

engagement, and fairness/judgement for all burnout dimensions. Creating awareness for individual signature character strengths and enabling applicability in hospitals could be a promising approach to improve physicians' well-being and consequently patient care.

Hudel-Knezevic, J., Kardum, I., & Krapić, N. Actor-partner interdependence modelling of the effects of the Dark Triad traits on the relationship satisfaction

By using round-robin design, we tested the effects of the Dark Triad (DT) traits on relationship satisfaction (RS) of 205 heterosexual romantic couples, by using actor-partner interdependence model (APIM). DT traits were measured twofold, once by using a set of questionnaires most often used for this purpose (SRP - III, NPI and MACH-IV) and then by Dirty dozen (DD), a concise measure of DT traits. The results showed that psychopathy exerted the most consistent negative actor and partner effects on both women's and men's RS, notwithstanding data source and measure. On the other hand, the effects of Narcissism and Machiavellianism were also negative but somewhat weaker, and they depended on data source and measures used. The most frequent dyadic patterns obtained for all DT traits were the couple and actor-only pattern with some differences depending upon measure, data source and gender of the participants.

Irkhin, B. & Nartova-Bochaver, S. Environmental Identity, Big Five and Well-being: Russian case.

Environmental identity (EID) demonstrates the extent to which people perceive themselves as a part of nature, incorporated in it and defined by it (Clayton, 2003). While previous research has shown a strong contribution of EID to various aspects of well-being, little is known about whether this resource is universal or not, and how sensitivity to nature is connected with personality. The current study focuses on 1) the connection between EID and the Big Five traits and 2) connection between EID and subjective well-being. To perform our study, we used: the Environmental Identity scale, the Short Big Five and the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale. 309 students (78.5% females) participated in the study. We haven't found any connections between EID and Big Five traits except positive correlation with Openness to experience: This means that people with very various personalities may feel themselves to be part of nature but their common feature is Openness to experience. We also have revealed positive connection between EID and well-being, which gives evidence rather for a universal resource function of EID. Our outcomes are in line with results revealed in Canada, USA, and Japan. Supported by RFBR, Project 19-013-00216.

Isdahl-Troye, A., Navas, M.P., & Villar, P. Contributions of parental and temperamental variables of preschool children to the association between adhd symptoms and conduct problems

Several lines of research highlight the contribution of family socialization processes in the development of ADHD symptoms in children. Current research indicates that ineffective parenting could be also a reaction to these children's difficult temperament, stimulating the emergence of comorbid conduct problems which aggravate prognosis. Using a sample of 2476 preschool children, this study aims to analyse the influence of parental practices in the relationship between ADHD symptoms and conduct problems, and to examine the moderator effect of temperamental traits (Impulsivity, Activity and Attentional Focusing) in that interaction. The results show that the relationship between ADHD symptoms and conduct problems is reinforced by inconsistent practices and buffered by positive practices. Regarding temperamental traits, only Attentional Focusing moderates the previous effects. The findings support that links between ADHD symptoms and conduct problems enclose complex interactions of family and child

variables, which should be considered for subsequent investigations in this area.

Jach, H.K. & Smillie, L.D. Does Openness/Intellect Predict Information Seeking?

Openness/Intellect has been proposed to relate to greater sensitivity to the reward value of information (DeYoung, 2013). However, no published study has tested this theory. We present results from an $n = 150$ pilot study and an $n = 300$ preregistered, confirmatory study investigating the personality correlates of choosing to view non-instrumental information (i.e., information that is unrelated to the probability of a reward). Participants from Amazon Mechanical Turk took part in six decision games where, following the outcome of the game (win or lose), they were asked if they would like to see more information about their game, or if they would prefer to move to the next part of the survey. We summarize whether openness/ intellect relates to a greater tendency to choose the informative option despite the extra time cost imposed, and consider the implications of our findings for information seeking theories of openness/intellect.

Jackson, C. A multi-level super meta-theory of personality meta-theories: Why behavior is not always associated with reproductive success.

Our aim is to explicate a multi-level super meta-theory of personality which incorporates many of the ideas from previous meta-theories. To do this, we understand personality traits as comprising neuronal substrates and mental representations. Using a multi-level theory, we explore the link between neuronal substrates of personality, mental representations and reproductive success. We argue that the function of neuronal substrates of personality is to facilitate reproductive success, whereas the relationship between mental representations and reproductive success is different at different levels. Our super multi-level model of personality provides an over-arching umbrella for existing meta-theories, articulates how different levels of thinking need to be integrated to better understand personality architecture, and helps explain why some human cognitions, emotions, motivations and behaviors are not always associated with reproductive success.

Jackson, C. Cognition Associated with global and local divergent thinking.

We determine if there are differences between global and local divergent thinking. To investigate this, we designed global and local divergent thinking tasks based on the theory of underlying semantic node activation. We hypothesized that global divergent thinking would be associated with a mix of local and global cognitions (primed and habitual) whereas local divergent thinking would be associated with local cognitions. Using workplace managers, Study 1 and Study 2 provided supporting evidence. We also hypothesized that executive functioning (measured as the Towers of Hanoi task), moderated by primed and habitual local and global cognitions, would also be associated with global and local divergent thinking. Study 3 was a multi-stage experimental study using 194 workplace managers. Using a moderated mediation process model matching our experimental design, results again generally suggested that local cognitive processes are required for local divergent thinking and that a mix of global and local cognitive processes are required for global divergent thinking. Our results provide new insight into global and local divergent thinking and their underlying cognitive mechanisms.

Jankowski, K.S. The role of cortisol awakening response in links between chronotype and intellectual performance during morning hours.

Intelligence is considered to be one of the crucial characteristics contributing to individual success, thus, predictors of intellectual