

LFA with behavioural indices of approach motivation. The present study examines LFA in relation to a behavioural measure of approach motivation, the Effort Expenditure for Rewards Task (EEfRT; Treadway, Buckholtz, Schwartzman, Lambert, & Zald, 2009). Nineteen participants (55% female) completed the EEfRT – a cost-benefit decision-making task, in which participants must decide between high-effort, high-reward, and low-effort, low-reward tasks, under varying levels of likelihood of reward delivery – and subsequently underwent an EEG recording, from which LFA was calculated using power spectral analysis. Psychometric measures of reward responsiveness were also completed. Analyses suggested the existence of a moderate, though non-significant relationship between individual differences in LFA and willingness to expend effort for reward on the EEfRT, such that greater resting LFA was associated with greater willingness to pursue larger rewards, especially under conditions of uncertain reward delivery. Implications of the results are discussed in relation to issues of heterogeneity in measurement and classification of trait markers and processes mitigating cost-benefit decision-making in the pursuit of rewards.

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### **Maternal Sensitivity as Measured During Dyadic Cognitive Tasks in Childhood Predicts Verbal IQ in Adolescence**

C.S. Dunkel

Using the Block and Block data file, it was found that maternal sensitivity at age 5 predicted performance and verbal IQ at ages 11 and 18. In lieu of an experimental design needed to establish causality, hierarchical regression was conducted allowing for a number of possible spurious variables to be statistically controlled. The covariates included in the regression models were SES, gender, ethnicity (White or non-White), mother's level of education (measured when the participants were age 7), two aspects of childhood temperament, IQ (total WPPSI at age 4), and maternal self-reported nurturance. Maternal sensitivity continued to account for variance in verbal IQ at each age, but did not account for performance IQ at each age. The results suggest a lasting influence of maternal sensitivity on verbal IQ and are, therefore, important. However, given the surprising strength and durability of the relationship replication is essential.

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### **Personal Standards and Self-Criticism Components of Perfectionism Predicting Daily Stress, Coping, and Affect over One Year**

D.M. Dunkley, A. Ghelerter, C. Starrs

This study of 153 community adults compared the relative predictive value of specific perfectionism components, as measured by the Blatt et al. (1976) Depressive Experiences Questionnaire, the Frost et al. (1990) Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, the Hewitt and Flett (1991) Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, and the Slaney et al. (2001) revised Almost Perfect Scale, in predicting daily stress appraisals, coping, and affect over one year. Participants completed measures of two higher-order dimensions of perfectionism (personal standards [PS], self-criticism [SC]) at Time 1. Then, at Time 1 and again at Time 2 one year later, participants completed experience sampling with repeated within-day reports of stress appraisals, coping, and affect for eight consecutive days. Correlational, multiple regression, and path

analyses showed that PS measures were related to problem-focused coping tendencies at Time 1 and Time 2. In contrast, different SC measures (e.g., self-criticism, discrepancy, socially prescribed perfectionism) were supported as the most robust predictors of the maintenance of negative social interactions, stress, avoidant coping, negative affect, and lower positive affect at Time 1 and Time 2. These findings demonstrate the differential predictive utility of specific perfectionism components in predicting various aspects of daily psychosocial functioning.

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### **Female intrasexual competition and intimate partner violence**

V. Egan

Intrasexual competition is associated with short-term sexual strategies and aggression, and provides a plausible explanation for some types of intimate personal violence (IPV). We examined the association between mate choice preferences, victim-blaming attitudes, and IPV victimisation and perpetration. Female, heterosexual participants (n=311) rated male mate preferences using the Conformity to Masculinity Norms Inventory, their use of short-term mating strategies, their attitudes to the victims of domestic violence, and their experience of IPV (as defined by the Conflict Tactics Scale) as a victim and perpetrator in the past year. Higher mating effort was positively associated with positively rating stereotypical male qualities and blaming other victims of domestic violence; higher mating effort also predicted greater experience of IPV. Our results show that women who experience IPV sometimes value attributes in men that potentially contribute to their risk of harm, and that this is underpinned by favouring short-term rather than long-term sexual strategies. These women are also less sympathetic to other women affected by domestic violence. Our results are interpreted in terms of the 'just-world' and system justification cognitive models, which build upon evolutionary constructs that lead some women to make paradoxical choices regarding the risk of IPV.

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### **The structure of the Short Dark Triad questionnaire on Russian population**

M.S. Egorova, O.V. Parshikova, M.A. Sitnikova

The Short Dark Triad (SD3) questionnaire (Jones and Paulhus, 2013) is a brief 27-item measure of Machiavellianism, narcissism and sub-clinical psychopathy. The present study investigates the structure of SD3 in Russian population. Participants of the study were 571 adults between the ages of 16 and 84 (M=35.12, SD=14.11). Men scored higher than women did on all SD3 measures: Cohen's d's were 0.46 for Machiavellianism, 0.15 for narcissism and 0.57 for psychopathy. The results of the exploratory factor analysis shows that two items from narcissism scale and three items from the psychopathy scale do not fit the internal structure of the Russian SD3 (they have loadings from .30 to .45 on another factors). The results of varimax and oblimin rotation give similar results. Confirmative factor analysis revealed some shared variance between SD3 scales and correlation between errors of a number of items. SD3 scores of Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy have modest to high correlations with comparable indices of the Russian express

questionnaire The Dark Triad-17 and have expected correlations with factors and facets of the HEXACO and Big 5 questionnaires.

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### **Demographic correlates of temperament, ability and interests**

L. Elleman

An adult's temperament and ability are related to economic and demographic variables (income disparity, median income, population density and ethnic diversity) of that person's community at the US state and US Zip Code Tabulation Area (ZCTA). This relationship is different for high school students compared to college-aged and older adults, suggesting that temperament and ability influence how adults choose neighborhoods in which to live. Temperament, ability and interest data will be discussed at the scale as well as the item level. This sample contains 47,561 participants who live in 11,134 ZCTAs (approximately one-third of all ZCTAs in the US).

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### **Resilience amid maltreatment and domestic violence: Mediating impacts of risk and protective factors on child psychopathology**

A. Elrofaie, S. Stewart, V. Schwan

Resilience refers to capacities of successful adaptation within contexts of significant adversity. Variables at individual, family, and societal levels promote resilience. By virtue of the emergence of fourth wave resilience research—which prompts examinations of strength-based models for nurturing mental well-being—this study formulates critical analyses of interventions aimed at reducing impairment associated with exposure to maltreatment and domestic violence by first examining how dimensions of resilience are predicted by social determinants known to impact child psychopathology. Multiple regressions will be used to model the relationships between family relations, childhood exposure to violence, and school-related connectedness as explanatory variables, as well as dimensions of resiliency. Quantitative data is derived from children living in Ontario (N = 622; 53.5% female; 46.5% male) who were assessed using the interRAI Child and Youth Mental Health (ChYMh) assessment. Qualitative results, coupled with critical appraisals of school-based mental health programs, will bolster the literature on pertinent contexts that can foster resilience in children.

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### **The Relationship between Personality Traits and Victimization**

Y. Eshetu, A. Book

There are many factors related to an individual's potential victimization, one of these is personality. Previous personality research typically implemented the "Big-5" (five-factor) model of personality to examine victimization (sexual and/or violent). However, there is a lack of research pertaining to the impact of victimization, self-perceived vulnerability of victimization, hyper-

vigilance, and the use of six-factor personality model (i.e., HEXACO). The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships HEXACO traits have with: (1) the frequency and impact of violent and sexual victimization; (2) self-perceived vulnerability of victimization; and, (3) hyper-vigilance. A total of 73 female, first-year Brock University psychology students were recruited (Mage = 19.11). Participants completed ratings on their self-perceived vulnerability of victimization, a life-events questionnaire measuring the frequency and impact of past victimization, a hyper-vigilance scale (HVQ), and the HEXACO-60 questionnaire. Higher H-H- trait scores were significantly related with greater violent victimization (impact). Lower X-trait scores were significantly associated with greater violent (impact) and sexual (frequency) victimization. Higher O-trait scores were significantly associated with greater violent victimization (impact and frequency). Higher E-trait scores were significantly related with greater hyper-vigilance. Lower X-trait scores were significantly associated with greater self-perceived vulnerability and hyper-vigilance. Limitations of the study include: correlational analysis, student population, and did not consider the influence of environmental or behavioural factors. Future research should categorize factors influencing one's self-perceived vulnerability to victimization based on certain victimization themes, expand sample to non-university students, and conduct longitudinal studies.

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### **Personality traits: Hierarchically organized systems**

M. Fajkowska

The conceptualization of trait that I propose can be well understood in the context of a three-level personality organization, where Level L -1 denotes mechanisms and processes; Level L represents structures; and Level L + 1 indicates behaviors and actions (Fajkowska, 2013, 2015). Accordingly, I consider traits as hierarchically organized systems. Traits (Level L) represent the complex inner mechanisms (Level L -1) that indirectly determine the consistency and stability of behaviors (Level L + 1). A trait denotes underlying, recurrent mechanisms that form a stable pattern and account for the stability of individual characteristics, and might be described as processes with a slow rate of change that can be substituted for structure. Traits (structures) may vary in permanence, and their changeability depends e.g., on the dominant function (reactive, regulative, or self-regulative) that they play in controlling stimulation and their functional complexity (viz. how many functional components they may comprise). However, behaviors (Level L + 1) represent more integrated entities than traits (Level L), which means they are more stable than traits. Moreover, there is a transactional—rather than a direct—correspondence among levels of traits and overt actions, traditionally considered as indicators of traits. This concept of trait remains with some important questions, e.g., concerning trait measurement, their relation to personality type, and personality coherence/incoherence. All of these topics will be discussed during my talk.

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### **Predicting trust in a selfish teammate**

C.K. Fallon, G. Matthews, P. Chiu, R. Lange

Perceived trustworthiness may not completely capture the impact of emotion on trust after a trust violation. Individuals may not fully