale development and the interpretations of test scores.

Narcissism and Well-Being: A Cross-Cultural Meta-Analysis

C. Sedikides, Y. Tang*, Y. Liu, E. de Boer, M. Assink, S. Thomaes, E. Brummelman

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:15 – 09:30

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Do narcissists enjoy better or worse wellbeing than others? Psychological theories disagree. In an attempt to reconcile them, we conducted a comprehensive cross-cultural meta-analysis testing the core hypotheses that grandiose narcissism would be associated with better wellbeing and vulnerable narcissism with worse wellbeing. We also hypothesized that these associations would be explained by self-esteem and would be stronger in countries higher on individualism. First, as hypothesized, grandiose narcissism was associated with better wellbeing and vulnerable narcissism with worse wellbeing. Second, as hypothesized, both associations became non-significant after controlling for self-esteem, suggesting that they are explained by self-esteem. Third, partly as hypothesized, the association between grandiose—but not vulnerable—narcissism and wellbeing was stronger in more individualistic countries. Results held across wellbeing types (hedonic, eudaimonic) and methods (cross-sectional, longitudinal). Advancing psychological theory, we demonstrated that only grandiose narcissists enjoy better wellbeing, especially in individualistic countries, a phenomenon accounted for by their higher self-esteem.

Short-term changes in narcissism in relation to life events

C. S. Jacobsen^{1*}, L. Bromme¹, E. Wetzel¹

¹ RPTU University Kaiserslautern-Landau

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:30 - 09:45

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Research on personality change in relation to life events has largely focused on the Big Five, with few studies examining narcissism. Moreover, most studies on personality change and life events relied on few assessments with long intervals in between. The downside of such designs is that they cannot capture complex change patterns such as reversible short-term or non-linear change.

In a high-resolution longitudinal study, we assessed personality and life events twelve times over one year in a large sample of German adults (N = 2,070; aged 18-70). We captured the full narcissism spectrum by measuring four facets – admiration, rivalry, entitlement, and vulnerable narcissism – and recorded major and minor life events across various domains, such as health, education, work, relationships, and family.

We preregistered several hypotheses. Firstly, we predicted individual differences in linear and quadratic change for all narcissism facets. Secondly, we expected several selection effects relating to the likelihood of romantic relationship events. Finally, we expected that admiration would predict personal achievements and vulnerable narcissism would predict illness.

We estimated mean-level change and individual variability using multilevel models and then added post-event slopes to model potential socialization effects. Selection effects were investigated using logistic regression models.

Initial results indicate small mean-level changes in narcissism over 12 months. We observed significant post-event changes for specific combinations of narcissism facets and life events. Consistent with prior research, we found significant selection effects. The findings offer new insights into narcissism change following life events, while highlighting the importance of short-term assessment.

Development and Validation of a New Measure of Narcissism Based on Real-Life Narcissistic Statements

T. Altmann^{1*}, M. Roth¹

¹ Universität Duisberg-Essen

Research presentation

Dienstag, 09:45 – 10:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Most existing narcissism inventories have been developed based on theoretical models of narcissism. While items derived from this theory-driven approach capture key characteristics of narcissism, they often fail to reflect the typical verbal expressions that individuals high in narcissism would actually use to describe themselves. As a result, narcissistic individuals may not respond to these items as intended. Additionally, many existing items require a high degree of self-reflection and meta-levels of self-awareness, which contradicts the ego-syntonic nature of narcissism (e.g., “I often feel as if I need compliments from others in order to be sure of myself”). To address these challenges, we developed a new measure of trait narcissism grounded in real-life statements from individuals high in narcissism. In this presentation, we present findings from three studies: Study 1 with psychotherapists who provided real-life narcissistic statements, forming the basis of the initial item pool; Study 2 assessing the factorial structure and selecting the final set of items; and Study 3 evaluating the reliability and validity of the new measure in relation to existing narcissism scales, as well as measures of aggression, self-esteem, and empathy.

#Insta-Health: Zusammenhänge von Cyberchondrie mit den Big Five-Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen, Selbstwertgefühl, Narzissmus und gesundheitsbezogener Instagram-Nutzung

S. Osterholz^{1*}, J. Rockenbach¹, B. Egloff¹

¹ Johannes Gutenberg - Universität Mainz

Research presentation

Dienstag, 10:00 - 10:15

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Das Internet ist zu einer Hauptquelle für Gesundheitsinformationen geworden und die übermäßige Online-Suche nach Gesundheitsinformationen, die als Cyberchondrie bezeichnet wird, kann weitreichende intra-, interpersonelle und gesellschaftliche Folgen haben. Allerdings sind Zusammenhänge zwischen Cyberchondrie und bestimmten Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen sowie der gesundheitsbezogenen Nutzung der Social-Media-Plattform Instagram bislang nicht umfassend erforscht. Ziel unserer Studie war es daher Beziehungen der Big Five-Persönlichkeitsmerkmale, Selbstwert, Narzissmus und gesundheitsbezogener Instagram-Nutzung mit Cyberchondrie zu untersuchen. In einer Online-Querschnittsbefragung beantworteten 482 Personen (403 weiblich, 77 männlich, 2 divers) mit einem mittleren Alter von 27.30 Jahren (SD = 10.08) Skalen zur Erfassung von Cyberchondrie, den Big Five-Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen, Selbstwert, Narzissmus sowie Indikatoren gesundheitsbezogener Instagram-Nutzung. Weiterhin wurden Gesundheitsangst, gesundheitsängstliches Verhalten, Gesundheitszustand und demografische Informationen erfasst. Signifikante positive Korrelationen mit Cyberchondrie wurden für Neurotizismus, Offenheit für Erfahrungen, Narzissmus und gesundheitsbezogene Instagram-Nutzung gefunden. Das Selbstwertgefühl war mit Cyberchondrie signifikant negativ verbunden. Regressionsanalysen zeigten, dass Neurotizismus und Narzissmus sowie die aktive gesundheitsbezogene Instagram-Nutzung signifikante Prädiktoren für Cyberchondrie waren. Darüber hinaus blieben diese Variablen relevante Prädiktoren für Cyberchondrie, auch wenn Gesundheitsangst und gesundheitsängstliches Verhalten in Form des Suchens nach sozialer Sicherheit sowie die Häufigkeit von Arztbesuchen als zusätzliche Prädiktoren für Cyberchondrie berücksichtigt wurden. Wichtige theoretische und praktische Implikationen dieser Ergebnisse und Ansatzpunkte für die zukünftige Forschung werden diskutiert.

Positive Psychologie und ihre Bedeutung für Persönlichkeit und mentale Gesundheit

C. Ewert¹, S. Tomczyk¹

¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 – 10:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Die Suche danach, was Menschen glücklich macht, geht Jahrtausende zurück und kann kulturübergreifend beobachtet werden. Die positive Psychologie ist eine Disziplin, die sich dieser Suche wissenschaftlich widmet und erforscht, wie die mentale Gesundheit gesteigert werden kann. Daher sind Kernanliegen der Positiven Psychologie, psychische Ressourcen wie Resilienz zu stärken, adaptive Copingstrategien zu fördern sowie negative Empfindungen wie Stress und depressive Symptome zu reduzieren und das Erleben positiver Zustände wie Zufriedenheit und Wohlbefinden zu fördern (Harzer, 2017; Waters et al., 2022). Sowohl eine geeignete und etablierte Diagnostik vieler positiv-psychologischer Konstrukte wie Charakterstärken und Selbstmitgefühl als auch evaluierte Interventionen für spezifische Zielgruppen, die das menschliche Wohlbefinden steigern, bedürfen weiterer Forschung. Zukünftig sollte dabei besonders der Transfer in den Alltag und die Effekte auf der intraindividuellen Ebene beachtet werden. Daher zielt dieses Symposium zunächst darauf ab, neueste Erkenntnisse zur Entwicklung eines standardisierten State-Fragebogens zum Konstrukt Selbstmitgefühl vorzustellen, gleichzeitig soll ein alternativer, an Charakterstärken orientierter Ansatz zur Beschreibung einer gesunden Persönlichkeit dargestellt werden. Im Anschluss werden interventive Möglichkeiten zur Entwicklung und Verbesserung von persönlichen Ressourcen wie Achtsamkeit sowie Aufrechterhalten von mentaler Gesundheit von StudienanfängerInnen – ein Lebensabschnitt mit besonderen Herausforderungen – sowie Integration in den Alltag der Studierenden präsentiert. Abschließend gibt eine Metaanalyse einen Überblick über die Wirksamkeit positiv-psychologischer Interventionen mit ambulantem Assessment. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen solcher Interventionen sollen diskutiert werden.

Sich selbst ein guter Freund sein - Validierung einer deutschsprachigen Version der 'State Self-Compassion Scale'

M. Leschinski*, M. Schröder-Abé, C. Ewert¹

¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 - 09:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

In den letzten zwei Jahrzehnten hat Selbstmitgefühl, wie von Neff (2003a, b) definiert, zunehmende wissenschaftliche Aufmerksamkeit erhalten. Ursprünglich als positives Persönlichkeitsmerkmal konzeptualisiert, spiegelt Selbstmitgefühl eine unterstützende Haltung gegenüber sich selbst in schwierigen Zeiten wider und umfasst die Komponenten Achtsamkeit, gemeinsame Menschlichkeit, Selbstfreundlichkeit, Überidentifikation, Isolation und vermindertes Selbsturteil. Eine wachsende Anzahl an Studien hebt den Zusammenhang zwischen Selbstmitgefühl und allgemeinem Wohlbefinden hervor und unterstreicht dessen Bedeutung und Potenzial im Bereich der Positiven Psychologie. Neuere Entwicklungen in diesem Forschungsfeld zeigen ein zunehmendes Interesse an den zustandsbezogenen Qualitäten des Konstrukts und deren Auswirkungen. Die zuverlässige Messung von Selbstmitgefühl als State bleibt jedoch eine offene Frage – insbesondere im deutschsprachigen Raum, wo derzeit keine validierten Instrumente zur Erfassung dessen existieren.

Diese Studie zielt darauf ab, die deutsche Version der State Self-Compassion Scale (SSCS-G) zu validieren, indem ihre psychometrischen Eigenschaften anhand eines experimentellen Designs durch kurze, Selbstmitgefühl hervorrufoende Schreibaufgaben untersucht werden. In Anlehnung an die Validierung der Originalskala (Neff, 2020) erinnerten sich die Teilnehmenden an eine persönliche, schwierige Situation, bearbeiteten die Baseline-Erhebung und wurden anschließend zufällig entweder der Versuchsbedingung oder der Kontrollbedingung mit deskriptivem Schreiben zugewiesen. Nach der Intervention wurden Veränderungen im State-Selbstmitgefühl sowie in verwandten Konstrukten erfasst.

Die Faktorstruktur der Skala wurde durch den Vergleich verschiedener möglicher Modelle untersucht. Zudem wurde die Sensitivität der Skala für Veränderungen mittels einer einfaktoriellen Varianzanalyse mit Messwiederholung (ANOVA) geprüft.

Die Studie liefert weitere Hinweise auf die Validität und Reliabilität der SSCS-G und leistet einen Beitrag Zustandsselbstmitgefühl valide im deutschsprachigen Raum untersuchen zu können. Zukünftige Forschungsrichtungen und Limitationen werden diskutiert.

Wie können wir positive Veränderungen im täglichen Leben erreichen? Eine Metaanalyse über positiv-psychologische Ecological Momentary Interventionen

S. Tomczyk^{1*}, C. Ewert¹

¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:00 – 09:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Positive psychologische Interventionen (PPI) versprechen, das Wohlbefinden und die Lebensqualität in verschiedenen Bevölkerungsgruppen zu steigern, aber es ist nicht viel über ihre Wirksamkeit als Ecological Momentary Interventionen (EMIs, z. B. über mobile Anwendungen) im Alltag bekannt. Diese Metaanalyse nutzt Random-Effects-Modelle, um die Wirksamkeit von PPI-EMIs im Vergleich zu Kontrollgruppen (aktiv oder passiv) zu untersuchen und berücksichtigt dabei Studienregion, Alter, Geschlecht und Studienqualität als mögliche Moderatoren. Insgesamt konnten 16 Studien einbezogen werden (N = 3397, 69,1 % weiblich, Durchschnittsalter = 21,87, SD = 13,02). Es ergaben sich klinisch signifikante Effekte zugunsten der PPI-EMI für positiven Affekt beim Post-Test (k = 6; g = 0,29; p = 0,05) und für Wohlbefinden beim Follow-up (k = 5; g = 0,21; p = 0,13). Es wurden keine signifikanten Moderationseffekte gefunden. Die Anzahl der Studien pro Outcome und mit identischen Messinstrumenten ist gering, die Studienqualität gemischt, und die Heterogenität der Effekte moderat bis hoch. Zudem wurden spezifische Zielgruppen (z. B. Kinder, Ältere) selten betrachtet. PPI-EMIs sind damit vielversprechend, für die weitere Forschung wird jedoch empfohlen, an einer Standardisierung von Outcome-Maßen und Studiendesigns (z. B. gemäß Empfehlungen für EMI-Studien) zu arbeiten und diverse Zielgruppen sowie die Implementationsbedingungen stärker in den Blick zu nehmen.

Ein neuer Ansatz zur Beschreibung einer gesunden Persönlichkeit: Theoretische und empirische Entwicklungen

C. Harzer*, M. Weber

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:15 - 09:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Charakterstärken sind positiv bewertete, „narrow“ Persönlichkeitsmerkmale (z.B. freundlich, ehrlich und/oder ausdauernd zu sein), die Trait-ähnlich sind und in verschiedenen Kontexten und Kulturen wertgeschätzt werden (Peterson & Seligman, 2004). Sie können als Indikatoren einer gesunden Persönlichkeit und daher als Determinanten psychischer Gesundheit gesehen werden, während Gegenteile, Exzesse oder das gänzliche Ausbleiben von Charakterstärken als Indikatoren einer ungesunden Persönlichkeit und als Determinanten geringer psychischer Gesundheit bis hin zu psychischen Erkrankungen gesehen werden können (Peterson, 2006; Seligman, 2015). Charakterstärken sind bereits umfassend untersucht worden. Die Benennung, Definition und Erfassung der Exzesse und Gegenteile steht noch aus. Zunächst konzentrierten wir uns auf die Identifizierung und Definition der Gegenteile: Wir (1) haben die Kriterien, die Charakterstärken definieren, angepasst, um sie auf die Definition von Gegenteilen anwendbar zu machen, (2) Begriffe für die Literaturrecherche mittels Antonymwörterbüchern identifiziert und (3) Literatur zu bereits bestehenden psychologischen Konstrukten in Bezug auf diese Begriffe recherchiert. Folglich identifizierten und definierten wir 24 Kandidaten möglicher Gegenteile. Darüber hinaus haben wir einen Selbsteinschätzungsfragebogen entwickelt, um diese Gegenteile zu erfassen. Erste Ergebnisse zeigten, dass die Gegenteile (1) reliabel (interne Konsistenz und Retestreliabilität) erfasst werden konnten, (2) mäßig negativ mit den Charakterstärken korrelierten, (3) positiv mit Indikatoren psychischer Erkrankungen (z.B. Angst, Depression) in Beziehung standen und (4) negativ mit Indikatoren psychischer Gesundheit (z.B. psychisches Wohlbefinden) assoziiert waren sowie (5) dass die Charakterstärken positive Zusammenhänge mit Indikatoren psychischer Gesundheit und negative Zusammenhänge mit Indikatoren psychischer Erkrankungen zeigten. Wir werden den aktuellen Stand unseres Projekts, Erkenntnisse und Schlussfolgerungen aus bisherigen Studien und nächste Schritte besprechen.

Aktives Monitoring zur Steigerung der Achtsamkeit, der Lebensqualität, des affektiven Wohlbefindens und Reduktion von Stress: Ecological Momentary Intervention bei Eltern

L. Altweck^{1*}, R.-M. Schlitter¹, E. Brüchner¹, S. Schmidt¹, S. Tomczyk¹

¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Greifswald

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:30 – 09:45

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Einführung: Wie wir unseren Alltag gestalten, beeinflusst maßgeblich unser Wohlbefinden und unsere Gesundheit. Für Eltern gestaltet sich der Alltag oft noch stressiger, da sie mit zahlreichen Konflikten zwischen Arbeit, Familie und Freizeit konfrontiert sind. Diese Pilotstudie untersuchte, ob aktives Monitoring von Zeitnutzung, Wohlbefinden, Stress und State-Achtsamkeit das affektive Wohlbefinden, die Lebensqualität und Trait-Achtsamkeit steigern sowie Stress reduzieren kann.

Methodenteil: Es wurde ein quasi-experimenteller Ansatz angewendet, bei dem die Interventionsgruppe (n=69) für eine Woche ihre Zeitnutzung, Wohlbefinden, Stressempfinden (viermal täglich) und State-Achtsamkeit (nur Abends) dokumentierte. Die Kontrollgruppe (n=16) nahm nicht am Monitoring teil. Die Trait-Achtsamkeit, Lebensqualität, affektives Wohlbefinden und Stress wurden vor und nach der Intervention gemessen. Die Daten wurden mithilfe von t-Tests und ANOVAs mit Messwiederholung, unter Berücksichtigung von Alter und Geschlecht als Kontrollvariablen, analysiert.

Ergebnisse: Die Interventionsgruppe erreichte höhere Werte im affektiven Wohlbefinden und der subjektiven Lebensqualität, während das Stresslevel und die Trait Achtsamkeit keine signifikante Verringerung aufwies.

Diskussion: Diese Befunde deuten darauf hin, dass ein aktives Monitoring des persönlichen Wohlbefindens und der Zeitnutzung positiv zur Steigerung der Lebensqualität und dem Wohlbefinden beitragen kann. Die Kombination aus täglichem Monitoring und Wohlbefinden kann Phasen des guten und schlechteren Befindens im Alltag aufdecken und diese mit Handlungen und Routine im Alltag in Einklang bringen. Damit eröffnen sich neue Handlungsfelder für die alltagsadaptive Intervention sowie, durch die Betrachtung von Eltern, die Ableitung von Anhaltspunkten für eine dyadische Prozessgestaltung.

Positiv durchs Studium von Anfang an! Evaluation einer modularen, positiv-psychologischen Intervention zur Stärkung psychischer Ressourcen

L. Palme^{1*}, S. Tomczyk¹, W. Voigt¹, C. Ewert¹

¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:45 - 10:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Positive psychologische Interventionen (PPIs) können Studierende dabei unterstützen, psychische Herausforderungen zu bewältigen und den Übergang in die Hochschulbildung zu erleichtern. Diese quasi-experimentelle Studie untersuchte die Auswirkungen einer 6-wöchigen Mehrkomponenten-PPI, die speziell für Universitätsstudierende entwickelt wurde. In 6 Modulen lernten die Teilnehmenden zentrale Ressourcen der Positiven Psychologie kennen (z.B. Achtsamkeit, Dankbarkeit) und übten deren Anwendung. Die Fragebogendaten der Interventionsgruppe (IG = 131) wurden vor der Intervention, unmittelbar danach und 6 Monate später mit denen einer passiven Kontrollgruppe (KG = 84) verglichen. Es nahmen insgesamt 215 Studierende (79.1% weiblich, MAlter = 22.9) an der Studie teil. Erhoben wurden sowohl Trait- als auch State-Variablen. Die Effekte auf Trait-Ebene wurden mittels gemischter ANOVA, jene auf State-Ebene mittels Mehrebenen-Regressionsanalyse untersucht.

Die Ergebnisse zeigten signifikante Verbesserungen in Achtsamkeit, positivem Reframing und Selbstmitgefühl auf Trait-Ebene sowie in Selbstmitgefühl, positivem Affekt, Entspannung, subjektiver körperlicher Gesundheit und subjektiver Schlafqualität auf State-Ebene. Die Studie belegt, dass PPIs psychologische Ressourcen während Bildungsübergängen, insbesondere im Bereich der Emotionsregulation, effektiv stärken können. Andere Ressourcen, wie z. B. Charakterstärken, blieben hingegen unbeeinflusst. Daher sind gezielte Ansätze und selektive Interventionen erforderlich, um diese Bereiche nachhaltig zu fördern und das Wohlbefinden der Studierenden ganzheitlich zu stärken.

Ist Selbstmitgefühl ein trainierbarer Zustand? Eine EMA-Interventionsstudie an jungen Erwachsenen mit erhöhter sozialängstlicher Symptomatik

M. Haage^{1*}, J. Fink-Lamotte, C. Ewert¹

¹ Institute of Psychology, University of Potsdam

Symposium

abgesagt

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Selbstmitgefühl (Self-Compassion, SC) wurde lange als ein relativ stabiles Persönlichkeitsmerkmal betrachtet, dessen Ausprägung sich zwischen Individuen unterscheidet. Studien zeigen jedoch, dass SC innerhalb einer Person über verschiedene Situationen stark schwanken kann und durch gezielte Interventionen veränderbar ist. Interventionen zur Förderung von SC sind besonders vielversprechend für (sub-)klinische Gruppen, etwa Personen mit erhöhter sozialängstlicher Symptomatik (SA), da sie mit einer Reduktion von negativen Gefühlszuständen wie Scham assoziiert sind.

Um die Auswirkungen einer Intervention auf den momentanen Zustand von PatientInnen valide zu erfassen, wird ein spezifisches Messinstrument benötigt. Diese Pilotstudie setzt erstmals die deutsche Kurzversion der State Self-Compassion Scale (SSCS-G) ein, um an einer subklinischen Stichprobe mit SA zu untersuchen, inwiefern eine SC-Intervention das momentane SC steigern kann. Darüber hinaus wird geprüft, ob weitere positive psychologische Zustände (z. B. Affekt) gefördert und negative Zustände (z. B. Scham, Stress) reduziert werden.

An der smartphone-basierten ambulanten Assessment-Studie nahmen 60 junge Erwachsene teil. Während einer vier Tage langen Baseline-Phase wurden die Teilnehmenden drei Mal täglich befragt. In der darauffolgenden Interventionswoche absolvierte die SC-Interventionsgruppe jeden Abend eine erprobte SC-Kurzübung, während die aktive Kontrollgruppe eine ressourcenaktivierende Übung durchführte und die Wartelistenkontrollgruppe keine Intervention erhielt. Danach folgten eine Post-Interventionsmessung sowie eine Follow-up-Messung eine Woche später. Die Daten werden mittels Multilevel-Analysen ausgewertet. Erste Analysen zeigen, dass die SC-Intervention im Vergleich zur aktiven Kontrollgruppe signifikant dazu beitragen kann, momentanes SC in verschiedenen Situationen zu verbessern. Weitere Analysen folgen in Kürze.

Diese Pilotstudie erprobt die Anwendbarkeit der deutschen SSCS-Kurzversion und trägt so zur Optimierung von SC-Interventionen und der (sub-)klinischen Versorgung bei.

Socio-Emotional Skills: Unpacking Their Role in educational contexts, professional development, and personal growth

M. Spengler¹

¹ Medical School Berlin

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 - 10:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Socio-emotional-behavioral skills (SEB) encompass a range of capacities, including self-control, responsibility, and interpersonal behavior, that enable individuals to manage emotions, build positive relationships, and achieve personal and professional goals. These skills play a crucial role in shaping academic success, professional development, and well-being. This symposium brings together five studies that explore the development, stability, and impact of SES across educational and therapeutic contexts.

Spengler and Göllner examine how being a responsible student serves as a vital link between conscientiousness and academic achievement, emphasizing the importance of context-specific behaviors in educational success. Hill, Cox, and Beatty highlight the predictive power of SEB skills for university outcomes, particularly among underrepresented students, broadening our understanding of SES in higher education. The next two talks shift the focus to professional development, specifically within the context of psychotherapy. Flückinger et al. investigate the stability of therapists’ interpersonal behavior both inside and outside the therapy room, suggesting consistent socio-emotional patterns across contexts. Bhatti et al. explore the relationship between future therapists’ self-concepts of social skills and their observed behavior in simulated therapeutic settings, offering insights into the assessment and training of these essential competencies. Finally, Allemann and Olaru address the malleability of socio-emotional skills, demonstrating how a digital coaching intervention can enhance self-control, with implications for both self-reported growth and observed behavior.

Together, these studies offer a comprehensive perspective on the development, manifestation, and impact of socio-emotional skills, advancing our understanding of their essential role across educational and professional domains.

Is being a responsible student the link between Conscientiousness and achievement?

M. Spengler*, R. Goellner

Symposium

Dienstag, 08:45 – 09:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Research has shown that Conscientiousness is a predictor of academic achievement beyond well-established factors. Less is known about the underlying processes linking Conscientiousness and academic achievement and its interrelations over time. Given that students spend most of their adolescent years in school, educational settings provide a possible developmental context that might help to understand this link.

E.g., if students invest in their schoolwork, it might pay off in terms of good grades. These experiences might generate a more general feedback loop that encourages students to not only act responsibly in school but also outside of school. Higher levels of Conscientiousness then might be related to better achievement. Therefore, we will investigate the co-development of Conscientiousness, being a responsible student, and school achievement across four school years (5 to 8). In this preregistered work (https://osf.io/zh3yx/?view_only=d-d73567cfd34d5082ef66271845ac21), we will apply cross-lagged models and latent change models in the TRAIN sample (N= 3,473, MageT1= 11.1 years, 45% female). The discussion will focus on the role of context specific behaviors as possible link between broad personality traits and school achievement.

Social-Emotional-Behavioral Skills and University Success among Underrepresented Students

P. L. Hill*, M. Cox, J. Beatty

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:00 - 09:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Accruing research has demonstrated the importance of capturing social-emotional-behavioral (SEB) skills when considering which students may be more likely to succeed at school. Following Soto et al.’s (2022) taxonomy, SEB skills reflect an individual’s perceived capacity for self-management, social engagement, cooperation, emotional resilience, and innovation, when it is necessary to call upon these skills. Much of this research has focused on adolescent samples, showcasing that SEB skills are predictive of student success above and beyond common individual difference predictors. The current set of studies sought to expand this literature in three critical ways. First, across two studies (total n = 412), we examined associations between SEB skills and student success at university; this developmental difference is critical given the college years are a formative period for understanding one’s strongest skills and capabilities. Second, we examined associations across multiple measures of “success” including grade point average, self-reported likelihood of completing one’s degree on time, connection with other students, and satisfaction with the college experience. Third, in Study 2 at a private university, we examined correlations between SEB skills and student success separately for those students of the majority versus a minority racial/ethnic identity. In so doing, we heed frequent calls for further inquiry into how the college experience differs for underrepresented students, and whether SEB skills may be more integral for student success among this group.

Interpersonal behaviors of therapists inside and outside of the therapy room - a longitudinal, cross-situational study

C. Flückiger*, C. Wolfer, P. Hilpert, M. Allemand

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:15 – 09:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Introduction: Skilled interpersonal behavior is seen by many therapists as a basic prerequisite for successful long-term professional practice. Research into therapists' interpersonal skills and their predictive. However, there is a lack of knowledge about its stability within, but also outside the therapy room within and between therapists.

Methods: This study examines the interpersonal behavior of novice therapists (N = 20) as perceived by four patients with generalized anxiety disorder and three close others for each therapist (7 observers for each therapists). To investigate repeated measurements, four patients per therapist completed the perceived interpersonal behaviors by Impact Message Inventory (IMI) three times during their cognitive-behavioral therapy. Additionally, the IMI was completed by three close others at a single assessment point.

Results: Using a multi-level approach, our results suggest that the interpersonal behavior of the therapists was perceived as very stable by patients and over the course of treatment, and that IMI ratings on individual subscales were highly consistent within and between therapists. However, the interpersonal behavior of the therapists was perceived as slightly friendlier and less submissive by close others compared to patients.

Discussion: Our results highlight the potential similarities in interpersonal behavior of observer-based therapist habits inside and outside the therapy room

Do Future Psychotherapists Know how Socially Skilled They are? On the Relationship Between Social Skill Self-Concepts and Expressed Social Skills in Psychotherapeutic Interactions

S. Bhatti*, L. Hahn, S. Breil, S. Jurga, H. Ahrens, M. Back, T. Hechler

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:30 - 09:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Psychotherapists' social skills are important for therapy outcomes. However, social skill assessment in the context of psychotherapy remains under-researched. The aim of this study is to examine how the self-concepts of social skills in the context of psychotherapy relate to the expression of social skills in real-world simulations of psychotherapeutic situations in prospective psychotherapists.

To measure social skill self-concepts in the context of psychotherapy, an adapted version of the Behavioral, Emotional, and Social Skills Inventory (BESSI) was developed – the BESSI for Psychotherapy (BESSI-PT). The BESSI-PT assesses 6 facets of the original BESSI, relating to the social skills of agency skill (leadership skill, persuasive skill), communion skill (perspective-taking skill, capacity for social warmth) and interpersonal resilience (stress regulation, anger management). Students enrolled in their 2nd semester of the clinical psychology masters' program at the University of Münster (N = 54) provided self-report on skill self-concept (BESSI-PT, original BESSI) and personality traits (Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2S)). Furthermore, they engaged in real-world simulations of psychotherapeutic situations with standardized patients. These interactions were assessed by trained raters regarding key social skills expression (i.e., agency skill, communion skill, interpersonal resilience).

We will present results of an ongoing data analysis and focus on the relationships between skill self-concepts and actual expressed social skills, differing between self-report questionnaires (e.g., BESSI-PT, original BESSI) and type of social skills. The presentation will conclude with a discussion on whether the BESSI-PT can be a valuable tool for assessing the social skills of future psychotherapists.

Effects of a digital coaching intervention to improve self-control

M. Allemand*, G. Olaru

Symposium

Dienstag, 09:45 – 10:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Self-control is widely considered a skill—one that can be developed over time. It involves the ability to suppress or control impulsive actions, emotions, and desires in favor of desired alternatives. It enables people to reach concurrent or long-term goals despite the presence of short-term desires and distractions. Research consistently shows that high self-control is linked to better outcomes in education, work, health, and relationship functioning, whereas low self-control correlates with problematic behaviors such as substance abuse and criminality. Given these important implications, there is a clear need for intervention efforts to improve self-control. The present study examined the effects of a 7-week digital self-control intervention designed to guide and support participants motivated to improve their self-control ability (N = 449; M = 23.5 years; 70.2% women). Results revealed significant weekly increases in self-control during the intervention period, as well as increases in trait self-control, self-discipline, and the conscientiousness facet productiveness from pre to posttest. In contrast, observers did not report any significant improvements, although their reports showed considerable individual variation in perceived change. Notably, the number of tasks participants completed was moderately to strongly associated with both self-reported and observer-reported improvements. In summary, our findings offer preliminary evidence that digital coaching interventions have the potential to enhance self-control.

Making Room For Individuality in Personality Research: The Case for Personalization

N. Modersitzki^{1*}, L. V. Phan¹, S. McDonald², A. G. Wright³, K.-H. Renner¹

¹ Universität der Bundeswehr München

Research presentation

² The University of Queensland

Dienstag, 10:45 - 11:00

³ University of Michigan

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Personality psychology, unlike many other psychological disciplines, focuses on the individual (idiographic approach) alongside general laws (nomothetic approach). Studying individuals and making meaningful generalizations across them requires methodologies that support valid person-level inferences. Traditional population-based methods often fall short, as generalizability from group-level findings to individuals is limited, and one-size-fits-all approaches fail to account for individuality.

We argue that research in personality psychology—and beyond—must be personalized to accurately capture an individual’s experiential and behavioral reality. This entails developing person-specific psychometric tools, study designs, and analytical models. Such tailored approaches not only enhance personality research but also refine our understanding of general psychological principles by revealing how they uniquely manifest in individuals. Furthermore, as fields like psychotherapy, health psychology, and education increasingly embrace personalized solutions, personality psychology has an opportunity to enhance its practical relevance and interdisciplinary impact.

Person-Specific State Consistency as a Defining Property of Personality: A Critical Analysis and Re-evaluation

L. V. Phan^{1*}, N. Modersitzki¹, N. Kuper¹, K.-H. Renner¹, K.-H. Renner¹, J. Rauthmann²

¹ Universität der Bundeswehr München

Research presentation

² Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (LMU)

Dienstag, 11:00 – 11:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Personality psychology is fundamentally concerned with consistencies in how individuals think, feel, behave, and desire—captured in their momentary states. Despite this, systematic conceptualization and empirical exploration of these consistencies have largely stagnated since the person-situation debate. Prior research has primarily focused on between-person consistencies, demonstrating the existence of stable personality traits. However, this emphasis has often overlooked the within-person consistencies that shape an individual’s lived experience. We argue that identifying and understanding these person-specific patterns is essential for capturing individuality in personality research. To advance this perspective, we introduce a framework of fundamental within-person consistency types, providing concrete examples, discussing their interpretative significance, and situating them within established theoretical perspectives. We conclude by advocating for a renewed focus on person-specific approaches to better understand personality as it unfolds in daily life.

Context Effects on the Personality Network—Exploring Differences Between East and West Germans

M. Kura^{1*}, K. Rentzsch²

¹ Psychologische Hochschule Berlin (PHB)

Research presentation

² Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

Dienstag, 11:15 - 11:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Recent advances in network modeling provide a methodological toolbox for modeling personality as a dynamic system, characterized by the complex interplay of its components. Although theoretical notions suggest that personality networks are open systems that dynamically interact with sociocultural context, context effects on the personality network remain poorly understood. This study compared Big Five personality networks from 1,897 East and 5,051 West Germans who grew up under different contextual conditions in the former German Democratic Republic and Federal Republic of Germany, respectively. Employing network modeling, we explored context effects over time, distinguishing within-person dynamics from between-person associations. Our findings revealed mostly similarities in the personality networks of East and West Germans, especially in within-person contemporaneous networks that reflect within-person associations in a given assessment wave. However, we also found notable differences, especially in temporal within-person networks, representing associations between personality components over time. These findings indicate that temporal within-person dynamics were more susceptible to context effects than between-person effects were. Differences in the personality networks did not generalize to East and West Germans born in the first 10 years after the reunification. The present study underscores the importance of network modeling in exploring cross-cultural variations in personality.

Individual Differences in the Effects of Life Events on Personality Trait Change

L. Oeltjen^{1*}, C. Kandler¹

¹ Universität Bremen

Research presentation

Dienstag, 11:30 – 11:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Although relatively stable, personality traits can also change over the lifespan, primarily due to environmental factors. However, effects of direct environment measures, such as life events, on personality change have been unsystematic, tenuous, and difficult to replicate. To address this inconclusive state of research, we focus on individual differences in change processes following life events, which have been neglected in previous studies. Based on a new Moderated Nonlinear Latent-State-Trait modeling approach we investigated the impact of the occurrence of life events on different types of self- and informant-reported personality change, considering various moderators. The data stems from the longitudinal, multimodal Study of Personality Architecture and Dynamics, which followed an initial sample of 2,406 participants across three assessment waves at two-year intervals. Several event effects on personality change emerged, however, these depended on age, gender, the individual perception of life events, the type of trait change, the time-lag between event occurrence and personality assessment and the personality assessment method. This high volatility of life-event effects might serve as an explanation for the inconclusive state of research on this topic, as studies differing in one or more of these factors are unlikely to produce similar results.

Associations of work characteristics with personality changes across the retirement transition

L. Stahlhofen^{1*}, J. Hartung¹, G. Hülür¹

¹ Universität Bonn

Research presentation

Dienstag, 11:45 - 12:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

The workplace is an important context for adult development, given that a large proportion of time is spent on work. Consequently, retiring causes profound shifts in social interactions, daily habits, and personal identity. Nevertheless, there is limited research on how specific work characteristics are related to personality changes, particularly during the transition from employment to retirement. The present study examines associations of pre-retirement job satisfaction and job stress with Big Five personality trait changes across the retirement transition. Using data from the 2006-2016 waves of the Health and Retirement Study (HRS), we identified 771 individuals (44-83 years at baseline, average age = 60.95 years, SD = 5.59; 60% women) who retired within this period. We additionally identified a propensity score-matched control group of 771 individuals who remained employed across two consecutive waves (42-82 years at baseline, M = 60.72, SD = 5.91; 61% women). Latent difference score models were calculated based on the last wave before and first wave after retirement or two consecutive waves of continued employment, respectively, with the two waves being four years apart. In both groups, neuroticism showed a significant decline, while openness decreased only among retirees. In summary, pre-retirement job satisfaction and job stress were related to baseline personality traits, but not to changes. Overall, our findings suggest that retirement has minimal long-term effects on personality, and work characteristics do not seem to shape personality changes during this transition. The discussion focuses on implications for future studies regarding methodological approaches and possible predictors of change.

Entangled Pathways to Crime: When Traits, Situations, and Unstable Worlds Collide

R. Li^{1*}, R. E. De Vries², J.-L. van Gelder¹

¹ Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security, and Law

² Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Research presentation

Dienstag, 12:00 – 12:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Understanding why individuals engage in crime, including delinquency, has long been a central concern in both psychology and criminology—and requires moving beyond static trait-based models. Drawing on insights from personality science and criminological theory, we propose a multi-level process framework that integrates dispositional, situational, and macro-structural influences on delinquency. We argue that delinquent behavior emerges from the dynamic interplay of: (1) dispositional influences, which shape individual vulnerabilities and guide situation selection and perception; (2) situational influences, which trigger short-term affective and motivational states; and (3) macro-structural environments, which form the ecological and developmental conditions in which both traits and situations unfold—particularly during adolescence, when personality is more malleable and responsive to contextual forces.

The framework reinterprets classical criminological theories (e.g., Rational Choice Theory, Routine Activity Theory, Situational Action Theory) through the lens of personality expression. We further introduce Short-Term Mindsets as a meso-level mechanism that links traits to behavior, accounting for intraindividual variability and explaining how even “low-risk” individuals may commit delinquency when exposed to structural or situational triggers. By conceptualizing crime as the emergent outcome of person–environment interactions, the framework helps bridge fragmented perspectives across disciplines.

Beyond theoretical integration, it offers practical implications by identifying leverage points such as fostering long-term orientation and reducing environmental unpredictability. Taken together, this contribution offers a blueprint for understanding—and ultimately disrupting—the entangled pathways to delinquency.

Personality pathology in context: From assessment to relevance in daily life

K. Jankowsky¹

¹ Universität Kassel

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 - 12:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Personality pathology shapes emotional well-being, social relationships, and even life-threatening risks such as suicidality. Understanding its measurement and impact is key to enhancing mental health research and clinical care. The following five studies examine personality pathology from multiple angles, offering insights into both assessment and real-world consequences.

Jankowsky et al. studied the impact of different time frames in self-report measures of personality pathology, examining whether varying instructions affect measurement invariance, prevalence rates, and associations with symptoms of depression. Olivi et al. applied item response theory analyses to the OPD-SQS, a psychodynamic-based short self-report measure of personality functioning and obtained good psychometric properties for dimensional personality assessment across various subgroups. Ohse et al. explored the convergence between Kernberg’s personality organization model and the alternative DSM-5 model for personality disorders (AMPD) in a clinical sample, concluding that measures of personality organization and the AMPD strongly converge regarding both general and specific personality pathology. Krakau et al. used a 14-day ambulatory assessment to examine how maladaptive personality traits shape interpersonal experiences in the daily life of adolescents, showing the traits’ associations with lower social satisfaction, reduced perceived warmth in interactions, and greater fluctuations in mentalizing. Ernst and O’Connor used a ten-day ecological momentary assessment in a mixed (clinical and community) sample to study the interplay between personality pathology, loneliness, and suicidal ideation, finding that stronger personality pathology was linked to higher levels and greater fluctuations in loneliness and suicidal ideation.

A matter of time? The impact of time frames on personality disorder assessment

K. Jankowsky*, M. Fuhrmann, U. Schroeders, J. Zimmermann

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 – 11:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

A central criterion for the diagnosis of personality disorders (PD) is that impairments in personality functioning have been present for a prolonged period of time, for example, at least two years according to the criteria listed in ICD-11 or since adolescence/young adulthood according to DSM-5. However, common self-report instruments used to measure personality pathology often lack a specific time frame in their instructions. Therefore, it remains unclear what time frames individuals refer to when completing such assessments, whether those match the explicit criteria of diagnostic systems, and whether different time frames would lead to different responses. In the current study, we examined the effect of time frames on responses by randomly allocating participants to one of three different time frame conditions when completing three self-report instruments assessing personality pathology (LPFS-BF 2.0, PID5BF+M, and PDS-ICD-11). We used either a) the original instructions without a specific time frame, b) a specific, but short time frame ("in the last 2 weeks"), or c) an instruction that matched the criteria of the classification system (either "in the last 2 years" or "since young adulthood"). We tested measurement invariance across the three time frames and examined whether the manipulation had an effect on the latent level of personality pathology (i.e., prevalence). In addition, we examined differences in the relationship between personality pathology and current depression symptoms (as measured by the PHQ-9). Finally, we discuss the implications of our findings for self-report measures assessing personality pathology and discuss the relevance of time frames on their assessment.

Psychometric analysis of the OPD-SQS using item response theory

L. J. Olivi*, R. W. Alexandrowicz, E. Brähler, M. E. Beutel, J. Kruse, M. Ernst

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:00 - 11:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Background: From a clinical perspective, there is a great need for psychometrically sound self-report instruments of personality pathology that are in line with the novel conceptions in the DSM-5 and ICD-11, i.e., a dimensional and transdiagnostic assessment of basic psychological capacities. The OPD-SQS is such a self-assessment instrument of personality functioning (from an originally psychodynamic tradition). Based on the interview procedure developed by the Operationalised Psychodynamic Diagnostics (OPD) working group, the recently validated short version comprises twelve items (answered on a 5-point scale) and three factors. However, it has so far only been analysed using classical test theory and confirmatory factor analyses. This item response theory analysis aims to close this research gap.

Methods: For the analysis, a Partial-Credit-Model (PCM), a Generalised-Partial-Credit-Model (GPCM) and a Nominal-Response-Model (NRM) were estimated with a sample (n = 2227) representative of the German population in terms of age, gender, and level of education. Measurement invariance analyses were conducted concerning different subgroups (e.g., gender, age, clinically relevant depression and anxiety levels, lifetime history of suicide attempts).

Results and discussion: Overall, the OPD-SQS turned out to perform excellent within the IRT framework. The analyses of the individual scales showed generally well-fitting PCM models, remaining traces of measurement non-invariance can be explained. Hence, the OPD-SQS can be considered to measure personality functioning on a scientifically sound fundament.

Empirical convergence between Kernberg’s model of personality organization and the alternative DSM-5 model for personality disorders

L. Ohse*, A. Kerber, J. Zimmermann, L. Kampe, J. Mohr, O. Busch, M. Rentrop, S. Hörz-Sagstetter

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:15 – 11:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Both Kernberg's model of personality organization and the alternative DSM-5 model for per-sonality disorders (AMPD) provide a multidimensional framework for assessing personality pathology, while having a dual focus on general and specific personality pathology. The present study was the first to investigate the empirical convergence between measures of personality organization and the AMPD (personality functioning and pathological personality traits), con-sidering general and specific personality pathology. A mixed clinical sample comple-ted self-reports for personality organization, personality functioning and pathological personality traits, as well as an interview for personality organization. Two bifactor models with three specific exploratory factors were estimated, comprising a self-report model based on domain scores using exploratory factor analysis (n = 336) and a multi-method model predominantly based on subdomain scores applying exploratory structural equation modelling (n = 277). Both bifactor models yielded strong general factors with high loadings of the personality organization do-mains identity and primitive defenses, as well as the personality functioning domains. The spe-cific factors suggest convergence between other-directed aggression (personality organization), restricted moral functioning (personality organization) and antagonism (pathological personali-ty traits), between diminis-hed reality testing (personality organization) and psychoticism (pathological personality traits) and between maladaptive object relations (personality organi-zation), impaired interpersonal functioning (personality functi-oning) and detachment (patholog-ical personality traits). It can be concluded that measures of personality orga-nization and the AMPD strongly converge regarding both general and specific personality pathology. Kern-berg's model of personality organization may serve as a valuable complement to the AMPD, guiding forthco-ming research and the clinical assessment of personality pathology.

Adolescents' Pathological Personality Traits and Mentalizing in Daily Social Interactions: Linking Criterion A and B from the AMPD

L. Krakau*, R. Shiner, C. Wicher, P. Philippi, A. Kaurin

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:30 - 11:45

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Personality pathology poses unique challenges during early adolescence, a pivotal stage for the development of social autonomy and more nuanced peer relationships. Research examining how maladaptive personality traits link to vulnerabilities in youth everyday social interactions remains limited but can help early identificati-on and timely intervention. Therefore, the present study examines links between maladaptive traits and inter-personal experience in daily life including the perception of the self, the interaction partner and mentalizing capacities. The study thereby links aspects of criterion A (interpersonal functioning) and criterion B (maladapti-ve traits) from the alternative Model of Personality Disorders (AMPD). In a preregistered ambulatory assess-ment (AA) we explored social interactions among youths aged 12 to 21 (N=293) over 14 days (N=32,230 in-teractions) inquiring about the perception of their own and their interaction partners behavior and momentary mentalizing. Maladaptive personality traits were measured at baseline via self- and informant reports. Multile-vel structural equation modeling was used to analyze the relationships between maladaptive personality traits and transactional interpersonal processes in daily life . Adolescents’ maladaptive personality traits were asso-ciated with lower daily social satisfaction and the perception of less warmth during interactions. Maladaptive traits were further linked to greater fluctuations in the examined interpersonal processes and momentary men-talizing. Contrary to our expectations, complementary perceptions, such as simultaneously perceiving oneself and others as warm and approachable, were not diminished by the extent of maladaptive personality traits. The findings highlight the contextualized and dynamic nature of interpersonal processes in youth personality pathology and contribute to the validation of the AMPD in adolescence.

Falling into nothing: Modelling suicidal ideation as the person-situation-interaction of personality pathology and loneliness

M. Ernst*, R. C. O'Connor

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:45 – 12:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Background: While the predominant theoretical models suggest that suicidal ideation emerges from the interplay of temporally stable and variable risk factors, there is a paucity of investigations translating this postulation into research protocols. The present work harnessed an intensive longitudinal design built on transdiagnostic constructs to address this research gap.

Methods: The sample comprised N = 85 inpatients and N = 95 participants from the community. They completed a baseline dimensional assessment of personality pathology and a ten-day ecological momentary assessment (EMA) protocol with up to 100 single measurement points (including situational loneliness and suicidal ideation). We analysed the association of personality pathology with the mean levels and variability (Mean Squared Successive Difference, MSSD) of loneliness and suicidal ideation. Autoregressive mixed-effects models with random intercepts and slopes disaggregated between- and within-person relations of personality pathology and loneliness with suicidal ideation at the same and the respective next measurement occasion.

Results: There were M = 48.37 (SD = 18.19) observations per person. Stronger personality pathology was associated with higher levels and greater fluctuations in both loneliness and suicidal ideation in the combined sample. The interaction of loneliness and personality pathology explained suicidal ideation at the same measurement point. It did not predict suicidal ideation prospectively.

Discussion/conclusions: This study underlines the importance of considering personality pathology in the explanation and prediction of suicidality. The relative unimportance of within-person loneliness changes in the prediction of suicidal ideation over time underscores how fast suicidal crises and associated risk factors occur and dissipate again.

Persönlichkeits- und hormonelle Prozesse des sozialen Status- und Machterwerbs in Gruppeninteraktionen

T. L. Kordsmeyer¹

¹ Georg-August Universität Göttingen

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 - 12:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

In diesem Symposium werden in fünf Vorträgen die Ergebnisse von Laborstudien zu Persönlichkeits- und hormonellen Prozessen des Status- und Machterwerbs in Gruppeninteraktionen untersucht. Die ersten drei Vorträge basieren auf einer großen experimentellen Laborstudie zu hormonellen und Persönlichkeitsassoziationen und die weiteren beiden Vorträge je auf unabhängigen Studien. Im ersten Vortrag von Simon Sina werden Assoziationen der endogenen Testosteron-Reaktivität, moderiert durch Cortisolspiegel und mediiert durch prestige- und dominanzbezogene Fremdwahrnehmungen durch die Interaktionspartner, auf ein objektives Maß des sozialen Status bei Männern und Frauen berichtet. Im zweiten Vortrag stellt Eva Ackstaller Ergebnisse zu Effekten einer Testosteron-Administration (versus Placebogel) auf objektiv erfassten sozialen Status, mediiert durch prestige- und dominanzbezogene Fremdwahrnehmungen und unter Berücksichtigung von Geschlechtsunterschieden, vor. Der dritte Vortrag von Tobias Kordsmeyer fokussiert auf Moderationseffekte durch selbstberichtete statusrelevante Persönlichkeitsmerkmale auf den Effekt von Testosteron- versus Placebogel-Administration auf von Interaktionspartnern berichteten sozialen Status. Eva Bleckmann stellt im vierten Vortrag Ergebnisse einer Kleingruppeninteraktionsstudie zu Assoziationen von agentischen und kommunalen Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen von Interaktionspartnern sowie deren Ähnlichkeit mit personenbezogenen und gruppenbezogenen Aspekten vor. Der fünfte Vortrag von Michael Dufner befasst sich mit der Interaktion von Persönlichkeitsdispositionen und Situation, spezifisch mit der Verhaltenskontingenz und der Bewertungskontingenz, auf Machterwerb in Kleingruppen. Somit stellen die fünf Vorträge eine Vielfalt an neuen Erkenntnissen zu Persönlichkeits- und hormonellen Prozessen des Status- und Machterwerbs zu multimethodalen Studien mit großen Stichproben vor.

Interaktion von Testosteron und Cortisol: Auswirkungen auf interpersonelle Wahrnehmungen und sozialen Status in Gruppeninteraktionen

S. Sina^{1*}, M. P. Grosz², S. Ostermann¹, L. Penke¹, T. L. Kordsmeyer¹

¹ Georg-August Universität Göttingen

² Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 – 11:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Sozialer Status beschreibt das Maß an Bewunderung, Respekt und Einfluss, das eine Person innerhalb einer Gruppe erfährt. Theorien wie die Challenge-Hypothese und das Biosoziale Modell von Status postulieren, dass der Testosteron-Spiegel akut auf statusrelevante Herausforderungen reagiert und unter anderem mit der Motivation, nach sozialem Status zu streben, zusammenhängt. Die Dual-Hormon-Hypothese legt nahe, dass die Effekte von Testosteron durch Cortisol abgeschwächt werden. In einer präregistrierten Laborstudie untersuchen wir, wie eine akute endogene Testosteron-Reaktivität dominanz- und prestigeorientierte interpersonelle Wahrnehmungen (z. B. wahrgenommene Einschüchterung und wahrgenommene Kompetenz) sowie den objektiven sozialen Status (Einfluss auf Gruppenentscheidungen) in einer kompetitiven Gruppeninteraktion beeinflusst. Zudem analysieren wir, inwiefern die akute endogene Cortisol-Reaktivität sowie der basale Cortisol-Spiegel die Beziehung zwischen Testosteron-Reaktivität und sozialem Status moderieren. Diese Erkenntnisse tragen zum Verständnis hormoneller Mechanismen sozialer Hierarchien bei und liefern wichtige Implikationen zu Statusdynamiken in Gruppen.

Effekte von Testosteronadministration auf den sozialen Status und moderiert durch selbstberichtete Persönlichkeit in Face-to-Face-Gruppen

T. L. Kordsmeyer^{1*}, S. Sina¹, M. P. Grosz², S. Ostermann¹, L. Penke¹

¹ Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

² Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:00 - 11:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Theorien und empirische Befunde deuten darauf hin, dass interindividuelle Unterschiede wie Persönlichkeitsmerkmale den Erwerb des sozialen Status vorhersagen. Darüber hinaus belegen Studien zu hormonellen Mechanismen, dass Personen mit höheren Testosteronspiegeln motivierter sind, einen höheren sozialen Status zu erreichen, und mehr statusbezogene Verhaltensweisen zeigen. Die Zusammenhänge zwischen Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen und Testosteronspiegel in Bezug auf den sozialen Status sind jedoch bislang unklar. In einer präregistrierten, experimentellen Laborstudie untersuchen wir die Effekte einer transdermalen Testosteronadministration (versus Placebo-Gel) auf den fremdwahrgenommenen sozialen Status in einer kompetitiven Gruppeninteraktion bei Männern (und Frauen in gleichgeschlechtlichen Kleingruppen (je 4-6 Probanden/innen)). Zusätzlich werden Moderationseffekte der selbstberichteten Dominanz, Extraversion und des Narzissmus analysiert. Die Hypothesen sagen einen höheren sozialen Status nach Testosteron- versus Placebo-Administration vorher, sowie positive moderierende Effekte der drei Persönlichkeitsmerkmale. Somit liefert diese experimentelle Studie neue Erkenntnisse über kausale Effekte von Testosteron auf den Erwerb sozialen Status in Face-to-Face-Gruppen sowie über moderierende Einflüsse der Persönlichkeit.

Einfluss von Testosteronadministration und Geschlecht auf fremdeingeschätzte statusrelevante Verhaltensstrategien und sozialen Status in Gruppen

E. Ackstaller^{1*}, S. Sina¹, M. P. Grosz², S. Ostermann¹, L. Penke¹, T. L. Kordsmeyer¹

¹ Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

² Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:15 – 11:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Das Streben nach sozialem Status ist ein zentrales menschliches Motiv und ist definiert als die Bewunderung, der Respekt und der Einfluss, den eine Person innerhalb einer Gruppe genießt. Sozialer Status kann durch zwei Verhaltensstrategien erlangt werden: Dominanz (Einschüchterung und Zwang) und Prestige (Bewunderung und Respekt basierend auf der Demonstration von Kompetenz und Fähigkeiten). Das Steroidhormon Testosteron wird mit diesen statusrelevanten Verhaltensstrategien sowie dem Streben nach Status assoziiert. Theoretische und empirische Befunde deuten darauf hin, dass es geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede in diesen Verhaltensstrategien gibt. Unsere aktuell laufende, präregistrierte Laborstudie untersucht, wie sich eine transdermale Testosteronadministration (vs. Placeboadministration) auf die fremdberichteten statusrelevanten Verhaltensstrategien und den sozialen Status (objektives Maß des Einflusses auf Gruppenentscheidung) in einer kompetitiven Gruppeninteraktion bei Männern und Frauen auswirkt. Es wird vorhergesagt, dass Teilnehmende nach Testosteron- versus Placeboadministration vermehrt dominanzbezogenes, jedoch nicht prestigebezogenes, Verhalten zeigen und dieser Effekt bei Männern stärker ausgeprägt ist als bei Frauen. Diese Studie trägt zu einem besseren Verständnis des Zusammenhangs zwischen hormonellen Prozessen und sozialem Verhalten bei der Statuserlangung bei Männern und Frauen bei.

Welche Rolle spielen Kompositionseffekte von Persönlichkeit in Gruppeninteraktionen?

E. Bleckmann^{1*}, R. Rau², O. Lüdtke³, S. Krause¹, J. Wagner¹

¹ University of Hamburg

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³ Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education (IPN)

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:30 - 11:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Soziale Interaktionen werden maßgeblich durch die Persönlichkeitsmerkmale aller Beteiligten geprägt. Dennoch besteht eine substantielle Forschungslücke bezüglich der Rolle, die die Zusammensetzung von Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen (Kompositionseffekte) verschiedener Personen in Gruppeninteraktionen auf Personen- und Gruppenebene spielt. Diese Studie verwendet Daten von 432 Personen in 108 Vierergruppen (MAlter = 26.61, 51% weiblich), die an ersten Gruppeninteraktionen teilnahmen. Mittels Group-Actor-Partner-Interdependence Models (GAPIM) wurde untersucht, inwiefern agentische und kommunale Persönlichkeitsmerkmale von Personen, Gruppenpartner*innen, sowie die Ähnlichkeit zwischen Einzelpersonen und der Gruppe verschiedene personenbezogene (z.B. Verhalten und Wahrnehmungen) und gruppenbezogene (z.B. Gruppenleistung und Klima) Aspekte vorhersagen. Die Ergebnisse liefern drei zentrale Erkenntnisse: (1) Verhalten und Wahrnehmungen der Einzelpersonen standen am stärksten in Verbindung mit ihren eigenen Ausprägungen von Agency und Communion. (2) Die Komposition von Agency und Communion hing mit individuellem Konfliktverhalten zusammen: Personen mit einem komplementären Maß an Agency und einer hohen Ähnlichkeit in Communion zu anderen Gruppenmitgliedern zeigten weniger Konflikte über verschiedene Gruppenaufgaben hinweg. (3) Auf Gruppenebene gab es weniger Kompositionseffekte; das durchschnittliche Agency-Level der Gruppe hing mit der wahrgenommenen Gruppenzugehörigkeit zusammen, während Communion insgesamt eine untergeordnete Rolle spielte. Durch die Kombination verschiedener Datenquellen (Selbst- und Fremdbefunde, externe Verhaltenskodierung), die Berücksichtigung vielfältiger Kompositionseffekte und einer Reihe individueller und gruppenbezogener Variablen erweitern die Befunde unser Verständnis für das komplexe Zusammenspiel von Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen in Gruppenkontexten.

Wer erlangt Macht in Kleingruppen? Die Rolle von Verhaltens- und Bewertungskontingen

M. Dufner^{1*}, S. Grapsas², R. Rau³

¹ Universität Witten/Herdecke

² Utrecht University

³ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:45 – 12:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Wie viel Macht dem Einzelnen in einer Kleingruppe zugestanden wird, hängt mit dessen Persönlichkeitsdispositionen zusammen. Diese Zusammenhänge scheinen jedoch vom sozialen Kontext abzuhängen. Wir haben uns auf diesen Sachverhalt konzentriert und zwei sich gegenseitig nicht ausschließende Hypothesen darüber getestet, wie der Kontext den Einfluss von Persönlichkeitsdispositionen auf die Wahrnehmung von Macht in neu gebildeten Gruppen moderieren könnte. Die Hypothese der Verhaltenskontingen

z besagt, dass der Kontext das Ausmaß, in dem eine Disposition im Verhalten zum Ausdruck kommt, moderiert. Die Hypothese der Bewertungskontingen

z besagt, dass der Kontext das Ausmaß, in dem persönlichkeits

typisches Verhalten bewertet wird, beeinflusst. In einer Round-Robin-Studie fanden wir Evidenz für beide Hypothesen. Die Ergebnisse der Multigroup-SEM-Analysen zeigen die Bedeutung von Verhaltensa

usdruck und Bewertung in den Prozessen, die den Interaktionen zwischen Persönlichkeit und Situation in Machthierarchien zugrunde liegen. Es werden Implikationen für interaktionistische Theorien sowie potenzielle praktische Implikationen für organisatorische Settings diskutiert.

From War Exposure to Smartphone Sensing: New Insights into the Determinants of Well-Being

J. Berkessel¹, T. Entringer

¹ Universität Mannheim

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 - 12:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The pursuit of well-being is one of humanity’s most universal aspirations. But what does it mean to be well, and what determinants contribute to a fulfilling life? This symposium highlights six projects that draw on diverse data sources—longitudinal, historical, textual, and smartphone data—to explore the nature of well-being and its determinants.

Talk 1 investigates whether being connected or feeling connected was more important for self-esteem development during the COVID-19 pandemic. Talk 2 links high-resolution data on wartime bombardments with individual-level data to examine the long-term consequences of early-life war exposure on late-life physical and psychological adjustment. Talk 3 uses text data from obituaries to study three components of well-being—happiness, meaning, and psychological richness—uncovering the predictive roles of life events, affect, and life domains. Talk 4 uses machine learning to investigate the predictive validity of three types of well-being determinants (personal, situational, and societal) in nine multi-methodological data sets. Talk 5 demonstrates that smartphone sensing data can effectively predict life outcomes tied to behavioral anchors, such as income, but is less effective in predicting well-being. Finally, Talk 6 explores whether language use, particularly emotion words (e.g., “happy,” “sad”), reflects individuals’ affective experiences.

Together, this symposium highlights the breadth of psychological research on well-being and showcases new insights into self-esteem development (Talk 1), well-being consequences of war exposure (Talk 2), components of well-being (Talk 3), individual, situational, and societal determinants of well-being (Talk 4), smartphone behavior and life outcomes (Talk 5), and language and affective experiences (Talk 6).

Being or Feeling Connected – What Makes You Feel Good About Yourself? Effects of Observable and Perceived Social Connectedness on Self-Esteem Development.

H. Tazelaar^{1*}, A. Rohmann², A. K. Reitz¹

¹ University of Greifswald

² FernUniversität Hagen

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 – 11:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Connectedness to others is a central human need that enhances well-being and feelings of self-worth. Covid-19 however, disrupted individuals’ regular patterns of connecting to others and thus threatened individuals’ self-esteem demanding new ways to relate. On the one hand, limited face-to-face contact led to an increase in online social interactions. On the other hand, social distancing may have prompted a rise in other forms of connecting, such as a sense of belonging to the global community. Both ways of connecting are essential for self-esteem development – being connected via direct engagement with others and feeling connected as an emotional sense of belonging to, for example, a larger community. Against the backdrop of sociometer theory and Bronfenbrenner’s ecological systems theory, we investigated the distinct contribution of being and feeling connected to self-esteem development. We tested this by examining frequency of social interactions (indicating being connected) and loneliness and Psychological Sense of Global Community (PSGC; both indicating [a lack of] feeling connected) on changes in self-esteem. We analyzed data from the CARDS study (N = 647, Mage = 40.81, SD = 16.12, 18 to 93 years) which was designed to capture the pandemic onset in May, June, and July of 2020. Implementing growth-curve modeling, we examined (a) effects of loneliness, frequency of interactions, and PSGC on self-esteem changes and (b) correlated changes among study variables to consider co-development. Results may contribute to a better understanding of how appearances of social connectedness distinctly contribute to self-esteem change. Practical implications are discussed in light of theoretical premises.

Long-term Associations between War Exposure and Psychological and Physical Adjustment

T. Entringer^{1*}, C. Halbmeier², L. Buchinger³, A. K. Reitz¹

¹ University of Greifswald

² Helmut-Schmidt-Universität

³ Humboldt–Universität zu Berlin

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:00 - 11:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Extensive evidence suggests that early-life trauma negatively impacts mental health. Yet, its long-term and broader impacts on psychological and physical adjustment remain not well understood. Grounded in life span and life course theory, this study investigates whether war exposure (i.e., bombardments during the Second World War in Germany) during early childhood is associated with reduced psychological (i.e., cognitive well-being, affective well-being, and mental health) and physical adjustment (i.e., self-rated health and physical health) in late adulthood. Additionally, this research examines intergenerational effects, exploring whether the children of parents exposed to such trauma exhibit reduced psychological and physical adjustment in mid-life. War exposure was measured using regional housing destruction data from 1,739 German municipalities (0%-97% destroyed) during the Second World War. Combining these historical data with individual data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, the study analyzed three samples: two childhood-exposed samples (N=1,975, Mage=73 and N=959, Mage=72) and a third consisting of their children (N=1,747, Mage=52). Our findings show no significant associations between early-life war exposure and late-life psychological or physical adjustment. Likewise, parents’ war experiences did not affect their children's mid-life adjustment. Moderator analyses revealed no evidence of inter-individual differences in these associations. These findings challenge the notion of inevitable long-term or cross-generational harm from early-life trauma and highlight the need for research on individual responses to such trauma to better understand its varied effects on adjustment. Further, replication studies are needed to examine the generalizability of the findings in light of potential sample selection effects.

Lives Well Lived: An Obituary-Based Study of Well-Being

J. Berkessel^{1*}, T. Ebert¹, H. Choi², S. Oishi¹

¹ University of Chicago

² Kyung Hee University

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:15 – 11:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

A good life is typically conceptualized as a happy or meaningful life. Recent studies have suggested a third facet: the psychologically rich life, characterized by a variety of interesting and perspective-changing experiences. In the current project, we introduce obituaries as a complementary and informative data source to (a) replicate happiness, meaning, and psychological richness as three robust and ubiquitous facets of a good life. We then (b) explore the role of life events, affect, and life domains in constituting a happy, meaningful, and psychologically rich life. To do so, we gather and analyze 333 newspaper obituaries (Study 1), and 1,200 obituaries from an online gravesite collection (Study 2). Combining expert ratings with natural language processing, we (a) replicate previous findings that people agree on what is a happy, meaningful, or psychologically rich life, that obituaries and, thus, lives vary in their happiness, meaning, and psychological richness, and that the three facets are related but distinct. We further find (b) that life events primarily contribute to a psychologically rich life. We also find that positive affect is conducive to all three facets of a good life, while negative affect is only conducive to psychological richness. Regarding life domains, we find that work is positively related to meaning and psychological richness, while private life is negatively related to the two facets. Overall, our paper further establishes (a) psychological richness as a robust third facet of a good life and (b) life events, affect, and life domains as important contributing factors.

Predicting Well-Being Across Personal, Situational, and Societal Factors

J. Scharbert^{1*}, O. Hätscher¹, M. Back¹

¹ University of Münster

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:30 - 11:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Given the stable, substantial, and consequential nature of well-being differences between individuals, researchers are increasingly interested in identifying predictors of these differences. Here, we combined 322 predictors from three conceptual levels (personal, situational, and societal) to predict aggregated, momentary well-being reports relying on nine multi-methodological (self-reports, experience sampling, mobile sensing, country statistics), international datasets (N = 10,015 participants; n = 518,239 momentary well-being reports) using cross-validated machine learning models. This combined approach identified personal variables as the most important predictors of well-being. Situational and societal variables predicted well-being alone and incrementally beyond personal variables. Predictor interactions played a minor role and manifested primarily within the conceptual levels. Hence, predictive accuracy was driven mainly by an additive combination of beneficial personal, situational, and societal factors. Overall, our findings highlight the importance of combining different predictor levels in the prediction of well-being and other outcomes.

Behavior Speaks for Itself? Smartphone Behaviors Predict Life Outcomes

J. Digutsch^{1*}, L. Sust², R. Schoedel³, M. Bühner², T. Koch¹, M. Bergmann¹, P. A. Aluffi¹, D. Racek², A. Hermida Carrillo⁴, C. Stachl¹

¹ University of St. Gallen

² Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

³ Charlotte Fresenius Universität

⁴ Imperial College London

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:45 – 12:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Smartphone data provide a unique lens into daily behaviors, offering an objective and ecologically valid way to predict life outcomes. This study examines the predictive power of smartphone behavioral data compared with self-reported Big Five personality traits, which are currently often used as a standard in personality psychology to predict life outcomes, across 42 life outcomes spanning individual, interpersonal, and societal domains. Using machine-learning prediction models and data from a sample recruited according to quotas representing the German population, we found that smartphone behavioral data outperformed Big Five traits in some life outcomes and achieved comparable performance for most life outcomes. Smartphone models excelled at predicting life outcomes strongly tied to observable behaviors, such as depressive symptoms, income, and self-monitoring. However, they were less effective for highly subjective or work-related life outcomes such as positive and negative affect or flourishing, where personality traits provided greater accuracies. Feature importance analysis indicated consistent contributions across smartphone features, with certain categories standing out for specific life outcomes but lacking an overall pattern. Our findings highlight the complementary strengths of smartphone behavioral data and personality traits, demonstrating the potential of both approaches to advance research on life outcome predictions.

Associations of Affective Well-Being and Everyday Language Depend on Context

T. Koch^{1*}, J. Eichstaedt², R. Schoedel³, F. Bemann⁴, M. Buehner⁴, C. Stachl¹

¹ University of St. Gallen

² Stanford University

³ Charlotte Fresenius Universität München

⁴ Ludwigs-Maximilians Universität München

Symposium

Dienstag, 12:00 - 12:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Research suggests that digital traces of written language, such as social media posts, offer a unique window into people’s affective well-being. However, such studies rest on the critical assumption that people’s language use - particularly emotion words (e.g., “happy” and “sad”) - reflects their subjective affective experience, despite mixed empirical evidence. We test this assumption by investigating the associations between self-reported affective experience (collected via the experience sampling method) and over 10 million typed words logged on smartphones. Our analyses differentiate contexts of language use by examining person-specific factors (i.e., gender), digital environments (i.e., private messaging vs. public posting), and various time scales (i.e., trait, weekly, daily, momentary). We identify distinct patterns linking language features to affective well-being across these contexts. Furthermore, we assess whether these language features can predict affective experiences using machine learning. Finally, we discuss how these findings inform the use of occurrence counts (e.g., word dictionaries) in assessing subjective affective well-being, and explore opportunities for leveraging smartphone-collected language data in real-world settings.

The Psychological Basis of Individual Differences in Selective Exposure and Avoidance in Political Conversations with ChatGPT

C. Sindermann^{1*}

¹ University of Stuttgart

Research presentation

Dienstag, 10:45 – 11:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

The rise of Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT has the potential to transform deliberative processes. Biases in LLMs alongside selective exposure and avoidance tendencies of individuals, where they seek information aligning versus misaligning with their preexisting views, may foster reinforcing conversations with ChatGPT, potentially increasing polarization when political topics are discussed. Therefore, understanding the psychological basis of these tendencies and individual differences in them is essential.

Three online studies conducted in Germany assessed participants' views on various political topics like immigration to Germany and Germany leaving the EU. Further, Intellectual Humility (IH) and Need for Cognitive Closure (NfCC) were assessed. Finally, selective exposure and avoidance indicators in political conversations with ChatGPT were examined: Study 1 (N = 720) investigated participants' prompts to ChatGPT. Experimental Study 2 (N = 960) examined participants' evaluations and behavioral reactions to ChatGPT responses either aligning, opposing, or being balanced relative to the participants' preexisting views. Experimental Study 3 (N = 480) investigated participants' selection of arguments from ChatGPT preview responses including arguments aligning and opposing the participants' preexisting views.

Initial results indicate that many individuals display selective exposure and avoidance tendencies in prompts (Study 1), evaluations of and reactions to different ChatGPT responses (Study 2), and argument selection (Study 3). While IH appears unrelated to these tendencies, NfCC is moderately positively related to them.

Individual differences partly explain selective exposure and avoidance tendencies in political conversations with ChatGPT. Due to the potential consequences of one-sided conversations with ChatGPT on polarization, further research is crucial.

Von automatisierten Interviews zu validen Beurteilungen: Natural Language Processing als Brücke zwischen idiografischer und nomothetischer Diagnostik

M. Hammes^{1*}, J. Schuhknecht¹, P. Michelle¹

¹ ISM International School of Management

Research presentation

Dienstag, 11:00 - 11:15

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Halbstrukturierte Interviews ermöglichen eine idiografische Erfassung von Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen und berücksichtigen persönliches Erleben und Erinnern. Sie stoßen jedoch an Grenzen der Skalierbarkeit und reliablen, validen Quantifizierung von Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen auf Grundlage der Interviewtranskripte. STENO ist ein Software-System (entwickelt vom Erstautor), das sowohl die Durchführung halbstrukturierter Interviews (state-of-the-art) als auch die quantitative Beurteilung der Interviewtranskripte hinsichtlich Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen automatisiert und skalierbar macht. Hierbei wurden die Fähigkeiten von Large Language Models (LLMs) zum Natural Language Processing nutzbar gemacht. Am Beispiel von Optimismus verglichen wir STENOs Beurteilungen mit jenen menschlicher Beurteiler sowie mit Selbstbeurteilungen (LOT- R) über 31 Probanden hinweg, wobei sowohl STENO als auch Menschen als Interviewer eingesetzt wurden. Interviews durch STENO: Selbstbeurteilungen korrelierten signifikant ($p < .05$) zu .47 und .42 mit STENOs und zu .45 mit menschlichen Beurteilungen. STENOs Beurteilungen stimmten mindestens so gut mit Selbstbeurteilungen überein, wie menschliche ($t = 0.2$, $p = .47$, $BF_{10} = 4.3$). Die zwei STENO-Beurteilungen korrelierten zu .74 miteinander. Interviews durch Menschen: Selbstbeurteilungen korrelierten signifikant zu .36 und .73 mit STENOs und zu .50 mit menschlichen Beurteilungen. STENOs Beurteilungen stimmten mindestens so gut mit Selbstbeurteilungen überein, wie menschliche ($t = 3.5$, $p = .35$, $BF_{10} = 10.1$). Die zwei STENO-Beurteilungen korrelierten zu .70 miteinander. Außerdem bestanden Beurteilungs-übergreifend mittlere bis starke Korrelationen mit der Selbstbeurteilung des psychischen Gesundheitszustands. Analoge Ergebnisse fanden sich für Burnout und Work Engagement anstelle von Optimismus. Wir diskutieren die Implikationen dieser Ergebnisse für die diagnostische Praxis, insbesondere im Hinblick auf die Kombination idiografischer und nomothetischer Ansätze sowie die Integration von LLM-Technologien in die Persönlichkeitsdiagnostik.

Zwischen Zweifel und Zukunft: Der Einfluss von Persönlichkeitsfaktoren auf Ängste und Einstellungen gegenüber generativer Künstlicher Intelligenz

M. Leonhardt^{1*}

¹ Goethe Universität Frankfurt am Main

Research presentation

Dienstag, 11:15 – 11:30

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Künstliche Intelligenz (KI) hat sich zu einem zentralen Thema der Gegenwart entwickelt und beeinflusst sämtliche Lebensbereiche (Korteling et al., 2021; Jiang et al., 2022). Die zunehmende Integration von KI in berufliche und private Tätigkeiten und verändert die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Menschen und Technologie grundlegend. Dies eröffnet zahlreiche Möglichkeiten, bringt jedoch auch neue Anforderungen mit sich (Jiang et al., 2022). Erste Studien zeigen, dass individuelle Persönlichkeitsmerkmale einen bedeutsamen Einfluss auf KI-bezogene Einstellungen und Ängste haben (Stein et al., 2024; Wissing & Reinhard, 2018). Insbesondere das Impostor-Phänomen könnte hierbei eine zentrale Rolle spielen. Personen mit Impostor-Selbstkonzept unterschätzen ihre eigenen Fähigkeiten und neigen dazu, Erfolge auf externen Faktoren zu attribuieren (Rohrmann et al., 2016). Im Kontext technologischer Veränderungen – insbesondere durch die zunehmende Automatisierung und den Einsatz generativer KI – könnte sich dies verstärkend auf KI-bezogene Einstellungen und Ängste auswirken.

In einer Studie unter berufstätigen Personen (N = 326) wurde daher der Zusammenhang zwischen dem Impostor-Selbstkonzept und KI-bezogenen Einstellungen bzw. Ängsten untersucht. Es konnte bestätigt werden, dass KI-Ängste und KI-Einstellungen als voneinander getrennte Konstrukte betrachtet werden können. Zudem zeigte sich das Impostor-Phänomen als ein signifikanter Prädiktor für KI-Angst, jedoch nicht für die generelle Einstellung gegenüber KI. Dies weist darauf hin, dass Personen mit einem ausgeprägten Impostor-Selbstkonzept besonders anfällig für Unsicherheiten im Umgang mit KI sind, was Implikationen für die berufliche Integration von KI-Technologien mit sich bringt. Die Ergebnisse unterstreichen die Bedeutung individueller Selbstwahrnehmung für die Akzeptanz neuer Technologien und liefern Ansatzpunkte für zielgerichtete Interventionsmaßnahmen, um Unsicherheiten im Umgang mit KI zu reduzieren.

Äußern Large Language Models menschenähnliche Persönlichkeitseigenschaften? Die Unterscheidbarkeit künstlich generierter und menschlicher Selbstbeschreibungen

S. Körner^{1*}, S. Osterholz¹

¹ Johannes Gutenberg - Universität Mainz

Research presentation

Dienstag, 11:30 - 11:45

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Können Beurteilende zwischen menschlichen und mittels Large Language Models (LLMs) generierten Selbstbeschreibungstexten unterscheiden? Werden bestimmte Persönlichkeitseigenschaften (Big Five, Selbstwert, Narzissmus, verbale Intelligenz) zuverlässig und überzufällig genau basierend auf diesen Selbstbeschreibungen eingeschätzt? Zur Beantwortung dieser Fragen wurden in einem ersten Schritt die selbstberichteten Persönlichkeitseigenschaften und Selbstbeschreibungen von LLMs (N = 7, 10 Texte je LLM) und menschlichen Versuchspersonen (N = 70) erhoben. Anschließend wurden, basierend auf den Selbstbeschreibungen, Fremdeinschätzungen der Persönlichkeitseigenschaften durch menschliche Beurteilende (N = 10) eingeholt. Insgesamt schätzten diese 140 Selbstbeschreibungen, davon jeweils die Hälfte menschlich oder LLM-generiert, für die je 8 erfassten Persönlichkeitseigenschaften und die vermutete Autorenschaft ein. Die Ergebnisse zeigten signifikante Unterschiede in den Persönlichkeitsmerkmalen zwischen den menschlichen Teilnehmern und den untersuchten LLMs. Fremdeinschätzenden gelang es, Muster in LLM-generierten Texten zu identifizieren. Diese Differenzen werfen Fragen hinsichtlich der Unterscheidbarkeit menschlicher von LLM-basierter Kommunikation auf. Die Implikationen dieser Ergebnisse werden mit Blick auf zukünftige Forschungsansätze zur Wahrnehmung von Persönlichkeit bei LLMs erörtert. Darüber hinaus werden die Unterschiede zwischen menschlicher und LLM-generierter Sprache und der psychometrischen Erfassbarkeit potenzieller Persönlichkeitseigenschaften reflektiert.

Sozial- und Persönlichkeitspsychologie – Where is the love?

J. Lange^{1*}

¹ HMU Health and Medical University Erfurt

Panel discussion

Dienstag, 10:45 – 12:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

In Deutschland und Europa, in Kontrast zu den USA, sind die Sozialpsychologie und die Persönlichkeitspsychologie weitestgehend wissenschaftlich und berufspolitisch separiert. Rein thematisch überrascht diese Trennung, da viele Themenfelder in beiden Disziplinen beforscht werden, bspw. Personenwahrnehmung, unethisches Verhalten, Person-Umwelt-Interaktionen, Wohlbefinden oder die (objektive) Erfassung von Situationen. Auch können viele Wissenschaftler:innen sich nicht klar einer Disziplin zuordnen. Es ließe sich also überlegen, die Trennung der beiden Disziplinen völlig aufzulösen. Sicherlich sprechen aber auch viele Gründe dafür, die Trennung aufrecht zu behalten. Womöglich sollte es zwar mehr wissenschaftliche Zusammenarbeit geben aber weiterhin eine berufspolitische Trennung. Diese Positionen möchten wir in einer Panel Diskussion mit Anna Baumert, Jochen Gebauer, John Rauthmann und Katrin Rentzsch besprechen. Folgende Leitfragen werden die Panel Diskussion strukturieren:

- Wie ist es (historisch) zu erklären, dass in Deutschland und Europa die Sozial- und Persönlichkeitspsychologie eher getrennte Fachgruppen bzw. Disziplinen sind, in den USA aber eher verbundene?

- Besteht zwischen der Sozialpsychologie und der Persönlichkeitspsychologie eine Grenze im engeren Sinne? Wenn ja, wo besteht sie, wie manifestiert sie sich und welche Konsequenzen hat sie?

- Was sind eigentlich die unterschiedlichen Interessensgebiete, Forschungsparadigmen oder Herangehensweisen der Disziplinen? Sind diese deckungsgleich, kompatibel oder komplementär?

- Inwiefern könnten wir von einer Zusammenarbeit der Fachgruppen und Disziplinen profitieren und wie könnte diese Zusammenarbeit aussehen?

Die Panel Diskussion soll schlussendlich dazu beitragen die Gründe und Konsequenzen der Trennung und potenzielle Wege der Zusammenarbeit herauszuarbeiten.

Tracing the development of human intelligence: Specific cognitive abilities and the Flynn effect

J. Pietschnig¹

¹ Universität Wien, Fakultät für Psychologie

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 - 12:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Generational IQ test score gains of the general population have been shown to be positive over most of the 20th century and were labeled as one of the most intriguing phenomena in psychological science. For the better part of the past forty years of research on this topic, this so-called Flynn effect has been almost exclusively investigated in terms of fullscale, crystallized, and fluid IQ changes sensu Cattell. It has been hypothesized that the recently accumulating evidence of inconsistent IQ change trajectories may be a consequence of test instrument-related artifacts (i.e., measurement non-invariance) or advances in our understanding of intelligence. Novel theoretical developments, such as the Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) model of intelligence, have led to the introduction of more sophisticated intelligence measures, thus allowing for an examination of specific ability changes. Moreover, novel ideas about the nature of the positive manifold of intelligence, such as process overlap theory, suggest that changes in executive functioning may play an important role for changes in cognitive abilities. In the present symposium, we contribute towards clarifying the nature, meaning, and causes of the Flynn effect by showing: (i) trajectory curvilinearity and effect differentiation in (measurement invariant) IQ subdomains (Pietschnig); (ii) effect generality in executive functioning (Lesigang); (iii) increases in attention performance, as well as error proneness, in Austrian conscripts (Bugelnig); (iv) ability segment-dependent change differentiation in gifted vs. non-gifted young men (Becker); and (v) meta-analytical change trajectories in terms of stratum I and II domains sensu the CHC theory over the past 110+ years (Oberleiter).

Cross-sectional and longitudinal evidence for measurement invariant Flynn effects in Austrian undergraduates: The case of verbal reasoning, spatial ability, and mathematical reasoning

J. Pietschnig*, J. Fries, M. Voracek, S. Oberleiter

Symposium

Dienstag, 10:45 – 11:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

In the past, the Flynn effect was mostly positive, but recent accounts suggest that the Flynn effect may be differentiated in terms of strength and in some instances even in terms of sign. Moreover, change trajectories in several studies were shown to represent a consequence of artifacts due to measurement non-invariance between cohorts, thus calling past Flynn effect interpretations into question. Here, we provide evidence from two entire cohorts of psychology undergraduates at the University of Vienna who were administered three subscales of an original and a revised test battery assessing verbal reasoning, spatial ability, and mathematical reasoning in 2009 (N = 449) and 2024 (N = 409), respectively. This unique data source (i.e., performance on two original and revised tests of two cohorts 15 years apart) made it possible to assess changes (i) cross-sectionally by referencing within-cohort test scores to the respective two test standardization samples and (ii) longitudinally by comparing (measurement invariant) test scores between cohorts. Our results show the strongest gains for mathematical reasoning, followed by spatial abilities, and verbal reasoning for cross-sectional assessments in both cohorts (decadal IQ changes: 2.155-2.795; 1.135-1.305; 0.455-0.780, respectively), as well as measurement invariant longitudinal gains in verbal reasoning and spatial abilities (decadal IQ changes: 4.150 and 1.430, respectively), but mathematical reasoning decreases (2.630-2.910). Our results clearly demonstrate that the Flynn effect (i) is differentiated according to IQ subdomains, (ii) shows sign reversals in specific domains over recent years, and (iii) may have likely been confounded by measurement non-invariance in past studies.

Is there a Flynn effect in executive functioning? A cross-temporal meta-analysis of Trail Making Test (TMT) scores

J. Lesigang*, J. Pietschnig

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:00 - 11:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Intelligence test scores increased throughout most of the 20th century, a phenomenon known as the Flynn effect. However, recent studies indicated that the observed change trajectories exhibited a considerable domain-specificity. Furthermore, advances in the theoretical understanding of intelligence in terms of novel models, such as the Cattell-Horn-Carroll theory of intelligence, or the causes of the positive manifold of intelligence, such as process overlap theory, necessitate an investigation of possible changes in specific areas of cognitive performance. In this vein, executive functioning may play a particularly important role for our understanding of the Flynn effect. To examine potential changes in executive functioning in terms of top-down control of behavior, we assessed results on the Trail Making Test (TMT). We present here the results of a cross-temporal meta-analysis of TMT scores, in which we predicted different measures of TMT performance by data collection year, thus allowing an assessment of cross-generational performance change over time. From the available literature, we identified 61,853 studies that have been published between 1946 and 2025 and obtained the mean task performance of samples that were administered the TMT. We report the trajectory of global TMT scores and assess their generality in terms of age groups (children vs. adults), sample type (healthy vs. patient samples), and administration mode (computer vs. pen and paper administration). Finally, we explore the influences of sex and country-related macro-indicators such as national prosperity on the TMT performance of samples.

Cross-temporal attention test score changes in Austrian conscripts: The Flynn effect (2010-2021)

A. Bugelnig*, M. Gruber, A. Birner, C. Langer, M. Voracek, J. Pietschnig

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:15 – 11:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Over large parts of the 20th century, IQ test scores have been observed to increase in the general population. However, changes in intelligence-related domains of this so-called Flynn effect, such as attention, have largely remained unexplored. Recent evidence suggests that selective attention may have yielded a similar pattern as changes in psychometric IQ domains, indicating increasing performance in adults but not children over the past thirty years. Here, we provide evidence for test score changes on an attention test measuring attention, visual discrimination, and processing ability, yielding increases of 0.90 IQ points in total performance per decade across nine cohorts of Austrian military conscripts from 2010 to 2021 (N = 380,000+). Results indicated increasing total scores in attention performance, although participants committed more errors. These results conform to novel evidence of higher error proneness in attention tests among children and may be a consequence of increasingly impulsive test-taking behaviors in more recent cohorts. These findings indicate that Flynn effects may exhibit considerable domain specificity, thus contrasting past assumptions of largely uniform trajectories of the Flynn effect in broad IQ domains. Because attention has been related to the development of several cognitive abilities, changes in attention performance may conceivably be responsible for change trajectories in associated intelligence domains, such as fluid reasoning. Consequently, changes in attention are plausible candidate variables that may drive the Flynn effect in other IQ domains.

Evidence for ability segment-dependent IQ change trajectories: The Flynn effect in gifted and non-gifted Austrian conscripts (2014-2021)

C. Becker*, A. Bugelnig, M. Gruber, A. Birner, C. Langer, J. Pietschnig

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:30 - 11:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Evidence suggests that different ability segments of the general population may not be equally affected by generational IQ test score changes. Particularly, the lower segment of the ability distribution has been frequently shown to yield stronger test score gains than the upper segment. However, comparatively little is to date known about the top two percent of the ability distribution, although initial evidence suggests that IQ change trajectories may be differentiated between the cognitively gifted vs. non-gifted population segments. Here, we examine archival data of Austrian conscripts from 2014 to 2021 (N = 280,000+). By means of cross-temporal regressions, we investigated the occurrence of test score changes on four mental ability measures (matrices, synonyms, analogies, and mental rotation), differences in change trajectories between gifted and non-gifted conscripts, as well as subtest performance variability as an indicator for potential changes in ability differentiation. Our analyses showed cross-temporally increasing scores for mental rotation but decreasing ones for analogies, matrices, and synonyms in both groups. However, decreases in matrices scores were stronger in gifted than in non-gifted individuals. Moreover, variability in subtest performance was larger in non-gifted than in gifted conscripts, thus contrasting findings of larger ability differentiation of gifted individuals. In all, our results indicate negative Flynn effects in young Austrian men across three out of four examined IQ subdomains that generalized in terms of sign but not strength across gifted and non-gifted individuals. Whilst non-gifted individuals showed more performance variability compared to gifted ones, no cross-temporal changes in ability differentiation were observed.

Examining 116 years of IQ evolution: The first ability-specific meta-analysis of the Flynn Effect (1909-2025)

S. Oberleiter*, J. Fries, J. Heller, M. Voracek, J. Pietschnig

Symposium

Dienstag, 11:45 – 12:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

The Flynn effect (i.e., generational IQ test score changes in the general population over time) has been extensively examined over the past decades. While most of the available evidence on this topic indicated in terms of change signs predominantly consistent test score gains in fluid, crystallized, and full-scale IQ, more recent evidence shows increasingly inconsistent change patterns in specific IQ domains. Here, we provide the first formal meta-analysis of the Flynn effect in the currently most widely-accepted model of human intelligence, namely the Cattell-Horn-Carroll (CHC) theory. This approach allows us to assess change patterns of across 30+ intelligence stratum I and stratum II-based subdomains, thus providing evidence for changes in specific abilities that have so far not been systematically examined (1909-2025). Our analyses comprise more than 1,100 test score changes of N = 1,700,000+ participants across 25+ countries. Key findings include a differentiated pattern of the Flynn effect across specific ability domains, ranging from -0.11 to 0.30 IQ points per year. These trajectories vary across countries and appear to be associated with national macro-indicators, such as national prosperity and health- and education-related factors, that have been proposed to be related to the Flynn effect.

Daily Well-being in Remote vs. In-Person Work: The Role of Personality and Socio-Demographic Moderators

J. Hartung^{1*}, G. Hülür

¹ Universität Bonn

Research presentation

Dienstag, 14:30 - 14:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Person-environment fit has been a subject of interest in personality psychology. In recent years, remote work has emerged as important workplace environment. This study examines the association between remote vs. in-person work and well-being, and how personality, age, and other socio-demographic factors moderate these associations. Over one month, 560 participants, who engage in both remote and in-person work, completed a daily diary. Using multi-level models, we examined intra-individual well-being differences between home, mixed, and workplace days. Participants reported better mood, but greater loneliness on home-office vs. workplace days, while satisfaction levels were similar. There were no consistent differences between mixed vs. workplace days. HEXACO traits and socio-demographics accounted for some individual differences in well-being. Honesty-humility moderated arousal differences, while agreeableness moderated satisfaction discrepancies between mixed and workplace days. Higher emotionality amplified loneliness on home-office days compared to workplace days. Age did not moderate well-being differences. Overall, findings indicate that work environments (remote vs. office) are related to within-individual well-being differences. Personality traits and socio-demographic characteristics, aside from living with children and working hours, played a limited role. These results suggest that well-being differences across working locations are generalizable across a large age range, different personality characteristics, and socio-demographic groups.

Untangling the Seasonal Patterns of Loneliness in Germany: A Comprehensive Time Series Analysis of Panel Data, Crises Hotline Data, Social Media Interactions, and Media Consumption

P. Mohr^{1*}, M. Baulig, M. Luhmann¹

¹ Ruhr University Bochum (RUB) ² German Center for Mental Health (DZPG), partner site Bochum-Marburg

Research presentation

Dienstag, 14:45 – 15:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Despite widespread beliefs about seasonal loneliness, no prior empirical study has systematically analyzed its seasonal variation over several years. Using panel data, Google Trends, crisis hotline records, social media interactions, and media consumption data, we analyzed seasonal patterns of loneliness in Germany across multiple sources. Applying time series decomposition, we found first evidence for a pronounced spike in loneliness around Christmas and New Year’s. Additionally, we identified a secondary increase in spring and a consistent weekend uptick across multiple loneliness indicators. These findings can serve as an entry point for future research in identifying the specific factors that contribute to heightened feelings of loneliness during these seasonal periods and, conversely, what prevents such experiences at other times of the year.

Die zwei Seiten von Need for Cognition bei kognitivem Stress: Der stressmindernde Effekt positiver Emotionen und die stressverstärkende Wirkung von Motivation

F. M. Schweitzer^{1*}, S. Enge¹, M. Fleischhauer¹

¹ Medical School Berlin

Research presentation

Dienstag, 15:00 - 15:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Need for Cognition (NFC) umfasst u.a. die stabile Tendenz zur Freude an und dem Aufsuchen von intellektuellen Herausforderungen. Personen mit höherem NFC zeigen typischerweise eine positivere Stimmung sowie höhere Motivation, die Konzeptualisierung legt jedoch auch einen geringeren Stress in solchen Situationen nahe. Da das Zusammenspiel dieser Variablen bisher aber nicht mit einem rein kognitiven Stressor untersucht wurde, wurden Versuchspersonen im Labor für 20 Minuten mit einer Reihe sehr schwieriger kognitiver Aufgaben konfrontiert. Vier Items maßen jeweils die Motivation und den positiven Affekt im Hinblick auf die Arbeit an den Aufgaben. Der Stress während des Experiments wurde zu fünf Zeitpunkten mit der PANAS Negative Affect Subskala, einem einzelnen Visual-Analogue-Scale Item, sowie durch Speichel-Alpha-Amylase und Cortisol operationalisiert. In Strukturgleichungsmodellen wurde untersucht, ob NFC direkt den Stress vorhersagt und ob ein indirekter Effekt über die Motivation, an den Aufgaben zu arbeiten, sowie den positiven Affekt vorliegt. Erste Ergebnisse (N = 201) deuten darauf hin, dass der Effekt von NFC auf den subjektiv erlebten Stress vollständig durch die Motivation an den Aufgaben zu arbeiten und den positiven Affekt dabei mediert wird, wobei erstere signifikant positiv und letzterer signifikant negativ mit Stress assoziiert ist. Es wurde keine signifikante Mediation mit Alpha-Amylase und Cortisol als abhängiger Variable gefunden, wobei das Effektmuster im Fall der Alpha-Amylase dem oben gefundenen ähnelt. Unsere Ergebnisse legen interessanterweise einen zweigeteilten Effekt von NFC auf den Stress während kognitiver Herausforderungen nahe: während der positive Affekt als Schutz wirken könnte, scheint die Motivation, sich den Herausforderungen zu stellen, Stress eher zu verstärken.

No Two Icks Are Alike: Individual Differences in Disgust Avoidance

L.-M. Segbert^{1*}

¹ FernUniversität in Hagen

Research presentation

Dienstag, 15:15 – 15:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

To achieve its main goal (avoidance of pathogens in the environment) the Behavioral Immune System (BIS) uses the experience of disgust as its central affective pathway. Within the BIS disgust not only occurs simultaneously to the detection of pathogen cues but also serves as a learning mechanism for subsequent cues and avoidance reactions. Previous research has established an association between disgust propensity (how often one experiences disgust) and behavioral avoidance of disgust. Research on the relation between disgust sensitivity (how negative the experience of disgust is) and behavioral avoidance is inconclusive. Most previous research focuses on Behavioral Avoidance Tasks with high levels of disgust which could suppress individual differences. The main goal of this study was to investigate individual differences in low-level disgust avoidance using the Behavioral Avoidance Measurement Framework. Participants were presented with disgusting images and asked to rate how disgusting each image is. Participants were able to cancel the presentation of each stimulus anytime (reactive avoidance). In a second task, proactive avoidance was measured by presenting participants with a description of each image seen before and asking them whether they would view it for a second time. Results show that disgust propensity and sensitivity were negatively associated with reactive and proactive avoidance. In contrast to previous research, disgust sensitivity moderated the relationship between disgust ratings and reactive avoidance while disgust propensity showed a similar pattern for proactive avoidance. The results underline the different functions of disgust within the BIS and the need to distinguish them.

Behavioral Signatures of Self-Esteem: A Cross-Domain Pattern Approach

T. Leyens^{1*}, E. Kuijpers¹, J. Hofmans¹

¹ Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Research presentation

Dienstag, 15:30 - 15:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

This study investigates the predictive validity of across-domain self-esteem patterns. Building on advances in contextualized personality assessment and the theory of behavioral signatures, we create behavioral signatures (i.e., characteristic patterns of actions, thoughts, and feelings across a range of situations) across organizational, academic, relational, and romantic self-esteem. We then explore if and how amount and shape of variability within these behavioral signatures of across-domain self-esteem (ADSE) relate to psychological well-being, stress, and aggression beyond mean ADSE levels.

Using a sample of 383 participants, we first compare global, unidimensional self-esteem to aggregated ADSE and evaluate their associations with well-being, stress, and aggression. Mean levels of ADSE were associated with higher well-being and lower stress and aggression, thereby resembling earlier study results on global self-esteem.

Subsequently, we assess the impact of self-esteem instability by examining whether the amount of ADSE variability (as indicated by the Relative Variability Index) relates to the criterion variables. Interestingly, and counterintuitive to past findings, self-esteem variability across the domains used in this study shows positive associations with well-being and negative associations with stress. Lastly, Criterion-related Profile Analysis – a regression-based pattern detection method – reveals that the shape of ADSE behavioral signatures explains (unique) variance above and beyond self-esteem level in aggression and stress, but not in well-being.

These findings underscore the importance of considering not only mean, aggregated scores but also patterns of behavioral variability in self-esteem research. They also contribute to a more nuanced perspective on self-esteem instability versus self-esteem variability.

Behavior is continuous from waking into dreaming – Evidence regarding the Big Five

L. A. Naudszus^{1*}, A. Draber¹, L.-M. Landwehrjohann¹, T. Altmann¹, M. Roth¹

¹ University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

Research presentation

Dienstag, 15:45 – 16:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Many studies have investigated the relationship between psychometrically assessed personality traits and dream content, and few found evidence for such an association. Research has previously highlighted that methodology has a large influence on results in oneirology. Sample size, number of comparisons, scales for content analysis of not determined validity and inter-rater reliability, choice of variables of dream content, and the usage of retrospective self-report questionnaires versus dream reports all effect the results of relevant studies.

A current theory of dream content, Incorporation Continuity Hypothesis, assumes that the frequency of appearance of elements in dreams is proportional to the frequency of their appearance in waking life. This viewpoint also suggests that the dreamer’s behavior should be continuous from waking into dreaming. To test this hypothesis regarding behavioral correlates of the Big Five (excluding openness), we developed a content analysis scale based on previous research on waking behavior and assessed its inter-rater reliability. We analyzed the content of about 3,000 dream reports collected from an extraordinarily large sample of 293 participants with a daily dream diary. With this methodology, we can confirm our hypothesis.

We discuss our results with regard to recent findings and theory. Additionally, we present and compare results we obtained with different methodological approaches, i.e., natural language processing instead of human rating, most recent dreams instead of dream diaries, and exploratory choice of variables. Furthermore, the investigation of dreams is discussed as an integration of nomothetic and idiographic research approaches.

Recovery as an Understudied, Yet Important Aspect of the Neuroticism-Stress Association

C. Wrzus^{1*}, A. J. Lücke², M. Nuding³

¹ Heidelberg Universität

Position talk

² RWTH Aachen University

Dienstag, 14:31 - 15:16

³ University Mannheim

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

The association between neuroticism and heightened stress reactivity has been extensively studied. In this position talk, we will argue that recovery from stress (i.e., returning to one’s baseline) is an equally important aspect, characterized by substantial individual differences and significant consequences for health. Still, individual differences in stress recovery are rarely considered, challenging to study, and therefore poorly understood.

This talk will provide a brief overview of different theoretical and methodological approaches to assessing individual differences in stress recovery, considering its multimodal nature of emotional experiences and physiological changes (e.g., cardiovascular activity). We will present empirical findings on the associations between stress recovery and neuroticism—integrating our research from both laboratory-based and ambulatory assessment studies into previous findings. Expanding on previous theoretical work, we also examine the role of other personality traits, such as open-mindedness and extraversion. We conclude that, while theoretically relevant, the influence of traits such as extraversion, open-mindedness, and optimism appears to be minor compared to neuroticism. Finally, we present evidence from one experiment and one intervention demonstrating that improving stress recovery and regulation can lead to lasting reductions in trait neuroticism, with effects persisting for at least one year. Given that neuroticism is a well-established risk factor for various psychological and physical disorders, investigating stress recovery alongside stress reactivity represents a crucial direction for future research on health and interpersonal functioning.

Person-Culture Match and Well-being

V. Vogel^{1*}

¹ Universität Mannheim/ Gesis-Leibniz Institut für Sozialwissenschaften

Position talk

Dienstag, 15:16 – 16:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Individuals experience higher well-being when their personal characteristics match with those of their culture. This “person-culture match effect” has been observed across various dimensions, including values, political orientation, and religiosity. For example, extraverts thrive in extraverted cultures (Bleidorn et al., 2016; Fulmer et al., 2010), and religious individuals report better well-being in religious than in less religious cultures (Diener et al., 2011; Gebauer et al., 2020). However, while the positive relationship between person-culture match and well-being are well-documented, the “when” and “why” behind this relationship remain largely unexplored, leaving the person-culture match literature in an “effect-stage.”

This research program aims to advance the field toward a “mechanism-stage” by investigating the conditions under which person-culture match effects on well-being manifest. Specifically, it addresses three critical questions: "What match?", "What culture?", and "What effect?" The program challenges common theoretical assumptions and applies innovative methodological approaches, offering new insights into the boundary conditions of the person-culture match effect. It emphasizes the importance of how individuals perceive culture, how culture is conceptualized, and how central it is to one’s identity.

By bridging the gap between the existence and mechanisms of the person-culture match effect, this research program makes the necessary step toward a deeper, more well-founded understanding of when and why person-culture match impacts well-being. Understanding these conditions is crucial not only for advancing scientific research but also for developing effective strategies to enhance individual well-being and to address socially relevant phenomena like migration, personality change, and cultural change.

From Romantic Bonds to Parenthood: Exploring the Role of Personality

S. Baumgardt¹, E. Asselmann¹

¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 - 16:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Romantic relationships and parenting experiences profoundly shape our daily lives, well-being, and broader life course development. However, the magnitude of these effects differs greatly between individuals, varying as a function of personality traits. This symposium showcases novel research findings on the dynamic interplay between personality and relationship experiences, focusing on key topics such as relationship histories, partner similarity, and parenting experiences. Talk 1 examines the role of personality traits in life satisfaction trajectories across different relationship status histories from mid-life to old age. Talk 2 examines predictors of parental regret, including personality traits. Talk 3 explores how relationship transitions in middle-aged and older adults affect well-being and mental health, considering gender and emotional support. Talk 4 investigates how self- and observer reports of personality traits and partner similarity are associated with relationship satisfaction. Talk 5 assesses specific aspects of individual differences, such as social desirability, and their role in predicting partner similarity and relationship satisfaction. Talk 6 reviews existing research on social networks and support structures, comparing parents and various groups of non-parents. Future research directions and practical implications are discussed, emphasizing the importance of understanding how individual differences and relationship dynamics interact to shape well-being and relationship outcomes.

Trajectories of life satisfaction within and across relationship status (histories)

J. Stern^{1*}, M. D. Krämer¹, L. Buchinger², A. Schumacher³, D. Richter⁴, G. MacDonald¹

- ¹ University of Bremen

Symposium
- ² Humboldt University

Dienstag, 14:30 – 14:45
- ³ SHARE Berlin Institute; MEA-SHARE Institute

SR 1124
- ⁴ Freie Universität Berlin; SHARE Berlin Institute

[Online Programm](#)

Being romantically partnered is widely seen as a societal norm, and has been shown to be positively associated with important life outcomes, such as physical and mental health. For example, previous research reported robust mean-level differences in life satisfaction between singles and partnered individuals, with (lifelong) singles self-reporting lower life satisfaction as compared to (ever-) partnered individuals. The reasons for these differences, as well as within-group factors that contribute to suffering or thriving for (lifelong) singles remain unclear. We will use the SHARE panel dataset (N = 140,000; min. 50 years old) to investigate the development of life satisfaction among individuals from mid-life to old age across 28 countries and nine waves of biannual data collection. More precisely, we aim to investigate whether trajectories in life satisfaction differ across three distinct groups of people with different relationship status (histories): lifelong singles, current singles who have been ever-partnered, and partnered individuals. Further, we will examine potential moderator variables of differences in life satisfaction trajectories (i.e., Big Five personality traits, having children, health, social network, gender, age, country-level variables). Our study enhances a deeper understanding of distinct factors contributing to mental health and structures of social support in singles, and in older individuals in general.

Beyond the Picture-Perfect: Who Regrets Becoming a Parent?

S. Baumgardt^{1*}, T. von Soest², C. M. Juchem¹, T. Kretschmer², S. Garthus-Niegel³, E. Asselmann¹

- ¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium
- ² University of Oslo

Dienstag, 14:45 - 15:00
- ³ Technical University Dresden; Medical School Hamburg; Norwegian Institute of Public Health

SR 1124
- [Online Programm](#)

A significant number of parents experience regret about having children. Despite its profound societal relevance, parental regret remains a highly taboo topic and has received limited attention in both public discourse and academic research. In particular, quantitative studies exploring the predictors, correlates, and consequences of parental regret are scarce. Existing research is typically based on small samples or focused on selected subgroups, leaving substantial gaps in understanding which factors across diverse domains are most strongly associated with parental regret.

This study aims to address this research gap by analyzing data from the pairfam study, a large nationally representative panel survey in Germany. In year 2019/20 participants were asked whether they regretted that they had become parents. Using logistic regressions analyses, we examined associations with predictors across seven domains: (1) sociodemographic factors, (2) psychosocial variables and personality traits, (3) stressful life events, (4) interpersonal factors, (5) pregnancy and childbirth experiences, (6) child-related factors, and (7) factors related to parental role experiences. Additionally, we tested whether these associations differed between mothers and fathers, parents of older vs. younger children, and cohabiting versus non-cohabiting parents. Our findings offer comprehensive insights into potential precedents, correlates, and outcomes of parental regret and highlight implications for future research.

Men and Women Experiencing Relationship Transitions in the Second Half of Life

I. Wahring^{1*}, U. Ghose², N. Ram³, C. Hoppmann⁴, D. Gerstorf²

¹ Universität Wien

² Humboldt University Berlin; German Institute for Economic Research

³ Stanford University

⁴ University of British Columbia

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:00 – 15:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Several studies suggest that men benefit more from living with a partner and marriage in terms of well-being. Accordingly, we expected men's well-being to be more positively affected by moving in with or marrying a partner, and more negatively impacted by relationship dissolution. We hypothesized that these differences would be linked to gender differences in emotional support, as men may rely more on romantic partners as a key social resource. Additionally, we investigated the effects of age, internal locus of control, parenthood, and income on well-being changes following relationship transitions. Data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) were used to assess these impacts. Using propensity score matching, we compared well-being and mental health changes among 1089 middle-aged and older US adults experiencing a specific relationship event, with matched control groups whose relationship status remained unchanged. Moving in with a partner was linked to improved mental health and life satisfaction for both men and women, with older men showing particularly pronounced gains. Marriage, however, was not associated with significant changes in mental health or life satisfaction. Among men, but not women, relationship dissolution was associated with decreased life satisfaction. Emotional support did not influence changes following marriage or separation, but individuals with lower support showed stronger mental health improvements after moving in with a partner. These findings highlight how social and demographic factors shape well-being during relationship transitions in midlife and older adulthood.

HEXACO Personality in Romantic Relationships

R. E. De Vries^{1*}

¹ Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:15 - 15:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Personality matters in romantic relationships, but the extent to which it matters and whether personality matters by itself, or only when partners' personality 'match', remains a topic that may have important implications for dating algorithms. In this study, 510 couples (N = 1,020) in a romantic relationship provided self- and observer reports on the HEXACO Personality Inventory-Revised, which provides an assessment of the six personality dimensions honesty-humility, emotionality, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. The results show high level of self-other agreement on all six personality traits and high levels of assumed similarity and actual similarity on honesty-humility and openness to experience. The finding of high assumed – and actual – similarity of honesty-humility and openness to experience aligns with earlier findings that honesty-humility and openness to experience are the two personality dimensions most closely associated with socio-political values and that people are more likely to select partners who are more equal to them on these two dimensions. Furthermore, the results show that especially self- and observer reports of extraversion and observer reports of agreeableness are positively related to relationship satisfaction. The presentation will also discuss findings on different ways in which couples' personality can match – referred to as Person-Person Fit (PP Fit) – and the effects of different PP Fit indices on relationship satisfaction.

Why Similar Birds Flock Together: Exploring the Factors Driving Partner Similarity in Romantic Relationships

K. Arnold¹, F. Gander^{1*}, M. Uhlich¹, A. Traut¹, A. Grob¹

¹ University of Basel

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:30 – 15:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Romantic couples often exhibit similarities across a wide range of individual differences, a phenomenon known as assortative mating—the tendency to select a partner who is more similar to oneself than chance would predict. Notably, the degree of similarity varies by the type of individual difference; for instance, couples tend to be more alike in attitudes and values than in personality traits. This observation raises the question of which aspects of individual differences, such as visibility, relevance to identity, and social desirability, are associated with greater similarity in couples.

The present study uses data from over 1,000 romantic couples from the “Coupers” study (Processes in Romantic Relationships and Their Impact on Relationship and Personal Outcomes; Grob et al., 2016), who completed extensive surveys covering a broad range of individual difference variables. Independent raters will rate these variables based on a set of predefined criteria (including visibility, relevance for identity, and social desirability). The present study will investigate whether these criteria predict partner similarity across individual differences. Additionally, we will explore whether similarity in these variables is associated with higher relationship satisfaction, depending on the studied aspects of individual differences.

Findings will be presented at the conference. This research aims to enhance understanding of the mechanisms underlying assortative mating and its implications for romantic relationships.

Understanding the Social Lives of Non-Parents

T. M. Gerlach^{1*}, O. Crawford², P. E. McKenna-Plumley²

¹ Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories (LIfBi); Queen's University Belfast

² Queen's University Belfast

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:45 - 16:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Across many regions of the world, more and more people are not having children. Non-parents are viewed more negatively than parents, particularly those who deliberately choose to forego parenthood. A systematic review was conducted to synthesise the existing literature on social networks and support among parents and non-parents, attempting to distinguish between different groups of non-parents, namely not-yet-parents, childless, and childfree individuals. Findings from a total of eighty studies indicate that parents have larger, more family-centred networks and perceive more overall support. They also often rely on relatives and – in later life – own children. In contrast, non-parents have smaller, yet more diverse networks. They maintain closer relationships with friends and siblings, but more often draw on formal sources of support. Effect size estimates for network size, overall support, and satisfaction with networks/support, however, indicate that those differences are generally small. Differences between different non-parent groups are less clear, mainly due to the missing distinction between non-parent groups in most studies and an overall lack of ‘childfree’ samples. Implications of the findings and directions for future research are discussed.

LLM Meets Psychometrics: Transforming Psychological Tests through Large Language Models

J. Thelen¹

¹ Ulm University

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 – 16:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The rapid advancement of large language models (LLMs) has opened new methodological opportunities for psychological research. This symposium brings together six contributions showcasing the potential of LLMs in personality and ability test development and in innovative data analysitic methods.

Hommel & Arslan demonstrate that their model predicts correlations between personality items and scales as well as scale reliability. Wulff & Mata use semantic embeddings to reveal taxonomic inconsistencies by identifying redundant constructs and detecting jingle-jangle fallacies. Trautwein et al. explore the application of LLMs in knowledge test development, showing that a fine-tuned GPT model can predict item difficulty and discrimination. Thelen & Wilhelm investigate the validity of the AI-Benchmark Advanced Reasoning Corpus as a measure of fluid intelligence and figural originality in humans. Reichmann et al. provide a framework for creativity assessment in LLMs and discuss how the model's temperature and semantic entropy impact its flexibility and originality. Finally, Aeschbach et al. introduce the R package associatoR, a novel tool for mapping mental representations through free associations, demonstrating how LLMs help with comparisons of representations between demographic groups. Taken together, this presentations highlight the strong potential LLMs can have for furthering psychological assessment and understanding basic traits and abilities.

Language models accurately infer correlations between psychological items and scales from text alone

B. Hommel^{1*}, R. Arslan

¹ Wilhelm Wundt Institute of Psychology

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 - 14:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Behavioral science faces challenges with inconsistent measurement of core constructs, leading to fragmentati-on across related literatures. Survey items, being text-based, present an opportunity for computational analy-sis using language models to bridge these gaps. We developed SurveyBot3000, a fine-tuned language model that predicts relationships between survey items and scales based on their semantic representations. In our pi-lot study, the model achieved out-of-sample accuracy (i.e. convergence between predicted and empirical corre-lations) of .71 for item pairs, .89 for scale reliability, and .89 for scale intercorrelations. In a preregistered vali-dation study with items and scales sampled from diverse psychological measures, the model achieved robust though slightly attenuated performance: .59 for item correlations, .84 for reliabilities, and .84 for scale correla-tions. The model's predictions had an average error of .17, with higher uncertainty for moderate correlations. While prediction accuracy varied across content domains, the model demonstrated generalizability beyond its training data. These results suggest language models can effectively map psychometric relationships, helping researchers to evaluate new measures against existing scales and work toward a more unified measurement framework in behavioral science.

Semantic embeddings reveal and address taxonomic incommensurability in psychological measurement

D. Wulff^{1*}, R. Mata²

¹ Max-Planck-Institute for Human Development

² Faculty of Psychology

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:45 – 15:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Taxonomic incommensurability denotes the difficulty in comparing scientific theories due to incompatible use of concepts and operationalizations. We show that item, scale, and label embeddings—representations of psychometric items, scales, and construct labels in a vector space obtained from language models—can help tackle this problem in psychology. We analyze different data sets (e.g., International Personality Item Pool) spanning thousands of items and hundreds of scales and constructs, to show that embeddings can be used to predict empirical relations between measures, perform automated detection of jingle–jangle fallacies, and suggest more parsimonious taxonomies that eliminate a number of extant psychological constructs. All in all, our work suggests that embeddings offer a useful tool to tackle taxonomic incommensurability in the sciences.

Large Language Models in Knowledge Test Development: Potential and Challenges

T. Trautwein^{1*}, D. Steger², O. Wilhelm¹, U. Schroeders¹

¹ Institute of Psychology

² Leibniz Institute for Educational Trajectories

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:00 - 15:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Large Language Models (LLMs) have demonstrated remarkable success in text generation, answering knowledge-based questions, and refining personality inventories. However, their applicability in the construction of ability tests remains largely unexplored. Unlike personality assessments, where semantic information is often sufficient to evaluate the properties of a questionnaire, ability tests demand more than just lexical knowledge because they assess cognitive processes, for which LLMs usually are not optimized. This study examines the potential of LLMs, specifically the widely used GPT-4o, to predict both observed item difficulty and item-total correlation in a declarative knowledge test. Using data from a smartphone-based study featuring more than 2,500 German knowledge items spanning 32 domains and over 6,000 participants, we compare two approaches for predicting item properties. A zero-shot model, which relies solely on the model’s default weights and minimal contextual cues, serves as the baseline, while a fine-tuned model, trained on 2,000 items, is specifically designed for the task in question. Results show that the fine-tuned GPT-4o model significantly outperforms the zero-shot approach. Moreover, prediction of item difficulty was reasonably accurate, with a correlation between empirical and predicted item difficulty of $r = .75$, while the correlation for item discrimination remained respectable at $r = .65$. Aspects such as language, cultural differences, and the role of distractors may moderate prediction accuracy. Overall findings are encouraging, suggesting that fine-tuned LLMs could help to streamline test development by reducing the need for (extensive) iterative piloting and item evaluation.

Testing Human Intelligence with AI Benchmark measures: Measurement Model and Validity of the Advanced Reasoning Corpus

J. Thelen^{1*}, O. Wilhelm¹

¹ Institute of Psychology and Education

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:15 – 15:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The Advanced Reasoning Corpus (ARC) was designed to assess general cognitive ability in artificial intelligence systems. In particular, it aims to capture an equivalent of fluid intelligence (gf). However, it remains an open question whether or not ARC measures fluid intelligence in humans. The ARC focuses on divergent aspects of inductive reasoning and applies an open response format. Therefore, ARC differs from many established gf measures, which quintessentially mostly measure working memory capacity. To explore psychometric attributes of ARC tasks, we systematically selected 20 representative tasks from the original 400-item ARC evaluation set. We conducted a lab study with N = 100 participants and administered ARC, gf, concept formation, and figural originality measures. On a latent level, ARC was moderately correlated with gf and concept formation. It showed a weak relation with figural originality. These findings provide initial empirical evidence that ARC can be used with humans and that it can be a valid measure of gf. We will discuss methodological advantages and potential limitations of this assessment format.

The Complex Relationship Between Temperature and Creativity in Large Language Models - A Differential Analysis of Creative Aspects Using Semantic Entropy

C. Reichmann^{1*}, D. Carreto-Fidalgo¹, N. Scherf¹

¹ Max-Planck-Institute for Cognitive and Behavioral Science

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:30 - 15:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Creativity is a fundamental ability that allows agents to adapt to and shape their environment. As a complex and multifaceted construct, it remains difficult to measure. Previous studies have attempted to determine the extent to which large language models exhibit creative behavior, yielding mixed results. Temperature is often framed as the creativity parameter of these models, increasing output variability but also introducing greater uncertainty about the predicted next token. However, its differential effects on various aspects of creativity remain unclear. To address this, we integrate the concept of internal and external frames of reference into our theoretical framework. Novelty from the model’s perspective is measured by applying semantic entropy measures, previously used to detect hallucinations, to the token log-likelihoods of generated outputs. As an external condition, we designed creative and non-creative prompts based on Guilford’s Alternate Uses Task and generated responses at different temperature settings. To capture the external observer’s perspective, we assessed the originality of individual generations and measured flexibility as the number of distinct categories within an overall sample of generations. We hypothesize that temperature increases flexibility while not affecting originality on average, with a stronger effect in the creative condition. Additionally, we expect semantic entropy to predict flexibility but not originality. This study offers a structured framework for analyzing creativity in artificial systems and provides insights into creativity measurement more broadly. Since large language models are trained to reflect human behavior, these findings also have implications for human creativity research with potential practical applications as well.

Mapping and comparing mental representations using free associations and the R package associatoR

S. Aeschbach^{1*}, R. Mata¹, D. Wulff²

¹ Faculty of Psychology

² Max-Planck-Institute for Human Development

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:45 – 16:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

How do people understand concepts such as risk, artificial intelligence, sustainability, or future? Mental representations of concepts differ between people with varying backgrounds and past experiences. One underexplored way to examine mental representations and their differences is to use free associations, a task presenting subjects with a cue word and recording whatever first comes to their mind. To facilitate the analysis of free associations for this purpose, we developed the R package associatoR and wrote a tutorial on free association analysis. associatoR offers a suite of easy to use functions to pre-process free association data, embed responses using large language models (LLMs) through the huggingface API, cluster responses based on their embedding, as well as plot, compare, and export the results. I will demonstrate our free association analysis approach to mapping mental representations using a working example dataset of free associations to the term “intelligence” generated using a LLM. By prompting the LLM to produce responses typical for humans of different genders and educational backgrounds, we demonstrate how associatoR can be used for the comparison of representations between demographic groups. The results exemplify a broad understanding of the concept of intelligence that we characterize and compare along six clusters. Further, I will present examples of practical applications of using free associations to map mental representations of concepts based on data collected from human subjects in the lab and online across the German-speaking countries.

The Boundaries of Prosociality: Dispositional and Contextual Influences on Helping, Cooperation, and Moral Decision-Making

A. Baumert¹, I. Thielmann²

¹ Bergische Universität Wuppertal

² Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 - 16:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

People systematically differ in their tendency to prioritize others’ well-being or common goods over personal interests. This symposium brings together research exploring the boundary conditions of prosociality from an individual differences perspective. Yelbuz and Thielmann demonstrate that individuals exhibit stable differences in selectively acting prosocially towards others, which can be explained by personality traits. Hilbig and Pischel show that pro- and antisocial traits help distinguish types of political action and attitudes, which vary in whose interests are considered. Mischkowski and Ullrich reveal that cooperation depends on whether prior interactions are framed around mutual or conflicting interests, a boundary condition that is particularly relevant for individuals with strong prosocial orientations. Tho Pesch et al. ask who engages in willful ignorance in prosocial decision-making and why. They find that individuals with an indecisive prosocial orientation choose ignorance to act selfishly while maintaining a moral appearance. By contrast, those with strong prosocial orientations avoid ignorance, even when it stems from inattention rather than selfish intent. Petry and Baumert dissect prosocial and unfair outcomes of guilt, showing that feeling guilty about causing harm motivates victim compensation but may also lead to discriminating against a third party. However, a disposition to feel guilty about perpetrating unfairness can mitigate such unintended side effects. Together, these presentations highlight that beyond general prosocial inclinations, contextual boundary conditions shape how interactions unfold and whose interests are selectively considered. Thielmann and Baumert discuss how an individual differences perspective sheds light on the dispositional foundations of this selectivity.

Who helps whom? An investigation of individual differences in selective prosociality

B. E. Yelbuz^{1*}, I. Thielmann

¹ Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law, Germany

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 – 14:45

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Evidence shows that individuals are selective in who they behave prosocial towards, helping some but not others. However, whether there are systematic individual differences in such selective prosociality remains an open question. To address this, we conducted three pre-registered studies examining the (a) personality correlates and (b) stability of selective prosociality. In Study 1 (N = 707), participants allocated money to 10 recipients from different nationalities. Selective prosociality was operationalized as the variance in amounts shared across the recipients (i.e., SD of transfers), with greater variability indicating higher selectivity. As predicted, selective prosociality correlated positively with the Dark Factor of Personality (r = .24) and Right-Wing Authoritarianism (r = .18) and negatively with Openness (r = -.18) and, unexpectedly, Agreeableness (r = -.17). These personality correlates differed from those associated with general prosociality (i.e., overall amount shared), suggesting a conceptual distinction between selective prosociality and general prosociality. Study 2 (N = 1099) replicated these personality correlates using a revised three-step paradigm where participants first decided whether to share, then selected recipients, and finally allocated amounts. Study 3 (N = 753) again replicated the personality correlates using the three-step paradigm but assessed selective prosociality across two time points, four weeks apart. Notably, selective prosociality at T1 correlated positively with selective prosociality at T2 (r = .58), demonstrating moderate stability over time. These findings provide evidence for a dispositional basis of selective prosociality and offer insights into the trait-level drivers of having more or less strict boundaries in who one helps.

How aversive personality separates activists from radicals and patriots from nationalists. A multinational study

B. E. Hilbig^{1*}, M. Pischel¹

¹ RPTU University Kaiserslautern-Landau

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:45 - 15:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

In the realm of socio-political attitudes and behavior, there are often variants or forms of expression which differ in how normatively acceptable, constructive, and/or prosocial vs. non-normative, destructive, and/or antisocial they are. Examples of this separation are activism and normatively acceptable forms of political engagement vs. radicalism and political violence as well as patriotism (constructive nationalism) vs. (blind) nationalism. Given their distinctness in terms of which is the more pro-social variant, it is straightforward that pro- vs antisocial personality ought to distinctively predict such tendencies, i.e. functionally dissociate between them. We test this in a series of (multinational) studies involving the core of socially and ethically aversive personality, the dark factor, and multiple measures of said socio-political attitudes and behavior. Results consistently show that aversive personality does indeed allow for dissociating the different variants socio-political attitudes and behavior, albeit with some heterogeneity across countries.

From coordination to cooperation: Previous coordination behavior facilitates subsequent cooperation – particularly for dispositional prosocials

D. Mischkowski^{1*}, J. Ullrich²

¹ MPI zur Erforschung von Gemeinschaftsgütern /
Universität Leiden

² University Zürich

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:00 – 15:15

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

The question of whether prosocial behavior remains stable over time and across situations, or is compensated for in the form of moral licensing, remains an ongoing puzzle. The present study investigated how prior interactions influence subsequent cooperation behavior when interests are aligned vs. conflicted across situations (i.e., coordination games vs. social dilemmas). Specifically, we hypothesized that an increase (vs. decrease) in conflicting interests from one economic game to the next would positively predict subsequent cooperation behavior. Furthermore, we examined whether this potential spillover effect might be conditional on dispositional prosociality (i.e., Honesty-Humility, HH, and Social Value Orientation, SVO) as these individuals by disposition show temporally stable and generalized prosocial behavior. To this end, an existing data set (N = 421 participants) was re-analyzed. Participants played 67 hypothetical, one-shot economic games that varied in the continuous competitiveness-cooperativeness index (CCI), which allows the comparison of games in their degree of aligned preferences vs. conflicting interests. As expected, differences in CCI between two subsequent games were predictive of cooperation behavior: An increase (vs. decrease) in CCI relative to the previous game positively predicted cooperation behavior. This spillover effect was particularly pronounced for individuals with a high degree of dispositional prosociality (i.e., for individuals high in SVO and HH alike). The findings require replication, but provide an important starting point whether and for whom maximizing mutual gains in coordination games facilitates costlier forms of cooperation in subsequent conflicts of interest.

Why we ignore: Disentangling moral wiggling, tradeoff aversion and inattention in prosocial behavior

F. tho Pesch*, A. Baumert, S. Fiedler¹

¹ Vienna University of Economics and Business

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:15 - 15:30

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Our study investigated the motivations behind willful ignorance in prosocial decision-making, a behavior with negative societal impacts. Generally, people are thought to seek information, especially when it is instrumental for their decisions. Against this backdrop, it seems puzzling that people engage in willful ignorance—avoiding behaviorally relevant information. While traditionally assumed to stem from a desire to act selfishly without appearing so (wiggling-related motives), alternative explanations have received less attention. We identified tradeoff aversion and inattention as additional drivers of ignorance in prosocial decision-settings. In a study with 878 participants, we manipulated decision contexts and information accessibility within-subject and administered dispositional measures to infer underlying motives. Results showed that 41% of ignorance decisions were motivated by wiggling-related motives, 19% by tradeoff aversion, and 33% by inattention. Moreover, moderate dispositional prosociality, as measured by Social Value Orientation (SVO), predicted exploitation of moral wiggle room, aligning with Grossman and van der Weele’s (2017) findings that individuals neither firmly prosocial nor selfish are most prone to wiggling. SVO also negatively predicted ignorance in contexts when there was no tradeoff in decision making, suggesting that being attentive to others’ outcomes requires prosocial orientation. These findings challenge the view that willful ignorance is purely strategic and highlight its complexity. Understanding how dispositional factors shape information avoidance can inform interventions to increase engagement with morally relevant information, offering a more nuanced perspective in psychology and behavioral economics.

Understanding perpetrator sensitivity: Guilt and fairness in compensatory behavior

L. Petry^{1*}, A. Baumert

¹ University of Wuppertal

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:30 – 15:45

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Feelings of guilt often prompt individuals to engage in compensatory behavior toward those they have harmed. However, such behavior can sometimes come at the expense of third parties, raising questions about the fairness of guilt-driven actions (de Hooge et al., 2012). This research explores how perpetrator sensitivity, a personality trait linked to heightened guilt responses, influences compensatory behavior and its potential fairness toward third parties. Across two experiments (N₁= 365, N₂ = 485), participants imagined scenarios in which harm was caused to a friend either through their own actions or someone else's. The experiments measured guilt intensity, financial and material compensation decisions, and the extent to which compensation affected third parties. In line with previous research, guilt was associated with increased compensation at the expense of a third party. However, individuals with higher levels of perpetrator sensitivity demonstrated a tendency to avoid such unfair compensation. In Study 2, perpetrator-sensitive individuals compensated more at their own expense, highlighting a consistent preference for fairness. This research underscores the complex interplay between guilt, fairness, and personality traits like perpetrator sensitivity. While guilt can encourage reparative actions, perpetrator sensitivity appears to align guilt responses with a commitment to fairness, reducing the likelihood of harm to uninvolved third parties. These findings highlight that guilt can lead to unfair compensations, but this effect is not universal. Personality traits, such as perpetrator sensitivity, play a crucial role in shaping whether guilt-driven actions result in fair or unfair outcomes.

Discussion

A. Baumert*, I. Thielmann

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:45 - 16:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Thielmann and Baumert discuss how an individual differences perspective sheds light on the dispositional foundations of selectivity in prosociality.

The validation crisis in psychology: Why conventional methods of test validation are unlikely to establish construct validity

L. Wendt^{1*}

¹ Universität Kassel

Position talk

Dienstag, 14:30 – 15:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

A psychometric measure is construct valid if it accurately reflects the intended theoretical construct—and only that construct. Construct validity is essential for empirical research that relies on measures to represent constructs. Validity theorists have repeatedly emphasized that achieving construct validity is an ambitious goal for any psychometric test. However, widely accepted standards of test validation in psychological science seem to allow virtually any measure to be presented as "possessing" construct validity. In this position paper, I propose five criteria that tests of construct validity should meet in order to have strong evidential value: (a) conceptual clarity, (b) high a priori plausibility of the nomological network, (c) construct-specific predictions, (d) consideration of alternative interpretations, and (e) preregistration. I contrast these criteria with current validation practices in personality assessment by reviewing studies published between 2020 and 2025 in four major outlets in the field: Assessment, Journal of Personality Assessment, Psychological Assessment, and European Journal of Psychological Assessment. I expect the results to show that conventional practices—including analyses of factor structure, reliability, and convergent and discriminant validity—typically fail to meet these criteria and are thus unlikely to provide strong evidence for the construct validity hypothesis. I conclude by arguing that the most pressing problem in the measurement field is not poor implementation, as some influential perspective articles in recent years have suggested. Rather, I argue that the prevailing construct-oriented paradigm should be replaced, as its highly volatile and unrealistic assumptions render it fundamentally untenable in many research contexts.

Why the Big Five Are Composites, Not Common Causes

M. P. Grosz^{1*}

¹ HMU Health and Medical University Potsdam

Position talk

Dienstag, 15:15 - 16:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

The Big Five personality traits are often modeled with reflective measurement models such as factor analysis models and item response theory models. In reflective models, traits are conceptualized as common causes of the items. However, two core assumptions of reflective measurement models, unidimensionality and local independence, are implausible because the Big Five do not correspond to five biological, environmental, or mental entities and their items have direct causal effects on each other and semantic overlap. Despite their implausibility, researchers continue to use methods and theories that implicitly or explicitly assume reflective measurement models. I propose a more plausible alternative: a composite-formative measurement model. In composite-formative models, indicators are summed to form a composite variable, without assuming they are caused by a latent trait. This model is better suited for the Big Five, as the true data-generating process is unclear and likely too complex to be modelled comprehensibly. Furthermore, it aligns with the goal of the lexical approach to summarize diverse personality characteristics with a few variables. A shift from a reflective to a composite-formative model implies that researchers should use composite-formative rather than reflective measurement models in structural equation models. Additionally, item retest reliabilities rather than Cronbach’s alpha or McDonald’s omega should be used to estimate reliability and correct for unreliability. For descriptive and predictive purposes, the composite-formative model for the Big Five is at least as useful as the reflective measurement model. However, regardless of the modeling approach, the Big Five are hardly useful for investigating causal effects.

Change in Personality in the Context of Life Transitions

J. L. Bühler¹, T. Gonzalez Avilés¹

¹ Johannes Gutenberg Universität Mainz

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 – 16:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

This symposium presents five studies that advance the knowledge of personality change in the context of life transitions in three ways. First, the symposium includes a wide range of life transitions in the romantic relationship area, including geographic relocation of romantic partners (Talk 1), desired and actual fertility (Talk 2), and the end of romantic relationships (Talk 3). In addition, life event categories from the areas of work, social life, and health (Talks 4 and 5) as well as their perceived valence are included (Talk 5). Second, the symposium goes beyond the traditional Big Five personality traits by including affective well-being (Talk 2) as well as life satisfaction and domain-specific satisfaction (i.e., relationship satisfaction, family satisfaction, work satisfaction) as pillars of cognitive well-being (Talks 1 to 3). Moreover, focus is given on the HEXACO personality traits along with basic motive dimensions (Talk 4) and self-schemata (Talk 5). Third, each study employs robust methodologies, such as the use of large datasets and advanced modeling techniques (Talks 1 to 5), propensity score matching (Talks 1 and 3), the inclusion of informant reports (Talks 4 and 5), and the consideration of genetic and environmental factors in a longitudinal twin model (Talk 5). Taken together, this symposium provides substantial conceptual and methodological insights that can inform future research on personality change in the context of life transitions.

Romantic Relationship Quality in the Face of Geographic Relocation: A Propensity Score Matching Study

T. Gonzalez Avilés*, J. L. Bühler, C. Hilligloh, B. Hagemeyer

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:30 - 14:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Geographic mobility is a defining aspect of modern life, especially among younger adults who frequently relocate for education and relationships. Such moves can change geographic proximity to a romantic partner and affect relationship quality. However, research comparing geographically close and long-distance relationships is limited by cross-sectional designs and small samples. This preregistered study used longitudinal data from 2,845 relationships (M = 3.9 assessments per relationship) to examine how changes in geographic proximity affect relationship quality. Specifically, we assessed changes in relationship quality among individuals experiencing a change in geographic proximity resulting in (a) living together with their partner, (b) a shorter distance (under one hour travel time), or (c) a longer distance (one hour or more) to the partner. To isolate event-related changes, we compared transitioning individuals to a propensity score-matched control group without transitions. Results from discontinuous change models indicated that transitioning to closer proximity was associated with lower relationship and sexual satisfaction, intimacy, and admiration, but higher conflict immediately after the transition. However, sexual satisfaction and intimacy declined more slowly in the following years compared to controls. Fewer changes in relationship quality were observed when distance increased. Together, the results underscore the dynamics of romantic relationships amidst geographic mobility.

How a Mismatch Between Actual and Desired Number of Children Relates to Well-Being Across Adulthood

L. Buchinger*, M. D. Krämer, M. A. van Scheppingen, D. Gerstorf

Symposium

Dienstag, 14:45 – 15:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Most people want two or more children, but not many realize these fertility desires. Involuntary childlessness can be a source of suffering and having more children than desired may also decrease well-being. This preregistered study applied multilevel modeling and response surface analysis to a cross-sectional lifespan sample from Germany (N = 23,843 age range 18-100 years) to investigate how desired fertility, actual fertility, and the gap between them relate to subjective well-being (i.e., affect balance, life satisfaction, family life satisfaction, and work satisfaction). We distinguished between parents who think they have the ideal number of children, parents who want more or fewer children, involuntary childless people, and people who are childfree by choice. Results revealed that only wanting fewer children was consistently related to lower well-being. Negative effects of childlessness disappeared when we controlled for relationship status. We found no robust evidence for moderation effects of regional-level religiosity, social norms, and childcare infrastructure. Only in late adulthood, when fertility is no longer possible and actual and desired number of children typically align, was wanting (more) children related to lower well-being. Against the common belief that parenthood is essential to women’s happiness, this effect was weaker in women compared to men.

Terminal Decline of Satisfaction in Romantic Relationships

J. L. Bühler*, U. Orth

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:00 - 15:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

In this preregistered research, we adopted the concept of terminal decline from research on cognitive abilities and subjective well-being at the end of life and applied it to the romantic relationship domain. Specifically, we tested whether there is systematic, terminal decline in relationship satisfaction when people approach the end of their relationship. We used propensity-score matched event and control groups from four large longitudinal studies (pairfam, HILDA, Understanding Society, LISS), with sample sizes between 987 and 4,717. The findings of (piecewise) multilevel models showed that relationship satisfaction systematically declined as a function of time-to-separation. This decline was divided into a preterminal phase, characterized by smaller decline, and a terminal phase, characterized by sharp decline. Across studies, the onset of the terminal phase was estimated at 0.58 to 2.30 years prior to separation. For comparison purposes, we also examined relationship satisfaction as a function of time-since-beginning, showing that time-to-separation was a much better predictor of change than time-since-beginning. Moreover, for comparison purposes, we examined change in life satisfaction, showing that terminal decline was less visible in life satisfaction. Moderator analyses indicated that age at separation and marital status explained variance in the effect sizes. Moreover, individuals who were the recipients of the separation entered the terminal phase later but then decreased more strongly. Overall, these findings support that ending relationships show a typical pattern of preterminal and terminal decline, which may have important practical implications for the timing of interventions aimed at improving relationships and preventing separation.

Do Basic Motives Differ from Broad Personality Trait Dimensions in their Changeability and Susceptibility to Life Events?

C. Kandler*, A. T. Overlander, W. Bleidorn

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:15 – 15:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Personality characteristics change across the lifespan, primarily driven by environmental factors. However, environmental influences on personality changes, such as those related to life transitions, have been unsystematic, tenuous, and difficult to replicate. One explanation for the mixed body of evidence may be that some personality characteristics are more prone to environmental changes than others. Previous theories proposed motivational characteristics, which encompass what people find desirable, to show stronger links to individual life circumstances than broad traits, which also include affective, behavioral, and cognitive aspects in addition to desire (i.e., ABCD traits). We analyzed self- and informant reports across three assessment waves in 3150 individuals (14-91 years, 62% female) to compare the stability and changeability of basic motive dimensions (i.e., D traits) and broad HEXACO personality trait domain measures using latent variable and growth curve modeling. We then compared both constructs in their susceptibility to 21 categories of life events using two-group latent change modeling. We found marginal differences between HEXACO trait dimensions and basic motives in their rank-order stabilities and inter-individual differences in intra-individual changeability. While there were no consistent differences in effects of life events on change in both constructs, effects of personality differences on the probability of life events were significantly larger for basic motives than for broad traits. We did not find supporting evidence for the hypotheses that basic motives are more changeable and environmentally malleable than broad traits. However, our results indicate selection effects rather than experiential effects and that basic motives primarily drive life experiences.

Do Self-Schemata and HEXACO Traits Differ in Their Associations With Life Experiences? A Longitudinal Multi-Rater and Twin Study

J. Instinske*, S. Wezel, C. Kandler

Symposium

Dienstag, 15:30 - 15:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Some personality frameworks propose that six self-schemata, such as self-esteem, self-efficacy, and life satisfaction, reflect more malleable characteristics of persons-in-environments. In contrast, the six HEXACO personality trait dimensions are often considered as more stable and consistent dispositional tendencies. As a consequence, self-schemata should show stronger associations with life experiences and environmental circumstances than HEXACO traits. In the current study, we compared these two potentially distinct groups of personality constructs in terms of their influences on and changeability by subjective life experiences using data from the Study of Personality Architecture and Dynamics (SPeADy). Considering their individually perceived valence, life experiences were operationalized as the balance between multiple positive and negative experiences within the three broader domains related to work, social life, and health. Firstly, we fitted latent change models to data from self-ratings and informant-ratings (N = 2,118). Overall, t-tests implied significantly stronger effects for self-schemata regarding both directions: personality differences on life experiences (d = 1.21, p < .001) and life experiences on personality change (d = 1.12, p < .001). These differences were similarly detectable within both rater perspectives as well as within the three different domains of life experiences. Secondly, we used longitudinal data from twins (N = 1,313) to decipher the genetic and environmental sources underlying these associations. Biometric latent change analyses supported that the higher experience-driven malleability of self-schemata compared to HEXACO traits may indeed be attributable to environmental factors. The findings are discussed against a proposed organization of personality constructs within a dynamic system composed of more stable dispositional tendencies and more environmentally malleable characteristics.

70 Years of Circumplex Models – A Review and a Look Ahead.

J. M. Etzel^{1*}

¹ Charlotte Fresenius Hochschule

Position talk

Dienstag, 16:30 – 17:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

A central aspect of differential psychology are structural models that aim to bring order to the complexities of interindividual construct domains (e.g., personality, abilities, vocational interests, interpersonal behavior, etc.). Besides the traditional zero- and higher-order factor models, there is a class of models that leads a rather shadowy existence: circumplex models. Circumplex models are circular structural models that assume a systematic ordering among the factors or subdomains that make up a construct domain (Guttman, 1954). As such, they have important implications for 1) the interrelationships among the components of a construct domain, 2) multivariate intrapersonal profiles within the construct domain, and 3) the relationships between such profiles and external variables (i.e., variables outside of the construct domain).

The previous year marked the 70th anniversary of Louis Guttman’s seminal article, which laid the groundwork for many seminal theories (e.g., Holland’s RIASEC model of vocational interests, or Leary’s interpersonal circumplex) that have endured to the present day. Despite this long tradition, however, differential psychologists still struggle to use circumplex models to their fullest potential. Moreover, there is a strong trend towards more – not less – complex, specialized, and fine-grained models and analyses that directly contradict the parsimony principle implied by structural models. This position talk aims to 1) argue for the continuing relevance of circumplex models, 2) present modern analysis methods and applications, 3) point out open research questions, and 4) reconcile circumplex models with current trends in differential psychology.

Self-Control and Hedonic Orientation in Daily Life

L. Berndt^{1*}

¹ Ruhr Universität Bochum - Fakultät für Psychologie

Position talk

Dienstag, 17:15 - 17:35

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Self-control, the ability to resist unwanted impulses and to initiate and persevere during unpleasant or difficult tasks, is important for achieving personal goals. Yet, self-control conflicts are often described as aversive experiences that induce negative affect because resolving them requires foregoing desired pleasures or enduring discomfort or effort. Concurrently, recent research has argued that hedonic orientations (seeking pleasure, enjoyment, comfort or relaxation) and hedonic experiences can be part of adaptive self-control. Thus, the planned research project investigates two questions: First, whether the use of self-regulatory strategies with hedonic orientation predicts greater self-control success and affective well-being. Second, if certain personality traits (e.g. self-control, hedonic capacity, task enjoyment) predict whether self-regulatory strategies are used with hedonic orientation and whether this increases self-control success and results in greater affective well-being. To answer these questions, a 7-day experience sampling study will be conducted. Participants (N ≈ 200) will report on recent self-control conflicts, self-regulatory strategies, hedonic orientation during strategy use, hedonic experience, affective experiences and self-control success up to five times per day. We plan to use Multilevel Structural Equation Modelling to account for the nested data structure, latent variables and an expected mediation effect of hedonic experience between self-regulatory strategy use with hedonic orientation and self-control success/affective well-being. Ultimately, this study aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of self-control by testing how exercising self-control can be a pleasant experience instead of the often proposed effortful one. Feedback on theory, study design, operationalization and analytic approach will be highly appreciated.

LLM-Based Agent Simulations for Modeling Individual Differences in Social Interactions

O. Hätscher^{1*}, L. Pielage, P. Kockwelp, B. Risse, A. Junga, J. Dabel, B. Marschall, U. Burgbacher, M. Prätorius, J. Roters, S. Strothoff, M. D. Back

¹ Universität Münster

Position talk

Dienstag, 17:35 – 17:55

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

A key challenge in personality science is the lack of formalized, empirically testable models that capture individual differences within the dynamic nature of social interactions. At the same time, recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) offer unprecedented opportunities to simulate realistic differences in interpersonal behavior at scale. Our project brings these two developments together by employing large language models (LLMs) within an agent-based modeling framework to simulate and study individual differences in social interactions.

Specifically, we design human-AI interaction scenarios that systematically vary in key aspects of social behavior, including variations due to personality traits (e.g., Big Five, Interpersonal Circumplex), typical interpersonal dynamics (e.g., reciprocity, interpersonal complementarity), and person-specific reactivity patterns (e.g., heightened sensitivity to agentic behavior). At the core of our approach is an integrative modeling pipeline built on a state machine framework, which continuously tracks an AI agent’s personality state and updates it in response to the unfolding interaction.

These AI agents serve both theoretical and applied purposes: They allow for the extraction of formal, testable models of personality and social interaction dynamics, while also supporting the development of personalized, AI-enhanced applications in domains such as education, clinical communication, and human-AI interaction. A first prototype within the interdisciplinary PerTRAIN (Personalization Training in Medicine) project is available for testing. We invite experts in modeling, personality psychology, and social interaction to collaborate with us in shaping the next generation of AI-informed personality science and advancing the formalization of individual differences in social behavior.

Charakterstärken im Kontext einer positiven Institution Schule

M. Weber^{1*}

¹ MSH Medical School Hamburg - University of Applied Sciences and Medical University

Position talk

Dienstag, 16:30 - 17:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Peterson und Seligman (2004) unterscheiden 24 Charakterstärken, die als moralisch positiv bewertete Eigenschaften verstanden werden (z.B. Fairness, Ausdauer). Dieser Beitrag berichtet über die Rolle von Charakterstärken im Kontext Schule. Dabei wird Schule sowohl als Arbeitsumgebung für Lehrer:innen wie auch als Lernumgebung für Schüler:innen betrachtet und der Versuch unternommen, der Definition einer „positiven Institution Schule“ nahezukommen, die als eine Einrichtung verstanden wird, in der Lehrende und Lernende aufblühen können. In ihrem Modell zum Wohlbefinden und Aufblühen, das sich am Bild einer Maschine orientiert, beschreiben Jayawickreme, Forgeard, und Seligman (2012) Charakterstärken als s.g. „internale Inputs“. Weiterhin werden „Prozesse“ (z.B. Stimmung) und „Outcomes“ (z.B. Zielerreichung) unterschieden. Darauf aufbauend beschreiben Harzer, Weber und Huebner (2021) Aufblühen im Kontext Schule und betrachten die Inputs, Prozesse und Outcomes sowohl auf der Ebene aufblühender Lehrer:innen wie auch auf der Ebene aufblühender Schüler:innen. Es werden Forschungsergebnisse aus verschiedenen Studien vorgestellt, die als erste Schritte einer empirischen Überprüfung eines solchen Modells angesehen werden können. Dabei werden zum Beispiel Zusammenhänge zwischen Inputs (Charakterstärken) und Prozessen (z.B. Schulzufriedenheit, Arbeitszufriedenheit, Selbstwirksamkeit) berichtet. Weiterhin werden Ergebnisse berichtet, die Zusammenhänge zwischen Inputs (Charakterstärken) und Outcomes (z.B. Schulleistung) untersuchen (z.T. mediiert über Prozesse). Es werden erste Implikationen der vorliegenden Befunde abgeleitet. Darüber hinaus soll der momentane Forschungsstand kritisch gewürdigt werden und aufgezeigt werden, wie zukünftige Forschungsziele aussehen könnten.

Social Skills - ein Plädoyer für eine verhaltensbasierte Konzeptualisierung und Erfassung

S. M. Breil^{1*}

¹ Universität Münster

Position talk

Dienstag, 17:15 – 18:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Die separate Betrachtung von Persönlichkeit und sozialen Skills hat in den letzten Jahren viel Aufmerksamkeit auf sich gezogen. In der Tat unterscheiden sich Menschen nicht nur darin, wie sie sich im Allgemeinen sozial verhalten (typical behavior; interpersonelle Stile als Kernaspekt der Persönlichkeit), sondern auch darin, wie gut es ihnen gelingt, bestimmte Verhaltensweisen zu zeigen, wenn es die Situation erfordert (maximal behavior; soziale Skills). In diesem Vortrag möchte ich eine verhaltensbasierte Konzeptualisierung und Erfassung sozialer Skills vorstellen, die an eine dynamische Perspektive auf Persönlichkeitseigenschaften anknüpft. In diesem Sinne betrachte ich soziale Skills nicht als separate Phänomene, sondern als wichtige Teile der Persönlichkeit, welche sich in bestimmten Situationen im sozialen Verhalten manifestieren. Dies hat klare Implikationen für die reliable und valide Erfassung sozialer Skills, die bisher typischerweise mittels Selbstberichtsfragebögen erfolgt (z.B. „Wie durchsetzungsstark kannst du dich verhalten?“). Konzeptionell sind solche Selbstkonzepte sozialer Skills jedoch nicht gleichzusetzen mit den tatsächlichen Ausprägungen sozialer Skills (wie durchsetzungsstark sich eine Person tatsächlich in relevanten Situationen verhält). Diese können folgerichtig nur durch gezielte Verhaltensbeobachtungen in sozialen Situationen erfasst werden. Anhand von drei unterschiedlichen Anwendungskontexten (Auswahl und Entwicklung von Medizinstudierenden, Training von angehenden Psychotherapeut:innen; Pitches von Gründer:innen) zeige ich auf, wie eine solche verhaltensbasierte Erfassung sozialer Skills gelingen kann. Außerdem gehe ich darauf ein, wie hoch die Zusammenhänge zwischen Selbstkonzepten sozialer Skills und tatsächlichen Skills sind, wie stabil sich soziale Skills über die Zeit zeigen und wie mittels moderner Methoden der Datenerhebung (z.B. Virtual-Reality-Situationen) und Urteilsbildung (z.B. automatische Verhaltensbewertung) die notwendigen Verhaltensmessungen zukünftig ressourcensparender gestaltet werden können.

Response times in performance modeling

F. Schmitz¹, J. Naumann

¹ University of Duisburg-Essen

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:30 - 18:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Ability tests are conventionally scored by aggregating correct responses. Only with the rise of computerized testing, response time (RT) data have received more attention. One particular challenge arises from the role of RT that can either reflect speed of processing or investment into solving an item, i.e. the time-on-task (ToT) effect. Joint models for RT and accuracy data have been suggested to offer less biased estimates of person and item parameters, and some approaches promise to dissociate relevant cognitive processes. The contributions in this symposium test such measurement approaches. Troche et al. tested the item difficulty and item position effect in reasoning data and found RT and accuracy-based method-effect factors to be highly related, while reasoning ability and reasoning speed were independent. Osipov et al. investigated listening comprehension in elementary school children, showing that the effect of item difficulty on efficiency was stronger in a timed condition as compared to an untimed condition. Schäfer et al. tested the ToT effect in working memory capacity tests, showing that individual differences in ToT were reflected across different tasks, but they were not related to working memory capacity. Weber et al. decomposed the ToT effect into three components: onset, inter-rule, and intrarule times, demonstrating that only interrulerule time was associated with test performance. Von Krause et al. applied a dynamic diffusion decision model to an implicit learning task to model within-person dynamics in its underlying cognitive parameters. Finally, Naumann and Dahdah discuss these findings and their implications for ability testing.

Method Effects in Reasoning Tests and Their Influence on the Relationship between Reasoning Ability and Reasoning Speed

S. J. Troche*, A. Büchli, N. Borter

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:30 – 16:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

In measurement models of reasoning tests, considering the item-position effect and the difficulty factor as method effects allows for a less biased representation of reasoning ability. The present study investigates whether similar method effects can be identified in the measurement model of reasoning speed as measured by item response latencies. Furthermore, the correlational relationship between reasoning ability and reasoning speed is examined after being controlled for method effects. A figural analogies test was completed by a sample of 257 participants (160 women) aged 18 to 62 years. The 21 items were presented without time limitation and in pseudorandom difficulty order. The item-position effect and the difficulty factor could be identified in both the item responses and the response latencies, and their consideration improved the two measurement models substantially. Combining the two measurement models revealed very high correlations between the two difficulty factors, emphasizing the high sensitivity of response latencies for the difficulty level of the respective items. The item-position effects in the responses and the response latencies were virtually identical, which might be tentatively explained by individual differences in maintaining effort, rule learning or, alternatively, test-taking strategy across the items. Reasoning ability and reasoning speed were positively related when represented in congeneric one-factor measurement models but independent after being controlled for item-position effects and difficulty factors. The latter finding corroborates the assumption that reasoning ability and reasoning speed represent distinct constructs.

Does Timed Testing impact the Effect of Item Difficulty? An Analysis of Listening Components in Elementary School

I. Osipov*, P. Dahdah, J. Naumann

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:45 - 17:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Recent research suggests that the assessment of efficiency of reading component skills can be enhanced by regulating the time a reader spends on solving individual tasks (Goldhammer et al., 2024; Goldhammer et al., 2021). The present study examined whether timed testing amplified the effect of item difficulty based on different types of coherence relations in testing of the efficiency of listening components. A sample of 400 German elementary school children from Grades 1-4 were randomly assigned within classes to either a timed or a non-timed condition. A tablet based local coherence test consisting of 60 sentence pairs was administered via headphones. Children were asked to decide as quickly as they could whether the second sentence was a coherent continuation of the first. The timed condition had a limit of 1300 ms. Item difficulty was determined according to the cumulative cognitive complexity approach (Spooren & Sanders, 2008): coherence (yes vs. no), sentence relation (additive vs. causal) and polarity (positive vs. negative). A linear logistic test model resulted in an interaction between coherence and condition for additive items, confirming that the effect of item difficulty on efficiency was stronger in the timed condition. A model for causal items exhibited similar results, showing that, apart from a negative-coherent relation, items were more difficult in the timed condition. Again, the effect of item difficulty was stronger in the timed condition. The study confirms the effect of time control on the assessment of cognitive efficiency, providing a more precise differentiation of ability levels.

The Time-on-Task- Effect in Working Memory Tasks

T. Schäfer*, R. Krämer, C. Kannen, C. Montag, F. Schmitz

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:00 – 17:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

The Time-on-Task (ToT) effect describes the relationship between task completion speed and the probability of success in cognitive tasks (Becker et al., 2016; Goldhammer et al., 2014). Previous research has demonstrated this effect for cognitive processes such as reasoning, reading, and complex problem-solving. This study (N = 1,822) is the first to investigate the ToT effect in working memory capacity (WMC) tasks. Participants performed binding tasks requiring to learn associations between letters and colors, words and numbers, and letters and spatial positions. A 1PL-IRT Generalized Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) was fitted to each task accounting for fixed and random effects of time varying across individuals and items. In all three tasks, a negative fixed ToT effect was observed ($\beta = -1.34$): faster responses were more likely to be correct than slower responses. This pattern suggests that performance relies on fluent processing. ToT estimates were reliable and moderately related across tasks, allowing for the modeling of a latent factor ($\omega = .69$). Additionally, three n-back WMC tasks (verbal, numerical, and figural) were administered to model a latent accuracy factor. A structural equation model (N = 703) revealed a significant negative correlation between the ToT and accuracy latent factors ($r = -.28$), indicating that higher WMC is associated with more fluent processing. Furthermore, Big Five personality factors were modeled (N = 538) to explore non-cognitive correlates of the ToT effect. Only Openness revealed a significant relation ($r = -.18$) with the ToT effect, implying more fluent processing of open-minded participants.

Log-File Reaction Times as Indicators of Structured Figural Matrix Processing

D. Weber*, M. Koch, F. M. Spinath, N. Becker

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:15 - 17:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Figural matrices are a common method for assessing reasoning ability. Previous research has shown individual differences in (a) time on task (ToT) and (b) the degree of structuredness in processing figural matrices. The goal of the study presented in this submission was to integrate these two lines of research by uncovering temporal reflections of structured matrix processing. We analyzed log-files from a computer-based assessment (N = 198) to examine the role of three ToT sub-components: onset times (before engaging with the first matrix rule), interrule times (between the rules), and intrarule times (while processing a single rule). We hypothesized that the interrule times reflect the mental construction of a rule-specific solution plan as the core cognitive component of matrix processing, while the onset times represent a global orientation reaction, and the intrarule times capture the behavioral execution of the solution plan. We found three clues that support these assumptions: (1) Based on interrule times, we identified two clusters of participants, of which one processed matrices in a more structured fashion; (2) only the accelerating effect of the interrule times across the test, but not that of the onset or intrarule times, was associated with test performance, indicating a higher reasoning saturation; (3) a mediated path analysis revealed that faster interrule times may propagate in faster intrarule times and more structured processing of matrix rules, resulting in better test performance. Finally, in terms of validation, the three log-file times accounted for incremental 24.30% of test performance variance beyond the traditional ToT.

Implicit learning and intelligence - Insights from dynamic diffusion decision modeling

M. von Krause*, L. Schumacher, S. J. Troche

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:30 – 17:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Intelligence is widely recognized as a facilitator of learning, and higher learning rates are often associated with higher cognitive ability scores. Recent research utilizing a serial reaction time task to assess implicit learning revealed that reductions in reaction times during the experiment were predictive of higher reasoning ability scores, beyond the influence of simple mean reaction times. In this study, we apply a dynamic diffusion decision model, using neural superstatistics, to explore within-person fluctuations in cognitive parameters. The diffusion decision model leverages full response time distributions along with accuracy data, to disentangle distinct parameters that are thought to map specific cognitive constructs - most importantly, the speed of evidence accumulation, decision caution, and non-decisional process durations. The novel superstatistical framework facilitates the examination of trial-by-trial dynamics for each parameter. Enabled by recent advances in Bayesian statistics and deep learning, our analysis offers new insights into the relationship between reasoning abilities and different operationalizations of implicit learning.

Discussion

J. Naumann*, P. Dahdah

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:45 - 18:00

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Findings and their implications for ability testing will be discussed.

Personality in Context: New Insights into State Assessment, Gender Differences, and Personality Change

K. Horstmann¹

¹ Universität of Siegen

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:30 – 18:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Personality research has increasingly recognized the importance of personality states—momentary manifestations of personality traits in daily life—for the understanding of personality theory and development. In this symposium, research on the development and validation of state measures, gender differences in personality states, and the role of personality states in life transitions is presented. First, Columbus et al. present a novel measure to assess personality states in daily life, based on the HEXACO personality framework. Second, Horstmann and Stähelin present a new measure for state handedness and examine its relation to personality states, aiming to gauge variance in state assessments that may not be attributed to personality traits. Buck et al. show how examining average personality states as an alternative form of trait assessment can shed new light on gender differences in personality traits. Gander and colleagues show how selection, anticipation, and socialization effects can be examined by combining state and trait assessments. Finally, Fliedner et al. show how differences in personality state and trait change can be explained using individual differences in life event perception. Taken together, these studies underscore the relevance of personality states in personality research, while also highlighting how a better understanding of personality states can offer new perspectives on personality assessment and trait change.

HEXACO-PSI: The HEXACO Personality States Inventory

S. Columbus^{1*}, C. Strandsbjerg, R. Böhm, M. Moshagen, I. Zettler

¹ University of St Andrews

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:30 - 16:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

We develop a new measure of personality states based on the HEXACO model of personality. Personality states are coherent affective, cognitive, and motivational states of a person in a situation. Although personality states are increasingly important in empirical and theoretical personality psychology, few validated measures exist. We create a new pool of situation-specific items corresponding to the semantic content of the six HEXACO dimensions, which we test in an initial experience sampling study. We model the observed personality states using the revised latent state-trait theory, which decomposes each item's reliability into consistency (due to the influence of latent traits) and specificity (due to the occasion-specific influences). We identify specificity as a particularly appealing property of personality state measures. Using ant colony optimisation, we select a set of 24 items which maximises model fit and specificity. We further validate the item set through two expert surveys, which provide evidence of content validity. In a second experience sampling study, we confirm the model fit of the scale and provide evidence of convergent validity with an existing trait measure of the HEXACO model of personality. The result is a 24-item measure of HEXACO personality states, with each item corresponding to one of the 24 facets of the HEXACO model of personality. The scale is optimised to reliably measure moment-to-moment fluctuations in personality states and is ready to be used in experience sampling studies.

In a good mood - or just left-handed?

K. Horstmann*, G. Stähelin

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:45 – 17:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The experience sampling method has gained increased attraction in the past years. Despite the growing number of ESM studies, the psychometric properties of state scores generated during ESM are not well examined. State scores are usually highly correlated. On the one hand, these high correlations can represent true associations of constructs within the moment. On the other hand, they can also be the result of method variance. Specifically, the way people hold their phone and the hand they are using to respond could influence the ratings they are providing. In a currently ongoing study of N = 200 participants in a three-day ESM-study, we examine the (a) validity of a new item to assess state-handedness, (b) within-person variation of holding a smartphone when answering surveys during ESM, and (c) variance that state handedness can explain in momentary state assessments. The results will show if adding a state handedness item and controlling for the hand that was used during the assessment in ESM studies can increase the validity of ESM studies. So far, handedness has not been examined in ESM studies. If a substantial proportion of within-person variance in state assessments can be explained with state handedness items, this study would suggest including a one-item measure in future ESM studies to limit the risk of spurious associations. The study will furthermore show the usefulness of considering variables during the response process that are specific to assessments obtained through smartphones.

Gender Differences in Personality Traits and Average Personality States: Using Experience Sampling to circumvent bias in self-reports

L. Buck*, L. Doran, K. Kolodziejczak-Krupp, F. Gander, A. C. Traut, M. Uhlich, A. Grob, K. Horstmann

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:00 - 17:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Small gender differences in personality traits are frequently and consistently found in personality research. Common explanations discuss evolutionary causes, social roles and gender norms, and biases occurring during the assessment process. The latter corresponds with findings and models from research on emotional self-report which suggest that different judgment processes take place in self-reports depending on the time frame that is being reported on. Gender differences in personality traits could thus stem from people relying on their self-image, identity, and gender norms when answering global trait questionnaires. Results from two German-speaking samples of N = 324 older adults and N = 1,685 younger adults revealed gender differences in global trait scores for emotional stability, agreeableness, and conscientiousness, but non-significant differences in corresponding average state scores. The findings are in line with the assertion that average state reports are less biased, whereas global trait reports include stereotypes and identity.

Changes in Personality Traits and States Following Romantic Relationship Transitions

F. Gander*, A. C. Traut, M. Uhlich, A. Grob

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:15 – 17:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Personality develops throughout life, shaped by experiences and major life events. One perspective suggests that normative life events, such as entering a romantic relationship, play a key role in personality change. Personality can be involved in these transitions in two ways: selection effects, where personality predicts who experiences certain events, and socialization effects, where personality changes in response to these transitions. This study incorporates both personality traits and states, allowing for a more nuanced examination of dynamic behavioral changes. We analyze how mean levels and variability in personality traits and states predict relationship transitions and subsequent personality changes. Using data from the study Personality Change in the Light of Relationship Transitions, we analyze seven waves of survey data from 1,798 individuals (ages 18–40) at five-month intervals. Findings indicate that personality plays a greater role in partnering than in separation. Selection effects were stronger for personality states, whereas socialization effects were more pronounced for traits. Personality variability played a smaller role but predicted transitions in some dimensions. These results highlight the bidirectional relationship between personality and romantic transitions, offering new insights into personality development within intimate relationships.

Love or Loss? Relationship Transitions and Personality Change at the Trait and State Level

K. Fliedner*, L. Buck, F. Gander, A. Grob, A. C. Traut, M. Uhlich, K. Horstmann

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:30 - 17:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Romantic transitions, such as beginning or ending a romantic relationship, are major life events that may be associated with personality change. However, research suggests that the effects of single major life events on personality traits are small, increasing interest in alternative conceptualizations of life events. One such approach emphasizes the subjective perception of life events, as individuals may experience the same transition differently. In this context, not only the subjective perception of life events but also the role of personality states comes into focus. The TESSERA model (Wrzus et al., 2017) suggests that personality change results from repeated sequences of situational experiences and reactions. From this perspective, personality states—short-term, situation-dependent variations—may be more responsive to external influences than personality traits. This pre-registered study combines these approaches and examines how perceived event characteristics of romantic transitions interact with personality traits and states, considering both socialization (how events shape personality) and selection (how personality influences event perception). Specifically, we investigate whether perceived characteristics predict intraindividual personality changes and whether personality traits/states account for interindividual differences in event perception. Additionally, we explore whether analyzing distinct event perceptions rather than overall event perception enhances our understanding of personality-event interactions. Finally, we examine whether these effects differ between relationship formation and dissolution. To address these questions, we analyze data from an initial sample of N = 1.793 participants across 7 waves over 30 months. Results clarify the role of individual life event perception regarding personality change at the trait and state level.

Romantic relationships, personality and health: How do the personality traits of couples influence their health behaviors and health status?

H. S. Hesse^{1*}, M. A. van Scheppingen¹, E. van Roekel¹, G. Olaru¹

¹ Tilburg University

Research presentation

Dienstag, 16:30 – 16:45

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Romantic relationship partners play a significant role in each other’s lives, often affecting health behavior choices (i.e. exercise, diet, smoking and drinking behaviors), and overall mental and physical well-being. Personality traits are known to shape an individual’s own health behaviors. However, how those personality effects interact in romantic relationship dyads remain poorly understood. The current pre-registered study addresses this gap by investigating to what extent health behaviors and health status are influenced by one’s own personality traits and the personality traits of one’s partner. Moreover, we examine whether these partner-effects are moderated by age, relationship duration, relationship satisfaction and relationship support. The study investigates those dynamics in a sample of 2705 heterosexual cohabiting couples from the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) who filled in annual questionnaires over 7 years. We will employ parallel process latent growth curve models as a statistical method. 2705 couples. The findings may help to explain under which circumstances romantic partners affect each other’s health negatively or positively, which can inform health policies and couple-based health interventions in the future.

Who knows me best? A comprehensive investigation of self-other agreement across personality traits

M. Burghart^{1*}, A. Seidl¹, B. Yelbuz¹, N. Casali¹, N. Popov¹, I. Thielmann¹

¹ Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

Research presentation

Dienstag, 16:45 - 17:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Accurate perceptions of others’ traits are fundamental for healthy social interactions and well-functioning interpersonal relationships. Research consistently shows that self-other agreement in personality assessment – the extent to which individuals’ self-perceptions align with how others perceive them – tends to increase with the level of acquaintance. However, this research has largely relied on broad categorical distinctions (e.g., co-workers, friends, romantic partners) rather than treating acquaintance as a continuous and subjectively perceived variable. Moreover, previous studies have focused on broad personality domains (i.e., Big Five and HEXACO) and typically operationalized agreement as the correlation between self- and other-ratings. This approach, however, overlooks how other, more specific traits – including ethically and socially aversive ones – are perceived, and it further neglects potential effects of acquaintance on mean-level differences between self- and other-ratings (e.g., letter-of-recommendation-effect).

The current study aims to address these gaps by analyzing data from a demographically diverse sample of dyads (N_dyads = 1,085; 244 friends, 841 romantic partners). We collected multiple measures of subjective acquaintanceship (e.g., closeness) along with self- and other-reports of various personality traits, including broad personality domains (i.e., HEXACO) and specific traits ranging from socially/ethically desirable (e.g., trait morality) to socially/ethically undesirable (e.g., Dark Factor of Personality). Finally, we will assess how self-other agreement relates to relationship satisfaction – a connection that has not yet been explored.

Our comprehensive approach provides insights into the nuances of personality perception, and contributes to the growing body of research on how self-other agreement relates to behavioral and psychological outcomes.

When empathy breeds opposition to hierarchy in intergroup contexts: Shared underlying motivational values of counter-dominance and empathy explain attitudes in the Israeli Palestinian conflict

R. Möring*, S. Gardner, S. Levin, F. Pratto, S. Poon, A. Zhang, M. Loper, A. Rusowicz, R. Zhang, H. Eser, C. Chors

Research presentation

Dienstag, 17:00 – 17:15

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

When investigated in the context of a hierarchical system, empathy often predicts prosocial attitudes and behavior towards low power groups. However, the role of empathy for attitudes and behavior towards high power groups is not yet understood. The current preregistered survey of a German quota sample (N = 394) aimed to address this issue by investigating the shared underlying motivational values, also known as Schwartz Values, of empathy and counter-dominance, the extent to which individuals desire a non-hierarchical and equal society. Moreover, we investigated whether counter-dominance mediates the link between empathy and unconditional opposition to a higher power group (Israel in the Israeli Palestinian conflict). We found that (1) empathy and counter-dominance shared the same underlying motivational values of high self-transcendence and low self-enhancement, and (2) empathy, mediated by counter-dominance, predicted opposing the high-power group, Israel in this case, by any means necessary. These results were replicated in two simultaneously conducted surveys in the same overarching project in Türkiye and the USA. These findings suggest shared motivational values underlying empathy and a desire for a hierarchy-free society, which can explain political attitudes towards high power groups in complex situations, like the Israeli Palestinian conflict.

Attachment zwischen Beziehungen und Single-Phasen: Der Einfluss vergangener Partnerschaften

A. Traut^{1*}

¹ University of Basel

Research presentation

Dienstag, 17:15 - 17:30

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Theoretische wie empirische Studien zeigen sowohl Hinweise für Stabilität als auch für Veränderung von Attachment bei Erwachsenen. Während theoretische Überlegungen die Rolle enger Beziehungen bei der Förderung von Veränderungen betonen, haben die meisten empirischen Studien vernachlässigt, ob Veränderungen in Attachment als allgemeiner Reifungsprozess (z. B. mit dem Alter) oder im Kontext einzelner Beziehungen auftreten. Dieses Manuskript untersucht Veränderungen innerhalb von Partnerschaften und Single-Phasen sowie den Einfluss früherer Beziehungen auf Attachment in zwei Studien: In Studie 1 analysieren wir Längsschnittdaten von 1'000 Paaren über 20 Monate, um zu verstehen, wie sich Attachment in Partnerschaften entwickelt und welchen Einfluss die Dauer aktueller sowie früherer Beziehungen auf diese Entwicklung hat. Die Ergebnisse deuten darauf hin, dass die Dauer der aktuellen Beziehung, nicht jedoch die Anzahl oder Dauer früherer Beziehungen die Veränderungen in Bindungsängstlichkeit vorhersagt. Darauf basierend untersuchen wir in Studie 2 Attachment innerhalb verschiedener Beziehungen und Single-Phasen (bspw. zwischen der ersten und vierten Beziehungs-/Single-Phase). Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Singles unabhängig von ihrer Beziehungserfahrung eine höhere Bindungsängstlichkeit aufweisen als Personen in einer Partnerschaft. Allerdings berichten Singles ohne vorherige Beziehung von einer mittleren Bindungsängstlichkeit – höher als Verpartnerte, aber niedriger als Singles mit vergangenen Beziehungen. In Bezug auf Bindungsvermeidung zeigt sich ein ähnlicher Effekt: Singles berichten insgesamt höhere Werte als Verpartnerte, jedoch unterscheiden sich Singles ohne vorherige Beziehung hier nicht von anderen Singles. Zusammengefasst weisen unsere Befunde darauf hin, dass es sich bei Veränderungen von Attachment eher um einen kontextspezifischen als um einen altersbedingten Prozess handelt.

Selbstkritik und Selbstmitgefühl in zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen

A. Werner-Riccetti^{1*}

¹ Goethe - Universität Frankfurt

Research presentation

Dienstag, 17:30 – 17:45

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Die Rolle von Selbstkritik und Selbstmitgefühl für positive zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen wurde in mehreren Studien untersucht. Zum einen befasste sich eine Onlinebefragung mit insgesamt N=297 Personen (81,1% weiblich) im Alter von 18 bis 78 Jahren (M=28.79; SD=11.28) über die Zusammenhänge von Bindungsstil (vermeidend/ängstlich), Selbstkritik, Selbstmitgefühl, Eifersucht und Narzissmus hinsichtlich der Partnerschaftszufriedenheit. Zum anderen wurde in einer weiteren Befragung untersucht, wie Bindungsstile (vermeidend/ängstlich) in Zusammenhang stehen mit Emotionsregulation, Copingmechanismen, Selbstmitgefühl und psychologischem Wohlbefinden, welches erfasst wurde über Selbstakzeptanz, persönliches Wachstum, positive zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen und Autonomie. Die Ergebnisse indizieren, dass die Ausprägung von Selbstkritik stark zusammenhängt mit insbesondere einem ängstlichen Bindungsstil und sich dies entsprechend niederschlägt auf die Partnerschaftszufriedenheit. Selbstmitgefühl auf der anderen Seite steht in Zusammenhang mit adaptiven Copingstrategien und erfolgreicher Emotionsregulation und trägt zu höherem psychologischen Wohlbefinden sowohl hinsichtlich der Selbstakzeptanz und Autonomie sowie der positiven zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen bei.

Reading Minds or Reading Patterns: Schema Use in Younger and Older Adults’ Empathic Accuracy

J. A. Freitag^{1*}, A. Rauers¹, M. Riediger¹

¹ Friedrich-Schiller Universität Jena

Research presentation

Dienstag, 17:45 - 18:00

HS 3

[Online Programm](#)

Empathic accuracy – the ability to accurately understand another person’s thoughts and feelings – relies on two key social perception processes: On the one hand, (a) bottom-up, which integrates perceptual cues like facial expressions and tone of voice. On the other hand, (b) top-down, where prior knowledge, expectations, and experiences guide interpretation. A key aspect of top-down processes involve schemas —structured frameworks of general knowledge and beliefs that help organize and integrate information. Schema use, however, may vary depending on individual factors (e.g., age, gender) and situational characteristics (e.g., topic valence). This study examines how schemas shape empathic accuracy, drawing hypotheses from lifespan theories such as Socioemotional Selectivity Theory, and how their use varies across age, gender and topic valence. Using three datasets from naturalistic conversation studies, we analyzed interactions between unacquainted older and younger adult dyads sharing emotional experiences. The paradigm’s design was optimized for eliciting emotional states and ensured high ecological validity. Participants provided self- and other-ratings after the conversations, allowing us to measure empathic accuracy as self-other agreement. Our findings suggest that schemas play a stronger role in empathic accuracy during positive conversation and that age and gender further shape these dynamics. These results provide fresh insights into the interplay of schemas and social perception, highlighting the importance of age and lifespan perspectives in empathic processes.

Möglichkeiten und Grenzen partizipativer Forschung in der Fragebogenkonstruktion

R. Weißmann^{1*}

¹ Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt (KUEI)

Position talk

Dienstag, 16:30 – 17:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Der Begriff „partizipative Forschung“ beschreibt Ansätze, in denen wissenschaftliche Fragestellungen und Zielsetzungen gemeinsam mit den betroffenen Personengruppen erarbeitet werden. Häufig betrifft dies marginalisierte bzw. von Marginalisierung bedrohte Gruppen, wie beispielsweise Menschen mit Behinderung oder Personen mit Migrationserfahrung. Aber auch allgemeine Bevölkerungsgruppen mit spezifischen Bedarfen, wie Kinder und Jugendliche, Eltern oder ältere Menschen können partizipativ am Forschungsprozess mitwirken.

Partizipative Forschung verfolgt eine doppelte Zielsetzung: Einerseits das Empowerment der Zielgruppe, Prozesse, die sie selbst betreffen, aktiv mitzugestalten. Andererseits können Forschende profitieren, indem die Perspektiven und das Wissen der Zielgruppe aktiv in den Forschungsprozess einbezogen werden, um praxisnahe, akzeptierte und wirksame Lösungen zu finden (von Unger, 2014).

Der Forschungsfeld der Fragebogenkonstruktion stellt einen möglichen Anwendungsbereich partizipativer Forschung dar. Eine zentrale Herausforderung bei der Konstruktion sprach- und bildbasierter Fragebögen besteht in der Entwicklung präziser und leicht verständlicher Items, die den Interpretationsspielraum der Befragten minimieren und eine konsistente Beantwortung ermöglichen. Partizipative Ansätze können in der Fragebogenkonstruktion einen entscheidenden Mehrwert bieten, indem sie die Zielgruppe des Fragebogens aktiv in die Formulierung und Validierung von Items einbinden.

Innerhalb dieses Positionsreferates soll anhand von Beispielen aus der aktuellen Literatur und eigenen Forschungsarbeiten ein Überblick über die Potenziale und Grenzen partizipativer Ansätze in der Fragebogenkonstruktion gegeben werden. Gelingensbedingungen für die notwendige Balance zwischen Partizipation und wissenschaftlichen Qualitätsstandards werden diskutiert. Thematische Schwerpunkte sind der optimale Zeitpunkt für partizipative Zugänge im Forschungsprozess, die methodische Gestaltung der notwendigen iterativen Prozesse, der Umgang mit dem möglichen Spannungsfeld zwischen Bedürfnissen der Zielgruppe und Anforderungen an Standardisierung sowie eine transparente und nachvollziehbare Moderation von Gestaltungsprozessen.

Any Questions? Item Selection as a Tool to Study and Improve Psychometric Validity

E. Altgassen^{1*}

¹ Universität Ulm

Position talk

Dienstag, 17:15 - 18:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

In psychological research, objects of investigation are frequently latent variables that cannot be observed directly, but must be inferred from measures that vary in their assessment approach. Latent variables that are characterized by inquiring typical behavior, such as personality traits, are most frequently measured by self-report questionnaires. This method is easy to use but it is also burdened by many problems that mitigate the validity of these measures. Given that the preponderance of psychometric concerns is geared towards response distortions, little attention is drawn to presumably equally profound issues of item selection. Ironically, measurement of personality traits devotes a great deal of thought to how we ask questions but hardly cares about which questions are actually asked and which questions aren't. Furthermore, item selection more often than not is driven by habits and often resembles a ritual around Cronbach's Alpha more than a scientifically sound and reproducible procedure. Taken together, insufficient consideration of item selection is likely to compromise the validity of our measurements significantly. I will highlight and illustrate how item selection can be used as a psychometric tool to investigate and enhance validity in the field of personality assessment.

Person Judgments as Reflections of Perceiver Perspectives and Item Characteristics

A. Wiedenroth¹

¹ Technische Universität Dresden

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:30 – 18:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

While person judgments aim to capture attributes of the target person, they are also shaped by the perceivers making them and the judgment dimension considered: Perceivers differ in their attitudes and their access to information about the target, which also depends on their perspective (e.g., providing self- vs. other-reports). Similarly, items differ in the characteristics of their content, such as its positivity or observability, which requires an evaluation or consideration of different target information. This symposium highlights the importance of examining perceiver perspectives and item characteristics as key factors in person perception research. First, Amina Aissaoui examines the degree and predictors of stability in perceivers’ positivity across time. Second, Moritz Leistner investigates if positivity in self-reports may serve as an indicator of self-esteem and differ from positivity in other-judgments. Next, Melanie Schliebener shows how judgments of other people’s motives may reflect both information known and unknown to the targets. Anne Wiedenroth explores how item content affects perceivers’ thoughts while judging their own or someone else’s personality. Following this, Nele Wessels investigates how multiple item characteristics (jointly) contribute to agreement across self-, other-, and meta-ratings of personality. Finally, Nele Freyer presents a formal model of accuracy in person perception that highlights the role of items and their meaning for perceivers. Together, this symposium underscores the significance of perceivers and items in shaping person judgments, consensus, and accuracy. It also demonstrates how different perspectives and item characteristics can be leveraged to develop more effective models and measures in person perception research.

Rose-Colored Glasses Over Time: Describing and Explaining Changes in Perceiver Positivity

A. Aissaoui^{1*}, R. Rau¹, C. Heine²

¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

² Witten/Herdecke University

Dienstag, 16:30 - 16:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

People consistently differ in how positively versus negatively they evaluate others’ personalities across traits and situations. This perceiver positivity is a core aspect of social perception and psychosocial functioning, influencing how individuals navigate their social environments and maintain interpersonal relationships. Although perceiver positivity has been found to be quite stable over a period of approximately two weeks, it has also been shown to change in response to social experiences during that time. Yet, it has remained unclear (1) if there is also stability over several months and (2) if social experiences and other life events exhibit lasting changes in positivity during these periods. To address these issues, we administered the Online Tool for Assessing Perceiver Effects (O-TAPE) in a sample of 454 individuals at four measurement occasions, each spaced 2 months apart. This study employs a longitudinal structural equation modeling (SEM) approach to explore changes in positivity over time. We first evaluate the reliability and stability of generalized perceiver positivity. Then, we explore various predictors of changes in positivity, including individual differences in personality traits, indicators of psychological well-being, and life events. Together, these analyses will clarify how stable individual differences and dynamic life experiences influence perceiver positivity.

Evaluative Adjective Rating List: Investigating Agreement to Evaluative Self-Ratings as an Intransparent Measure of Self-Esteem

M. Leistner^{1*}, A. Schütz¹

¹ Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg

Symposium

Dienstag, 16:45 – 17:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Self-esteem is a pivotal construct in personality psychology, yet there are challenges in its measurement. On the one hand, self-esteem questionnaires tend to demonstrate high reliability and validity, however, they are susceptible to self-deception, social desirability, and self-presentation (Greenwald & Farnham, 2000; Röhner & Schütz, 2025; Schütz, 2003). Self-deception and self-presentation are typically regarded as sources of bias, whereas social desirability may be confounded with self-esteem—or even represent an expression of it (Anusic et al., 2009; Edwards, 1953, 1970; Leary & Baumeister, 2000; Uziel, 2010). On the other hand, indirect measures, such as the self-esteem IAT, exhibit only small correlations with traditional self-esteem questionnaires (Rudolph et al., 2018; Wentura et al., 2005) and do not sufficiently circumvent the issues mentioned above (Fiedler & Bluemke, 2010; Röhner et al., 2023; Steffens, 2004). In our research, we examined the extent to which self-esteem can be inferred from agreement with descriptors of known desirability. To this end, we developed the Evaluative Adjective Rating Scale (EARL), composed of 42 adjectives that vary in content, desirability, and stability (e.g., “interesting,” “humorous,” “manipulatable”). In the first phase of our study, the evaluative component of participants’ EARL self-ratings was strongly correlated with both state (SSES) and trait (RSES) measures of self-esteem, $r(282) = .67, p < .001$. Moreover, compared to conventional self-esteem questionnaires, these self-ratings were more sensitive to threat-induced declines in state self-esteem and captured compensatory boosts in unrelated trait self-esteem. Our next steps involve establishing test–retest reliability, collecting normative data, and further demonstrating the construct and criterion validity of the EARL.

From Self-Reports to Affective Signals: Understanding the Antecedents of Motive Perception

M. Schliebener^{1*}, M. Dufner¹

¹ Witten/Herdecke University

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:00 - 17:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Estimating others’ motives and intentions is essential for explaining and predicting behavior, thereby fostering functional social relationships. But how do motive impressions originate? Are they predicted by target persons’ motive self-perceptions or also by aspects of motive dispositions that lie beyond explicit self-views? In our study (N = 236), participants’ motives were assessed explicitly via self-report questionnaires, a semi-projective test and laboratory measures of spontaneous positive motive-specific affective contingencies (PACs). Participants’ motives were then rated by peers and by unacquainted observers based on videos and Instagram profiles. Results indicated that motive impressions were linked to participants’ self-reported motives, suggesting that individuals convey self-consistent information that is accurately interpreted by others. Whereas motive impressions were unrelated to the semi-projective test scores, they were linked to the PAC measures, even beyond self-reported motives, highlighting their incremental effect. These findings suggest that motive judgments are shaped not only by self-consistent information but also by affective cues that may operate outside conscious awareness.

How Items Shape What We Think About: Exploring the Thought Processes Underlying Personality Self- and Peer-Judgments

A. Wiedenroth^{1*}, A. Perossa², B. S. Connelly², A. Sgrignuoli²

¹ Technische Universität Dresden

² University of Toronto

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:15 – 17:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Item characteristics have been shown to moderate differences between self- and peer-judgments of personality as well as their accuracy. The underlying assumption is that these characteristics (e.g., the trait’s observability) become relevant during a perceiver’s judgment process, for example, prompting perceivers to consider certain target information they may or may not have access to (e.g., a target's thoughts). Previous research focused on items’ effects on judgments as the outcome but cannot show how items affect what information perceivers consider when making judgments. This study employed a qualitative approach to investigate perceivers’ thought processes: Participants verbalized their thoughts while rating their own personality and that of someone they knew. This resulted in 1,740 thoughts (verbal responses to individual items) from 29 participants which were coded following an inductive content analysis. Thought content was then predicted from characteristics of the items. This included the items’ ABCD-content (i.e., whether they reflect affective, behavioral, cognitive, or desire-related content), domain content (i.e., which personality dimension they reflect), observability, positivity, and more. We evaluate what thoughts followed different item characteristics for both self- and peer-judgments and how that translated into the actual ratings. These findings are not only relevant for interpreting judgments adequately but for how we measure personality. We discuss how measures may profit from considering item characteristics during construction to achieve balanced representations of the content they aim to cover and to design measures that specifically capture the valuable insights associated with different perspectives (i.e., self- vs. peer-reports).

How Are Item Features Associated With Inter-Rater Agreement?

N. M. Wessels^{1*}, D. Leising², J. Zimmermann¹

¹ Universität Kassel

² Technische Universität Dresden

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:30 - 17:45

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Personality research consistently finds significant correlations between self-, meta-, and other-ratings of personality. However, less is known about how specific item features influence agreement across these perspectives, especially at the level of personality nuances. Most prior research focused on one or two item features – primarily observability and social desirability – and their effect on self-other agreement and/or other-other agreement. This study expands on this work by examining the unique and joint effects, both linear and squared, of five item features (i.e., observability, social desirability, importance, stability, and base rate) on four different forms of inter-rater agreement (i.e., self-other agreement, other-other agreement, meta-accuracy and meta-insight). Using two datasets (Study 1: N = 73 targets, N = 549 informants; Study 2: N = 189 targets, N = 1352 informants) and a one-with-many design, targets provided self- and meta-ratings, while several informants per target with varied attitudes toward the target offered other-ratings. Personality was assessed using broad item sets reflecting personality nuances, with item features rated reliably beforehand. Results across both studies consistently showed that agreement was higher for items capturing more observable characteristics and lower for items that were more evaluative or (partially) considered more important. These findings highlight the critical role item features play in shaping inter-rater agreement, offering new insights for person perception research.

Capturing the Complexity of Truth - A Comprehensive Framework to Systematically Examine Accuracy in Person Perception

N. Freyer^{1*}, A. Wiedenroth¹, M. Borgstede²

¹ Technische Universität Dresden

² Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg

Symposium

Dienstag, 17:45 – 18:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Although accuracy is one of the central subjects of investigation in person perception research, there is remarkable uncertainty and disagreement as to what is actually meant by it. We present a formal model of accuracy in personality judgments to contribute to a clearer understanding of this complex construct. With our model, we aim to bridge the gap between theoretical concepts of targets' „true“ personality traits and the accuracy criteria that are relevant to most empirical questions. While previous conceptualizations of accuracy have either focused on correctly capturing a factual reality (realistic perspective) or on the social function of judgments (constructivist perspective), we argue that, in most cases, verbally expressed judgments aim at representing both: They seek to capture factually existing interindividual differences while also reducing complexity by summarizing and interpreting the observed information using verbal terms. To account for this, the model advocates for basing the accuracy criterion on actual differences but including the semantic meaning of a respective verbal term as a central second aspect of the criterion. Both aspects are specified with a concise set of parameters and systematically combined using matrix algebra. The model should serve as a tool to a) gain conceptual clarity, b) generate research hypotheses on moderators of accuracy, and c) evaluate and improve empirical measures.

Personality traits and gazing behavior in the context of emotional Social Network Site (SNS) posts.

H. A. Ohmann^{1*}, P. Y. Herzberg¹, L. M. Stöven¹

¹ Helmut-Schmidt-Universität Hamburg

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 09:00 - 09:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Various studies indicate that personality traits predict the way we process emotional stimuli, ranging from differences in stress reaction (Mardaga et al., 2006) to brain activity (Speed et al., 2015) and valence ratings (e.g., Ingendahl & Vogel, 2022). Most of these studies use pictures as stimuli. Supporting this notion, we found effects of personality traits on gazing behavior while watching emotional pictures in our lab (Ohmann & Herzberg, 2025, in prep). Personality traits also affect how we use and interact on SNSs (Lampropoulos et al., 2022). However, a systematic investigation on the processing of emotional content on SNSs is still lacking.

Here, we investigate the effects of a wide range of personality traits on gazing behavior while watching emotional text-based SNS posts using a table-mounted eye-tracker. Therefore, we asked N > 150 participants (ongoing data collection) to read overall 10 emotional SNS posts (5 with a positive valence and 5 with a negative valence) and 4 comments aligned to each post (2 negative comments and 2 positive comments). The posts were created in our lab and their valence was pre-tested in an online sample of N = 275 participants.

Once data collection is completed, data will be analyzed according to our preregistered hypothesis. We will investigate potential main effects of personality traits on gazing behavior (e.g., to investigate whether certain personality traits predispose to general differences in gazing behavior) and interaction effects between stimulus properties (valence category) and personality traits on gazing behavior.

Perfektionismus und Aufmerksamkeitsbias gegenüber Kritik: Eine Eyetracking-Studie

E. Prestele^{1*}, S. König¹, C. Altstötter-Gleich¹, U. Basten¹

¹ RPTU University Kaiserslautern-Landau

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 09:15 – 09:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Perfektionismus ist ein zentraler Vulnerabilitätsfaktor für psychische Störungen wie Depression. Das Social Disconnection Model postuliert, dass dieser Zusammenhang unter anderem durch eine erhöhte Sensitivität gegenüber sozialer Ablehnung vermittelt wird. Personen mit ausgeprägten perfektionistischen Bedenken schenken negativen sozialen Reizen verstärkt Aufmerksamkeit, was zur Aufrechterhaltung psychischer Belastung beitragen kann.

In unserer Studie untersuchen wir den Zusammenhang zwischen Trait-Perfektionismus und selektiver Aufmerksamkeit für nonverbale soziale Rückmeldungen. Eine überwiegend studentische Stichprobe von 146 Teilnehmenden (80 % weiblich) absolvierte eine Eyetracking-Aufgabe mit Gesichtern, die Kritik oder Anerkennung ausdrücken. Die Dimensionen perfektionistische Bedenken und perfektionistisches Streben wurden mittels Fragebogen erfasst.

Die Ergebnisse multipler Regressions- und Strukturgleichungsmodelle sprechen für die Annahme, dass perfektionistische Bedenken mit einem verstärkten Aufmerksamkeitsbias für kritische Gesichtsausdrücke assoziiert sind. Der eigenständigen Effekt perfektionistischen Strebens scheint diesem negativen Bias entgegenzuwirken. Zudem mediert der Aufmerksamkeitsbias den positiven Zusammenhang zwischen perfektionistischen Bedenken und Depressivität.

Diese Befunde stützen die Annahmen des Social Disconnection Model und unterstreichen die Rolle selektiver Aufmerksamkeit als potenziellen Mechanismus der Perfektionismus-assoziierten Vulnerabilität. Die Ergebnisse werden im Kontext kognitiver Verzerrungen und psychotherapeutischer Implikationen diskutiert.

Neuroenhancement: Motives for the desire for enhancement and predictors thereof.

L. Kohlmeier^{1*}, S. Grinschgl¹, A. Neubauer¹

¹ University of Graz

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 09:30 - 09:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Enhancing cognitive abilities, especially intelligence, has generated significant interest and debate in scientific and public discourse. Despite their currently low effectiveness, the utilization of passive enhancement methods, such as pharmaceutical intervention or brain stimulation, and active enhancement methods, like working memory or neurofeedback training, has become increasingly prevalent. These active and passive methods differ in the required level of agency, risks and in acceptance in the public. In a preregistered lab study, we aimed to gain a deeper understanding about interindividual differences and motives accounting for the willingness to utilize these enhancement methods. Thus, we asked 197 participants about their acceptance of passive and active enhancement methods and tested predictors thereof. Furthermore, we assessed the motives behind the decision to utilize enhancement methods or not. While neither self-estimated intelligence nor the personality traits novelty seeking, conscientiousness or trait anxiety predicted participants' acceptance of enhancement, a younger age, male gender and science-fiction hobbyism did. Furthermore, a higher measured intelligence predicted the willingness to utilize active enhancement methods, providing first evidence for a potential rich-get-richer effect. In addition, the results of four qualitative text analyses provide first exploratory insights into the motives behind the acceptance and rejection of active and passive enhancement methods. We will critically discuss the findings of this study and emphasise the role of psychological research in contributing to the scientific and public discourse on enhancement.

Dispositional Anxiety and Feedback-Triggered Brain-Heart Coupling

P. Bierwirth^{1*}, E. M. Mueller¹

¹ Philipps Universität Marburg

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 09:45 – 10:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

The reinforcement sensitivity theory states that dispositional anxiety is linked to interindividual differences in the sensitivity of the neural behavioral inhibition system (BIS). One key output of the BIS is heightened autonomous arousal, including an increase in heart rate, suggesting that brain-heart coupling may play an important role in anxiety. In laboratory settings, brain-heart coupling can be assessed via the feedback-triggered N300H component, derived from EEG and ECG recordings. While the N300H has been correlated with dispositional anxiety, this link has yet to be replicated.

To address this, 662 subjects were examined as part of the cooperative multi-laboratory Coscience project. EEG and ECG were recorded during a gambling task in which participants could win or lose money on each trial, and the N300H was quantified in response to feedback presentation. Dispositional anxiety was assessed via the Behavioral Inhibition Scale. Additionally, a cooperative forking path analysis (cFPA) was employed to test the robustness of the results by evaluating different preprocessing pipelines, thereby reducing researchers’ degrees of freedom.

While a robust N300H was observed during feedback presentation, no association between dispositional anxiety and the N300H was found. Moreover, results from the cFPA suggest that this null result is independent of the chosen preprocessing pipeline.

In sum, this study failed to replicate the association between dispositional anxiety and elevated brain-heart coupling. Potential reasons for this null finding and ways to bridge the gap between biological measures and personality traits will be discussed.

Driving Innovation: Comparing Psychometric Properties of Computer-Generated and Real-World Images in Traffic Psychological Assessment

F. Kranner^{1*}, I. Baldauf¹, M. Vetter¹

¹ Schuhfried GmbH

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 10:00 - 10:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Tachistoscopic tests are essential in traffic psychology for assessing basic visual perception abilities, but controlling item properties in traditional photograph-based tests remains challenging. Advances in computer-generated imagery (CGI) enable the precise quantification of image properties, allowing for a more data-driven approach to predicting item difficulty. In this study, we present a modernized version of the Adaptive Tachistoscopic Traffic Perception Test (ATAVT), replacing photographic stimuli with CGI with the aim of enhancing psychometric test quality and reducing cultural bias.

In a pilot study (n=32), we conducted qualitative analyses comparing CGI and real-world images, using the “think-aloud method” to explore differences in solution strategies. Additionally, we gathered extensive data on user acceptance, which was found to be on par with traditional photographs. Preliminary data indicate that item difficulty and construct validity remain comparable between CGI and photographic stimuli (Pearson r=.92). While item difficulty in the ATAVT with real-world images was already well explained (R²=.84), fully transitioning to objective metrics – such as 3D observer distance, 3D target stimulus size, and 2D scan path – presents an opportunity to further improve item difficulty prediction and deepen our understanding of the cognitive processes underlying traffic perception.

Currently, data collection is ongoing for a sample representative of the German-speaking population in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland (target n=450). The influence of individual differences in traffic-related and demographic characteristics on traffic perception will be discussed. Limitations include the need for further validation in traffic-specific samples and ensuring that CGI-based stimuli accurately translate to real-world outcomes.

Neue theoretische und empirische Perspektiven auf die Genese und Entwicklung von Einsamkeit

A. Neuber¹, S. Bücken¹

¹ Universität Witten / Herdecke

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 – 10:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Einsamkeit ist ein komplexes, multidimensionales Phänomen mit weitreichenden gesundheitlichen und gesellschaftlichen Folgen. Dieses Symposium beleuchtet aktuelle theoretische, empirische und methodische Entwicklungen in der Einsamkeitsforschung mit Fokus auf soziale Erwartungen, individuelle und gesellschaftliche Risikofaktoren sowie mögliche Interventionsansätze. Die fünf Beiträge greifen unterschiedliche Perspektiven auf, um ein umfassenderes Verständnis der Prädiktoren und Mechanismen von Einsamkeit über die Lebensspanne hinweg zu ermöglichen. Der erste Beitrag stellt das Social Relationship Expectations (SRE) Framework vor, das sechs zentrale soziale Erwartungen identifiziert und als theoretische Grundlage für die Erforschung der Entstehung von Einsamkeit dient. Der zweite Beitrag liefert eine systematische Übersicht über n = 105 longitudinale Studien zu Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren für Einsamkeit bei Kindern und Jugendlichen. Der dritte Beitrag untersucht die wechselseitige Beziehung zwischen Bindungsunsicherheit und Einsamkeit über 16 Monate (N > 4400) mittels Continuous-Time Structural Equation Modellen. Der vierte Beitrag analysiert auf Basis von Tagebuchdaten (N > 400), welche Faktoren kurzfristige Einsamkeitserfahrungen verstetigen und zu anhaltender Einsamkeit führen können. Der fünfte Beitrag widmet sich der Frage, wie das Beginnen und Beenden verschiedener Formen gesellschaftlichen Engagements – insbesondere ehrenamtlicher Tätigkeiten und informeller Pflege – mit Einsamkeit zusammenhängen. Hierfür werden national-repräsentative Längsschnittdaten mittels Fixed-Effects-Models (N > 16000) analysiert. Zusammenfassend zeigt das Symposium, dass Einsamkeit durch ein Zusammenspiel individueller, sozialer und struktureller Faktoren beeinflusst wird. Die präsentierten Befunde verdeutlichen die Notwendigkeit einer interdisziplinären Herangehensweise, um effektive Präventions- und Interventionsstrategien gegen Einsamkeit zu entwickeln, die an die spezifischen Bedürfnisse verschiedener Alters- und Bevölkerungsgruppen angepasst sind.

Social Relationship Expectations: Neue Perspektiven für die Einsamkeitsforschung

S. Akhter-Khan^{1*}

¹ King’s College London

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 - 09:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Einsamkeit wird als Diskrepanz zwischen den erwarteten und tatsächlichen sozialen Beziehungen definiert. Das Social Relationship Expectations (SRE) Framework greift diesen zentralen kognitiven Mechanismus der Einsamkeit auf und dient als Grundlage für die systematische Untersuchung dessen, was Menschen von ihren sozialen Beziehungen erwarten (Akhter-Khan et al., 2023). Es identifiziert sechs zentrale Erwartungen: Nähe, Unterstützung, Spaß, Intimität, Generativität und Respekt. Indem das SRE Framework Einsamkeit aus der Perspektive dieser Erwartungen sowie deren kontextuellen Einflüssen betrachtet, eröffnet es neue Perspektiven für theoretische Ansätze zur Einsamkeit, qualitative Forschungsmethoden sowie die Entwicklung von Skalen und Interventionen. Das SRE-Framework gehört zu den wenigen Modellen, die entwicklungstheoretische Ansätze über die gesamte Lebensspanne integrieren und dabei gleichzeitig strukturelle Faktoren – wie Migration, Armut und Stigmatisierung – berücksichtigen, die Einsamkeit beeinflussen.

Ein systematisches Literaturreview zu longitudinalen Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren für Einsamkeit bei jungen Menschen

S. Bücken^{1*}, K. Petersen, A. Neuber, Y. Zheng, D. Hayes, P. Qualter

¹ Universität Witten / Herdecke

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:15 – 09:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Um Einsamkeit bei Kindern und Jugendlichen wirksam zu bekämpfen, sollten Präventions- und Interventionssstrategien auf einer soliden evidenzbasierten Grundlage zu Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren in dieser Altersgruppe beruhen. In diesem systematischen Literaturreview werden longitudinale Studien zu Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren für Einsamkeit bei Kindern und Jugendlichen unter 25 Jahren identifiziert und narrativ zusammengefasst. Eine systematische Literatursuche wurde im Oktober 2023 in den Datenbanken PsycINFO und MEDLINE durchgeführt, wobei n = 398 Artikel gefunden und n = 105 Artikel in die Analyse einbezogen wurden. Die untersuchten Faktoren umfassen demografische (z. B. Geschlecht), sozioökonomische (z. B. Einkommenssicherheit), soziale (z. B. Akzeptanz durch Gleichaltrige), psychische (z. B. Depressionen), physische (z. B. Behinderungen) und gesundheitsbezogene Verhaltensweisen (z. B. Sportteilnahme) sowie psychologische Faktoren (z. B. Schüchternheit). Darüber hinaus wurden belastende Kindheitserfahrungen (z. B. Kindesmisshandlung) und Umweltfaktoren (z. B. Merkmale der Nachbarschaft) untersucht. Trotz der Vielzahl potenzieller Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren lieferten nur wenige Studien überzeugende Belege für eine prospektive Assoziation mit Einsamkeit. Konsistent identifizierte Risikofaktoren in mehreren longitudinalen Studien waren unter anderem geringe Akzeptanz durch Gleichaltrige, Viktimisierung durch Gleichaltrige, Depressionen, soziale Ängstlichkeit, internalisierende Symptome, geringes Selbstwertgefühl, Schüchternheit und Neurotizismus. Weitere Replikationsstudien sind notwendig, um Faktoren zu bewerten, die bislang nur in einer begrenzten Anzahl von longitudinalen Studien signifikante Zusammenhänge mit Einsamkeit zeigten (z. B. Aggression). Diese Ergebnisse betonen die Bedeutung eines differenzierten Verständnisses der vielfältigen Einflussfaktoren auf Einsamkeit im Kindes- und Jugendalter und bieten wertvolle Ansatzpunkte für zukünftige Forschung und evidenzbasierte Maßnahmen.

Dynamische Wechselwirkungen zwischen Einsamkeit und Bindungsorientierungen

J. Krasko^{1*}, P. Hähner, K. Horstmann, S. Bücken

¹ Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:30 - 09:45

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Unsichere Bindungsorientierungen gehen mit höherer Einsamkeit einher, jedoch ist die zeitliche Ordnung dieses Zusammenhangs unklar. Theoretisch sind beide möglichen Richtungen der zeitlichen Ordnung plausibel: Unsichere Bindung könnte die Qualität und Stabilität von Beziehungen beeinträchtigen und so zu höherer Einsamkeit führen. Umgekehrt könnte anhaltende Einsamkeit negative soziale Kognitionen (z.B. negative Erwartungen an soziale Interaktionen) fördern, was wesentliche Merkmale unsicherer Bindungsorientierungen widerspiegelt. Mit bivariaten Continuous-Time Structural Equation Modellen haben wir die zeitverzögerten wechselseitigen Beziehungen zwischen Bindungsorientierungen und Einsamkeit auf Basis einer 16-monatigen Tagebuchstudie mit 4.485 deutschen Erwachsenen (M = 10,81 Messzeitpunkte) untersucht. Diese Modelle verarbeiten Zeit in ihrer natürlichen, kontinuierlichen Form und ermöglichen es, die Dynamik eines Zusammenhangs in Abhängigkeit von der betrachteten Zeitspanne zu analysieren. Darüber hinaus haben wir untersucht, inwiefern die Dynamiken von Einsamkeit und Bindungsorientierungen in Abhängigkeit von Maßnahmen zur Eindämmung von COVID-19 (z.B. Schließung von Einrichtungen, Mindestabstand von 1,5 m zu anderen Personen) variieren. Die Ergebnisse zeigten, dass zunehmende Bindungsunsicherheit mit höherer Einsamkeit im Zeitverlauf einherging, während zunehmende Einsamkeit überraschenderweise mit geringerer Bindungsunsicherheit im Zeitverlauf einherging. Wurden zusätzlich COVID-19-Maßnahmen in den Modellen berücksichtigt, verschwand der Effekt von Einsamkeit auf ängstliche Bindung, während der negative Zusammenhang mit vermeidender Bindung zunahm. Die theoretischen Implikationen dieser Befunde für das Verständnis der Beziehung zwischen Einsamkeit und Bindungsorientierungen werden diskutiert.

Die zeitliche Entwicklung von State und Trait Einsamkeit: Eine Analyse von Risiko- und Schutzfaktoren

D. Brickau¹*, P. Haehner, K. Fliedner, M. Luhmann

¹ Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Symposium

abgesagt

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Einsamkeit umfasst ein negatives Gefühl einer wahrgenommenen Diskrepanz zwischen den gewünschten und tatsächlichen sozialen Beziehungen. Sie kann dabei in einzelnen Momenten (State-Einsamkeit) oder auch über längere Zeit hinweg empfunden werden (Trait-Einsamkeit). Besonders langanhaltende Einsamkeit wird in der Forschung mit schwerwiegenden psychischen und körperlichen Folgen in Verbindung gebracht. Bislang ist jedoch unklar, was dazu führt, dass vorübergehende Einsamkeit anhaltend wird. Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, die längsschnittliche Entwicklung von State- und Trait-Einsamkeit zu untersuchen sowie Prädiktoren und verstärkende Faktoren für anhaltende Einsamkeit zu identifizieren. Dafür werden Daten einer präregistrierten zweiwöchigen Tagebuchstudie sowie einer Follow-Up-Erhebung mehr als ein Jahr später analysiert (N ≈ 490). Neben statischen und dynamischen Indizes der täglichen State-Einsamkeit werden Variablen zur Soziodemografie, Persönlichkeit, Wohlbefinden, psychischer und körperlicher Gesundheit sowie Zusammenhänge mit der empfundenen Einsamkeit mehr als ein Jahr später untersucht. Das Verständnis der zeitlichen Entwicklung von Einsamkeit sowie assoziierter Faktoren ist von entscheidender Bedeutung, um vulnerable Personen für anhaltende Einsamkeit frühzeitig zu identifizieren und entsprechende Empfehlungen für Interventionen und Präventionsstrategien geben zu können.

Ehrenamt und informelle Pflege als gesellschaftliches Engagement: Differenzielle Effekte auf soziale und emotionale Einsamkeit

A. Neuber¹*, S. Bücken

¹ Universität Witten / Herdecke

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:45 - 10:00

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Sowohl ehrenamtliche Tätigkeiten als auch informelle Pflege sind Formen gesellschaftlichen Engagements, die in der Regel ohne finanzielle Vergütung erbracht werden. Trotz dieser Gemeinsamkeit zeigen sich unterschiedliche Zusammenhänge mit Einsamkeit: Während der Beginn eines Ehrenamts mit einer Abnahme von Einsamkeit assoziiert ist, geht der Beginn einer informellen Pflegetätigkeit – etwa die Betreuung pflegebedürftiger Angehöriger – tendenziell mit einem Anstieg der Einsamkeit einher. Bisherige Studien zu diesen Effekten konzentrieren sich überwiegend auf ältere Erwachsene und betrachten Einsamkeit als eindimensionales Konstrukt, wodurch mögliche facettenpezifische Effekte übersehen werden. Diese Studie soll untersuchen, wie sich soziale Einsamkeit – d.h. das empfundene Fehlen eines sozialen Netzwerks – und emotionale Einsamkeit – d.h. der empfundene Mangel an engen Bindungen – durch Beginn und Beenden eines Ehrenamts und von informeller Pflegetätigkeit verändern. Dabei wird analysiert, ob diese Veränderung je nach Einsamkeitsfacette unterschiedlich ausfallen. Zudem wird geprüft, inwieweit die Vielfalt der ehrenamtlichen Tätigkeit, das Fortbestehen der Pflegebedürftigkeit der gepflegten Person und der wöchentliche Zeitumfang der Tätigkeiten diese Zusammenhänge moderieren. Zur Analyse werden Daten aus 15 Wellen des niederländischen Longitudinal Internet Studies for the Social Sciences (LISS) Panels (N = 16.856) genutzt. Mittels Fixed-Effects-Models werden intraindividuelle Veränderungen in sozialer und emotionaler Einsamkeit im Vergleich zu den Zeitpunkten vor den Transitionen analysiert. Die Stichprobe umfasst Personen im Alter von 16 bis 100 Jahren (M = 43,74; SD = 17,81) und erlaubt somit differenzierte Einblicke über die gesamte erwachsene Lebensspanne hinweg.

Fortschritte und Herausforderungen in der Normierung psychologischer Testverfahren

E. Sengewald¹, W. Lenhard²

¹ Bundesagentur für Arbeit

² Universität Würzburg

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 – 10:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Die Normierung psychologischer Testverfahren ist essenziell für die adäquate Interpretation von Testwerten, besonders in der Individualdiagnostik. Neue methodische Ansätze, insbesondere kontinuierliche und regressionsbasierte Normierungsverfahren, versprechen eine höhere Präzision und Flexibilität gegenüber klassischen, subgruppenbasierten Normierungsmethoden. Das Symposium beleuchtet aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse mit Fokus auf methodische Besonderheiten der Normierungstechniken und gibt darüber hinaus einen Einblick in praxisnahe Herausforderungen bei der Normierung psychologischer Testverfahren.

Zunächst wird im Beitrag von Urban et al. ein umfassender Überblick über den Forschungsstand und die praktische Anwendung kontinuierlicher Normierungsverfahren gegeben. Gary et al. widmen sich in ihrem Beitrag speziell den Herausforderungen bei der Normierung von Speedtests unter Verwendung kontinuierlicher Normierungsverfahren und vergleichen dabei verteilungsfreie und Beta-Binomial-basierte Ansätze. Freudenstein und Hasselhorn untersuchen in ihrem Beitrag, wie sich dichotome Prädiktoren in diesen regressionsbasierten Normierungsmethoden auf die Genauigkeit der Normwertschätzung auswirken. Die Relevanz der in diesen Beiträgen untersuchten methodischen Aspekte wird im Folgebeitrag von Sander und Sengewald deutlich. An einem Praxisbeispiel mit Daten der Bundesagentur für Arbeit wird die Anwendung der regressionsbasierten Normierung kontrastierend der klassischen Normierung gegenübergestellt und die Herausforderungen bei kleinen Stichproben diskutiert. Im letzten Beitrag von Sengewald et al. wird das Problemfeld der fehlenden Werte in Normierungsstichproben aufgegriffen und Methoden der Bereinigung zur Sicherstellung von Repräsentativität analytisch und empirisch verglichen.

Die Relevanz grundlagenwissenschaftlicher Untersuchungen zu Normierungsmethoden sowie deren Bedeutung für die individualdiagnostische Anwendung der Testverfahren wird im abschließenden Diskussionsbeitrag mit Matthias Ziegler deutlich.

Kontinuierliche Normierungsverfahren: Stand der Forschung, Anwendungen und methodische Herausforderungen

J. Urban^{1*}, V. Scherrer, A. Strobel², F. Preckel¹

¹ Universität Trier

² Technische Universität Chemnitz

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 - 09:15

SR 1124

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Die Normierung psychologischer Messverfahren ist grundlegend für die Interpretation ihrer Ergebnisse. Konventionelles Normieren basierend auf Subgruppen kann jedoch zu systematischen Verzerrungen führen und erfordert große Stichproben, um präzise Normen zu erstellen. Neue kontinuierliche Normierungsmethoden greifen diese Probleme auf, indem die Normwerte mittels Regression, basierend auf der gesamten Normierungsstichprobe, bestimmt werden. Ziele dieses Beitrags sind, (1) einen systematischen Überblick über den Forschungsstand zu kontinuierlichen Normierungsverfahren zu geben, (2) zu beschreiben, wie diese Verfahren in der Testentwicklung bereits eingesetzt werden und (3) welche Punkte beim Einsatz kontinuierlicher Normierungsverfahren besonders zu beachten sind. Um diesen Fragen nachzugehen, führten wir ein systematisches Review von 121 Publikationen mit insgesamt 189 Studien durch und ergänzten dieses um einen Überblick über die Normierung deutschsprachiger Tests. Ergänzend untersuchten wir mit den Normierungsstichproben zweiter Messverfahren (NFC-KIDS und THINK 1-4) die Präzision verschiedener Normierungsmethoden. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die meisten Studien zu kontinuierlichen Normierungsmethoden nach 2015 erschienen sind und die meisten Messverfahren mit kontinuierlichen Normen nach 2017 veröffentlicht wurden. Sowohl im systematischen Überblick als auch in unseren empirischen Untersuchungen zeigte sich ein Präzisionsvorteil für kontinuierliche Normen gegenüber konventionellen Normen, sofern die Voraussetzungen der entsprechenden kontinuierlichen Normierungsverfahren beachtet wurden. Abschließend geben unsere empirischen Untersuchungen Auskunft darüber, was bei der Berechnung und Darstellung kontinuierlicher Normen zu beachten ist, und welche Faktoren neben der Normierungsmethode die Präzision von Normwerten beeinflussen.

Wie kann man Speedtests normieren? - Eine vergleichende Simulationsstudie

S. Gary¹, A. Lenhard², W. Lenhard^{3*}

- ¹ Würzburger Institut für Verkehrswissenschaften

Symposium
- ² Psychometrica

Mittwoch, 09:15 – 09:30
- ³ Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

SR 1124
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Während bisherige wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zur kontinuierlichen Testnormierung hauptsächlich auf Tests ohne Speedkomponente fokussierten, vergleicht die vorliegende Simulationsstudie die Anwendung verteilungsfreier (VF_KN) kontinuierliche Normierung mit kontinuierlicher Normierung auf Basis der Beta-Binomialverteilung (BB_KN) auf Testskalen mit unterschiedlich starker Speedkomponente. Aufgrund ihrer statistischen Voraussetzung wurde erwartet, dass die BB_KN für Tests ohne bzw. mit geringer Speedkomponente bessere Normierungsergebnisse liefert als für Tests mit hoher Speedkomponente, während für VF_KN eine hohe Anpassungsgüte unabhängig von der Speedkomponente erwartet wurde. Zur Prüfung der Hypothesen wurde eine Population mit altersabhängig ansteigendem Fähigkeits- und Speedparameter simuliert und Testwerte für Tests mit unterschiedlich starkem Einfluss der Speedkomponente mithilfe eines log-normalen IRT-Modells generiert. Anschließend wurden daraus wiederholt kleinere Normierungsstichproben gezogen, auf die VF_KN und BB_KN angewendet wurden. Während VF_KN erwartungsgemäß bei Tests mit hoher Speedkomponente deutlich besser abschnitt als BB_KN, zeigten sich bei Tests mit niedriger Speedkomponente leichte Vorteile für BB_KN, die sich vor allem im hohen Leistungsbereich manifestierten. Voraussetzung für die optimale Modellierbarkeit mit BB_KN war allerdings die Variation des Funktionsparameters n , der normalerweise als maximale Trefferzahl interpretiert und bei der Modellierung deshalb in der Regel mit der Itemanzahl gleichgesetzt wird. Diese Befunde tragen zur Verbesserung der Methodenauswahl und -strategie bei der Anwendung kontinuierlicher Normierung bei.

Genauigkeit von Normwerten in der regressionsbasierten Normierung mit dichotomen Prädiktoren

J.-P. Freudenstein^{1*}, K. Hasselhorn¹

- ¹ Hogrefe Publishing Group

Symposium
- Mittwoch, 09:30 - 09:45
- SR 1124
- [Online Programm](#)

Bei der Normierung von Testwerten werden häufig kontinuierliche Variablen wie das Alter berücksichtigt. Allerdings können auch weitere demografische Faktoren oder Untergruppen, wie Geschlecht oder klinische Gruppen, von Relevanz sein. In der regressionsbasierten Normierung wird häufig empfohlen, dichotome Prädiktoren sowie ihre Interaktionsterme mit kontinuierlichen Variablen in das Modell aufzunehmen. Jedoch können Faktoren, die die statistische Power beeinflussen – wie erhebliche Ungleichgewichte in den Kategoriehäufigkeiten des dichotomen Prädiktors – die Identifikation wahrer Effekte in moderierten Regressionsmodellen einschränken. In dieser Studie führen wir Simulationen durch, um zu untersuchen, wie sich die Berücksichtigung dichotomer Prädiktoren in verallgemeinerte additive Modellen für Lage-, Skalen- und Formparameter (GAMLSS) auf die Genauigkeit der Normwertschätzung auswirkt. Unsere Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die Präzision und Genauigkeit der Normwerte hauptsächlich von der Gesamtstichprobengröße sowie den Kategoriehäufigkeiten abhängt. Insbesondere bei einer geringen Häufigkeit einer Kategorie liefert die moderierte Regression jedoch genauere Normwerte als unabhängige Normierungsmodelle für jede Kategorie. Allerdings unterscheiden sich die Interperzentilschwankungen je nach betrachtetem Perzentil: Während die moderierte Regression für das 50. Perzentil kleinere Interperzentilschwankungen ergibt, führen separate Regressionsmodelle für jede Kategorie bei extremeren Perzentilen zu höherer Präzision. Darüber hinaus diskutieren wir den Einfluss verschiedener Populationsmodelle auf die Normierungsgenauigkeit. Die Ergebnisse werden im Hinblick auf ihre praktische Anwendung in der Berechnung von Normwerten für psychologische Tests bewertet.

Regressionsbasierte Normierung mit kategorialen Prädiktoren und kleinen Stichproben: Ein Praxisbeispiel.

N. Sander^{1*}, E. Sengewald¹

¹ Bundesagentur für Arbeit

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:45 – 10:00

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Die Normierung psychologischer Testverfahren gehört zu den Kernaufgaben des Berufspsychologischen Service der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (BA). Normgruppen werden in der BA meist im Hinblick auf kategoriale Variablen gebraucht (z.B. Geschlecht, Schulbildung; weniger für kontinuierliche Variablen wie z.B. Alter). Während sich bei sehr großen Stichprobenumfängen ausgearbeitete „klassische“ Normierungsverfahren auf Basis der Flächentransformation gut bewährt haben, ergeben sich besondere Herausforderungen bei spezialisierten Anwendungen. Am Beispiel eines haptischen Intelligenztests für blinde Personen wird der Nutzen regressionsbasierter Normierung exploriert. Insgesamt bearbeiteten n = 122 vollständig erblindete Personen den Test und n = 604 Personen mit Sehbehinderung, die vorhandene Sehreste nutzen durften. Da der Umfang insbesondere der Normgruppe der blinden Personen gering ist, kommt es für die praktische Anwendung darauf an, die Genauigkeit der resultierenden Normwerte auch in den einzelnen Skalenabschnitten zu bestimmen. Dazu wurden mittels Boot-Strap Verfahren Standardfehler der Normierung bestimmt. Dabei konnte gezeigt werden, dass dieser gegenüber durch Flächentransformation gewonnener Normen bedeutsam geringer ist. Es ist zu diskutieren, inwiefern derartige Boot-Strap Methoden bei der Einschätzung suffizienter Stichprobengrößen unterstützen. Weiterhin werden Möglichkeiten aufgezeigt, wie für praktische Anwendungen auch unter schwierigen Bedingungen gewonnene Normen durch die Berücksichtigung konkurrierender Informationen aufgewertet werden können.

Umgang mit fehlenden Werten in Normierungsstudien

E. Sengewald^{1*}, K. Hardt¹, M.-A. Sengewald²

¹ Bundesagentur für Arbeit

² Leibnitz-Institut für Bildungsverläufe

Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:00 - 10:15

SR 1124

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Eine methodische Herausforderung bei der Normierung psychometrischer Testverfahren ist der Umgang mit fehlenden Werten in der Normierungsstichprobe. Insbesondere für die Normierung von Leistungstests im High-Stakes-Kontext sind Normierungsstudien aufwändig und teuer, weil eine große Stichprobe und ein zum späteren Einsatzzweck passendes Setting erforderlich ist. So kann zum Beispiel die Normierung von Testverfahren im Low-Stakes-Kontext ungeeignet sein, wenn der finale Einsatzkontext im High-Stakes-Bereich liegt. Für die Repräsentativität der resultierenden Normen ist eine vollständige Abdeckung der Leistungsverteilung für die Normpopulation notwendig. Insbesondere selektiv fehlende Werte, beispielsweise durch Testabbrüche nach bestimmten Personen- oder Kontextmerkmalen können diese Voraussetzung gefährden. Mit Methoden zur Behandlung der fehlenden Werte wie Gewichtung oder Multiple Imputation (MI) können verzerrende Effekte in der Leistungsverteilung ausgeglichen werden. Eine zentrale Frage dabei ist jedoch, welche Variablen in die Modellierung der fehlenden Werte einbezogen werden sollen. In unserer Studie verknüpfen wir zunächst kausaltheoretische Befunde mit Ansätzen zur Behandlung fehlender Werte und beschreiben welche Variablen grundsätzlich ungeeignet sind, da diese Verzerrungen einführen oder amplifizieren können (z. B. Collider Bias, Instrumental Variable Bias). Anschließend zeigen wir in einer Simulationsstudie, welchen Effekt diese Variablen auf die resultierende Testwert-Normwert-Zuordnung haben, wenn man sie zur Behandlung fehlender Werte verwendet und wie sich dies individualdiagnostisch auswirkt. Inwiefern diese Effekte für die Praxis der Testdiagnostik relevant sind, wird anschließend anhand einer empirischen Studie mit Daten der Bundesagentur für Arbeit veranschaulicht. Verschiedene Ansätze für die Behandlung fehlender Werte, werden im Beitrag vor dem Hintergrund der neuen Befunde kritisch diskutiert.

Discussion

M. Ziegler^{1*}

¹ Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:15 – 10:30

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Diskussion der Beiträge

Improving inferences about individual differences across designs

J. M. Rohrer¹

¹ Leipzig University

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 - 10:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Personality research pursues an exceptionally wide variety of research questions using diverse designs and analysis approaches. But more breadth can also mean more inferential problems. In this symposium, six speakers will highlight such inferential problems across different designs and spell out productive ways forward, with a particular focus on the importance of conceptual clarity and causal thinking.

First, personality research often relies on online data collection which necessitates dealing with careless responding – Taym Alsalti will discuss how excluding participants may sometimes actively do more harm than good. Second, hypotheses about congruence (e.g., between the personalities of romantic partners) are often evaluated with the help of profile correlations – Ruben Arslan will discuss how distinctive profile correlations are still confounded with trait levels, despite the ostensible “control” they provide. Third, sometimes, personality researchers conduct within-subject experiments – Florian Scharf highlights how neglecting temporal trends can lead to erroneous conclusions in such data. Fourth, more often, personality research relies on observational data – Laura Botzet showcases how one can attempt to draw causal inferences based on such data in a principled manner. Fifth, personality researchers often draw inferences about personality development – Julia Rohrer will make the case that that’s also causal inference based on observational data, and present an approach for how to do so transparently. Lastly, Lena Roemer will present findings from applying this approach to the Big Five personality traits, highlighting how previous studies may have mistakenly overlooked period effects.

Controlling for careless responding requires causal justification

T. Alsalti*, J. Cummins, R. Arslan

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 – 09:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Careless responding is defined as a pattern of responding to survey items that reflects a latent construct distinct from—and disruptive of—the measurement of the primary construct of interest. In the social science literature, these response patterns are sometimes labeled “insufficient effort,” “unserious,” or “bogus”, among other terms. The issue of such responses has been gaining in relevance as research data are increasingly collected through anonymous online surveys. Standard practice calls for identifying careless responders and excluding them from the data. The common reasoning behind this approach is that such responses can bias “descriptive” statistics (e.g., sample means) and effect size estimates / measures of associations (e.g., correlations and standardised mean difference) as well as increase measurement error. When they confound our causal effect of interest, deleting or adjusting for careless responses is justified. However, using directed acyclic graphs (DAGs), we show that different careless responding patterns can plausibly take on the role of a mediator, a collider, or both simultaneously, among others. Given this, we argue that, in contrast to previous calls, there cannot be a general rule about how to deal with careless responses and that greater attention to their data-generating mechanism from a causal perspective is necessary.

The corrected pattern metric, or distinctive profile correlation, is probably not as corrected as you think

R. Arslan*, A. Zhao, B. Zietsch, J. Rohrer

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:15 - 09:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Psychologists often quantify trait congruence—such as between partner preferences and a partner’s attributes or traits between partners—using profile correlations. The so-computed congruence is then used to predict satisfaction and other outcomes. Eastwick et al. (2024) exemplify this approach in a large-scale cross-cultural study, arguing that a corrected pattern metric, which subtracts normative preferences and average traits before computing within-person profile correlations, reveals robust preference-matching effects. However, this fails to adequately control for the normative effect. In simulations, we show that profile correlations are confounded with individual differences in variability, which can result from differences in random responding and from how close to the scale ceiling or floor a person scores. In the extreme, random responders will have zero profile correlations and outcome scores close to the scale midpoint. As expected, we can show that traits and corrected pattern metrics remain correlated in Eastwick et al.’s data. Straightforward regression adjustment for individual traits and preferences better controls for this confounding and substantially weakens Eastwick et al.’s conclusion that idiosyncratic partner preferences matter for relationship satisfaction in this study. Psychologists should avoid attempts to control by subtraction or division. Unless they have thoroughly considered and simulated the issue, they should just use regression and focus on clarifying their causal research question.

Mind the Trend: Why Experimental Data Should Be Treated as Longitudinal Data

F. Scharf*, S. Keintzel, A. Widmann

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:30 – 09:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

It is well known that common measures in psychological experiments—such as response times, pupil dilation, or event-related potentials—vary systematically over the course of an experimental session. This phenomenon is typically referred to as a temporal trend in the literature on longitudinal data analysis. Nevertheless, statistical analyses of experimental data often focus on marginal effects (i.e., averaged across the entire session), thereby treating these trends as a nuisance.

In this talk, we demonstrate that such an approach can lead to erroneous conclusions and contribute to heterogeneity in results across experiments. We argue that temporal trends should be regarded as a valuable source of information and that analyses should be designed to exploit the rich longitudinal structure inherent in experimental data. By doing so, we not only enhance the robustness of experimental findings but also gain deeper insights into the factors underlying variability between individuals. We conclude by discussing the implications of this perspective for both research on individual differences and psychological diagnostics that rely on experimental effects.

No treatment effects and low heterogeneity of hormonal contraceptive use on women's well-being

L. Botzet*, J. Rohrer, L. Penke, R. Arslan

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:45 - 10:00

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Different women experience hormonal contraceptives differently, reporting side effects on their well-being that range from negative to positive. But research on such causal effects of hormonal contraceptives on psychological outcomes struggles both to identify average causal effects and capture the potential heterogeneity in women’s treatment responses. In this registered report (programmatic registered stage 1 protocol: <https://osf.io/kj3h2>), we leveraged longitudinal data to improve our ability to separate the causal effects of hormonal contraceptives from other sources of association, including observed and unobserved confounding, reverse causality, and attrition. We analyzed data from up to 5,232 women (24,306 observations), who participated in PAIRFAM, a German longitudinal panel dataset consisting of 14 waves, using Bayesian multilevel regressions. To deal with confounding and probe the robustness of findings, we implemented two analysis approaches: adjusted regression analysis and inverse probability of treatment weighting approach. We found evidence for no (or only very small) average treatment effects of hormonal contraceptives on depressiveness, life satisfaction, and self-esteem. Furthermore, to move beyond average treatment effects, we analyzed heterogeneity in treatment responses. We found relatively low heterogeneity in individual treatment effects on well-being. Nevertheless, we found initial evidence that interindividual differences were systematically related to individual treatment effects. Those treatment effects did not predict women’s decisions about which contraceptive method to use in the long run. Our results contribute to understanding the effects of hormonal contraceptives on well-being in a naturalistic setting, where women adapt their choice of contraceptive method to their own experiences.

Improving inferences about personality development with new approaches to the age-period-cohort problem

J. Rohrer*

Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:00 – 10:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Personality psychologists are routinely interested in how personality traits change across age, and sometimes also in how they vary between cohorts or historical periods. The age-period-cohort identification problem means that these claims are never possible based on the data alone, regardless of the type and amount of data available, and regardless of the statistical model chosen. In a sense, claims about age (or period or cohort) effects thus have the same status as causal claims based on observational data. In this talk, I will summarize advances in our understanding of the age-period-cohort problem and introduce a new approach called bounding analysis. This framework was developed by the sociologists Ethan Fosse and Christopher Winship and provides a principled manner to reason about assumptions and how they affect conclusions about age, period, and cohort effects. This valuable addition to personality psychologists’ toolbox should empower the field to address the central question of how personality develops over time in a more rigorous manner.

Beyond Age and Generations: How Considering Period Effects Reshapes Our Understanding of Personality Change

L. Roemer*, C. Bonner, B. Rammstedt, S. Gosling, J. Potter, B. Roberts

Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:15 - 10:30

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Age, cohort, and period effects are three ways to explain personality trait change over time. While past research mostly focused on age differences, showing relatively consistent patterns, evidence for cohort differences is more mixed, and period differences have hardly been examined. However, age, period, and cohort are exactly collinear (age = period – cohort), such that estimates are likely confounded and always hinge on so-called identification assumptions. Identification assumptions shape substantive conclusions, and inconsistent strategies may explain past discrepant findings. In this talk, we seek to address this age-period-cohort identification problem in personality change, by leveraging four large-scale (Ntotal >2 Mio) repeated cross-sectional datasets from 2003-2022. Our aims were to demonstrate how identification assumptions common in personality studies impact estimates for age, cohort, and period; and to use weaker, substantively informed assumptions to narrow down the range of plausible solutions. Results showed that common identification strategies of constraining one temporal effect to zero can dramatically affect conclusions—less for age-graded, but more for generational change. Using weaker assumptions, our results indicated that all three factors—age, cohort, period—likely contribute to trait change over time. Assuming age-graded change in a certain direction revealed cohort-related decreases in extraversion, openness, and neuroticism and increases in agreeableness; alongside period-related increases in extraversion, openness, and conscientiousness. This suggests that several previously assumed cohort differences may actually be driven by period effects, overlooked due to strong identification assumptions. We discuss how appropriate identification strategies can offer unique insights into factors driving trait change over time.

Sudden Gains and Losses in Personality Change Interventions: Predictors, Outcomes and Implications for Personalized Change

G. Olaru*, M. Stieger, C. Flückiger, C. Wrzus, M. Allemand

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 – 09:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Sudden gains and losses—abrupt, significant changes in symptoms or behaviors between consecutive assessments—are well-documented phenomena in intervention and psychotherapy research and often linked to treatment outcomes. This study investigates the role of sudden gains and losses in a 12-week personality intervention study with 840 participants with reports of their weekly 1) states, 2) experienced progress, and 3) subjective change. Using multi-level models, we link these measures to each other, as well as relevant intervention outcomes such as trait change, drop-out and remaining desire to change. We are particularly interested in whether sudden gains or losses in the states, experienced progress or subjective change predict these outcomes. We also explore individual differences in the likelihood of experiencing sudden changes based on intervention engagement, difficulty and enjoyment. The findings will contribute to understanding how short-term shifts in personality states influence long-term trait development and intervention effectiveness. They also aim to inform the design of personalized interventions by identifying predictors promoting or hindering change, thereby advancing theory and practice in personality development and psychological interventions.

Effects of a Smartphone Intervention to Decrease Neuroticism the General Public: The Changing How I Live Life (CHILL) Study

A. Wright*, P. Haehner, R. Andrae, T. Lubczyk, C. Hopwood, W. Bleidorn¹

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:15 - 09:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

The personality trait neuroticism is consequential for many outcomes and is the most reported trait people want to change. Given its widespread implications and public motivation to change this trait, interventions for neuroticism could have uniquely broad impacts. However, existing evidence for such interventions is limited in terms of the scope of interventions, outcome measures, specificity to neuroticism, and links to theoretical mechanisms. This talk presents the CHILL (Changing How I Live Life) Study, a 6-week digital neuroticism intervention with a randomized control design that addressed these limitations (N = 426). Across intervention groups, participants decreased on self-reported (d = -0.27 to -0.38) and implicit (d = -0.18) measures of neuroticism. Intervention effects far exceeded normative changes or demand effects, were specific to neuroticism, and persisted at the follow-up survey 2 months later (d = -.15 to -.36). Moreover, intervention efficacy was proportional to the intensity of strategies different treatment groups received (d = -0.17 to d = -0.60). These findings provide robust evidence of neuroticism’s ability to be directly intervened upon in nonclinical samples as well as offer insight into the mechanisms that underlie these changes. The CHILL Study provides a blueprint for studying personality changes using theory-driven, multimethod designs and highlights opportunities to leverage computational methods to isolate dynamic processes driving these effects.

The Effects of Timing and Situational Context in Personality Interventions

P. Haehner*, A. Wright, E. Asselmann, S. Bücken, R. Andrae, T. Lubczyk, T. Lubczyk, C. Hopwood, W. Bleidorn

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:30 – 09:45

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Neuroticism has been linked to a range of detrimental life outcomes such as the onset of mental disorders or relationship problems. Emerging research suggests that digital smartphone apps can promote neuroticism change in desired directions. These smartphone interventions offer numerous advantages, including the possibility to adapt interventions to participants’ needs and intervene in real life contexts. However, it is still unclear whether and how the timing and situational context of such digital interventions are related to the intervention success. Such information would be important to better understand the process of neuroticism change and to optimize intervention efficacy. In this study, we use data from the CHILL Study – a 6-week smartphone intervention study that aimed to reduce neuroticism in the general public – to examine whether the situational context and timing of digital intervention are related to immediate intervention effects, compliance, and satisfaction with the intervention. Drawing on experience sampling and mobile sensing data, the present study will contribute to our understanding of whether and how intentional neuroticism change is most successful, thus offering both practical and theoretical implications for future research.

Changes in Stress Contingencies Following Digital Neuroticism Interventions

N. Kuper*, M. Allemand, R. Andrae, W. Bleidorn, P. Haehner, C. M. Juchem, L. Kroencke, G. Olaru, M. Stieger, A. Wright, C. Wrzus

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:45 - 10:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Neuroticism is an important personality trait that has been linked to various life outcomes, and interventions facilitating volitional reductions in neuroticism are on the rise. Conceptual and empirical work ties neuroticism to individual differences in reactions to stressful situations. Thus, successful neuroticism interventions should disrupt these stress contingencies. Accordingly, several common intervention components implicitly or explicitly target reactions to stressors. However, little is known empirically about intervention-related changes in stress contingencies. We here explore whether stress contingencies in daily life change following digital neuroticism interventions (RQ1) and whether these stress contingency changes are correlated with changes in trait neuroticism (RQ2). To this end, we use data from two multi-component digital interventions targeting neuroticism: PEACH (Stieger et al., 2018) and CHILL (Haehner et al., 2024). We analyze ESM data collected before and after the intervention (Study 1: N = 259 to 101) and continuously from before to after the intervention (Study 2: N = 377 to 371). We examine two types of stress contingencies: (1) links between situation cues (activity, location, people) and affect or state neuroticism and (2) links between stressful events and affect or state neuroticism. Using multilevel structural equation modeling, we will implement latent change score models and growth curve models for stress contingencies. From a theoretical perspective, our findings will inform process-based accounts of (changes in) neuroticism highlighting the role of stress contingencies. From an applied perspective, our findings can serve as a blueprint for future interventions bridging within-person dynamics and trait change.

What Explains The Effects of Digital Personality Interventions?

W. Bleidorn, M. D. Krämer*, T. Miller, C. Hopwood

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:00 – 10:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

There is growing evidence that digital interventions can be effective in changing personality traits and increasing well-being. The general premise of this research is that people who want to change their personality and engage in active efforts to do so can affect enduring positive changes in their own personality. However, this perspective leaves alternative mechanisms of positive personality change untested. Here, we evaluate the role of different explanations of the positive effects of digital personality interventions. Specifically, across three pre-registered online intervention studies (total n = 2,094), we contrasted self-improvement with self-acceptance explanations as pathways to reduce the discrepancy between current and ideal personality, and examined the role of selection and demand effects in personality interventions. Results indicated that online interventions designed to either improve or accept one’s personality resulted in similar amounts of personality change and well-being gains. Notably, we found only slightly smaller effects in waitlist control groups and some evidence that the framing of the study as an intervention may elicit selection and demand effects. Together, the results of these studies suggest that people who desire to change their personality will benefit from either self-acceptance or self-improvement interventions. We discuss these findings with regard to theories of personality change, highlight limitations of current research, and outline ideas for future studies on the mechanisms of digital personality interventions.

Personality, psychosocial resources, and adjustment in young adulthood

L. Brüggmann¹, E. Asselmann¹

¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 - 10:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Young adulthood is characterized by profound life transitions, and young adults vary widely in how they adjust to these transitions. It is therefore essential to gain insight into the role of personality factors in developmental outcomes across domains. This symposium presents new findings on how personality factors and psychosocial resources (a) shape young adults' development and well-being in different contexts, and (b) may serve as key leverage points for interventions aimed at fostering positive development during this critical life stage.

Talk 1 examines potential beneficial effects of higher neuroticism during adolescence, comparing longitudinal multi-method data from a healthy and clinical sample. Talk 2 investigates the effects of the Big Five traits on choosing to perform a volunteer service (selection) and changes in these traits as a result of the services (socialization). Talk 3 investigates the interplay between need satisfaction and Big Five states in everyday life and their effects on personality change during the education-to-work transition. Talk 4 examines the effectiveness of an online training to strengthen social, emotional, and behavioral skills in emerging adults. Talk 5 studies whether self-related core beliefs can predict life satisfaction beyond the influence of the Big Five traits. Talk 6 examines whether targeted training for young adults with low general self-efficacy can lead to lasting changes in this trait and thus prevent the onset of DSM-5 mental disorders.

Key words: personality, young adulthood, adolescence, development, adjustment, mental health

Risks and Benefits of Neuroticism in Adolescent Development: Comparing Data from Healthy and Clinical Participants

L. L. Wiczorek^{1*}, E. Bleckmann¹, S. M. Myroniuk¹, B. F. Jeronimus¹, J. Wagner¹

¹ Universität Hamburg

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:00 – 09:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Neuroticism has been related to mostly detrimental outcomes, but theory suggests that it may have a protective function in adolescence, where avoiding threats becomes crucial. Here, we examined whether higher neuroticism relates to benefits in adolescent development between ages 11 and 19, comparing longitudinal multi-method data from a healthy (N = 2229; 51% female) and clinical (N = 543; 34% female) sample of Dutch adolescents. We measured neuroticism with trait scales for fear and frustration and analyzed a wide range of outcomes in the domains of adolescents’ lifestyle (e.g., substance use) and social resources (e.g., nominations as friends). Most results pointed to neuroticism as a risk factor, but there were important exceptions to this finding: First, fewer detrimental effects were found for fear than for frustration. Second, most detrimental fear effects in the healthy sample disappeared after control for a general vulnerability factor (e.g., low socioeconomic status). Finally, in the clinical sample, results revealed beneficial effects of fear on social skills and prosocial behavior, while both fear and frustration were unrelated to lifestyle outcomes. Thus, we provide initial evidence that, in addition to posing a risk, neuroticism can also be beneficial to adolescent development, especially among vulnerable individuals.

Being Changed by Doing Good? Personality Selection and Socialization Effects in the Context of National and International Volunteer Services

L. Hamdani^{1*}, J. Specht¹

¹ Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:15 - 09:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Each year, roughly 100,000 young adults from Germany perform state-regulated volunteer services, both in their home country as well as abroad. An explicit goal of these services is the personal development of their volunteers – but does performing a volunteer service actually change the fundamental aspects of personality? And might personality traits, on the other hand, influence who is signing up for these programs in the first place? In this preregistered three-wave longitudinal study using data of a total of 2204 young adults, we investigated the effects of the Big Five personality traits on choosing to perform a volunteer service (selection) and the change in personality traits as a result of the services (socialization). In a second step, we analyzed differences between national and international volunteers. We found that agreeable and emotionally stable individuals were more likely to sign up for a volunteer service and that less conscientious and more extraverted, open, and emotionally stable individuals were more likely to do their services abroad. Additionally, we found that personality traits were, on a group level, relatively stable over the course of one year, with the pre-existing group differences in trait levels changing very little between the three study waves. This was the case for both volunteers compared to controls as well as national compared to international volunteers. Our findings highlight the importance of longitudinal study designs to better differentiate between selection and socialization effects when assessing the proposed transformative effects of volunteer services.

Dynamic processes of Big Five personality and need satisfaction during the education-to-work transition

P. C. Bange^{1*}, E. van Roekel¹, M. A. van Scheppingen¹, A. K. Reitz²

¹ Tilburg University

² Universität Greifswald

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:30 – 09:45

HS 6

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Theories suggest that personality manifestations in daily life serve as tools to fulfill psychological needs and, conversely, that fulfillment of needs facilitates adaptive personality expression. However, there is a lack of research testing these predictions. To address this gap, this study aims to 1) test the bidirectional interplay of Big Five personality states and satisfaction of the needs for autonomy, relatedness, and competence in daily life and 2) examine whether individual differences in these need-personality dynamics translate into long term-personality change. Using dynamic structural equation modeling, we analyze both questionnaire and daily experience sampling data from two intensive longitudinal studies. Study 1 is a 5-wave study spanning two years during the university-to-work transition (N = 309). Study 2 includes 5 waves of data spanning 16 months during a teacher education program (N = 317). This study contributes to the understanding of how daily processes shape broader personality and psychological functioning.

Malleability of social, emotional, and behavioral skills in emerging adulthood

M. Jalynskij^{1*}, B. Hagemeyer¹, F. J. Neyer¹

¹ Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena

Symposium

Mittwoch, 09:45 - 10:00

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Individuals often wish to change their personality. Personality is typically studied through the Big Five traits, which change via shifts in preferences and habits. However, there are psychological constructs that are thought to be more malleable than traits. Social, emotional and behavioral (SEB) skills are defined as functional capacities for situation-specific behaviors. Five broad SEB skill domains are distinguished, which correspond closely to the Big Five. Skills are postulated to develop through teaching and learning, whereby psychological motives, such as preferences for specific goal classes, may energize individuals’ skill development.

The Skills and Personality (SKIPPER) project investigates whether young adults (aged 18–29) can shape one of two SEB skills, emotional resilience (ER) or social engagement (SE), through structured learning (RQ1) in two six-week online learning interventions. SE and ER skills reflect the capacities to actively engage with others and regulate emotions, respectively. These skills were selected because they overlap with extraversion and emotional stability, traits that individuals wished to change in past research. The study also explores the role of motives in the effectiveness of these interventions (RQ2) and tests whether skills are more malleable than traits (RQ3). This is one of the first studies testing the malleability of skills through structured learning in adulthood. Data collection started in summer 2024 and is ongoing. The findings may provide insights into potential differences and similarities in skill development and personality change.

Do core beliefs incrementally predict life satisfaction over and above the Big Five?

P. Mussel^{1*}

¹ Psychologische Hochschule Berlin

Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:00 – 10:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Life satisfaction is a central and extensively studied variable in personality psychology. Despite individuals' widespread efforts to enhance their life satisfaction, research shows that it is a relatively stable individual difference variable associated with personality traits, such as extraversion and neuroticism from the Big Five model. In this study, we investigate whether self-related core beliefs can predict life satisfaction beyond the influence of the Big Five traits. Core beliefs about the self are basic, generalized, and relatively stable cognitions that reflect what individuals think about themselves within their social context. By focusing on cognitions, core beliefs are more specific than the Big Five traits and may provide finer insights into the predictors of life satisfaction. We present results from a longitudinal study involving two measurement occasions approximately 13 months apart, utilizing data from the German Personality Panel with 409 young adults (69% female; average age 24 years at the first measurement occasion). Consistent with the existing literature, the Big Five traits significantly predicted life satisfaction, accounting for 27.5% of the explained variance beyond demographic variables, with significant beta weights for all traits except openness. When self-related core beliefs were added to the model, the explained variance increased by 18% ($p < .001$). Significant predictors were being optimistic, content, and trusting, which accounted for most of the variance previously explained by the Big Five traits. These results were largely replicated when controlling for initial levels of life satisfaction. We conclude that self-related core beliefs are significant predictors of future life satisfaction, offering better predictive power compared to the broader Big Five traits. Given that beliefs can be modified through intervention, they may serve as a valuable starting point for enhancing life satisfaction.

Prevention of mental disorders in young adults with low self-efficacy through self-efficacy training: A randomized controlled trial

L. Brüggmann^{1*}, F. Gross¹, E. Asselmann¹

¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Mittwoch, 10:15 - 10:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Young adulthood is characterized by a high density of major life events and transitions. How well young adults navigate these challenges largely depends on their belief in themselves and their abilities. Consistently, higher self-efficacy has been linked to more positive developmental outcomes and better mental health, while lower self-efficacy has been shown to increase the risk for a wide range of mental disorders—particularly during sensitive periods such as young adulthood. Surprisingly, however, little research has explored whether targeted training for young adults with low general self-efficacy can lead to lasting changes in this trait and prevent the onset of mental disorders.

SELFIE is a randomized-controlled study testing whether a brief cognitive-behavioral intervention in young adults with low self-efficacy expectations but no 12-month mental disorder or (intended) psychotherapeutic/psychiatric treatment at study entry can increase general self-efficacy (primary intervention outcome) and thereby prospectively prevent the onset of DSM-5 mental disorders (primary prevention outcome). In addition, SELFIE investigates whether increases in domain-specific self-efficacy translate into increases in general self-efficacy and thus reduced psychopathological symptoms over time. In addition to a screening and entry exam, the study includes baseline, post, and 12-month follow-up assessments. The intervention group receives self-efficacy training in an online group setting (six sessions of 60-75 minutes each) and is compared with an active control group.

Data collection started on November 07, 2024. This talk presents the study design, including preliminary results up to mid-August 2025, and highlights key implications for future research and practice.

Validitätsevidenz von Studieneignungstests und internationalen Schulnoten für den Studienerfolg ausländischer Studierender

R. Merchel^{1*}, J. Köhne-Fuetterer², D. Wegener², A. Drackert³, C. Hahnel¹

¹ Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Research presentation

² Gesellschaft für Akademische Studienvorbereitung und Testentwicklung e. V. (g.a.s.t.)

Mittwoch, 13:00 – 13:15

SR 1111

³ Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Gesellschaft für Akademische Studienvorbereitung und Testentwicklung e. V. (g.a.s.t.)

[Online Programm](#)

Für Testwerte aus Studierfähigkeitstests ist belegt, dass sie die Vorhersagekraft der Hochschulzugangsberechtigung im Bezug auf Noten im Studium verbessern und daher begründet zur Auswahl von Bewerbenden für ein Studium herangezogen werden können (z. B. Formazin et al., 2011; Watrin et al., 2022). Die meisten Befunde für die Zulassung an deutschen Hochschulen konzentrieren sich jedoch auf die Gruppe deutscher Studierender, wodurch die Zulässigkeit von Inferenzen über andere Studierendengruppen eingeschränkt wird (Schult et al., 2019). Für ausländische Studienbewerbende bleibt beispielsweise unklar, inwieweit die Verwendung von Studieneignungstests über Abschlusszeugnisse aus den verschiedenen internationalen Bildungssystemen hinaus zur Feststellung der Studierfähigkeit in Deutschland besonders geeignet ist. Eine bessere Forschungslage könnte helfen, das deutschlandweit heterogene Verfahren zur Auswahl qualifizierter internationaler Studierender, die das Studium voraussichtlich erfolgreich abschließen werden, zu vereinheitlichen.

Die vorliegende Studie reanalysiert einen Datensatz von n = 154 internationalen Studierenden verschiedener Fächer, die an einem Studieneignungstest für internationale Studierende teilnahmen und nach anschließendem Studienbeginn ihre Studienleistungen der ersten beiden Semester mitteilten. Wenngleich sowohl die Testergebnisse ($r = -.244$, $p = .002$) als auch die internationalen, durch Umrechnung vereinheitlichten Abschlussnoten der Sekundarschule ($r = .201$, $p = .012$) mit der Studiumsnote zusammenhingen, verbesserte nur der Studieneignungstest die Vorhersage gegenüber den Abschlussnoten, nicht umgekehrt. Somit liegt Evidenz vor, dass es bei ausländischen Studierenden gerechtfertigt ist, ein einheitliches Auswahlverfahren mit standardisierten Studieneignungstests für die Studierendenauswahl durchzuführen – gegenüber einem Zulassungsverfahren, das auf internationalen Schulabschlussnoten beruht. Die Ergebnisse werden hinsichtlich ihrer Implikationen für das Bildungswesen diskutiert und weitere Forschungsoptionen zur Validierung der Testwertinterpretationen im Rahmen der Studieneignungsdiagnostik aufgezeigt.

Einfluss des sozioökonomischen Status auf die Testleistung in fachspezifischen Studieneignungstests

F. Müller^{1*}, D. Weppert¹, S. J. Stegt¹

¹ ITB Consulting GmbH

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 13:15 - 13:30

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Die Bildungschancen unterscheiden sich in vielen Ländern in Abhängigkeit von der sozialen Herkunft. Beispielsweise belegen internationale Vergleichsstudien, dass ein höherer sozioökonomischer Status (SES) mit höherem schulischen Bildungserfolg einhergeht. Diese Studie untersucht den Zusammenhang zwischen SES und Testleistungen in fachspezifischen Studieneignungstests, die sich durch einen strikten Bezug des Aufgabematerials zu den späteren Anforderungen im Studium auszeichnen.

Fachspezifische Studieneignungstests sollen die eingeschränkte Vergleichbarkeit von Schulnoten relativieren, kognitive Potenziale unabhängig von sozialer Herkunft sichtbar machen und allen Studienbewerbenden eine faire Möglichkeit zum Nachweis ihrer Eignung für ein bestimmtes Studienfeld bieten. Da Ergebnisse aus solchen Tests verglichen mit Schulnoten objektiver und weniger anfällig für Verzerrungen sind, sollte deren Verwendung im Rahmen der Studienplatzvergabe mindernd auf bis dato stattgefundene SES-bedingte Benachteiligungen im schulischen Kontext wirken.

In einem ersten Schritt zur Prüfung dieser Hypothese wird anhand von soziodemografischen Informationen von über 2 000 Studienbewerbenden und Testdaten aus den Bereichen Medizin, Pharmazie, Rechtswissenschaft sowie Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften der Einfluss verschiedener SES-Variablen (u. a. beruflicher Status und Bildungsabschluss der Eltern sowie Nettoäquivalenzeinkommen) auf die Testergebnisse in fachspezifischen Studieneignungstests analysiert. Dabei werden Zusammenhänge zwischen den verschiedenen SES-Variablen und der Testleistung identifiziert, aufgabengruppenspezifische Effekte betrachtet und die relative Bedeutung einzelner SES-Variablen bestimmt.

Die Studie zielt darauf ab, mögliche Verzerrungen durch unterschiedliche sozioökonomische Hintergründe der Teilnehmenden in fachspezifischen Studieneignungstests aufzudecken und eine empirische Grundlage für fairere Auswahlverfahren zu schaffen. Die Ergebnisse werden hinsichtlich ihrer Implikationen für die Fairness und Praxis der Studierendenauswahl diskutiert.

Is the Cognitive Performance of Students Declining?

S. J. Stegt^{1*}, F. Müller¹

¹ ITB Consulting

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 13:30 – 13:45

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

We analyzed data from 21,722 applicants for master's programs who took the Graduate Test for Economics, Business, and Social Sciences (GTEBS) between 2011 and 2024. Our findings indicate a decline in test performance of 0.35 standard deviations, with the trend emerging around 2019. Interestingly, we did not observe a corresponding decrease in bachelor's or high school grades, which may suggest a decline in cognitive performance and/or grade inflation at the undergraduate and secondary education levels. To explore alternative explanations, we examined potential confounding factors, including shifts in applicant demographics (e.g., changes in program preferences, an increase in international applicants), variations in program competitiveness, language effects (e.g., a higher proportion of non-native speakers), changes in the testing platform, and the introduction of online-proctored testing from home in 2020. Our findings contribute to the ongoing debate on cognitive trends by considering potential explanations such as a negative Flynn effect and the impact of demographic changes on grade inflation. We discuss the implications of these findings for higher education admissions and cognitive assessment.

Sex Differences in Rapid Guessing: Implications for Fairness in High-Stakes Assessments

N. Badstuber^{1*}, T. M. Ortner¹

¹ Paris Lodron University Salzburg

Research presentation

abgesagt

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Rapid guessing (RG) compromises validity and may affect fairness in cognitive assessment. Sex differences in RG behavior in a time-limited, high-stakes verbal reasoning task involving data of 1,976 candidates participating in an Austrian university admission procedure for teaching programs were investigated. Using surface features and visual inspection to identify RG, findings revealed (1) a greater decrease in mean scores and median ranks for men compared to women following RG filtering, (2) a stronger relationship between Response Time Effort (RTE) and completed items for men than for women, and (3) a tendency to avoid specific response alternatives during RG. These results underscore how sex differences in strategic RG favor men under time constraints, highlighting the importance of addressing RG to enhance fairness. Implications for high-stakes assessments and directions for future RG research in time-limited contexts are discussed.

Mehr als Datenqualität: Die Vorhersage akademischer Leistung durch Indikatoren der sorgfältigen Bearbeitung eines Online-Self-Assessments

L. Franzen^{1*}

¹ Paris-Lodron Universität Salzburg

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 13:45 – 14:00

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Bisherige Forschung zeigte, dass durch das Ausmaß an Durchführungssorgfältigkeit innerhalb psychologischer Testungen Rückschlüsse auf Persönlichkeitsmerkmale, insbesondere auf die Gewissenhaftigkeit, gezogen werden können. Zudem kann angenommen werden, dass eine unsorgfältige Bearbeitung eines Online-Self-Assessments (OSAs) nicht zur Selbstreflexion führt, welches den zugrunde liegenden Prozess der prädiktiven Validität von OSAs darstellt. Im Rahmen eines verpflichtenden OSAs für angehende Lehramtsstudierende wurden diverse klassische und OSA-spezifische Indikatoren des unsorgfältigen Bearbeitens für zwei Jahrgänge operationalisiert. Mittels multipler Regressionen und Random-Forest-Modellen wurde anhand dieser Indikatoren der zukünftige Notendurchschnitt der ersten beiden Semester des Lehramtsstudiums vorhergesagt. Es zeigte sich, dass innerhalb jedes Modells ein signifikanter Anteil der Varianz des Notendurchschnitts vorhergesagt werden konnte. Dabei waren die meisten Effektstärken klein und teilweise zwischen den Jahrgängen widersprüchlich. Insbesondere die freiwillige Durchführung eines Videointerviews und die Anzahl geschriebener Wörter in einer Feedbackaufgabe konnten den akademischen Erfolg in beiden Jahrgängen vorhersagen. Bei einigen klassischen Indikatoren des unsorgfältigen Bearbeitens, wie z. B. der Mahalanobis-Distanz, sind mögliche Konfundierungen mit dem Inhalt des OSAs nicht auszuschließen. Zur Identifikation unsorgfältigen Bearbeitens sollten künftige Untersuchungen die Zusammenhänge zwischen dem Inhalt der erfassten Konstrukte und den klassischen Indikatoren des unsorgfältigen Bearbeitens untersuchen. Dadurch könnte verhindert werden, dass sorgfältige, aber untypische Antwortmuster als unsorgfältig klassifiziert werden.

Welche Information steckt in einer Antwort? Prädiktive Validität asynchroner Videointerviewfragen für den Studienerfolg

T. M. Ortner^{1*}, L. Mann¹, A. Kurz¹

¹ Paris Lodron Universität Salzburg

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 14:00 - 14:15

SR 1111

[Online Programm](#)

Online-Self-Assessments (OSA) bieten die Möglichkeit für Studieninteressierte, ihre Passung für einen bestimmten Studiengang einzuschätzen. In einem neuen Ansatz wurde ab 2016 im Verbund Mitte in Österreich ein OSA mit Arbeitsproben und Selbsterfahrungselementen entwickelt. Basierend auf einem systematisch erhobenen Anforderungsprofil wurden Studieninteressierte im OSA dazu aufgefordert, eine Antwort, aufgenommen per Video auf eine vorgegebene Frage hochzuladen. In der vorliegenden Studie wurden die Antworten und Merkmale der hochgeladenen Interviews von einer Zufallsauswahl von 130 Studieninteressierten im Hinblick auf unterschiedliche Kriterien ausgewertet. Es wurde untersucht, wie der erste Eindruck, der in asynchronen Videointerviews in Auswahlprozessen entsteht, mit dem tatsächlichen Studienerfolg zusammenhängt und ob sich ein Zusammenhang zwischen qualitativen Aspekten der Videointerviewantworten und dem akademischen Erfolg ergibt. Die Videolänge und die Art und Weise des Sprechens erwiesen sich als signifikante Prädiktoren für den späteren Studienerfolg der Studieninteressierten. Auch zeigte sich unterschiedlicher Studienerfolg in Abhängigkeit davon, wie gesprochen wurde, und dass Personen, die das Gesprochene auswendig gelernt präsentierten, signifikant bessere Noten erzielten als Personen, die frei sprachen. Der Beitrag berichtet darüber hinaus Geschlechtsunterschiede in der Selbstpräsentation und in der Einschätzung durch Rater.

Concepts and tools to facilitate better science in the field of personality and individual differences research

U. S. Tran¹

¹ University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 – 14:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

This symposium introduces concepts and tools that may fruitfully improve validity and help in the interpretation of research in the field of personality and individual differences. Distinct psychological constructs may share a label (jingle) or have multiple names (jangle), giving rise to jingle-jangle fallacies so pervasive in the field. The first talk presents an overview of tools, approaches, and currently unsolved problems in handling these fallacies. Also, everything might be related to everything, which, inter alia, compromises construct validity and hypothesis testing. Current conceptions and perceptions of this phenomenon, and how to deal with it are the topic of the second talk. Validity, in all its aspects and meanings, is indispensable for research through all its stages, from planning to reporting. The third talk presents a highly adaptive checklist-based resource on how to enhance and ensure high validity in research. Cohen d is widely applied for two-group comparisons that arise in quasi-experimental research. Yet, there is a plethora of alternative effect metrics, some with much more intuitive interpretations. The fourth talk thus showcases a Shiny app for the computation of 95 effect-size variants and their visualization. Novel visualizations of study weights in the random-effects and fixed-effect models of meta-analysis are the topic of the fifth talk, highlighting how these may aid in identifying influential studies and bias. The sixth talk provides the first empirical data on real-world interactions of psychology students with large language models. This may pave the way for individual-differences research in this emerging field of study.

VALID: A researcher’s guide to strengthening validity

S. Kerschbaumer^{1*}, M. Voracek¹, U. S. Tran¹

¹ University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 - 13:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

The importance of research validity has become ever more apparent in light of the replication and confidence crisis in psychological science and other empirical disciplines and thus also concerns the field of personality and individual differences research. To obtain replicable and robust study outcomes in the pursuit of new knowledge, high validity is a crucial component. To address the need for high validity in empirical research, this study developed a comprehensive checklist aimed at supporting researchers in enhancing and monitoring the validity of their projects. Based on a systematic analysis of previous findings on validity, we compiled a list of potential items for the checklist. More than 30 experts in psychology and adjacent fields then participated in a three-round Delphi study to refine the final checklist. During these rounds, experts rated the importance of the proposed items, improved them, and suggested additional ones. This process resulted in a set of 91 items, organized according to the stages of a research project. The VALID checklist is freely accessible online (<https://www.validchecklist.com/>), embedded in a tool that generates a checklist version based on two simple questions. The generated checklist is one of 331 unique versions, tailored to the specific needs of a researcher’s project to best support the enhancement of validity. By prioritizing adaptability, VALID is a one-stop solution suitable for a wide range of projects, designs, and requirements and is readily applicable to research in the field of personality and individual differences.

The idea that the null hypothesis is never true (anyway): A preregistered systematic review and construct clarification of Meehl’s crud factor

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Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:15 – 13:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

The crud factor suggests that everything is related to everything and that all variables are interrelated to a non-zero degree in a real sense. Therefore, among other things, replication success, the assessment of construct validity, and the standard of null hypothesis significance testing (NHST) against exact zero are challenged. Without consideration of a smallest effect size of interest, statistical significance becomes merely a function of sample size, leading to published trivial effects, which is also of concern for research on personality and individual differences. This preregistered systematic review provides a conceptual overview and aims at the clarification of the crud factor, analyzing citation intentions of works citing two key papers (Lykken, 1968; Meehl, 1990) and tracking recent developments through citations of the latest scoping review on the topic. In the extant literature, the crud factor (Meehl) is perceived to be conceptually equivalent to the concept of ambient noise (Lykken) and is primarily invoked as a concept (1) to question the use of NHST against exact zero; (2) to accept or dismiss small effects; and (3) to claim that everything is related to everything. Further, the crud factor is variously perceived to encompass common method variance and as a real phenomenon, being particularly present in correlational research, but depending in kind and magnitude on the research field. Originating from psychology, the crud factor is now present and discussed in research from a wide range of disciplines. However, empirical research on its variability across variable types and research fields is still required.

Jingle and jangle fallacies: A systematic review

K. Abbas^{1*}, B. Hanfstingl¹

¹ University of Klagenfurt

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:30 - 13:45

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Jingle and jangle fallacies refer to conceptual inconsistencies where distinct psychological constructs share a label (jingle) or a single construct has multiple names (jangle). Despite their long-standing recognition, studies systematically examining these fallacies have only recently gained momentum. This systematic review follows PRISMA guidelines, including peer-reviewed articles and preprints from the databases Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, ERIC, Wiley, and PsyArXiv. A total of 81 articles were identified across the fields motivation and achievement, personality and character traits, emotions and well-being, work and organizational psychology, methodologies, and biological psychology. Additionally, five tools have been found to improve the handling of or even preventing from jingle and jangle fallacies. Applied methods varied widely, including theoretical considerations, factor analyses, meta-analyses, and natural language processing. Results highlighted prevalent jingle and jangle fallacies, emphasizing the need for theoretical refinement, improved construct validity, and more precise measurement instruments. While this is an initial step toward raising awareness, it also highlights the need for systematic strategies that extend beyond taxonomies of self-assessment scales. Effective jingle and jangle identification requires integrating theories, methodologies, and outcomes for a more comprehensive approach, helping distinguish terms that obscure different phenomena (jingle) and building consensus on consistent terms (jangle).

One app to rule them all: A one-stop calculator and guide for 95 effect-size variants for two-group comparisons

U. S. Tran^{1*}, M. L. Gyimesi¹, V. Webersberger¹, M. Del Giudice¹, M. Voracek¹

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Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:45 – 14:00

SR 1112

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Two-group comparisons are ubiquitous in quasi-experimental research on individual differences. Yet, despite a plethora of alternative effect metrics, studies rely almost exclusively on the Cohen d family of effect sizes (ESs). Here we present an interactive web application (R Shiny) that aims to broaden users’ horizons of known ESs and facilitate their application. This one-stop calculator allows the computation and visualization of 95 effect-sizes variants that relate not only to indices of standardized differences in central tendency (Cohen d family), but also to indices of overlap, dominance, and differences in variability and distributional tails. The Shiny app provides ESs for univariate and multivariate two-group comparisons, both with parametric and nonparametric estimators, and confidence intervals as well as various display options and detailed descriptions for each ES. The presentation showcases the capabilities of the app and its suitability for both self-guided exploration and instructor-led teaching. In addition, examples for visualizations and for the intuitive interpretation of some of the less well known ESs beyond standardized differences in central tendency are given, thus making a case for their application in research on individual differences.

Two for one: Wineq plots for the integrated visualization of fixed-effect and random-effects models

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¹ University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology

Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:00 - 14:15

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

The difference in the theoretical conception of the fixed-effect model (FEM) and random-effects model (REM) in meta-analysis has implications for the interpretation of the overall result and can lead to bias exacerbation in REM, compared to FEM, because of the way studies are weighted. This is also of relevance for meta-research on personality and individual differences. To promote a better understanding of, and better insight into, these intricacies, we present here a novel family of graphical displays, collectively referred to as weight inequality (wineq) plots. A forest plot variant visualizes the extent to which studies acquire or lose weight in REM, compared to FEM. This plot enables the effective identification of small-study effects and of studies that contribute to the potential exacerbation of bias in REM. The Gini plot visualizes and quantifies the extent to which study weights are distributed unevenly between studies. It displays Lorenz curves for study weights and provides Gini indices that can serve as effect-size metric for the inequality of the FEM/REM weight distributions. A Baujat plot variant depicts the direction and magnitude of change in study influence on the overall result between FEM and REM. It may assist in identifying studies that drive a shift in the overall result between the two models and contribute to effect-size heterogeneity. The wineq plots thus visualize how model choice may affect the meta-analytic outcome, provide a visual basis for the comparison and interpretation of FEM and REM, and aid in the identification of potential biases.

Statistics chatbots in academia: Mapping psychology students’ conversations with a large language model (LLM)

L. Bergmann^{1*}, L. Britz¹, B. Roth¹, U. S. Tran¹

¹ University of Vienna, Faculty of Psychology

Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:15 – 14:30

SR 1112

[Online Programm](#)

Large language models, such as ChatGPT from OpenAI, have garnered substantial attention in recent years. These artificial intelligence (AI) tools can perform a range of textual tasks and have been promoted to support researchers and university students with their academic work. However, no study has yet investigated the actual real-world interactions with LLMs in the academic setting. By evaluating how psychology students communicate with Statsbot, a statistics chatbot powered by OpenAI’s GPT-4o, this study aims to close this research gap. The data stems from a didactic program at the Faculty of Psychology at the University of Vienna, which provides students with learning support for quantitative research methods. Besides mapping the specific topics that students seek LLM consultation for and how they behave towards the AI chatbot, we explored this unique data for further emerging topics. A three-step mixed-methods approach was employed, starting with a content analysis of the student chat messages that was followed up by steps from a thematic analysis to further explore the data. These analysis steps were also partly automated by using an LLM, which was evaluated for its reliability. Results are presented with descriptive statistics and are critically discussed. This study provides the first empirical data on real interactions with LLMs in an academic setting, which sheds light on how AI is used by students for support on research methods and opens the way for research on individual differences and the role of personality on this behavior.

Individual Differences and Electoral Choice: Personality Traits, Cognitive Abilities, and Voting Behavior in the 2024 US Presidential Election

T. Lubczyk^{1*}, W. Bleidorn¹, A. Kretzschmar¹

¹ University of Zurich

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 13:00 - 13:15

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

The rise of populist movements in Western democracies has raised important questions about the psychological underpinnings of political behavior and electoral choice. This preregistered study examines how individual differences in cognitive abilities, personality traits, and social-emotional skills relate to voting behavior in highly polarized political contexts.

Using structural equation modeling and a thorough assessment of both cognitive and non-cognitive personality traits, we analyzed data from approximately 800 young American voters following the 2024 US presidential election. Our findings reveal significant associations between cognitive abilities (i.e., fluid intelligence, problem solving), personality traits (i.e., HEXACO dimensions of personality, social-emotional skills), and demographic variables (e.g., gender, income) with voting patterns (e.g., Trump vs. Harris).

These results advance our understanding of how psychological individual differences may influence electoral decision-making in politically polarized environments and contribute to the broader discussion of personality science's role in explaining contemporary political phenomena. Furthermore, our findings suggest potential implications for understanding social cohesion and democratic processes in increasingly divided societies.

Correlates of conspiracy mentality in everyday life

L. Hönig^{1*}, J. Scharbert¹, L. Kroencke, M. Back¹

¹ Universität Münster

Research presentation

Mittwoch, 13:15 – 13:30

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, conspiracy theories have been widely discussed in both popular media and academic research. The World Health Organization emphasized that false information spreads even faster than the COVID-19 virus itself and is at least as dangerous, calling it an "infodemic" (World Health Organization, 2020, February 15).

In this talk, I will illustrate the impact of a conspiracy worldview on our everyday lives. Conspiracy theories are generally characterized by the belief that a malevolent minority secretly orchestrates harmful events against society as a whole (Milošević Đorđević et al., 2021). People differ in their general tendency to believe in conspiracies, known as conspiracy mentality (CM; Douglas et al., 2017; Imhoff & Lamberty, 2020). These individual differences in CM became particularly salient during the COVID-19 pandemic.

This talk presents the results of our mini-meta-analysis of five experience sampling studies (N = 4,816). We examined 26 correlates of CM in everyday life across five categories of variables during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our findings show that individuals with higher CM experienced greater negative affect, including anxiety, worry, anger, loneliness, and sadness. On an interpersonal level, CM was positively associated with negative behaviors in social interactions, lower social inclusion, more negative interaction evaluations, and a more negative outgroup attitude.

In this talk, I aim to provide a comprehensive overview of how individuals with a conspiracy worldview feel and interact during times of crisis—and what we should learn for future "infodemics."

Do Financial Attitudes, Financial Literacy, and Personality Traits Predict Financial Behaviour?

T. Schilling^{1*}, A. Furnham²

¹ University of Trier

Research presentation

² Norwegian Business School BI

Mittwoch, 13:30 - 13:45

SR 1124

[Online Programm](#)

Financial behaviour is shaped by psychological and cognitive factors, yet no study has examined financial attitudes, financial literacy, and a broad set of personality traits—including the HEXACO model, Disintegration, Risk-Taking, and Locus of Control—within a unified framework. In particular, Disintegration, a trait linked to irrational decision-making, has not been investigated in relation to financial behaviour. This study will address this gap by exploring how these traits jointly predict saving, spending, and monitoring finances, employing a structural equation modelling approach to assess the relative contributions and mediations of these predictors. By integrating multiple psychological constructs, our research will provide new insights into the individual differences that shape financial decision-making. The findings will help identify individuals who may be more vulnerable to poor financial outcomes based on their personality traits, financial attitudes, and literacy. This knowledge is crucial for policymakers, researchers, and financial institutions seeking to understand financial vulnerabilities and improve financial well-being on a broader scale. We will conduct an online survey via Prolific to acquire a representative sample of 1,200 adults (600 from the UK, 600 from the US). The data collection is ongoing and will be completed with preliminary results by the end of May.

Good things come in threes: The influence of cognitive control and cognitive effort on decision making in a large-scale multi-site Ultimatum Game study.

J. Rodrigues^{1*}, J. Hewig¹, A. Beauducel², J. Hennig³, A. Hildebrandt⁴, C. Kührt⁵, L. Lange⁶, E. M. Müller⁷, R. Osinsky⁶, K. Paul⁶, E. Porth⁶, A. Riesel⁶, C. A. Short⁴, J. Stahl⁶, A. Strobel⁵, J. Wacker⁶

- ¹ Julius Maximilians Universität Würzburg
- Research presentation
- ² Rheinische-Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn
- Mittwoch, 13:45 – 14:00
- ³ Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen
- SR 1124
- ⁴ Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg
- Online Programm
- ⁵ Technische Universität Dresden
-
- ⁶ Universität Hamburg
-
- ⁷ Philipps-Universität Marburg
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Decision-making in social bargaining scenarios, such as the Ultimatum Game (UG), are influenced by the offer fairness, but also by dispositional traits and neurophysiological processes representing evaluation (feedback negativity: FRN) or cognitive effort and cognitive control to overcome default behavior (midfrontal theta: MFT). However, the importance of outcome evaluation (FRN) has often been prioritized lately to predict behavior.

The present study investigated how offer fairness (high/middle/low), electrocortical correlates of cognitive effort / cognitive control (MFT) and offer evaluation (FRN) as well as individual differences in need for cognition (NFC) shape decision behavior and reaction time as a receiver in the UG. Data were collected as part of the CoScience EEG-Personality Project, a large-scale multi-site study comprising approximately 800 participants.

As preregistered, more unfair offers led to more rejection, rejection was linked to long reaction times and reaction times were longest in the middle offer category. Also, partly matching predictions, MFT was a better predictor than FRN for offer rejection, high MFT led to rejection and NFC was linked to rejection of low offers.

These findings highlight the importance of the cognitive control and cognitive effort needed to overcome the behavioral default to accept all offers in the UG on several levels: Reaction time, electrocortical correlates of decision processes (MFT) and personality traits (NFC). They question fixation on outcome evaluation markers like FRN in the context of behavioral prediction.

Zweierlei Maß? Individuelle Unterschiede in moralischen Doppelstandards

D. Armbruster^{1*}, A. Strobel¹

- ¹ TU Chemnitz - Institut für Psychologie
- Research presentation
-
- Mittwoch, 14:00 - 14:15
- SR 1124
- Online Programm

Moralische Charakterzüge (z.B. Sensibilität für (Un-)Gerechtigkeit, moralische Werte oder die Identifikation mit Moralität als zentralem Bestandteil des eigenen Selbst) werden als eine entscheidende Basis für ethisches Verhalten angesehen. Selbstberichtete moralische Eigenschaften sind allerdings nicht immer gute Prädiktoren für moralische/ethische Handlungen bzw. Urteile. Die Diskrepanz zwischen (vorgeblichen) moralischen Werthaltungen und Verhalten wird als moralische Hypokrisie bezeichnet. Moralische Hypokrisie umfasst verschiedene Aspekte, zu denen u.a. moralische Doppelstandards gehören, d.h. eine strengere Beurteilung des Verhaltens bzw. der Entscheidungen anderer Personen im Vergleich zum eigenen Verhalten. In der vorzustellenden Online-Studie werden moralische Doppelstandards mit zwei Paradigmen erfasst werden: (a) Entscheidungen in moralischen Dilemma-Situationen und (b) Entscheidungen im Dictator-Game. In beiden Paradigmen treffen Versuchspersonen eigene Entscheidungen und beurteilen die Entscheidungen anderer Personen. Ziel der Studie ist es, vorhandene Befunde zu replizieren und systematisch zu erweitern. Schwerpunkt ist die Untersuchung folgender potentieller Einflussfaktoren auf das Ausmaß moralischer Doppelstandards: Persönlichkeitstraits (Ehrlichkeit/Bescheidenheit, Narzissmus, Psychopathie, Machiavellismus), moralische Identität und moralische Einstellungen, Bedeutsamkeit der eigenen Reputation, Religiosität und politische Orientierung. Alle Faktoren wurden in vergangenen Untersuchungen bereits allgemein mit moralischen Urteilsprozessen in Verbindung gebracht; ihr Zusammenhang mit moralischer Hypokrisie ist dagegen nicht vollumfänglich untersucht. Aktuell wird die Datenerhebung für eine Zielstichprobe von N = 300 durchgeführt, deren Ergebnisse in dem Vortrag vorgestellt werden. Implikationen für die Erfassung von Moralparametern werden diskutiert.

Personality Homophily in Residential Choice: Findings from a Large-Scale Dataset

M. Ohlinger^{1*}, T. Ebert¹, J. Rentfrow¹, S. Gosling¹, M. Jokela¹

¹ University of St. Gallen

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 – 13:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The internet and big data revolution has provided researchers with unprecedented access to large-scale data. This allows personality researchers to study personality differences in novel contexts. Testament to this advancement, we here reveal personality as a hidden but relevant factor in understanding an important societal phenomenon: residential choice (i.e., where people decide to live). Previous sociological research found that people exhibit homophily in residential choice (i.e., they select themselves into areas where their attributes are shared by others). This was investigated primarily for demographic and economic variables. Building on psychological theory, we propose that homophily in residential choice also extends to personality traits, particularly Openness to Experience. To test this idea, we use large-scale data from an online survey (GPIPP; N > 4 Mio. participants from the US). These data contain residential biographies, individual personality scores, and geographically aggregated personality estimates. We then use discrete choice models to analyze how individual and geographical personality jointly shape residential choice. Aligning with our hypothesis, we find a positive interaction between individual and geographic Openness, indicating personality homophily in residential choice. Importantly, these effects hold beyond established effects of demographic and economic residential homophily, suggesting a unique effect of personality. In sum, by combining large-scale data with computationally intensive methods, we (a) uncover personality as a previously hidden, yet relevant factor in understanding residential choice, and thereby (b) identify personality homophily as a mechanism driving the emergence of geographic personality differences.

Delete That! Exploring Individual Differences in Smartphone Deletion Behavior

L. Sust^{1*}, T. Koch², S. Talaifar³

¹ Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Topic Symposium

² University of St. Gallen

Mittwoch, 13:15 - 13:30

³ mperial College London

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The concept that language acts as a lens into the human psyche and provides valuable insights into individuals’ thoughts and emotions has been recognized since the early days of psychology. As a result, a substantial body of psychological research has examined how and what people write across various mediums, including one-on-one communication (e.g., WhatsApp messages) and public posts (e.g., Tweets). However, the words that individuals initially draft but later delete have received little attention. Given the ease of editing written text in the digital age, it is pertinent to investigate deletions, as these may reveal particularly authentic reflections of their psychological characteristics and states.

In this study, we examine deletion behavior using a large smartphone-sensing dataset (N > 400). Specifically, our PhoneStudy sensing app tracked instances when participants typed words into their smartphone keyboard and subsequently deleted them. We extracted behavioral variables that indicate the number of words removed, both overall and by categories (e.g., pronouns, negative emotions, friends) based on the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) dictionary. We analyzed how many words participants deleted, the types of words they removed, and the apps in which they deleted them (e.g., personal communication vs. posts), relating these deletion patterns to inter- and intraindividual differences in personality traits and mood states. Based on these findings, we discuss the psychological significance of deletion behavior and highlight the opportunities and challenges associated with analyzing deletions from mobile-sensed keyboard data.

Person-Environment Transactions in the Digital Space: Understanding Individual Differences in Social Media Engagement on Smartphones

M. Buss^{1*}, J. Rauthmann¹, L. Sust¹

¹ Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:30 – 13:45

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

The interaction between individual characteristics and environmental variables - known as person-environment transactions - plays a crucial role in shaping human behavior. As people spend more time online, it is essential to extend this framework to digital environments, provided, for example, by social media platforms. Here, personality traits may play a role in how individuals engage with these platforms - through activities like browsing, commenting, or creating content - while, conversely, algorithmic social media feeds may also contribute to users’ emotional states and behavioral tendencies, both in the short and long term. To shed light on person-environment transactions in this digital context, the present study analyzes social media engagement across the six most popular apps (e.g., TikTok, Instagram, Facebook) in a large-scale mobile-sensing dataset (N > 450) sampled in quotas representing the German population. We investigate social media engagement in terms of (1) stable characteristics of the apps used (e.g., UI design, feedback mechanisms) and (2) momentary variations in in-app behavior (e.g., passive browsing, active posting), which we approximate by integrating various sensing data modalities. We then analyze the role of Big Five personality traits in explaining social media engagement at both the between- and within-person levels through multilevel modeling. By uncovering processes underlying social media engagement, this study advances our understanding of person-environment transactions in digital spaces and provides insights into individual differences in social media behavior.

Digital Traces of Well-Being: Uncovering Manifestations of Life Satisfaction in Daily Physical Activity Patterns captured with Smartphones

M. Bergmann^{1*}, S. Mueller², M. Allemand¹, M. Bühner³, S. Gosling¹, G. Harari⁴, R. Schoedel⁵, M. Stieger⁶, C. Stachl¹

¹ University of St. Gallen

Topic Symposium

² Leibniz-Institut für Psychologie

Mittwoch, 13:45 - 14:00

³ Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

HS 2

⁴ Stanford University

[Online Programm](#)

⁵ Charlotte Fresenius Hochschule

⁶ Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts

Satisfaction with life (SWL) plays a vital role in human prosperity, making it a key focus for practitioners and researchers alike. Previous research has shown that between-person differences in SWL relate to self-reported patterns in physical activity such as physical activeness, habitual sleep, and lifestyle engagement. However, these relationships rarely replicate in objectively measured physical activity, leaving real-life manifestations of SWL obscure. Here, we leverage an interpretable machine learning approach to examine how smartphone-captured patterns in physical activity (n = 1,917 behavioral features) relate to SWL in a dataset (N = 2,272) combining samples from three western countries. The cross-validated results demonstrate that objective physical activity patterns predict SWL (rMD = .18, rIQR = .06) and that predictiveness varies with individuals’ personality and demography. These findings enhance our understanding of real-life manifestations of SWL in physical activity patterns and highlight the potential of smartphone-based methods for well-being research.

Understanding the Behavioral Underpinnings of Interpersonal Performance Judgments: A Machine Learning Approach

E. Grunenberg^{1*}, J. Klinz¹, S. M. Breil¹, M. Back¹

¹ University of Münster

Topic Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:00 – 14:15

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Understanding how individuals form judgments about others is a core mechanism of human social functioning. However, investigating the behavioral underpinnings of these judgments at a larger scale has traditionally been difficult. We present a machine learning-based approach for extracting and integrating behavioral cues, enabling fine-grained analyses of social judgments at scale. To demonstrate its application, we examine the role of language behavior in judgments of individual differences in performance. Using natural language processing, we extracted verbal and paraverbal cues from audio streams and transcripts collected in a high-stakes selection context (N = 556, C = 20,289 cues). We then employed machine learning models to assess the extent to which targets' language behavior predicted perceivers' performance judgments. Additionally, we examined the predictive value of different linguistic domains and identified key cues driving model predictions. Our results indicate that both verbal and paraverbal language behavior predicted the performance judgments with substantial performance, though combining both domains yielded only limited improvements. Further cue-level analyses suggest that the two domains conveyed largely overlapping information. We discuss contributions to performance judgment research and highlight broader implications for studying social judgments of individual differences.

The AI Judge: Examining Performance, Bias, and Cues in LLM-Based Assessments

A. Petrasch^{1*}, J. Klinz², N. Kuper², R. Sherman³, M. Back², J. Rauthmann¹

¹ Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Topic Symposium

² University of Münster

Mittwoch, 14:15 - 14:30

³ Hogan Assessment Systems

HS 2

[Online Programm](#)

Artificial Intelligence—particularly Large Language Models (LLMs)—can be prompted with texts or images to generate judgments on person and situation characteristics. These technological innovations promise to enable study designs previously too expensive and time-consuming for most researchers. However, before using LLMs for said purposes, researchers should carefully evaluate the way LLMs “perceive” or judge entities and which underlying cues shape these judgments. This presentation proposes several psychometric analyses to conceptualize and study LLMs as judges and highlights why common approaches to measuring “accuracy” (e.g., simple correlations with criteria) can be misleading. To deepen our understanding of LLM judgments, I will present an extended Brunswikian lens model that compares the cues used by both human and AI judges, revealing differences and potential biases. Empirical illustrations include experiments where human-written texts and scene images serve as stimuli for generating judgments of persons and situations. These examples underscore the value—and the challenges—of rigorously examining how LLMs form judgments, offering new insights for researchers and practitioners seeking to use AI to assess individual differences.

Individual Differences in Meat Reduction Research

M. Trenkenschuh¹

¹ Univrsität Zürich

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 – 14:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Animal agriculture poses significant threats to the environment, human health and animal welfare. Despite these concerns, global meat consumption continues to rise (Ritchie et al., 2024). However, in some predominantly Western countries meat consumption is challenged through individuals who decide to abstain from meat (The Smart Protein Project, 2023). To understand how people can be supported to reduce their meat intake, Maxim Trenkenschuh will present initial results of an ongoing large scale meat reduction intervention and discuss shortcomings of the current state of intervention research. Eating meat-free can be healthy, but the relation with mental health is still unclear. As second speaker, Nicholas Poh-Jie Tan will therefore report on the link between vegetarianism and mental health in three large representative longitudinal samples. Moreover, dietary decisions such as meat reduction are not only individual issues but embedded in more distal political discourse and more proximal social systems. Our third speaker, Sandro Jenni will therefore examine the influence of political orientation on meat reduction messages and the value of message tailoring. Our fourth speaker, Rebecca Gregson will contextualize meat eating in social relations, specifically families. Since people often hold positive but also negative evaluations about meat, they often experience attitudinal conflict. Our fifth speaker, Shiva Pauer will report on meat related attitudinal conflict captured with experience sampling and discuss how this informs meat reduction interventions. Finally, Teresa Schenk will present the current state of literature to answer which individual factors influence moral evaluations of animals.

Initial Results from a Large-Scale Meat Reduction Intervention

M. Trenkenschuh^{1*}, A. Freund¹, J. Graça¹, W. Bleidorn¹, C. Hopwood¹

¹ University of Zurich

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 - 13:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Addressing global challenges like climate change requires interventions that account for individual differences regarding sustainable behavior such as meat consumption. Despite its importance, research on meat reduction interventions has been limited by samples, that include many people who would not consider reducing meat consumption, approaches that have not proven effective in other areas of intervention research, small samples, weak manipulations, short follow-ups, and a frequent disregard of individual differences. We administered three 21-day interventions to 3,136 Swiss participants who reported some level of interest in meat reduction: 1) long-term goal condition emphasizing benefits of plant-based diets, 2) process-focused condition providing resources that help with behavioral barriers to plant-based diets, and 3) a control group that received no messages. We will assess multiple measures of meat consumption and attitudes and follow these participants for 2.5 years. In this presentation we will show the initial results of the intervention on changes in meat reduction measured at daily meals and via survey as well as on changes in dietary attitudes.

Associations between meat consumption and depression are very small and probably not causal

N. Poh-Jie Tan^{1*}, M. D. Krämer¹, P. Haehner¹, W. Bleidorn¹, C. Hopwood¹

¹ University of Zurich

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:15 – 13:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Emerging evidence that plant-based diets may be associated with depression has been used to promote meat consumption and could represent a barrier for people considering meat reduction. We examined the nature and magnitude of this association in three large representative longitudinal samples in the Netherlands (N = 13,630), Germany (N = 40,055), and Australia (N = 23,993). Controlling for income, age, education, and gender, we observed a -.04 correlation between meat consumption and depression that was not moderated by living context and is substantially smaller than what has been observed for established behavioral predictors of depression (e.g., alcohol use, social media use, cardio-vascular fitness). Moreover, the longitudinal within-person association was very small (-.01) and lagged within-person effects were not significant, casting doubt on a direct causal relationship. Overall results do not support plant-based diets as a direct cause of or particularly important risk factor for depression.

Effects of Tailoring Meat Reduction Arguments to Different Political Orientations

S. Jenni^{1*}, C. Hopwood¹

¹ University of Zurich

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:30 - 13:45

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Studies indicate that a right-wing political orientation is associated with higher meat intake and hostility towards plant-based diets. Thus, most meat reduction arguments hinge on left-wing values. The goal of this research was to test whether meat reduction arguments tailored to values underlying political orientation could increase their persuasiveness. In a first study, Swiss participants (N = 338) evaluated messages promoting a plant-based food system, framed around either left- or right-wing moral values. Results indicate that messages matched to individuals’ moral values are often more effective than mismatched messages, but also suggest that some messages are more effective than others, particularly among more right-leaning adherents. In a second study, we distinguished moral from factual elements of messages to determine what drives response differences. Our work has implications for targeted advocacy strategies.

Navigating Family Dynamics in the Transition to a Plant-Forward Diet: The Role of Social Support

R. Gregson^{1*}, J. Piazza¹

¹ Lancaster University

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:45 – 14:00

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

While sustainable diets have predominantly been examined through the lens of individual decision-making, growing evidence underscores the critical role of relational dynamics in the adoption and maintenance of such practices. This study examined the role of relational climate (i.e., cohesion and flexibility) in governing how family units navigate dietary change. Eighty-four individuals who were pursuing a plant-forward diet participated in a 14-day smartphone-based experience sampling study, where they provided qualitative diary entries and quantitative ratings of food consumption, family support, coordination, and tension. Baseline, out-take, and two-week follow-up surveys investigated the moderating effects of relational climate, as well as change in food consumption, dietary “stage of change”, goal achievement and commitment. Qualitative findings revealed that plant-forward eaters may engage in positive (e.g., problem solving), and negative (e.g., compliance, withdrawal) conflict resolution strategies to mitigate anticipated or materialized tensions around their diet. Participants from balanced cohesive family systems reported receiving more support in their dietary goal, which in turn, was related to lower animal-product consumption and greater goal achievement and commitment. By contrast, individuals from highly interdependent or “enmeshed” systems reported greater tension and increased animal-product consumption. This work highlights the importance of family-based social support for bolstering more sustainable eating practices and offers novel insights for engaging household systems in the transition toward a greener food system.

The daily life dynamics of attitudinal conflict about meat as a predictor of intervention effectiveness

S. Pauer^{1*}, W. Hofmann², B. Rutjens³, F. van Harreveld³

¹ Helmut Schmidt University Hamburg

² Ruhr University Bochum

³ University of Amsterdam

Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:00 - 14:15

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

Although attitudinal conflict about eating meat is widespread and may influence the effectiveness of interventions for meat reduction, little is known about the underlying dynamics. The present research examines meat-related conflict and its role in intervention effectiveness by adopting a temporal perspective. First, we propose a temporal framework of conflict emergence and resolution, tested in a preregistered experience sampling study (ESM, N = 462, 18,586 observations). Process-tracing shows that decision-making during food choices, in particular, elicited conflict due to heightened cognitive accessibility of meat’s positive and negative aspects (attitudinal ambivalence). The conflict faded only gradually, but it was more effectively downregulated when individuals ate meat despite behavior-inconsistent evaluations (cognitive dissonance). However, this decline was temporary, and the conflict resurfaced. People engaged in dissonance reduction by initially denying responsibility for eating meat and subsequently aligning their attitudes. Second, we will present ongoing work examining the implications of our temporal framework for intervention research. As attitudinal conflicts can influence persuadability, our ESM data provide data-driven predictions about daily fluctuations in intervention effectiveness. We probe these predictions by modelling daily fluctuations in intervention effectiveness in pre-existing datasets and examining their alignment with the temporal dynamics of meat-related conflict. Crucially, individual differences in the trajectories of meat-related conflict may lead to different fluctuations in intervention effectiveness across population segments.

Altogether, this research elucidates the sequential processes underlying how people struggle with meat consumption in daily life and proposes systematic variation in intervention responsiveness both within and between people.

From empathy to edibility: A review of factors shaping attitudes toward animals

T. Schenk^{1*}, M. Gollwitzer¹

¹ Ludwig-Maximilians Universität München

Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:15 – 14:30

HS 5

[Online Programm](#)

While societies have expanded moral consideration over time, a significant gap remains between the moral concern afforded to humans versus non-human animals. As the moral worth that is granted to non-human animals impacts the way animals are treated in society - whether animals are used for human gain or protected by welfare regulations - it is important to understand the underlying psychological mechanisms that influence the moral evaluation of animals. In order to synthesize the current literature on factors influencing moral concern towards non-human animals, we conducted a scoping review focusing on perceiver characteristics, target characteristics, and interventions. Key findings indicate that the perceived similarity of animals to humans, their categorization as food or pets, and the empathy levels of perceivers significantly impact how animals are morally evaluated. However, research gaps remain regarding the development of speciesism in childhood, the influence of societal norms and cultural context, and the role of affective attitudes towards animals. More experimental studies, longitudinal studies, as well as cross cultural comparisons would also provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors shaping attitudes toward non-human animals.

Unpacking self-knowledge: Definition, biases, and interventions

I. Thielmann¹

¹ Max-Planck-Institut zur Erforschung von Kriminalität, Sicherheit und Recht

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 - 14:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Self-knowledge—our understanding of our own traits, abilities, and behaviors—has been of perennial interest since ancient times, with roots tracing back to Socrates and other Greek philosophers who advocated for the merits of “knowing thyself”. In contemporary psychological science, self-knowledge remains a key concept with implications across various domains, including interpersonal relationships, moral behavior, and health-related outcomes. Despite the importance of self-knowledge, however, many unresolved questions remain. This symposium brings together diverse perspectives to address key questions related to self-knowledge: How can we define and measure self-knowledge? When does it enhance accuracy versus introduce bias? And can targeted interventions improve self-knowledge? First, we present an expert-based consensus process that clarifies where researchers align and where open questions remain regarding self-knowledge’s nature, measurement, and malleability. Next, we examine how self-knowledge shapes social judgments, influencing norm-based, stereotype-driven, and individualized perceptions of others. We then explore self-knowledge biases, including gender differences in self-estimated numerical intelligence and the role of personality in self-protective reactions to negative feedback. Finally, we shift to interventions, discussing strategies to promote self-knowledge and goal-setting, particularly in morality-related traits, and how motivation and preference shape intervention effectiveness. Together, these talks provide a comprehensive look at the complexities of self-knowledge, offering theoretical insights and practical implications for research and intervention.

Towards a consensus on self-knowledge: A Delphi study

I. Thielmann^{1*}, M. Burghart¹, N. Casali, A. Seidl¹

¹ Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:00 – 13:15

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Despite enduring interest in the concept of self-knowledge, there is no consensus on how to define and measure self-knowledge, and whether self-knowledge can change (e.g., through intervention). To address these gaps, we conducted a pre-registered, expert-based consensus process focusing on four key areas: (1) conceptualization, (2) measurement, (3) adaptivity, and (4) changeability of self-knowledge. Seventeen experts from diverse subfields of psychology participated in a structured Delphi process, facilitated by four moderators. The process consisted of four stages: (1) an initial survey gathering open-ended responses on the four key areas, (2) a second survey collecting ratings on themes identified based on the initial responses through content analysis, (3) an in-person discussion to resolve outstanding issues, and (4) a final survey collecting ratings on the themes and responses from the previous steps. Based on this process, we provide a consensual definition of self-knowledge. Experts further reached consensus on multiple themes related to the measurement, adaptivity, and changeability of self-knowledge. In contrast, there was only weak consensus regarding certain themes pertaining to whether self-knowledge is domain-general or domain-specific. Taken together, our findings clarify where the field aligns, where debates persist, and what should be prioritized in future research, offering a critical foundation for advancing the study of self-knowledge.

Why and when self-knowledge may lead to either bias or accuracy in judgments of others

R. Rau^{1*}

¹ Health and Medical University Potsdam

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:15 - 13:30

HS 6

[Online Programm](#)

Assume Bob was tasked with inferring some characteristic about a stranger (e.g., “From 1 to 10: How much does Kim like children?”), where the stranger’s self-reported response (e.g., Kim saying “7”) was the criterion for accuracy. How might Bob go about this task? A reader of the social psychology literature might suppose he would likely engage in social projection (e.g., base his inference upon his own love for children) and/or stereotyping (e.g., use Kim’s age or gender as a cue). A reader of the personality psychology literature might suppose that Bob would provide a normative response (guess what he thinks is the average response in the population) and/or a distinctive response (base his guess upon what he thinks distinguishes Kim from the average). This talk introduces a conceptual framework, a set of statistical models, and a comprehensive open data source, the Who Knows project (<https://whoknows.uni-muenster.de>), with which all of these possibilities can be studied in conjunction. Within this framework, I show how self-knowledge may affect (1) normativity and normative accuracy (depending on how similar the perceiver is to the average person), (2) stereotyping and stereotype accuracy (depending on whether or not the perceiver and the target belong to a common social category), and (3) individuation and distinctive accuracy (depending on how much the perceiver likes and is similar to the target). Although the talk will include specific empirical illustrations, the discussion will focus on theoretical and methodological strengths and limitations of the broader framework.

“As a woman, I’m bad with numbers”—Hubris-humility effects in self-estimated numerical intelligence

G. Hofer^{1*}, L. Meier¹, E. Weinmayr¹, A. Neubauer¹

¹ University of Graz

Symposium

Mittwoch, 13:30 – 13:45

HS 6

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“Men overestimate their abilities, while women underestimate theirs.” This is the claim of the so-called male hubris, female humility problem. Past research suggested that numerical intelligence might also exhibit such a hubris-humility effect: Men tend to provide higher self-estimates than women and this effect tends to be larger than the negligible gender differences in measured numerical intelligence reported in meta-analyses. As ability self-estimates are closely connected to vocational interests and aspirations, such a gender bias in self-estimated numerical intelligence might contribute to women being less likely to choose a career in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) than men. Notably, there is a lack of studies actively comparing self-estimated and measured numerical intelligence, meaning that empirical evidence has yet to show whether men overestimate themselves, women underestimate themselves, or both processes occur. We aim to answer this question and to further explore how conceptually relevant personality traits (narcissistic admiration and rivalry as well as honesty-humility), gender stereotypes, math anxiety, and STEM-related professional interests are related to self-estimates and biases therein. Our study involves 240 participants who complete numerical intelligence tasks from established intelligence batteries together with self-estimates of their overall numerical IQ and performance in each task. They further complete a battery of questionnaires. We will discuss our findings with those of a recent study focusing on spatial intelligence—another highly relevant ability in STEM fields—where women indeed underestimated their abilities but men did not overestimate themselves.

Mechanisms behind impaired self-knowledge: A registered report on the role of personality in self-protective reactions

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Symposium

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Mittwoch, 13:45 - 14:00

HS 6

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When people are confronted with self-threat, they often engage in self-protective reactions. Yet, not everyone reacts in the same way, and this variability is thought to depend on people’s personality. In a pre-registered experiment, we examined the role of various personality traits across different content domains for self-protective reactions. Participants (N = 1,744) completed a bogus performance test and received fabricated negative versus positive feedback. As an indicator of self-protective reactions, we assessed participants’ tendency to question the validity of the test. We found that high self-esteem and high narcissism were associated with stronger self-protective reactions, particularly when these traits were assessed in the content domain targeted by the negative feedback. Unexpectedly, self-insight motivation and mindfulness were also linked to stronger self-protective reactions. The findings highlight a mechanism for explaining why personality traits such as narcissism have been consistently linked to impaired self-knowledge.

Promoting goals to change morality-related traits through self-knowledge interventions

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Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:00 – 14:15

HS 6

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People tend to overestimate their morality, seeing themselves as more moral than their actions would suggest. This lack of self-knowledge (also known as moral self-enhancement) can hinder the desire to change in those traits that are associated with individual and societal benefits. Indeed, people rarely report goals to become more honest, compassionate, or fair, as opposed to more extraverted or emotionally stable. Considering that change goals are a prerequisite for any volitional personality change interventions, this project sought to identify effective methods to promote such goals for morality-related traits. To this end, we leveraged different self-knowledge interventions (i.e., feedback and introspection) as a means to foster goals to increase on morality-related characteristics. Study 1 (N = 164) compared pre-post changes in change goals following personality feedback for global morality versus five specific morality dimensions (i.e., honesty, humility, fairness, compassion, and gratitude) and different feedback sources (self-reports, informant reports, or both). Study 2 (planned N = 1,200) will compare change goals across feedback based on self-reports, introspection, a combination thereof, and a control condition and investigate individual differences (i.e., HEXACO personality traits) in intervention effectiveness. The results currently suggest that personality feedback, irrespective of the specificity and source, can promote goals to change one’s moral traits, although its effectiveness varies across dimensions: Feedback seems more effective for honesty, compassion, and fairness compared to humility and gratitude. The findings can shed light on which self-knowledge interventions are most effective for which traits and which individuals.

I want it that way – Do differences in self-knowledge intervention motivation and preference affect intervention outcomes?

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¹ Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

Symposium

Mittwoch, 14:15 - 14:30

HS 6

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Self-knowledge interventions are used to improve individuals' understanding of their own characteristics, thereby potentially increasing individuals’ awareness of mismatches between their actual and ideal self. However, given that not everyone strives for accurate self-knowledge, the motivation to engage in a self-knowledge intervention will likely differ between individuals. The current study aimed to test whether differences in intervention motivation and preference for different interventions affect intervention outcomes. Participants (N = 615) reported their general motivation to engage in a self-knowledge intervention targeting trait Honesty-Humility and further indicated their preference for a specific intervention, choosing between personality feedback and introspection. Irrespective of their preference, however, they were randomly assigned to one of these two interventions. Before and after the intervention, participants rated themselves on Honesty-Humility relative to others and also indicated corresponding goals to change. The majority of participants expressed a motivation to participate in a self-knowledge intervention. Individuals motivated to engage in a self-knowledge intervention showed a greater increase in goals to change from before to after the intervention compared to individuals without the motivation to participate in an intervention. Most participants preferred feedback over introspection. Individuals who worked on their preferred intervention changed their relative self-assessment more so than individuals who worked on the less preferred intervention, indicating a stronger increase in self-knowledge. However, preference alignment did not affect change goals. Overall, feedback increased self-knowledge more so than introspection, even for participants who preferred introspection. These findings highlight the importance of considering motivation and preference in self-knowledge interventions.

	Bild	Quelle
S. 1	Titelbild, Campus HoPla	Universität Kassel; Fiona Körner
S. 3	Profilbilder des Organisationsteams	Website Universität Kassel
S. 5	Profilbilder des Programmkomitees	Andrea Hildebrandt Sonja Rode/Lichtfang Niclas Kuper Stefan Krumm Sonja Rode/Lichtfang Universität Heidelberg, KuM
S. 6 u. 7	Kaffee-Grafik	Freepik (lizensiert)
S.24	Profilbild von Ramona Schödel	Ramona Schödel
S.27	Profilbild von Tobias Ebert	Tobias Ebert
S. 32	Lageplan Holländischer Platz	Kommunikation, Presse- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, Universität Kassel
S. 33	Campus Center	Universität Kassel; Fiona Körner
S. 36 u. 38	Karte Kassel	Open Street View
S. 39	Zentralmensa	Universität Kassel; Sonja Rode

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Die 18. Arbeitstagung der Fachgruppe Differentielle Psychologie, Persönlichkeitspsychologie und Psychologische Diagnostik (DPPD) der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Psychologie vom 21. bis 24. September 2025 an der Universität Kassel. Thema der Tagung ist „Individuelle Unterschiede im digitalen Zeitalter“.

Wir hoffen auf ein zahlreiches Wiedersehen und freuen uns auf spannende Workshops, vielfältige wissenschaftliche Beiträge, regen Austausch und Diskussionen.