

**Personality at risk: The case of eating disorders**

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In this study, which comprises the dissertation of the first author, supervised by the second, we examine personality traits and cognitive functioning contributing to the development of eating disorders (anorexia and bulimia), distinguishing between adolescents at high risk and those not at risk. A total of 150 adolescents (prescreened from a wider sample of 319) participated, and were divided into four different risk groups: high risk for anorexia, high risk for bulimia, medium risk and control group. The traits of most interest include Extraversion, Neuroticism, Impulsivity, Sensation Seeking and Perfectionism. Cognitive functioning that was most revealing pertained to the following: executive function deficits (especially set-shifting), deficits in theory of mind related to the understanding of complex social situations, and the cognitive style of Field Dependence/Independence. Adolescents at high risk for bulimia were found to be higher in Impulsivity, Disinhibition and Psychoticism compared to adolescents at high risk for anorexia.

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**Personality determinants of mood changes**

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The study explores the influence of the Big Five personality traits and the individual mood regulative types toward mood improvement/deterioration (increasing, decreasing, hot and cool type) on automatic and controlled mood changes. Subjects ( $N = 218$ ) were assigned to one of four mood regulative types after fulfilling NEO-FFI. Direct (Mood Adjective Check List) and indirect (Emotional Lexical Decision Task) measurements were used to assess mood changes, which were studied by manipulating both mood states and the level of cognitive loading. Different patterns of results were obtained for increasing and decreasing types in negative mood. While a high Neuroticism and a low Extraversion in decreasing type contribute to a stronger negative mood increment during both high and low cognitive loading conditions (automatic mood deterioration), a high Extraversion and a low Agreeableness in increasing type are related to an additional negative mood decrement but only in a low cognitive loading condition (controlled mood improvement).

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**Personality development in romantic relationships**

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Romantic relationships are associated with personality maturation, particularly with a decrease of neuroticism. As the mechanisms underlying this development are not well understood, I assume that changes in specific personality-congruent information processing play a major role for maturation within this context. Specifically, the relationship-specific interpretation bias (RIB; Finn, Mitte, & Neyer, 2013) which is described as the tendency to interpret ambiguous partner and relationship scenarios in a rather negative way should decrease in emerging relationships. I propose that particularly recent decreases in the RIB may explain romantic partner's maturation to more emotionally stable individuals. Data from a four-wave longitudinal study over nine months ( $N = 287$  couples) that were analyzed in a so-called latent dyadic change-change model will be presented. Results indicate intra- and interpersonal

maturation effects within this sample of newly enamored couples and point to the usefulness of detailed change analyses to uncover potential mechanisms of development.

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**Personality, age, and antisocial peers: Relationships with violent and non-violent crimes**

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Among the different risk factors (RF) associated with criminal behavior outstand those related to offender's personality traits and to lack of social support. These two groups of RF have been considered among the "Major Risk/Need Factors" on the Andrews and Bonta's model of criminal behavior (2010). The aim of this study is to test the relevance of these RF in the relationship between the age and the type of crime committed. We analyzed data collected with the RisCanvi, a protocol for the assessment and management of violent risk behavior for inmates (Andrés-Pueyo et al., 2010) in a sample of 3952 inmates. Personality traits and social support are closely related across all ages and crime type. If we distinguish offenders by age, the younger ones show a higher prevalence of several social influence risk factors and also in other personality traits. Some other RF are less influenced by age.

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**Personality-based segmentation: Decision tree analysis of willingness to become an organ donor**

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The promotion of organ donation requires a better understanding of the profiles of individuals who are more or less likely to become organ donors. Yet, beyond some demographic attributes, we do not know much about the personality attributes of the typical donor. In the present study, we first examined the structure of organ donation attitudes and behaviors among university students ( $N = 367$ ). Next, we conducted decision-tree based segmentation analyses to see how this structure was related to various individual differences such as conscientiousness, empathy, time orientation, religiosity, and interpersonal trust. These analyses were preferred because distributions of the reasoned action variables were skewed and there were complex interactions among them. Decision trees not only revealed these complex interactions, but also the personality profiles of the typical donor, contemplator, and the rejecter. We believe, identification of these interactions suggests new directions for the design of more effective campaigns.

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**Person-oriented analyses in the Catalan–Hungarian comparison of the Zuckerman–Kuhlman–Aluja Personality Questionnaire (ZKA-PQ)**

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The aim of this study was to provide a new cross-cultural methodology. We applied person-oriented analyses on the Zuckerman–Kuhlman–Aluja Personality Questionnaire (1564 Catalan and 1036 Hungarian subjects). We applied model based clustering and identified typical patterns: (1) 'Average' with around average scores on all