

Personality

What makes us who we are?

Psychology 305A: Lecture 16

Begin Evolutionary Perspective

1

Exam 3

- Mean = 68%
- Range = 30% - 100%

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Problem Items

12. Based on the research discussed in class, each of the following is a way that a parent might influence his/her child's self-esteem, EXCEPT:

- a) By expressing negative emotions toward the child
- b) Through shared genes
- c) By promoting certain peer and teacher interactions
- d) By living in a wealthy neighborhood
- e) All of the above are ways a parent might influence a child's self-esteem

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Problem Items

21. All of the following are valid approaches used to develop a trait taxonomy, EXCEPT:

- a) Linguistic analyses, to find the words people most frequently use to describe others
- b) Observe how people behave and which traits seem to characterize the most frequent behaviors
- c) Figure out how the words that people use to describe others group together semantically
- d) Come up with a theory about which traits should be most important
- e) Use factor analysis to determine the correlations among various trait terms

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Problem Items

27. The genetic approach addresses:

- a) whether personality is due to nature or nurture
- b) the proportion of variance in a trait that is due to genes
- c) the genetic basis of group differences
- d) all of the above
- e) A and B only

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Problem Items

30. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental question addressed by people who study traits?

- a) How many traits exist?
- b) How can traits be changed?
- c) How can we identify which traits are most important?
- d) How can we develop a comprehensive trait taxonomy?
- e) What is the best way to measure traits?

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Evolutionary Perspective

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Evolutionary Perspective

- How do heritable traits get passed on?
- Why do humans have some of the traits we have?
- Why are men and women different?
- Why do humans have individual differences in social behavior and personality?
 - Weakest point of evolutionary perspective

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Evolutionary Perspective

- We are *biologically programmed* to engage in behaviors that facilitate survival and reproduction
 - e.g. eating, sex, fighting enemies, cooperating with friends
- These behaviors maximize the likelihood that our genes will be passed down to the next generation
- Natural selection is the process by which adaptive behaviors are selected
 - People with genes for adaptive behaviors live to pass these genes on
- The result is a human nature that reflects behaviors that have been adaptive throughout evolutionary history

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Evolutionary Perspective

- To study personality from an evolutionary perspective, think about how personality traits might be adaptive
 - Does a particular trait increase your likelihood of survival? (*Natural Selection*)
 - Does a particular trait increase your likelihood of finding a mate and reproducing? (*Sexual Selection*)
 - Does a trait influence the likelihood that your relatives will survive (*Inclusive Fitness*)

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Inclusive Fitness

- Explains behaviors that seem maladaptive
 - Altruism, self-sacrifice
 - Prediction: more altruism toward kin than non-kin
 - Evidence supports this, at least in self-report
 - Other examples of seemingly maladaptive behaviors –which may be partly due to genes-- that might benefit our family members?

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Evidence for the Evolutionary Perspective on Personality

- Humans across cultures and non-human primates show similar social behaviors
 - Attachment (parent-child & pair bonding)
 - Affiliation, need to belong
 - Coalitions
 - Status hierarchies
 - Competition for resources
 - Emotion expressions
 - Sexual jealousy
- All of these behaviors promote survival and reproduction

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Evidence for Evolutionary Perspective: Universal Emotions



Surprise



Anger



Disgust



Fear



Happiness



Sadness

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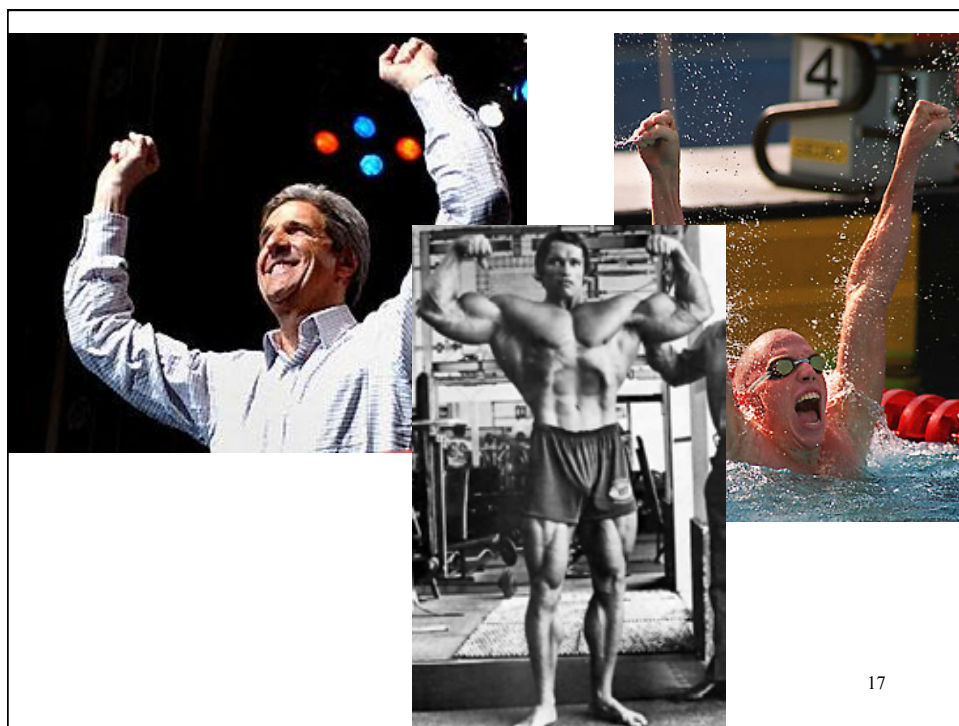
Why are emotion expressions adaptive?

- Send messages that can save lives of sender and receiver (natural selection and inclusive fitness)
- Fear
 - “Don’t attack!”
- Happy
 - “I’m friendly”
- Sad:
 - “I need comfort”
- Disgust:
 - “This food will make you sick”
- Anger:
 - “I’m going to attack!”
- Surprise
 - “Look over there!”

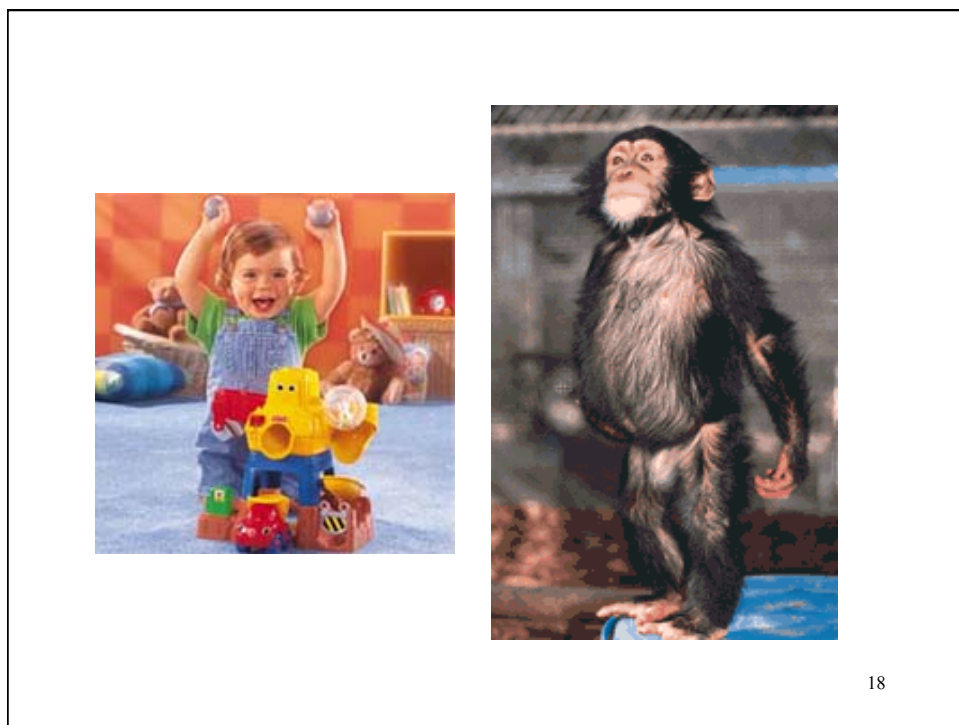
15

Are there other universal emotion expressions?

16



17



18

Why would a pride expression be adaptive?

- Occurs after success, so may communicate success to others
 - “I’m a successful person who deserves high status”

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Pride Recognition Forced-Choice Test



“Circle the emotion that best matches the emotion expressed by the person in the photo”:

Surprise *Pride* *Happiness* *No emotion*

Pride Recognition Open-Ended Test



“Which emotion is being expressed in this photo?” _____

Manipulating Components of the Expression



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The Pride Expression



**89% Pride
Recognition**

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Why is it adaptive for pride to look like this?

- Head and neck tilted slightly back
 - Look above others
 - Approach oriented
- Expanded posture
 - Dominance
 - Draws attention
- Slight smile
 - Social cohesion
 - Individual remains within the group



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But, is pride universal?



- Ekman and colleagues (1969)
 - Studied isolated Fore tribe in Papua New Guinea
- Need to study pride in isolated culture

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Is Pride Universal?



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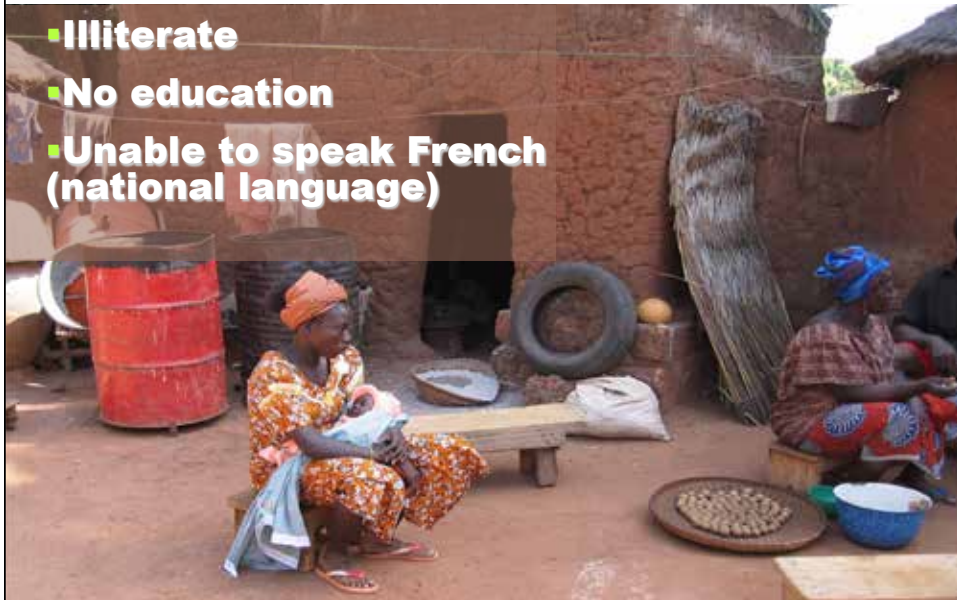
Burkina Faso Study

- Subsistence farmers
- Most practice traditional religions



Burkina Faso Study

- Illiterate
- No education
- Unable to speak French (national language)













George W. Bush: 0%



Tom Cruise: 0%



Tony Blair: 0%




Michael Jordan: 0%



David Beckham: 0%

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President Campore: 69% **Thomas Sankara: 51%**

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Burkina Faso Study

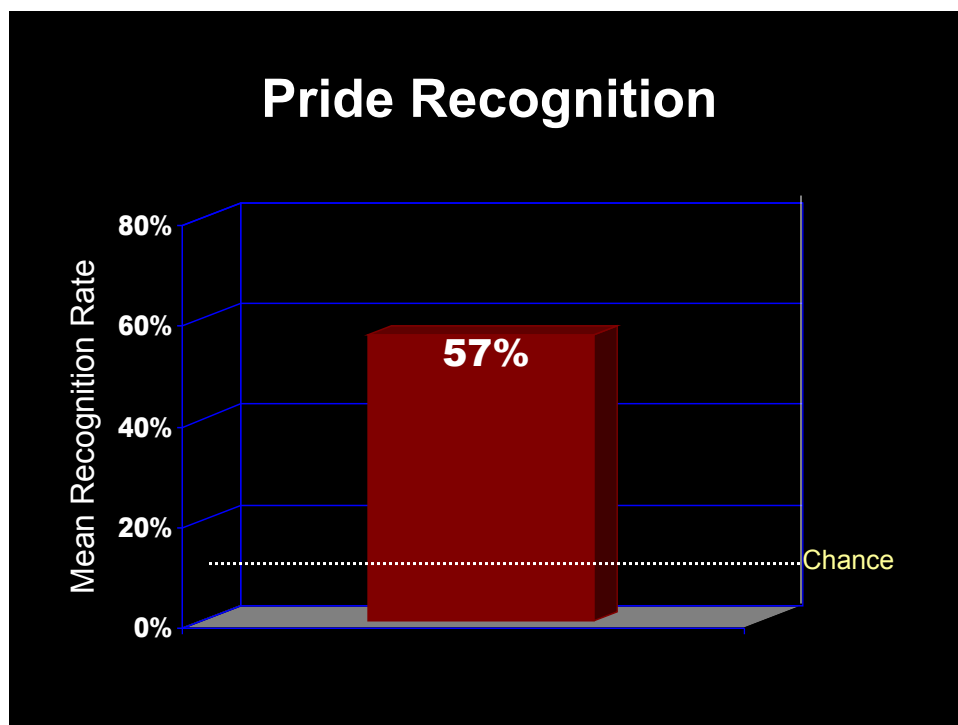


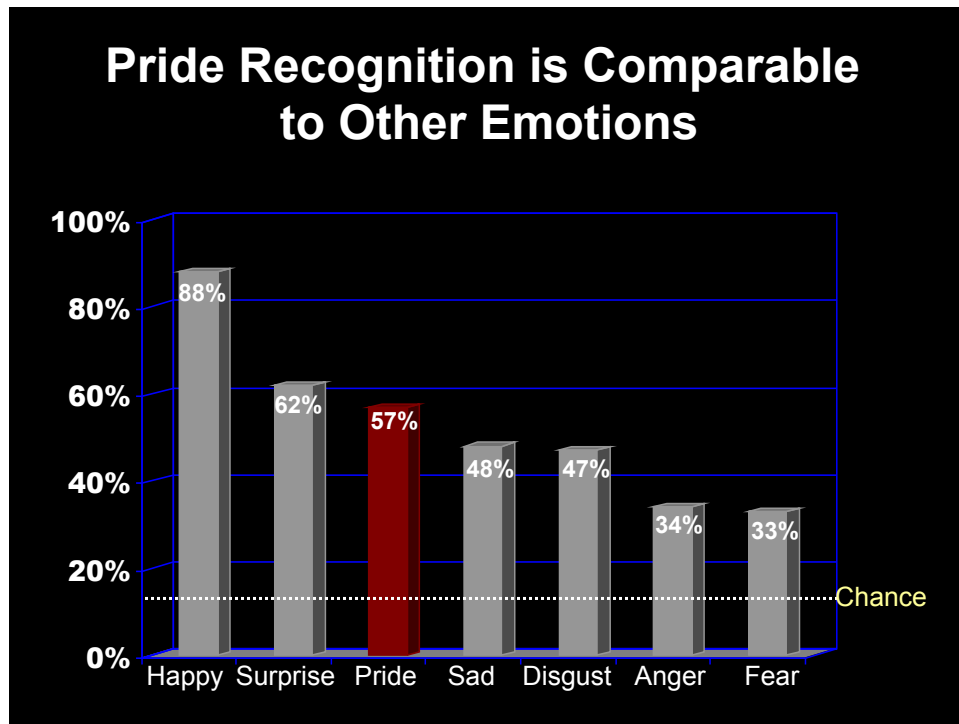
Selon vous, laquelle des émotion la personne avait quand la photo a été prise? Choisissez une émotion seulement. [cocher une réponse]

Colère Dégoût Peur Content Fier Triste
Surpris Avoir Honte Autre emotion: _____ Je ne sais pas

Could they recognize pride?

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Next Class

- Film: Body Doubles
 - Will begin right at 2 pm; please be on time.
- Monday, March 2: Finish Evolutionary Approach
 - Read Larsen & Buss, Ch. 8