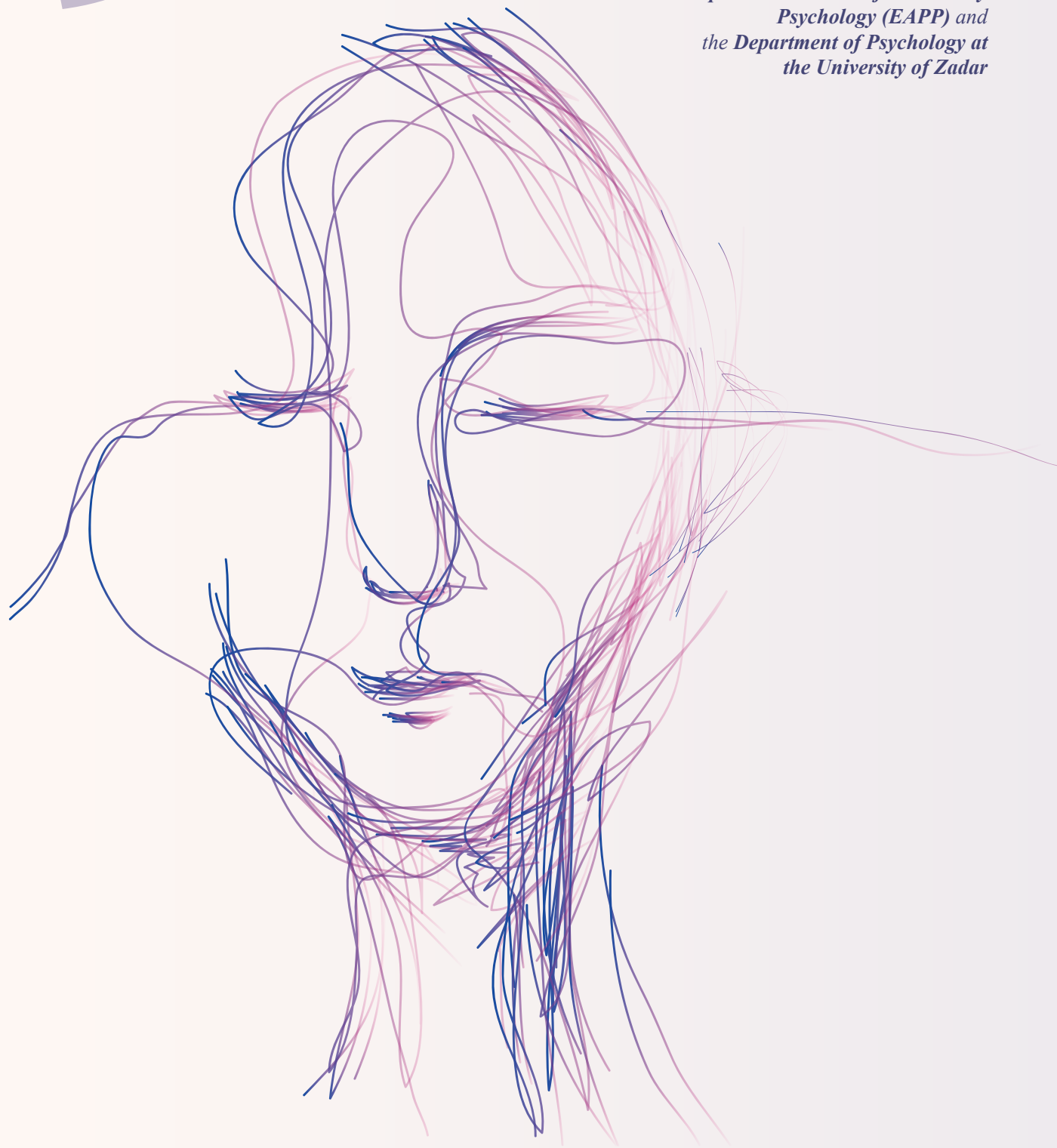


19th CONFERENCE *on Personality*

17th - 21st of July 2018



*The conference is co-organized by
the **European Association of Personality
Psychology (EAPP)** and
the **Department of Psychology at
the University of Zadar***



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NOTE

Apart from some technical interventions, the texts have not been altered. In a few exceptions only, some corrections have been made, which have not affected the meaning of the text.

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Dear participants,

on behalf of the European Association of Personality Psychology and the Scientific and Organizing Committees, we are honoured and delighted to welcome you to the 19th edition of the European Conference on Personality (ECP 19). The ECP conferences are well-known for disseminating the latest news in personality psychology, as well as being the ideal place where you can exchange ideas with colleagues. We hope the ECP 19 will meet these high expectations. ECP 19 will continue the tradition of offering numerous opportunities for networking, as attendees come from numerous countries from all around the world.

Our program provides you outstanding invited keynotes, invited symposia, EAPP early/mid/life time career award, submitted symposia, paper presentations, poster sessions, data blitz session, pre-conference workshops, an informal meeting with the editors of the European Journal of Personality, etc.

Finally, as the ECP takes place for the first time in Zadar, Croatia, we hope that ECP 19 will provide an opportunity for you to explore the local culture and to appreciate the Croatian hospitality. We hope that you find this upcoming experience as fulfilling and enjoyable.

Zvezdan Penezić (ECP Chair) and Jérôme Rossier (EAPP President)

**In Addition to Theory of Planned Behavior: The Predictors of Exercising
(results from Armenian sample)**

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The current study aimed at revealing the specifics of exercising intentions. The theory of planned behavior was tested by using a TPB questionnaire. Taking into account the limitations of TPB, some additional variables were included and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire was used. Data from 200 respondents was collected. In the step-wise multiple regression, past experience of exercising was entered first and explained 12% of the variance in the behavioral intention ($F(1, 176) = 24.867, p < 0.001$). Further entered predictors were: the age of respondents (18-35): 7% ($F(1, 175) = 14.850, p < 0.001$), gender (male): 3% ($F(1, 174) = 5.937, p = 0.16$), autonomous motivation: 21% ($F(1, 173) = 65.870, p < 0.001$), attitudes: 5% ($F(1, 172) = 15.604, p < 0.001$), self-efficacy: 2% ($F(1, 171) = 5.970, p = 0.16$) and finally subjective norm explained 2% more ($F(1, 170) = 5.692, p = 0.18$). The results suggest that autonomous motivation is a core factor in predicting intentions for exercising.

Keywords: Intentions for exercising, theory of planned behavior, autonomous motivation, step-wise multiple regression analysis.

**Big five personality traits and information control conspiracy beliefs.
Moderating effect of gender and age**

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The study focuses on conspiracy beliefs relating to unethical control and suppression of information by organizations such as the government, the media, scientists, etc. The goal of the study was to identify personality predictors of these beliefs and the moderation role played by gender and age. 542 Slovak participants (49.4% males, mean age 41.79) were administered NEO-FFI (Costa, McCrae, 1992) for measuring big five personality traits and the Information Control Conspiracy Scale (ICC) containing selected items from long-form Conspiracist Beliefs Scale (Brotherton et al., 2013). Multiple regression analysis showed weak but significant positive effect of conscientiousness and neuroticism on ICC. The analysis also showed that the relationship between traits and ICC is moderated by gender and age, e.g. tendency to believe in information control conspiracy is positively related to extraversion in females but negatively in males.

Keywords: personality traits, conspiracy, information control beliefs