University of Texas at El Paso
DigitalCommons@UTEP

Open Access Theses & Dissertations

2012-01-01

Development of Three Wiggins-Type Scales to Detect Socially Desirable Response Bias on the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-2

Clinton Lee Prall
University of Texas at El Paso, clprall2002@yahoo.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.utep.edu/open_etd

 Part of the Psychology Commons

Recommended Citation
Prall, Clinton Lee, "Development of Three Wiggins-Type Scales to Detect Socially Desirable Response Bias on the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-2" (2012). *Open Access Theses & Dissertations*. 2166.
https://digitalcommons.utep.edu/open_etd/2166

This is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UTEP. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Theses & Dissertations by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UTEP. For more information, please contact lweber@utep.edu.

DEVELOPMENT OF THREE WIGGINS-TYPE SCALES TO DETECT SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONSE BIAS ON THE SCHEDULE FOR NONADAPTIVE AND ADAPTIVE PERSONALITY-2

CLINTON L. PRALL

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

APPROVED:

_____
James M. Wood, Ph.D., Chair

_____
Theodore R. Curry, Ph.D.

_____
Osvaldo F. Morera, Ph.D.

_____
John S. Wiebe, Ph.D.

_____
Benjamin C. Flores, Ph.D.
Dean of the Graduate School

Copyright ©

By

Clinton L. Prall

2012

This thesis is dedicated to my mother, Brenda Prall--

she continues to support me in all of my endeavors.

Her encouragement has gotten me to this point.

DEVELOPMENT OF THREE WIGGINS-TYPE SCALES TO DETECT SOCIALLY DESIRABLE RESPONSE BIAS ON THE SCHEDULE FOR NONADAPTIVE AND ADAPTIVE PERSONALITY-2

By

CLINTON L. PRALL, M.A.

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of

The University of Texas at El Paso

in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements

for the Degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Psychology

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT EL PASO

December 2012

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my mother for her support and encouragement through all the years of my schooling that aided me with getting into graduate school and to obtain my degree. I would also like to thank Dr. James Wood for his guidance and helpful feedback that he gave me every step of the way. Finally, I would like to thank my committee for their time and helpful feedback.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Chapter 1

Introduction

Paulhus (1991) defines response bias as a "systematic tendency to respond to a range of questionnaire items on some basis other than the specific item content." Response bias can take many forms, such as acquiescence (i.e., endorsing "true" for most items on the questionnaire, regardless of what the item is asking), extremity bias (endorsing either extremely high or extremely low responses), or socially desirable responding. Socially desirable responding (SDR) is the tendency to give answers that will paint the respondent in a positive light (Paulhus, 1991). The reasons for wanting to paint oneself in a positive light are numerous, including examples such as "fudging" on a job application to appear better suited for a job, "fibbing" on a first date to appear more likeable, or underreporting symptoms on a psychological exam to appear less depressed.

How Response Bias Relates to Psychological Testing

When it comes to accurate assessment of psychopathology, underreporting is a concern of clinicians. It is easy to understand that self-report inventories are more likely to yield accurate information when respondents are honest (Graham, 2000). However, there are situations that provide incentives for presenting oneself in a positive manner. A readily available example is a psychiatric inpatient trying to fake improvement in order to get released from a psychiatric hospital. Another example would be a person trying to exude mental wellbeing in order to avoid hospitalization in the first place. With these examples in mind, it becomes understandable why researchers would want measures of SDR in their questionnaires. The most common reason is for supporting the discriminant validity of a content instrument to ensure that it is not confounded by SDR. Other reasons would include being able to detect biased scores in order to

discard an individual's data, being able to tell just to what extent a condition can be faked, or even to investigate response styles themselves (Paulhus, 1991). In addition, because there is concern that response biases such as SDR interfere with accurate assessment of content variables (Edwards, 1953; Goode & Hart, 1952), it could be argued that there is a threat to the construct validity of these measures because SDR interferes with Cronbach and Meehl's (1955) second step of developing ways to measure the psychological constructs such as depression and schizophrenia.

So, if we believe that SDR is a potentially important topic, how do we go about studying it and constructing measures to detect it? Paulhus (1991) presents two types of SDR measures: (1) self-deceptive enhancement scales and (2) impression management scales. Paulhus (1984) defines self-deceptive enhancement as an honest, but overly positive self-presentation. Respondents genuinely but incorrectly believe that they possess desirable characteristics, and therefore endorse these traits accordingly when answering items on a questionnaire. Conversely, impression management is more in keeping with the job application example previously mentioned. Respondents with this style do not actually believe they have the traits they convey, but rather wish to paint themselves in a positive light to others (Paulhus, 1984). Some examples of self-deceptive enhancement scales include Edwards' Social Desirability (SD; Edwards, 1957) scale and the K scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2; Meehl & Hathaway, 1946). Examples of impression management scales include the MMPI-2's L Scale (Hathaway & McKinley, 1951), Wiggins' MMPI-2 Sd scale (Wiggins, 1959), the Rare Virtues scale of the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-2 (SNAP-2; Clark, 2009), and the Unlikely Virtues scale of the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire Brief Form (MPQ-BF; Patrick, Curtin, Tellegen, 2002).

Self-Deceptive Enhancement and Impression Management

Self-deceptive enhancement and impression management scales are similar to each other in that they both begin by measuring (1) the social desirability of each individual test item, known as the item's Social Desirability (SD) value or Social Desirability Scale Value (Edwards, 1970; and (2) the frequency that each item is endorsed as self-descriptive by respondents, known as the item's True of Self (TOS) value or endorsement rate (Paulhus, 1991). An item's SD value is typically determined by having a group of respondents rate the item for its social desirability on a Likert-type scale, and then averaging the group's ratings. An item's TOS value is determined by having a group of respondents rate how descriptive the item is of themselves. If the item has a Likert response format, its TOS value is the average of the group's ratings; If the item has a dichotomous response format, its TOS value is the proportion of group members who endorse the item as "Yes" or "True."

Self-deceptive enhancement scales are typically constructed by including items whose SD value is either very high or very low. The items with high SD are keyed positively (i.e., a "True" answer is scored as socially desirable) whereas items with low SD are keyed negatively (i.e., a "False" answer is scored as socially desirable). For example, "I am happy most of the time" is an item of the Edwards SD scale with high SD. "Yes" responses are scored as socially desirable. Conversely, another item from the same scale, "I shrink from facing a crisis or difficulty" has a low SD. For this item, "No" responses are scored as socially desirable.

Interestingly enough, research has shown that scales designed to measure self-deceptive enhancement tend to be positively correlated with scales measuring adjustment (Taylor & Brown, 1988), optimism (Scheier & Carver, 1985), and a sense of general capability (Holden & Fekken, 1989) which are hallmarks of high self-esteem. Such findings have led several scholars

to argue that controlling for self-deceptive enhancement may actually reduce the predictive validity of content measures (Borkenau & Amelang, 1985; Kozma & Stones, 1988; McCrae, Costa, Dahlstrom, Barefoot, Siegler, & Williams, 1989; McCrae & Costa, 1983).

Because Impression Management scales are usually composed of items that invite the respondent to report unlikely good qualities or deny common faults, such scales are also sometimes referred to as "rare virtue scales" (e.g., Clark, 2009). There is disagreement among psychologists whether the term "impression management" is an appropriate descriptor for such scales. For instance, Uziel (2010) has recently argued that IM scores reflect a construct that he calls "interpersonally oriented self-control." In the remainder of this paper, therefore, the term "impression management" will be used to refer to participants' conscious attempts to give an overly positive picture of themselves. However, scales such as the MMPI-2 Lie scale will be referred to as "rare virtue scales," a neutral terminology that describes the type of items they typically include, without adopting a theoretical stance regarding the construct being measured. Furthermore, Report Good, Report Bad, Deny Good, and Deny Bad items will be referred to collectively as "rare virtue items."

Rare virtue scales tend to be correlated most strongly with situational factors (Paulhus, 1991; Paulhus, 1986). Returning to the previous examples used in this paper, the influence of situational factors on test responses is illustrated when an applicant for a job thinks "I really need this job, so I'm going to say I can type 65 words per minute" or when a person thinks "I can't tell them that I'm feeling very anxious or sad because they'll just put me on meds and I can't afford those right now."

Because rare virtue scales are sensitive to situational factors, they are commonly used in clinical settings to identify individuals who have consciously exaggerated their positive qualities

or minimized their negative qualities when responding to a questionnaire. Meta-analyses by Baer, Wetter, and Berry (1992) and Baer and Miller (2002) support this use. These meta-analyses found that respondents instructed to "fake good" on the MMPI and the MMPI-2 scored an average of one standard deviation higher on the Lie scale (a rare virtue scale) than did a control group of respondents who were instructed to give honest answers.

Social Desirable Responding in Research

Impression management can also be a concern in research, because it may prevent researchers from getting an accurate assessment of respondents' personality characteristics or psychopathology. Unfortunately, underreporting ("faking good") is a bit more difficult to detect compared with overreporting ("faking bad") (Baer, Wetter, & Berry, 1992), judging from the performance of the scales most commonly used for these purposes in clinical and forensic settings.

Most rare virtue scales, including the MMPI-2 Lie scale, the SNAP Rare Virtues scale, and the MPQ: BF Unusual Virtues scale, were constructed rationally. That is, the authors wrote a set of items that were intended to have the characteristics of Report Good, Report Bad, Deny Good, and Deny Bad items, and then combined these items into a scale with little or no additional research on the validity of individual items. An exception to this rational construction approach is the Sd scale created by Wiggins (1959). The Sd scale, which provides the inspiration for the present study, was constructed by empirically comparing the endorsement rates of MMPI items with their social desirability.

Wiggins' Approach to Detecting Social Desirable Responding

In order to construct his scale, Wiggins (1959) administered the entire MMPI to 440 undergraduates. They were assigned to two conditions: (1) Control Group (standard

administration) or (2) Experimental Group (social desirability administration). In the standard administration condition, the 190 participants were asked to fill out the MMPI according to standard instructions, indicating how well the items applied to them. However, the 250 participants in the social desirability administration condition were asked to complete the test according to the following instructions:

> Read each statement and decide whether People in General would consider a true or a false answer to be more desirable. You are not asked whether the statement is true or false as applied to you. Rather you are asked to decide which answer you think People in General would consider to be more desirable. (Wiggins, 1959, p. 420)

In order to ensure that the instructions made sense, Wiggins also supplemented the instructions with an explanation that the judgment of how "People in General" was to be defined was from the general values of American culture rather than any other particular subgroup. In addition, Wiggins explained to the participants that they should judge the desirability of an item as it would be judged by other individuals of the same sex as themselves. After the participants were finished answering the items, the MMPI's were scored.

Wiggins (1959) then constructed his Sd scale by comparing the responses of the respondents in the control condition (take the MMPI normally) with the responses of those in the modified administration condition (rate the items for social desirability). Items that exhibited approximately the same endorsement rate in both conditions were not included in the scale. For example, if 50 percent of participants in the normal-instructions condition answered "true" on an item and 50 percent of the participants in the social-desirability-instructions condition also

answered the same way, Wiggins did not include the item in the Sd scale. Instead, Wiggins looked for those items whose endorsement rates were the most discrepant from each other, in either direction, to create his scale.

Wiggins (1959) also conducted follow-up analyses to determine if this methodology actually worked as it was intended. He found that the original MMPI validity scales (i.e., L, F, and K) were somewhat effective at detecting the participants in his study who were in the socially desirable condition, but his new Sd scale was more effective. Furthermore, because Wiggins recognized that these findings were based on the sample he developed his scale on, he tested his scale again on independent samples of 50 control college men and 72 college men instructed to answer in a socially desirable manner. Wiggins (1959) found that he could detect 68% of those answering in a socially desirable manner and 100% of the controls.

In a meta-analytic study of 14 studies that examined the validity scales of the MMPI-2, Baer & Miller (2002) confirmed that the Wiggins Sd scale was significantly more effective than other MMPI-2 scales (e.g., the K and Lie scales) at identifying socially desirable response bias. Baer and Miller were also able to analyze an extra component that Wiggins did not. In their findings, they determined that, with enough coaching, respondents could largely circumvent most validity scales. That is, such scales had only limited effectiveness for identifying individuals attempting to give a good impression who had been coached beforehand on how to avoid detection. However, the results of the meta-analysis indicated that Wiggins' Sd scale was more effective than the other scales for this purpose, even if the participants were coached in how validity scales worked.

Some insight into the effectiveness of the Wiggins Sd scale can be gained by comparing its items with those of the MMPI-2 Lie scale. In Figure 1, items of the MMPI-2 are mapped onto

a scatter plot according to their SD value and the frequency with which they were rated by respondents as True-of-Self (TOS) in a mixed-gender sample. Items from the Sd scale are plotted as triangles, items from the Lie scale are plotted as circles, and remaining items from the MMPI-2 are plotted as small black rectangles. Seven items on the MMPI-2 belong to both the Sd scale and the Lie scale and appear as triangles inside circles.

Before proceeding further, the source of the data in Figure 1 will be described. All social desirability (SD) and TOS values are taken from tables published in a book by Edwards (1970, pp. 268-274), who in turn took his numbers from studies of the MMPI published in the early 1960s (Goldberg & Rorer, 1963; Messick & Jackson, 1961). Because these studies used the original MMPI rather than the MMPI-2, the data points in Figure 1 represent only those MMPI-2 items that were also included in the MMPI. Because the data used to create Figure 1 is nearly half a century old, some of the SD and TOS values may not be representative of present-day Americans. However, SD and TOS values tend to remain stable from one non-patient population to the next and even from one country to the next (Edwards, 1970). Therefore it's reasonable to expect these values to be at least moderately stable over time as well.

As can be seen in Figure 1, there is a strong correlation between the TOS and SD values of the MMPI-2 items, $r = .826$. This correlation is not unexpected: Edwards (1953; 1970) discovered that the SD and TOS values of items on virtually all personality questionnaires are highly correlated. The diagonal line in the graph represents the regression line for endorsement rate of MMPI-2 items regressed on their social desirability.

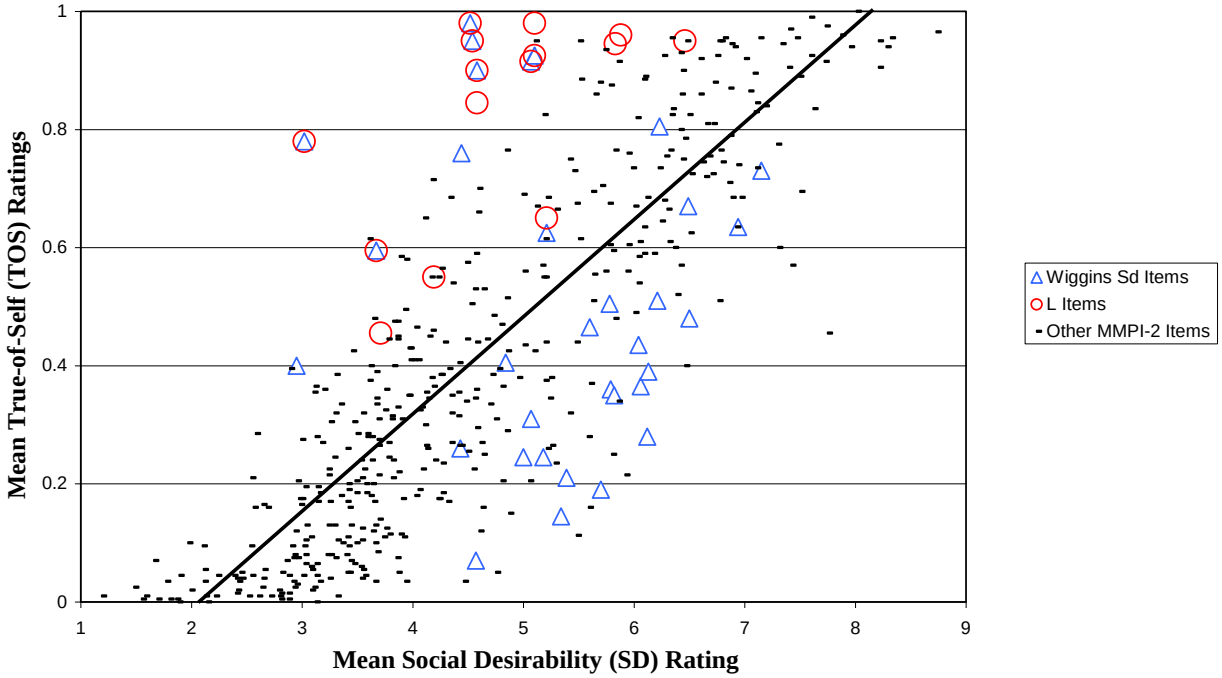

Figure 1: MMPI-2 Items of Wiggins Sd and Lie Scales: SD and TOS.

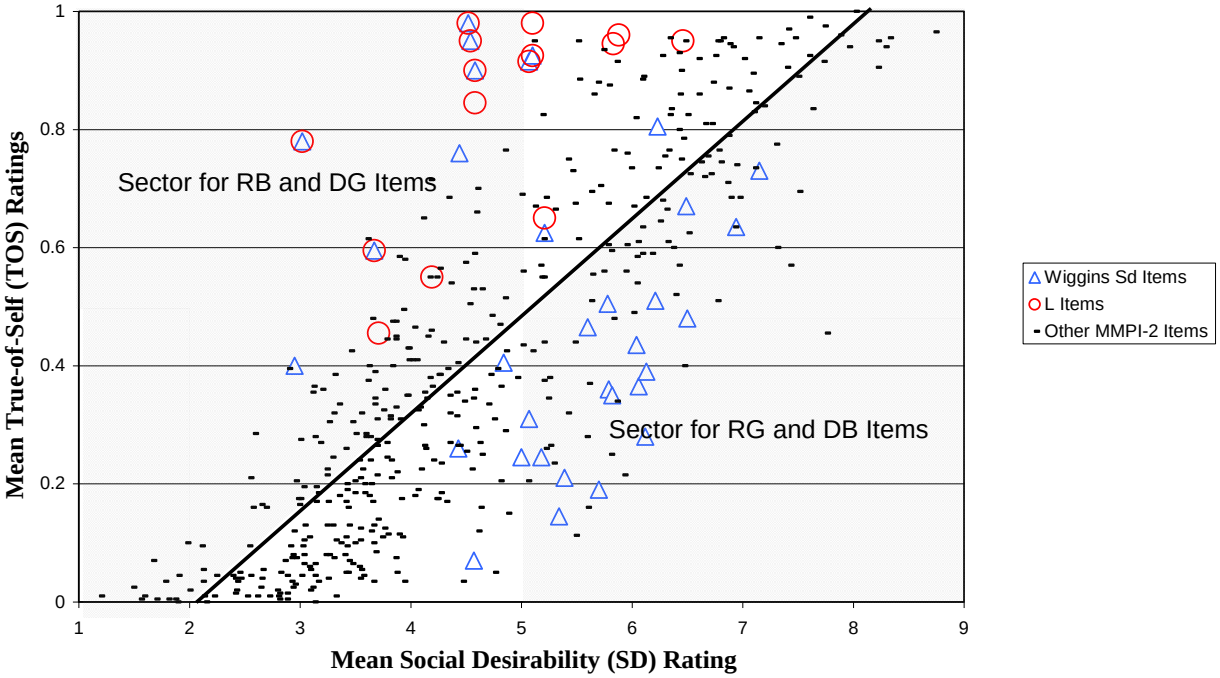

Figure 2: MMPI-2 Items of Wiggins Sd and Lie Scales: SD and TOS.

Showing Sectors for RB and DG Items (on left) and RG and DB Items (on right).

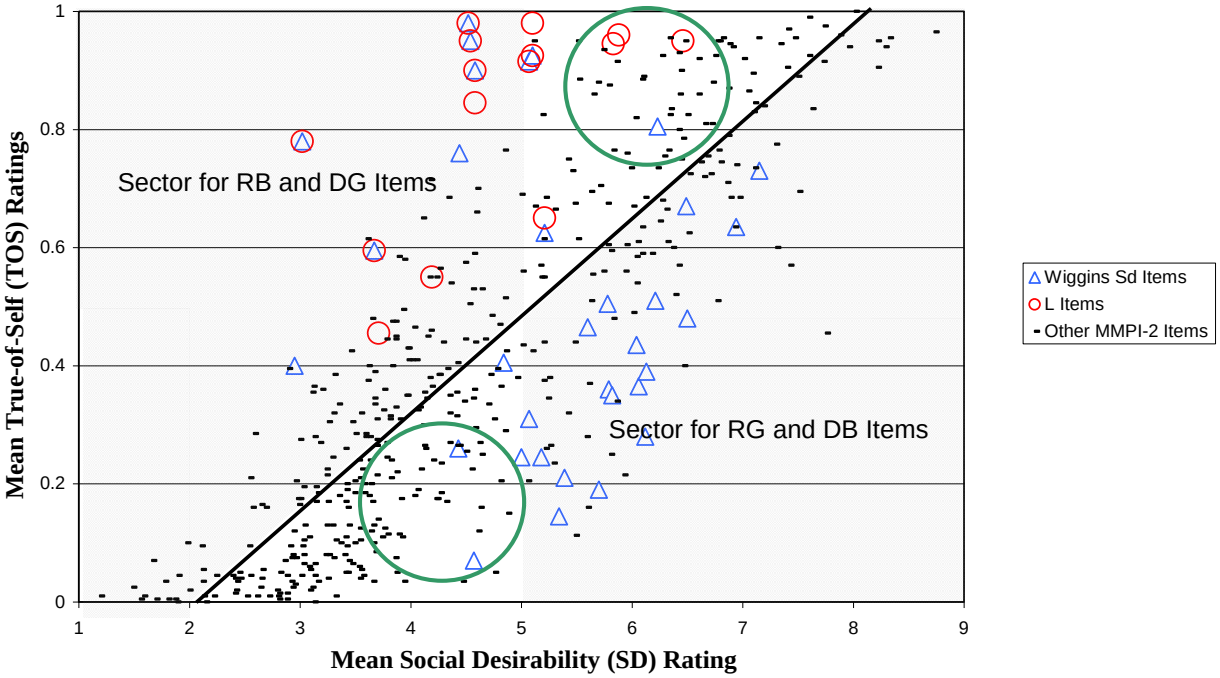

Figure 3: MMPI-2 Items of Wiggins Sd and Lie Scales: SD and TOS.

Showing Mis-Keyed Items (in Circles).

Comparison of items from the Wiggins Sd scale (triangles) and the Lie scale (circles) in Figure 1 reveals three important features that may help to explain the superiority of the Sd scale for detecting socially desirable response bias, as reported by Baer and her colleagues (1992; 2002). First, the Sd scale, with 34 items, is more than twice as long as the Lie scale, which includes only 15 items. Because a longer scale will have higher validity than a shorter one, provided the items of both scales have the same average validity, the greater length of the Sd scale may account in part for its greater effectiveness in identifying individuals who have approached the MMPI-2 with a socially desirable response set.

Second, as can be seen in Figure 2, the Lie scale consists entirely of RB and DG items, which are negatively keyed. An RG or DB item is expected to lie in the cross-hatched sector that is on the left side of the graph (indicating low social desirability) but above the diagonal regression line (indicating that respondents give the item higher True-of-Self ratings than would be expected given its low social desirability).

In contrast, as also shown in Figure 2, the Sd scale consists not only of negatively keyed RB and DG items, but also positively keyed RG and DB items. An RG or DB item is expected to lie in the cross-hatched sector that is on the right side of the graph (indicating high social desirability) but below the diagonal line (indicating that respondents give the item lower True-of-Self ratings than would be expected given its high social desirability).

The Lie scale's inclusion of only negatively keyed items may account in part for the scale's lower effectiveness compared to the Sd scale with its balance of positively and negatively keyed items. Individuals who show an acquiescent response bias (tendency to answer "yes" regardless of item content) will score extremely low on the Lie scale, whereas individuals with a negativistic response bias (tendency to answer "no" regardless of item content) will score

extremely high on the scale. Thus, scores on the Lie scale can be contaminated by acquiescent or negativistic response bias, attenuating the effectiveness of the scale for detecting socially desirable responding.

A third feature of the graph is also notable and is emphasized in Figure 3. As can be seen the Lie scale includes at least three apparently mis-keyed items, which are circled in the upper part of Figure 3. According to the empirical ratings, a "yes" response to these items is socially desirable (SD > 5). However, because the items are negatively keyed, a "no" answer is scored as indicating a tendency to socially desirable responding. Thus, these items seem to be keyed in the wrong direction. As the figure shows, at least three Sd items are also apparently mis-keyed (see triangles in the two large circles). However, given the differences in scale lengths, the three mis-keyed items of the Lie scale account for 20% of its 15 items, whereas the three mis-keyed Sd item accounts for only approximately 9% of its 34 items.

Purpose of the Present Study

Despite strong research support for Wiggins' method for constructing an RV scale (Baer & Miller; 2002; Baer et al.; 1992), its approach to scale construction has not been imitated by other researchers. The present study represents an attempt to extend Wiggins' method to a test other than the MMPI-2 by developing a Wiggins-type RV scale, named the WSD scale, for the SNAP-2 (Clark, 2009). The SNAP-2 was chosen because it is a well researched and widely used measure of psychopathological character traits, and because it already includes a rationally constructed Rare Virtues scale whose items resemble those of typical rare virtue scales.

Wiggins (1959) created a 40-item Sd scale in which items could adequately discriminate between participants instructed to answer in a socially desirable direction on the MMPI from a comparable control group. To review information reported earlier in this paper, Wiggins

administered the MMPI to 440 undergraduate students (both men and women). He divided the 440 undergraduates into two groups based on which of the two sets of instructions they were provided. One hundred ninety participants received the standard instructions of the MMPI (the control group for the study). These instructions are described as "the standard set of instructions that is printed on the front of the booklet" (Wiggins, 1959, p. 420). The 250 participants in the experimental group received "a modified set of instructions that was stapled over the standard instructions on the front of the booklet" (Wiggins, 1959, p. 420). For convenience, Wiggins' modified instructions have been reproduced in the following paragraph in order for the reader to follow the reasoning and purpose of the present study:

> Read each statement and decide whether People in General would consider a true or a false answer to be more desirable. You are not asked whether the statement is true or false as applied to you. Rather you are asked to decide which answer you think People in General would consider to be more desirable. (Wiggins, 1959, p. 420)

Wiggins then scored the questionnaires and created a 40-item empirical social desirability scale. The scale consisted of items that discriminated participants who were instructed to answer in a socially desirable manner from a comparable control group (Wiggins, 1959). In addition, because Wiggins realized that creation of his scale was largely based on chance occurrence within his present study, he did a follow-up study to test the validity of his new scale.

The purpose of this research project, thus, is to replicate Wiggins SD scale creation process using the Schedule for Adaptive and Nonadaptive Personality, Version 2 (SNAP-2) personality measure developed by Dr. Lee Anna Clark (2009). This research project was divided

into three studies. The first study consisted of scale development of two social desirability detection scales, WSD-A and WSD-B, that were developed according to the strategy developed by Wiggins 91959). The second study cross-validated the WSD-A and WSD-B scales and created a third scale somewhat different from them, the WSD-C social desirability detection scale. The third study consisted of cross-validating all three WSD scales and comparing their performance with the SNAP RV scale.

I will now describe each study in detail in the sections below.

Chapter 2

Study 1: WSD-A and WSD-B Scale Creation

Section 2.1

Method

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to develop Wiggins-type scales for the SNAP-2 to detect positive distortions response bias. The two scales developed in this study were WSD-A and WSD-B, both of which were constructed from items of the SNAP-2 for which there was a substantial discrepancy between self-endorsement ratings and SD ratings items. In this study, 562 college undergraduates rated the items on the SNAP-2 in relation to the items being True of Self (TOS), Socially Desirable (SD), and True of Other People in General (TPG). Following the strategy of Wiggins (1959), the items with the largest discrepancy between their TOS ratings and their SD ratings were selected for inclusion in the new W-Sd scales for the SNAP-2.

Participants

The descriptive statistics for participants in Study One can be viewed in detail in Table 1. There were 562 participants in the online administration. In all conditions for Study 1, participants were predominantly Hispanic (55% to 86%), young adult (19-20 years of age) and female (58% to 67%).

Table 1. Participant Descriptive Statistics

	Gender		Age	Ethnicity			
	Male	Female		Hisp	Non-Hisp White	Af-Amer	Other
Condition (N)	No.(%)	No.(%)	Mean(SD)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)	No.(%)
Study1 SEV(190)	63(33%)	127(67%)	20.03(4.27)	158(83%)	12(6%)	12(6%)	8(4%)
Study1 SDV(188)	78(42%)	110(58%)	19.96(2.85)	161(86%)	11(6%)	7(4%)	9(5%)
Study1 OtherV(184)	69(38%)	115(62%)	20.40(4.86)	156(55%)	11(6%)	7(4%)	10(5%)
Study2 Control(85)	32(38%)	53(62%)	20.89(5.88)	71(84%)	9(11%)	1(1%)	4(5%)
Study2 PD(87)	23(26%)	64(74%)	20.26(3.81)	77(89%)	3(3%)	2(2%)	5(6%)
Study3 Control(86)	30(35%)	56(65%)	20.69(3.93)	73(85%)	4(5%)	6(7%)	3(3%)
Study3 PD(83)	27(32%)	56(68%)	19.58(2.44)	71(86%)	7(8%)	3(4%)	2(2%)

Note. Hisp=Hispanics; Non-Hisp White=Non-Hispanic Whites; Af-Amer=African Americans; Study1 SEV=Online Self Endorsement Values obtained from online True of Self ratings conditions in Study 1; Study1 SDV=Online Social Desirability Values obtained from online Social Desirability ratings conditions in Study 1; Study1 OtherV=Online Other People in General Value obtained from online True of Other People in General ratings conditions in Study 1; Study2 PD=Paper Administration of the SNAP-2 for the Positive Distortions condition in Study 2; Study3 PD=Paper Administration of the SNAP-2 for the Positive Distortions conditions in Study 3.

Procedure

Participants in Study 1 rated SNAP-2 items on the internet using UTEP's Psychology Research Participation System by Sona Systems, Ltd. Participants were asked to log onto the study using the passcode provided to them. Once logged on, they first saw an informed consent form (Appendix A) that detailed their rights as a participant and what the study was about. Once the participant filled in all the fields of the informed consent indicating that they agreed to participate, they were to click on the "Next" button and see a demographics questionnaire (Appendix C). Next, participants were asked to rate one-half of the items of the SNAP-2. Because the SNAP-2 is a long instrument (390 items), it was thought that many potential participants might be reluctant to participate in the study if they must devote the time necessary to complete the entire test. Therefore, it was determined early in the conception of the study that half the participants would be asked to rate only the first 195 items of the SNAP-2, and the remaining half of participants would be asked to rate only the last 195 items. This strategy of having participants complete only half of the SNAP-2 was not expected to have an adverse impact on the research findings, because Study 1 focused on the performance of individual test items, rather than on the scores of individual participants.

Participants were randomly assigned to six conditions that differed only in two respects: (a) the rating instructions for the SNAP-2, and (b) the subset of SNAP-2 items that were administered. Each of the conditions is described in the following paragraphs.

Condition 1. True-of-Self Ratings, First 195 Items of SNAP (TOS-first 195). Ninety-seven participants self-rated the first 195 items of the SNAP-2. Participants received the standard instructions for the test: "Read each statement carefully. Then determine whether it is

true or false for you. Select 'True' if it is mostly true and 'False' if it is mostly false." (Appendix D)

Condition 2. True-of-Self Ratings, Last 195 Items of SNAP (TOS-Last 195). The procedure for this condition was the same as for Condition 1, except the 93 participants in this condition rated the last 195 items of the SNAP-2. (Appendix E)

Condition 3. Social Desirability Ratings, First 195 Items of SNAP (SD-first 195). The 92 participants in this condition rated the social desirability of the first 195 items of the SNAP-2. In this condition, the participants received the following instructions: "Below are statements about people who have different personality characteristics. Read each statement carefully then determine how socially desirable the personality characteristic is. That is, determine whether the characteristic is good to have or bad to have. The higher the social desirability, the better it is to have." These instructions have been used in three prior studies in this lab and have yielded very useful results. As a means of keeping comparability for this line of research, this researcher opted to maintain these instructions as worded. Accompanying these instructions was a Likert-type scale that aided them in their ratings. The Likert scale is as follows: 1 = Very Low Social Desirability, 2 = Low Social Desirability, 3 = Neutral, 4 = High Social Desirability, and 5 = Very High Social Desirability. (Appendix F)

Condition 4. Social Desirability Ratings, Last 195 Items of SNAP (SD-Last 195). The procedure for this condition was the same as for Condition 3, except the 96 participants in this condition rated the last 195 items of the SNAP-2. (Appendix G)

Condition 5. True-of-Other-People in General Ratings, First 195 Items of SNAP (TPG-first 195). The 91 participants in this condition rated how true each of the first 195 items of the SNAP-2 was for "other people in general." Participants received the following instructions for

the test: "Read each statement carefully. Then determine whether it is true or false for other people in general. Select 'True' if it is mostly true of other people in general, and 'False' if it is mostly false of other people in general." (Appendix H)

Condition 6. True-of-Other-People-in-General Ratings, Last 195 Items of SNAP (TPG-Last 195). The procedure for this condition was the same as for Condition 5, except that the 93 participants in this condition rated the last 195 items of the SNAP-2. (Appendix I)

TPG ratings were not used to test the hypotheses of the present study. Rather they were collected for exploratory purposes, to examine their relationship to SD and TOS ratings.

After participants completed the SNAP-2 items, they received a debriefing page (Appendix L) detailing again the purpose of the study, how to contact the experimenter should they wish to do so, and how they will receive credit for their participation. Finally, the session ended with a written statement thanking them for taking time to participate in the study.

Measures

The Demographic Questionnaire (Appendix C) is a short, 4-item survey that assesses the participant's age, gender, ethnicity, and first language.

The SNAP-2 (Clark, 2009; Simms & Clark, 2006) is a 390-item self-report questionnaire that represents a recent update of the original SNAP (Clark, 1993, 2001). Respondents are asked to read each item and decide how well it describes them by selecting True if the item is "true or mostly true" or selecting False if the statement is "false or mostly false." The SNAP-2 is designed to assess trait dimensions for personality disorders. Clark (2001) found that the scales of the original SNAP showed acceptable reliability scores and correlated well with the relevant scales of other personality measures such as the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, and MMPI-2 scales.

The SNAP-2 is composed of fifteen factor-analytically derived scales in which twelve are trait scales that assess specific or primary traits and three temperament scales that measure more general traits (Clark, 2001). Of special importance to the present study is the Negative Temperament (NT) scale, the SNAP-2 temperament scale that assesses negative emotional experiences. Respondents with higher scores on the NT scale tend to be characterized as moody, chronically nervous, stressed, and worrying a great deal. An example of an item from the NT scale is "I can get very upset when little things don't go my way" (Clark, 2003).

The SNAP also has five validity scales and an overall validity index, of which the Rare Virtue (RV) and Desirable Response Inconsistency (DRIN) scales are especially relevant for this study. The Rare Virtues (RV) scale consists of twelve items that were rationally derived to tap into what Clark (2001, p. 23) describes as a "naïve 'fake-good' response set." The Desirable Response Inconsistency (DRIN), like the MMPI-2 scale of the same name, assesses the tendency to respond on the basis of whether the statement expresses a socially desirable feeling, thought, or behavior, rather than to the item's content. In this manner, the scale is composed of item pairs. Both items in the pair describe a similar attitude or behavior, but one describes the attitude or behavior in a socially desirable manner (i.e., "It is always important for me to be dressed correctly for the occasion.") whereas the other item describes the same attitude or behavior in a socially undesirable manner (i.e., "It makes me very uncomfortable to be underdressed at an event.").

Section 2.2

Results

In order to decide which items would be included in the WSD scales, it was necessary to calculate certain characteristics for each item. These characteristics are described in the following paragraphs.

Basic Formal Item Characteristics

Basic formal item characteristics are obtained through data collection and form the basis for the work in this study. Simply put, they are summary statistics for each item that are calculated directly from the ratings made by participants. The basic formal item characteristics reported here are: the Self Endorsement Value (SEV), the Social Desirability Value (SDV), and the Other People in General Value (OtherV). The basic formal item characteristics for each item can be viewed in detail in Appendix M. Descriptive statistics for these characteristics (means and standard deviations) are reported in Appendix W. Intercorrelations among the basic item characteristics from Study 1 (and Studies 2 and 3) are reported in Appendix X.

The Self Endorsement Value (SEV) of an item is the proportion of participants who answer "True" when asked whether an item describes or applies to them. In other words, it is simply the endorsement rate for the item itself. The variable SEV1 in Study 1 was calculated for each individual SNAP-2 item by counting the proportion of participants who answered true to the item in the online True of Self (TOS) conditions. For example, SNAP016 (see page 150, row 4 of Appendix M) refers to item 16 of the SNAP-2 "I usually handle my own problems, rather than rely upon others for help." It has a SEV1 rating of .71 which indicates that 71% of participants answered "True" to this item when rating it online. In addition SEV for each item was calculated separately for males and females, as shown in Appendix M. As can be seen,

females and males were similar in their endorsement rates of this item (70% females and 73% males endorsed this item on the SNAP-2).

The Social Desirability Value (or SDV) of an item is its average social desirability rating by participants, with higher ratings indicating a more socially desirable item (1 = low desirability and 5 = high desirability). The variable SDV1 for Study 1 was calculated for each SNAP item by averaging the item's social desirability ratings by participant in the online Social Desirability (SD) conditions, as shown in Appendix M. Referring back to the same question given as an example in the previous paragraph, SNAP016 has a SDV1 rating of 3.60. This value indicates that most participants rated this item as either a 3 or a 4, which would say that the item "I usually handle my own problems, rather than rely upon others for help" is regarded as fairly high in social desirability. In contrast, the item SNAP015, referring to the item "Fear of criticism or rejection keeps me from getting involved in activities with others," is given a much lower SDV1 rating of 1.89 indicating that that most participants didn't rate the item as a socially desirable trait to have. It is important to note here that during the course of transferring the SD First 195 items into the Sona Systems survey hosting system, an error occurred in entering Item 42 (see Appendix F, page 75 footnote). As a result, no data was obtained for Item 42 for the Social Desirability condition and, subsequently, was not included in any calculations to construct the WSD scales in this project.

The Other People in General Value (or OtherV) of an item is the proportion of participants who answer "True" when asked whether an item describes or applies to other people in general. OtherV1 was calculated by taking the average rating of each individual SNAP item by participants in the online True of Other People in General (TPG) conditions, as shown in Appendix M. Participants in the online TPG conditions rated the SNAP-2 items as True (=1) or

False (=0) according to how each participant perceived the item relating to other people in general. For example, 59% of participants that rated the modified version of SNAP016 stated that it was true that "Most people usually handle their own problems, rather than rely upon others for help." (OtherV1=.59)

Derived Formal Item Characteristics

In order to create the WSD scales for this study, the basic formal item characteristics described in the previous section were used to calculate additional values for each item, called "derived formal item characteristics." These derived formal item characteristics are as follows: The Predicted Self Endorsement Value (PredictSEV), the Self-Social Desirability Gap (SelfSDGap), Positive Distortion shift (PDShift), the Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference (M-FSEVDiff), Correlation with the Negative Temperament scale of the SNAP-2 (Correlation w/NT), and the Gap Between Self Endorsement Value and Other People in General Value (SelfOtherGap). The values of the derived formal item characteristics for each SNAP-2 item are presented in Appendix N. Only PredictSEV and Self-SD Gap are relevant to Study 1, and therefore only these two derived formal item characteristics will be described in detail in the following paragraphs. The description of the other derived formal item characteristics will be deferred until later in the thesis.

The Predicted Self Endorsement Value for Study 1 (or PredictSEV1) was calculated by conducting a regression in which SNAP-2 items (rather than participants) were the units. The predictor in the regression was the average endorsement rate of each individual item (SEV1). The criterion in the regression was the social desirability value (SDV1) of each individual item. This regression yielded a regression equation: *Predicted Value of SEV1=-.088+.204(SDV1).* Using this formula, the variable "Predicted Self Endorsement Value" (PredictSEV1) was

calculated for each SNAP-2 item as follows: *PredictSEV1=-.088+.204(SDV1),* where PredictSEV1 was the item's PredictSEV value and SDV1 was the item's SDV value. Thus, the PredictSEV1 for a SNAP-2 item indicated what the item's SEV1 value *would be predicted to be* based solely on the item's social desirability. Referring to the ongoing example of SNAP0016 previously used in the basic formal characteristics section, the predicted self-endorsement value for the item "I usually handle my own problems, rather than rely upon others for help" is .64. We would expect that, given the social desirability rating of the item, 64% of participants should endorse this item as true of themselves. In other words, if we knew only the item's Social Desirability Value, we would predict 64% of participants to endorse this item as true of themselves.

The Self-Social Desirability Gap for Study 1 (or SelfSDGap1) is shown in Appendix N. It was calculated by taking the SEV1 and subtracting the PredictSEV1 from it. In other words, the SelfSDGap1 value is the difference between the *observed* self-endorsement value and the self-endorsement value that would be *predicted* based on its Social Desirability Value. Returning back to the example of SNAP016, "I usually handle my own problems, rather than rely upon others for help," the SelfSDGap is .06. This indicates that the item's self endorsement value and its social desirability value are essentially the same. Another way of looking at it is people both say that they take care of their own problems and that it's highly desirable to take care of your own problems. But what does it mean when there's a large gap? Let's refer to SNAP001 in Appendix N. This item refers to "I enjoy work more than play." Its SEV1 rating is .18 overall. That means that only 18% of participants indicated that this is true of them—a very small number indeed. However, compared to its SEV1, the social desirability value (SDV1) is high (3.15). So, we input the SEV1 and the SD1 into a regression equation as described above in

the PredictSEV1 paragraph, and we get a value of .55. We would expect people to endorse this item 55% of the time if we knew its social desirability rating. However, there is a gap of -.37 (SelfSDGap1=- -.37). What this value tells us is that the item is highly socially desirable, but most people will not say it's true of them. It's items like SNAP001 that could potentially go onto our new Wiggins scale.

Creation of WSD-A and WSD-B Scales

Now that I have explained the different item characteristics, I will next explain how these were used to create the WSD-A and WSD-B scales for the SNAP-2. Information regarding the performance of the newly created WSD-A and WSD-B scales can be viewed in detail in Appendix O. The WSD-A and WSD-B Scales were created using the steps described below.

1. Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale-Version A (WSD-A). This scale was created by calculating the SelfSDGap1 and the M-FSEVDiff1 for each item of the SNAP-2. As described previously, the SelfSDGap value of an item is the difference between the item's *observed* self-endorsement value and its *predicted* self-endorsement value, whereas M-FSEVDiff is the difference between the item's endorsement rate by male and female respondents. All SNAP-2 items were then selected that met the following three criteria: (1) The absolute value of SelfSDGap1 for the item was .20 or higher, indicating that the endorsement rate of the item was substantially higher (or substantially lower) than would be predicted based on its Social Desirability Value; (2) the item showed one of the two patterns expected in an RV item, i.e. either low social desirability (SDV1 < 2.5) with a higher-than-expected endorsement rate, or high social desirability (SDV1 > 2.5) with a lower-than-expected endorsement rate; and (3) the absolute value of M-FSEVDiff1 was less than .10, indicating that male and female respondents

endorsed the item at a similar rate. A total of 22 items SNAP-2 items met all three of these criteria and were therefore included in the WSD-A (see Appendix T).

2. Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale-Version B (WSD-B). This scale was created in a similar way as the WSD-A scale, except that a more lenient rule was used for excluding items that were differentially endorsed by males and females, thus creating a longer scale with more items. Specifically, all SNAP-2 items were selected for the WSD-B scale if they met the following three criteria: (1) The absolute value of SelfSDGap1 for the item was .20 or higher; (2) the item showed one of the two patterns expected in an RV item, as already described; and (3) the absolute value of M-FSEVDiff1 was less than .15. A total of 33 items SNAP-2 items met all three of these criteria and were therefore included in the WSD-B scale (see Appendix U).

Exploratory Multiple Regression With Quadratic Terms

After all the preceding steps were completed, examination of a scatterplot suggested that the relationship of SDV1 to SEV1 for SNAP-2 items in Study 1 might be curved or quadratic. Therefore an exploratory multiple regression was performed to examine this possibility. First a centered version of SDV1 was calculated: SDV1_Centered. Second, SDV1_Centered was squared to yield a second variable: SDV1_Centered_Squared. Third, a hierarchical multiple regression was carried out, with SDV1_Centered entered as a predictor in Step 1 and SDV1_Centered_Squared entered as a predictor in Step 2, with SEV1 as the criterion.

The model following the first step was statistically significant: R Square = .555, $F(1,388) = 483.735$, $p < .001$. The model following the second step was also statistically significant: R Square = .563, $F(2,387) = 249.201$, $p < .001$. Most relevantly, the incremental change in predictive validity for Step 2, when the squared term was added, was statistically significant, Change in R Square = .008, $F(1, 387) = 7.083$, $p = .008$. Thus, as these findings indicate, the

quadratic model fit the data significantly better than the linear model. The unstandardized form of the quadratic model was: .217*SDV1_Centered - .034*SDV1_Centered_Squared + .501.

Although the quadratic model fit the data better than the linear model, the quadratic model was not used in any additional calculations in the present thesis. The findings regarding the quadratic model were post hoc and the improvement of fit was rather small. The value of residuals (SelfSDGap1) would be similar, whether they were calculated using the quadratic form of the regression equation or the linear form. Therefore, rather than alter the results of the study on the basis of post hoc findings that would probably not change the substantial findings in any important way, it was decided not to incorporate the quadratic equation into the remaining analyses of the thesis. However, the findings are reported here because they may be relevant to future studies that seek to model the relationship of social desirability and endorsement values.

Section 2.3

Discussion

Except for the exploratory multiple regression with quadratic terms described in the previous section, the steps taken in Study 1 were intended to develop the two scales described above (WSD-A and WSD-B). These new scales, however, needed to be cross-validated in another study. Therefore Study 2 was initiated, as described in the next section.

Chapter 3

Study 2: Cross-Validation of WSD-A and WSD B, and Creation of a Third WSD Scale

Section 3.1

Method

Purpose

Study 2 had two aims. Its first aim was to determine whether the two WSD scales developed in Study One, WSD-A and WSD-B, could distinguish between individuals who took the SNAP-2 under standard instructions and individuals who took the test under instructions to engage in PD. The second aim was to develop an additional SD scale. This second aim culminated as a response from an outside reviewer, Dr. Lee Anna Clark, who stated we needed to ensure that we created a social desirability scale that did not have an inverse correlation with the Negative Temperament (NT) scale of the SNAP-2. This subject will be discussed further in the sections below where it is the most relevant.

Participants

The descriptive statistics for participants in Study 2 can be viewed in detail in Table 1 on page 20. There were 172 participants in Study 2. The participants were recruited through the UTEP Psychology Research Participation System through Sona Systems, Ltd. Participants that had participated in Study 1 were not allowed in Study 2. In all conditions for Study 2, participants were predominantly Hispanic (84% to 89%), young adult (20 years of age) and female (62% to 74%).

Procedure

For Study 2, participants were tested in person in a room in the Psychology Building, not over the internet as in Study 1. The participants each received a paper packet that included an

informed consent form (Appendix B), a demographics questionnaire (Appendix C), and a full SNAP-2 with instructions printed at the top. The experimenter went over the informed consent form with the participants, who were then asked to sign the form if they wished to participate in the study. Afterwards, the participants were asked to fill out the short demographic form (the same form used in Study 1). After the participants completed the two forms listed above, they continued on to complete the entire SNAP-2.

Participants were randomly assigned to one of two conditions that differed only in the instructions for completing the SNAP-2. These two conditions are described in the following paragraphs:

Condition 1. Control Group. The 85 participants in this condition received the standard instructions for the SNAP-2: "Read each statement and decide how well it describes you. If the statement is true or mostly true for you, circle 'T' on your answer sheet. If the statement is false or mostly false for you, circle the 'F' on your answer sheet." (Clark, 2001). The participants then proceeded at their own pace through the 390 items. (Appendix J)

Condition 2. Positive Distortion Group. The 87 participants in this condition received the following instructions, adapted from studies by Baer, Wetter, Nichols, Greene and Berry (1995) and Simms and Clark (2001), that asked them to fake good, but in a manner so that their faking would escape detection:

> Please complete the questions on this questionnaire as if you are trying to create a very good impression. As a motivation to you, your name will be entered in a drawing for $50 if you successfully create a very good impression. Imagine that you are applying for a very desirable job and that all applicants must answer this questionnaire. The person who appears the most well-adjusted on the questionnaire will get the job. Therefore you must

> try to hide any psychological, emotional, or behavioral weaknesses and any signs of emotional distress. However, you must also be careful, because the questionnaire contains some questions that are designed to catch you if you try to give a false picture of yourself. So when you fill out the questionnaire, you must not only try to look psychologically and emotionally healthy, but you must also give the impression that you are answering the questions truthfully. That is, you must seem to be answering the questions truthfully, even though in fact you may be answering some questions untruthfully.

The participants then proceeded at their own pace through the 390 items of the SNAP-2. (Appendix K)

When the participants completely finished, the participants were debriefed using the debriefing form that had been used in Study 1 (Appendix L) as well as thanked for their time and cooperation in the study.

Measures

The measures used in Study 2 were the same measures described in Study 1: the same Demographics Questionnaire and the SNAP-2 (Clark, 2009; Simms & Clark, 2006). The only difference was that, instead of administering only half of the SNAP-2 to participants, all of the SNAP-2 was administered. Please note that the items in the SNAP-2 appendices (Appendix J-Appendix K) have been deleted to protect SNAP-2 copyright.

Section 3.2

Results

Validity of WSD-A and WSD-B Scales for Detecting Positive Distortion

A central aim of Study 2 was to determine whether the two Wiggins Sd scales developed in Study 1, WSD-A and WSD-B, could discriminate between examinees who were instructed to positively distort on the SNAP-2 (PD Group) and examinees who took the test under standard instructions (Control Group). Detailed information regarding the performance of these two scales in the PD Group and Control Group is provided in Appendix O. As can be seen in that Appendix, WSD-A significantly discriminated between the two groups, $t(169) = -4.486$, $p < .001$, $d = .69$, as did the WSD-B, $t(167) = -5.089$, $p < .001$, $d = .78$. The performance of these two scales can be compared with two SNAP-2 scales designed to measure socially desirable responding: The SNAP-2 Rare Virtues (RV) scale significantly discriminated between the two groups, $t(170) = -4.616$, $p < .001$, $d = .700$, but the Desirable Response Inconsistency scale (DRIN) did not, $t(170) = .861$, $p = .390$, $d = -.013$.

A central question of Study 1 was whether WSD-A and WSD-B discriminated members of the Control group from members of the PD group more effectively than existing SNAP scales did. A statistical procedure recommended by Meng, Rosenthal, & Rubin (1992; see also Cohen, Cohen, West, & Aiken, 2003) was used to compare pairs of scales to determine whether their power to predict group membership was significantly different.

The results of these comparisons showed that WSD-A ($z = 3.67$, $p = .003$) and WSD-B ($z = 4.12$, $p < .001$) significantly outperformed the SNAP-2 DRIN scale as predictors of group membership. However, neither WSD-A ($z = -.12$, $p = .908$) nor WSD-B ($z = .63$, $p = .530$) significantly outperformed the SNAP-2 RV scale.

Basic Formal Item Characteristics

The second aim of Study 2 was to create a third Wiggins Sd Scale. To achieve this task, it was necessary first to calculate certain SNAP-2 item characteristics from the Study 2 data. The present subsection describes basic item characteristics that were calculated from this data. The following subsection describes how these basic characteristics were used to calculate a key derived item characteristic.

First, basic formal item characteristics for each item can be viewed in detail in Appendix M for the paper administration of the study. The Self Endorsement Value (or SEV) of each SNAP-2 item was calculated by counting the proportion of participants who endorsed the item as true of themselves. The variable ControlSEV2 represents the SEV value of each SNAP-2 item, as calculated from the ratings made by participants in the Study 2 Control Group who were administered the test on paper (rather than online) according to the standard instructions. The Positive Distortions Value (or PDV2) of each item was calculated by taking the average endorsement rate of each individual item by participants in the Positive Distortions Group in Study 2, who received fake good instructions.

Many social desirability scales tend to be negatively correlated with scales of depression and anxiety (Block, 1965; Wiggins, 1959, 1964), suggesting that many or most of the items on SD scales are probably also negatively correlated with depression and anxiety. To allow examination of this possibility, the correlation of each SNAP-2 item with the SNAP-2 Negative Temperament scale was calculated. The correlation for each item was used to create a variable "NegCorr2" which is reported in Appendix N. It was anticipated that NegCorr2 might be used later in the study to identify SD items that have a relatively low correlation with depression and

anxiety and that might be used to construct an SD scale that likewise would have a low correlation with depression and anxiety.

Derived Formal Item Characteristics

One Derived Formal Item Characteristic was calculated in Study 2: Positive Distortion Shift (or PDShift2), which is reported in Appendix N. PD Shift was calculated for each SNAP-2 item by taking the item's Positive Distortion Value (PDV2) and subtracting from it the Control Self Endorsement Value (SEVControl2). In other words, PDShift2 is the difference between the PDV obtained from the paper administration of the SNAP-2 under positive distortion instructions and the ControlSEV2 obtained from the paper administration of the SNAP-2 under standard instructions. Thus, PDShift2 can be understood as an empirical measure of social desirability, because it measures how much participants' average response to an item changes or "shifts" (a) when the participants have been instructed to make themselves appear to have socially desirable qualities, versus (b) when they are responding to the same item under standard testing instructions. Referring back to SNAP016 "I usually handle my own problems, rather than rely upon others for help," the PDShift2 is -.05 which indicates that participants' average response to the item does not change much when they are instructed to make an effort to appear socially desirable. We can conclude that this item probably is *not* a sensitive indicator of whether someone is trying to look better than they really are. Contrast this with SNAP001 ("I enjoy work more than play"), where the PDShift2 is .25. This item appears highly sensitive to attempts to make oneself look good. Items like SNAP001 are the kind that could potentially be useful on the Type 2 Wiggins Sd scale.

Creation of WSD-C Scale

Now that I have explained the different item characteristics, I will now explain how they were instrumental in creating a third Wiggins Sd scale using the steps described below.

1. Wiggins Social Desirability Scale-Version C (WSD-C). This scale was created by selecting items from the WSD-B scale, which was already described in the Results section for Study 1, so that items were retained only if (a) they empirically discriminated between the Control and PD groups in Study 2 and (b) they did not exhibit a large relationship to depression or anxiety, as measured by the SNAP-2 Negative Temperament scale. Three criteria were used to select items for the WSD-C scale: (1)The item must have met the criteria for the WSD-B scale, as described in Study 1, (2) the absolute value of the item's PDShift2 score must be .10 or higher, indicating that a substantial proportion of examinees changed their answer to the item when they were given positive distortion instructions versus the standard SNAP-2 instructions, and (3) the item's correlation with the SNAP-2 Negative Temperament (NT) scale was less than .15, indicating that the item had at most a small relationship to anxiety, depression, and negative affect. The 14 SNAP-2 items that met all three of these criteria were incorporated into the WSD-C scale. (See Appendix V)

Section 3.3

Discussion

The two Wiggins SD Scales (WSD-A and WSD-B) did a decent job of detecting those who were faking good on the SNAP-2, but the effect wasn't as high as we had expected. Based on the previous literature, Wiggins Sd scales for the MMPI and MMPI-2 have had good results. However, any results reported in Study 2 for the WSD-C scale could have just capitalized on chance and so it was decided that a third and final study would be conducted in order to properly validate and assess the performance of all three WSD scales that were created during the course of this research project and to compare the newly created WSD scales with the performance of the SNAP-2 RV scale. This brings us now to our next study, Study 3.

Chapter 4

Study 3: Cross-Validation and Assessment of Performance of the Three WSD Scales

Section 4.1

Method

Purpose

Part 3 of the study had three aims. As in Study 2, the aim of Study 3 was again to determine whether the WSD-A and WSD-B scales developed in Study 1 could distinguish between individuals who took the SNAP-2 under standard instructions and individuals who took the test under instructions to engage in PD. The second aim of Study 3 was to determine whether WSD-C developed in Study 2 could also distinguish between individuals who took the SNAP-2 under standard instructions and individuals who took the test under instructions to engage in PD. The third aim of Study 3 was to compare the performance of all three of the WSD scales (WSD-A, WSD-B, and WSD-C).

Participants

The descriptive statistics for participants in Study 3 can be viewed in detail in Table 1. There were 169 participants in Study 3. The participants were recruited through the UTEP Psychology Research Participation System through Sona Systems, Ltd. Participants that had participated in Studies 1 and 2 were not allowed to participate in Study 3. In all conditions for Study 3, participants were predominantly Hispanic (85% to 86%), young adult (20 years of age) and female (65% to 68%).

Procedure

The procedures in Study 3 were exactly the same as those used in Study 2. The participants were randomly assigned, given a packet with an informed consent form (Appendix

B), a demographics form (Appendix C), and either a standard SNAP-2 (Appendix J) or a modified SNAP-2 (Appendix K). The participants were allowed to complete the questionnaire at their own pace. When they had finished, they were given a debriefing form (Appendix L) and thanked for their time and cooperation.

Measures

The measures used for Study 3 were the same ones that were used in Studies 1 and 2.

Section 4.2

Results

Validity of the three WSD Scales for Detecting Positive Distortion

One of the central aims of Study 3 was to determine whether the two Wiggins Sd scales developed in Study 1, WSD-A and WSD-B, could discriminate between examinees who were instructed to positively distort on the SNAP-2 (PD Group) and examinees who took the test under standard instructions (Control Group). Detailed information regarding the performance of these two scales in the PD Group and Control Group is provided in Appendix O. As can be seen in that Appendix, WSD-A significantly discriminated between the two groups, $t(167) = -5.348$, $p < .001$, $d = .83$, as did the WSD-B, $t(165) = -6.055$, $p < .001$, $d = .95$. The performance of these two scales can be compared with two SNAP-2 scales designed to measure socially desirable responding: The SNAP-2 Rare Virtues (RV) scale significantly discriminated between the two groups, $t(167) = -4.536$, $p < .001$, $d = .71$, but, as was found in Study 2, the Desirable Response Inconsistency scale (DRIN) did not, $t(167) = -.237$, $p = .813$, $d = .03$.

The second aim of Study 3 was to determine whether the third Wiggins Sd scale developed in Study 2, WSD-C, could discriminate between examinees who were instructed to positively distort on the SNAP-2 (PD Group) and examinees who took the test under standard instructions (Control Group). Detailed information regarding the performance of WSD-C in the PD Group and Control Group is also provided in Appendix O. As can be seen in that Appendix, WSD-C significantly discriminated between the two groups, $t(166) = -6.358$, $p < .001$, $d = 1.00$.

Finally, the third aim of Study 3 was to compare the performance of all three WSD scales that were created during this project with the SNAP-2 measures of SDR. Appendix O shows all three WSD scales together with their effect sizes for ease of reference as well as the RV and

DRIN scales from the SNAP-2 measure. As in Study 2, a statistical procedure recommended by Meng et al., 1992) was used to compare pairs of scales to determine whether their power to predict group membership was significantly different.

The results of these comparisons showed that WSD-A ($z = 3.53$, $p < .001$) ,WSD-B ($z = 3.89$, $p < .001$), and WSD-C (($z = 4.16$, $p < .001$) all significantly outperformed the SNAP-2 DRIN scale as predictors of group membership. As in Study 2, neither WSD-A ($z = .99$, $p = .324$) nor WSD-B ($z = 1.67$, $p = .094$) significantly outperformed the SNAP-2 RV scale in Study 3. However, WSD-C ($z = 2.34$, $p = .019$) did significantly outperform the RV scale in Study 3. WSD-C did not significantly outperform either WSD-A ($z = 1.41$, $p = .160$) or WSD-B ($z = 0.51$, $p = .607$).

Section 4.3

Discussion

As was found in Study 2, the WSD-A and WSD-B scales detected those who were faking good on the SNAP-2, but did not perform significantly better on this task than the SNAP-2 RV scale did. However, the WSD-C Scale, which was cross-validated for the first time in Study 3, significantly outperformed the SNAP-2 RV scale. All three of the WSD scales outperformed the SNAP-2 Desirable Response Inconsistency (DRIN) scale, which appeared to have very low validity as a measure of IM.

Chapter 5

Project Discussion

In this study, we found several results of note. Overall, the project was a success. We were able to create three scales that did a decent job of detecting when someone was trying to respond in a socially desirable manner, even when we brought to the participants' attention that they were to answer in such a way as to avoid detection. In addition, the project shows that the Wiggins method of developing a social desirability response detection scale transfers fairly well to other personality measures and is not just limited to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). In addition, we were able to improve on the method by eliminating items that had a large gender difference and those items with not a large enough empirical shift in social desirability responding. We also found it was possible to remove items that were highly correlated with Negative Temperament which resulted in our highest performing social desirability detection scale, WSD-C.

The WSD-C scale has the highest effect size in both Study 2 and Study 3 (d_2 =.97; d_3 = 1.00). WSD-B was the next highest, followed by WSD-A. WSD-A and the SNAP-2 Rare Virtue (RV) scales had similar effect sizes indicating that they were able to differentiate between standard instructions and positive distortion instructions similarly well. The SNAP-2 VRIN and TRIN scales had low effect sizes with SNAP-2 DRIN having the lowest effect size of all the scales indicating that it really couldn't differentiate at all between those who were taking the SNAP-2 under standard instructions and those who were asked to answer in a positively distorted manner. Simms and Clark (2001) found similar results for the VRIN, TRIN, and DRIN scales with DRIN having the lowest performance in their study.

Based on these findings, it would seem that utilizing the WSD-C scale in settings where there is an incentive to look better than you really are could be beneficial in determining who is answering truthfully on a personality measure and which are actively engaging in positive distortion. So, to use an example previously used in the introduction of this paper, if a patient was being assessed to see if his severe mental symptoms that had previously kept him hospitalized were still present, the WSD-C scale could be used to determine if he was "faking good" in order to be released. And, not only could it be used, but it would have a high chance of being accurate in that determination.

However, before the above conclusion can be definitively shown, we will have to address some limitations of the current study. During the course of the study, several participants had voiced their skepticism that they were really going to be given $50 if they were able to lie without being detected. They had stated that the biggest reason they had skepticism about it is because $50 was a large amount of money. Because of this skepticism, it is difficult to determine if the WSD scales created during the course of this project would transfer to an actual incentive-driven environment. Secondly, five participants were, after manipulation checks were employed, found to have not followed directions in the positive distortion group. Instead of answering in such a way as to appear better than they actually were, they had, instead, answered the survey as though they had been operating under the standard instructions ("True of Self" responses). Unfortunately, manipulation checks were done at random and so it is difficult to determine if this was isolated to just the five participants that were discovered or if it was endemic to a larger sample that went undetected by the experimenter. Participants, when asked why they did not follow directions, voiced that they just didn't want to read the two paragraphs of instructions. As a result, the instructions may need to be reviewed to determine if there is a

way to cut down the instructions without losing the effect that the instructions are intended to have (i.e., instruct the participant to not only answer in a way to appear better than they actually are, but to do so without being detected).

As a result of these limitations, future research could employ different styles of instructions to see if they had an effect on participants more willing to follow directions. Secondly, different incentives could be tried to determine what would be a high incentive to do as asked on the instructions as well as be believable by the participants.

References

Angleitner & J.S. Wiggins (Eds.), *Personality assessment via questionnaire* (pp. 143-165). New York: Springer-Verlag.

Baer, R.A., & Miller, J. (2002). Underreporting of psychopathology on the MMPI-2: A meta analytic review. *Psychological Assessment*, 14(*1*), 16-26.

Baer, R.A., Wetter, M.W., & Berry, D.T.R. (1992). Detection of underreporting of psychopathology on the MMPI: A meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 12, 509-525.

Baer, R.A., Wetter, M.W., Nichols, D.S., Greene, R., & Berry, D.T.R. (1995). Sensitivity of MMPI-2 validity scales to underreporting of symptoms. *Psychological Assessment, 7,* 419-423.

Block, J. (1965). The challenge of response sets: Unconfounding meaning, acquiescence, and social desirability in the MMPI. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.

Borkenau, P., & Amelang, M. (1985). The control of social desirability in personality inventories: A study using the principal-factor deletion technique. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 19, 44-53.

Clark, L.A. (2001). Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP) Manual for Administration, Scoring, and Interpretation. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Clark, L. A. (1993) *Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP).* Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

Clark, L. A. (2009). *Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality—Second edition (SNAP-2).* (2nd ed). Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press., 2009.

Clark, L.A., & Watson, D. (1995). Constructing validity: Basic issues in objective scale development. *Psychological Assessment,* 7 (*3*), 309-319.

Cohen, J., Cohen, P., West, S. G., & Aiken, L. S. (2003). *Applied multiple regression/correlation analysis for the behavior sciences, 3rd ed.*. Mahwah, New Jersey, Erlbaum.

Cronbach, L.J., & Meehl, P.E. (1955). Construct validity in psychological test. *Psychological Bulletin*, 52, 281-302.

Edwards, A.L. (1953). The relationship between the judged desirability of a trait and the probability that the trait will be endorsed. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 37, 90-93.

Edwards, A.L. (1957). *The social desirability variable in personality assessment and research.* New York: Dryden Press.

Edwards, A. L. (1970). *The measurement of personality traits by scales and inventories.* New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Goode, W.J., & Hart, P.K. (1952). *Methods in social science*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Graham, J.R. (2000). MMPI-2: Assessing personality and psychopathology (3rd ed.). New York: Oxford University Press.

Hathaway, S.R., & McKinley, J.C. (1951). *The MMPI manual.* New York: Psychological Corporation.

Holden, R.R., & Fekken, G.C. (1989). Three common social desirability scales: Friends, acquaintances, or strangers? *Journal of Research in Personality*, 23, 180-191.

Kozma, A., & Stones, M.J. (1988). Social desirability in measures of subjective well-being: Age comparisons. *Social Indicators Research*, 20, 1-14.

McCrae, R.R., & Costa, P.T. (1983). Social desirability scales: More substance than style. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 51, 882-888.

McCrae, R.R., Costa, P.T., Dahlstrom, W.G., Barefoot, J.C., Siegler, I.C., & Williams, R.B. (1989). A caution on the use of the MMPI K-correction in research on psychosomatic medicine. *Psychosomatic Medicine*, 51, 58-65.

Meehl, P.E., & Hathaway, S.R. (1946). The K Factor as a suppressor variable in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 30, 525-564.

Meng, X.-L., Rosenthal, R., & Rubin, D. B. (1992). Comparing correlated correlation coefficients. *Psychological Bulletin, 111,* 172-175.

Patrick, C.J., Curtin, J.J., & Tellegen, A. (2002). Development and validation of a brief form of the multidimensional personality questionnaire. *Psychological Assessment*, 14(*2*), 150-163.

Paulhus, D.L. (1984). Two-component models of socially desirable responding. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 46, 598-609.

Paulhus, D.L. (1986). Self-deception and impression management in test responses. In A. Angleitner & J.S. Wiggins (Eds.), *Personality Assessment via Questionnaires* (pp. 143-165). New York: Springer-Verlag.

Paulhus, D.L. (1991). Measurement and control of response bias. *Measures of Personality and Social Psychological Attitudes*. Eds. Robinson, J.P., Shaver, P.R., and Wrightsman, L.S. San Diego: Academic Press. 17-59.

Scheir, M.F., & Carver, C.S. (1985). Optimism, coping, and health: Assessment and implications of generalized outcome expectancies. *Health Psychology*, 4, 219-247.

Simms, L.J., & Clark, L.A. (2001). Detection of deception on the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality: Validation of the validity scales. *Assessment*, *8*(3), 251-266.

Simms, L.J., & Clark, L.A. (2006). The Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP): A dimensional measure of traits relevant to personality and personality pathology. In S. Strack (Ed.). *Differentiating Normal and Abnormal Personality*, 2nd ed. New York: Springer.

Stein, L.A.R., & Graham, J.R. (1999). Detecting fake-good MMPI-A profiles in a correctional facility. *Psychological Assessment, 11*(3), 386-395.

Taylor, S.E., & Brown, J.D. (1988). Illusion and well-being: A social-psychological perspective on mental health. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103, 193-210.

Uziel, L. (2010). Rethinking social desirability scales: From impression management to interpersonally oriented self-control. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 5(3), 243-262.

Wiggins, J.S. (1959). Interrelationships among MMPI measures of dissimulation under standard and social desirability instructions. *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, 23(*5*), 419-427.

Appendix A

Informed Consent Form (Internet Version)

University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) Institutional Review Board
Informed Consent Form for Research Involving Human Subjects

Protocol Title: Development of a Wiggins-Type Scale to Detect Socially Desirable Response Bias on the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-2
Principal Investigator: Clinton Prall

UTEP: Psychology

---

1. Introduction

You are being asked to take part voluntarily in the research project described below. Please take your time making a decision. Before agreeing to take part in this research study, it is important that you read the consent form that describes the study. Please ask the study researcher or the study staff to explain any words or information that you do not clearly understand.

2. Why is this study being done?

You have been asked to take part in a research study of personality and personality assessment. Approximately, 640 participants will be enrolling in this study at UTEP. You are being asked to be in the study because you are an undergraduate in the Psychology program at the University of Texas at El Paso. If you decide to enroll in this study, your involvement will last about 1 hour and you will not be called back for further participation.

3. What is involved in the study?

If you agree to take part in this study, you will be asked to fill out a questionnaire that asks for your age, gender, ethnic group, and your first language. Afterwards, you will be asked to fill out a personality questionnaire at your own pace. After you have completed the questionnaire, you will be debriefed and receive credit for your participation. It is expected that it will take you about 1 hour to complete this study.

4. What are the risks and discomforts of the study?

There are no known risks associated with this research. Your participation will contribute to better understanding of personality. You will receive 1 hour of experimental credit. If you decide not to participate, or decide to withdraw, you can contact your Psychology professor for information on how to satisfy the research credit by other means.

5. What will happen if I am injured in this study?

This study does not pose any known risk of illness or injury. The University of Texas at El Paso and its affiliates do not offer to pay for or cover the cost of medical treatment for research related illness or injury. No funds have been set aside to pay or reimburse you in the event of such injury or illness. You will not give up any of your legal rights by signing this consent form. You should report any such injury to Clinton Prall at 915-747-8659 and to the UTEP Institutional Review Board (IRB) at (915-747-8841) or irb.orsp@utep.edu.

6. Are there benefits to taking part in this study?

You will receive class credit for taking part in this study. In addition, you will be eligible to be placed into a drawing for $50 in a raffle to be held at the end of this study. You will also gain a better understanding of how psychological experiments are carried out as well help us to better conduct personality research.

7. What other options are there?

You have the option not to take part in this study. There will be no penalties involved if you choose not to take part in this study. If you choose not to participate, you may contact your professor for an alternate assignment or choose to participate in another study altogether.

8. Who is paying for this study?

Funding for this study is provided by UTEP Department of Psychology and by the experimenters.

9. What are my costs?

There are no direct costs. You will be responsible for any incidental expenses.

10. Will I be paid to participate in this study?

You will not be paid directly for taking part in this research study. As indicated above, you will have a chance to win $50 in a drawing to be held at the end of the study.

11. What if I want to withdraw, or am asked to withdraw from this study?

Taking part in this study is voluntary. You have the right to choose not to take part in this study. If you do not take part in the study, there will be no penalty. If you choose to take part, you have the right to stop at any time. However, we encourage you to contact a member of the research group so that they know why you are leaving the study. If there are any new findings during the study that may affect whether you want to continue to take part, you will be told about them.

The research may decide to stop your participation without your permission, if he thinks that being in the study may cause you harm.

12. Who do I call if I have questions or problems?

If you have questions later, you may either call Clinton Prall at 915-747-8659 or by email at clprall@miners.utep.edu. You can also contact Dr. James Wood at 915-747-6570 or email at jawood@utep.edu.

If you have questions or concerns about your participation as a research subject, please contact the UTEP Institutional Review Board (IRB) at (915-747-8841) or irb.orsp@utep.edu.

13. What about confidentiality?

1. Your part in this study is confidential. Your name and any identifying information will be kept separate from your answers to the questionnaires. We will retain your name to give you credit for your participation, but not for other purposes.

2. Every effort will be made to keep your information confidential. Organizations that may inspect and/or copy your research records for quality assurance and data analysis include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- UTEP Institutional Review Board

Because of the need to release information to these parties, absolute confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. The results of this research study may be presented at meetings or in publications; however, your identity will not be disclosed in those presentations.

14. Authorization Statement

I have read each page of this paper about the study (or it was read to me). I know that being in this study is voluntary and I choose to be in this study. I know I can stop being in this study without penalty. I will print a copy of this consent form now and can get information on results of the study later if I wish.

Participant Name: _____ Date: _____

Participant Signature: _____ Time: _____

UTEP ID: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

Appendix B

Informed Consent Form (Lab Version)

University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) Institutional Review Board
Informed Consent Form for Research Involving Human Subjects

Protocol Title: Development of a Wiggins-Type Scale to Detect Socially Desirable Response Bias on the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-2

Principal Investigator: Clinton Prall

UTEP: Psychology

---

1. Introduction

You are being asked to take part voluntarily in the research project described below. Please take your time making a decision. Before agreeing to take part in this research study, it is important that you read the consent form that describes the study. Please ask the study researcher or the study staff to explain any words or information that you do not clearly understand.

2. Why is this study being done?

You have been asked to take part in a research study of personality and personality assessment. Approximately, 640 participants will be enrolling in this study at UTEP. You are being asked to be in the study because you are an undergraduate in the Psychology program at the University of Texas at El Paso. If you decide to enroll in this study, your involvement will last about 2 hours and you will not be called back for further participation.

3. What is involved in the study?

If you agree to take part in this study, you will be asked to fill out a questionnaire that asks for your age, gender, ethnic group, and your first language. Afterwards, you will be asked to fill out a personality questionnaire at your own pace. After you have completed the questionnaire, you

will be debriefed and receive credit for your participation. It is expected that it will take you about 2 hours to complete this study.

4. What are the risks and discomforts of the study?

There are no known risks associated with this research. Your participation will contribute to better understanding of personality. You will receive 2 hours of experimental credit. If you decide not to participate, or decide to withdraw, you can contact your Psychology professor for information on how to satisfy the research credit by other means.

5. What will happen if I am injured in this study?

This study does not pose any known risk of illness or injury. The University of Texas at El Paso and its affiliates do not offer to pay for or cover the cost of medical treatment for research related illness or injury. No funds have been set aside to pay or reimburse you in the event of such injury or illness. You will not give up any of your legal rights by signing this consent form. You should report any such injury to Clinton Prall at 915-747-8659 and to the UTEP Institutional Review Board (IRB) at (915-747-8841) or irb.orsp@utep.edu.

6. Are there benefits to taking part in this study?

You will receive class credit for taking part in this study. You will also gain a better understanding of how psychological experiments are carried out as well help us to better conduct personality research.

7. What other options are there?

You have the option not to take part in this study. There will be no penalties involved if you choose not to take part in this study. If you choose not to participate, you may contact your professor for an alternate assignment or choose to participate in another study altogether.

8. Who is paying for this study?

Funding for this study is provided by UTEP Department of Psychology and by the experimenters.

9. What are my costs?

There are no direct costs. You will be responsible for any incidental expenses.

10. Will I be paid to participate in this study?

You will not be paid directly for taking part in this research study.

11. What if I want to withdraw, or am asked to withdraw from this study?

Taking part in this study is voluntary. You have the right to choose not to take part in this study. If you do not take part in the study, there will be no penalty. If you choose to take part, you have the right to stop at any time. However, we encourage you to contact a member of the research group so that they know why you are leaving the study. If there are any new findings during the study that may affect whether you want to continue to take part, you will be told about them.

The research may decide to stop your participation without your permission, if he thinks that being in the study may cause you harm.

12. Who do I call if I have questions or problems?

You may ask questions now. If you have questions later, you may either call Clinton Prall at 915-747-8659 or contact him by email at clprall@miners.utep.edu. You can also contact Dr. James Wood at 915-747-6570 or email at jawood@utep.edu.

If you have questions or concerns about your participation as a research subject, please contact the UTEP Institutional Review Board (IRB) at (915-747-8841) or irb.orsp@utep.edu.

13. What about confidentiality?

1. Your part in this study is confidential. Your name and any identifying information will be kept separate from your answers to the questionnaires. We will retain your name to give you credit for your participation, but not for other purposes.

2. Every effort will be made to keep your information confidential. Organizations that may inspect and/or copy your research records for quality assurance and data analysis include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- UTEP Institutional Review Board

Because of the need to release information to these parties, absolute confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. The results of this research study may be presented at meetings or in publications; however, your identity will not be disclosed in those presentations.

14. Authorization Statement

I have read each page of this paper about the study (or it was read to me). I know that being in this study is voluntary and I choose to be in this study. I know I can stop being in this study without penalty. I will print a copy of this consent form now and can get information on results of the study later if I wish.

Participant Name: _____ Date: _____

Participant Signature: _____ Time: _____

UTEP ID: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

Appendix C

Demographic Questionnaire

What is your age? _____

What is your gender? Male Female

Please indicate the ethnic group(s) to which you belong:

____Mexican National ____Mexican American

____Other Hispanic/Latin ethnic group (please specify) _____

____Anglo ____African American

____Asian American ____Native American

____Other (please specify) _____

What is your first language? English Spanish Other_____

Appendix D

SNAP-2 True of Self Questionnaire (TOS-first 195)

Read each statement carefully. Then determine whether it is true or false for you. Select "True" if it is mostly true and "False" if it is mostly false.

Note: The items of Appendix D are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. These items may be obtained from the test publisher.

Appendix E

SNAP-2 True of Self Questionnaire (TOS-Last 195)

Read each statement carefully. Then determine whether it is true or false for you. Select "True" if it is mostly true and "False" if it is mostly false.

Note: The items of Appendix E are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. These items may be obtained from the test publisher.

Appendix F

SNAP-2 Social Desirability Ratings (SD-First 195)

Below are statements about people who have different personality characteristics. Read each statement carefully then determine how socially desirable the personality characteristic is. That is, determine whether the characteristic is good to have or bad to have. The higher the social desirability, the better it is to have.

1=Very Low Social Desirability
2=Low Social Desirability
3 =Neutral
4=High Social Desirability
5=Very High Social Desirability

Note: The items of Appendix F are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. Qualified researchers may obtain these items by contact Dr. James M. Wood, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at El Paso. jawood@utep.edu

Appendix G

SNAP-2 Social Desirability Ratings (SD-Last 195)

Below are statements about people who have different personality characteristics. Read each statement carefully then determine how socially desirable the personality characteristic is. That is, determine whether the characteristic is good to have or bad to have. The higher the social desirability, the better it is to have.

1=Very Low Social Desirability
2=Low Social Desirability
3 =Neutral
4=High Social Desirability
5=Very High Social Desirability

Note: The items of Appendix G are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. Qualified researchers may obtain these items by contact Dr. James M. Wood, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at El Paso. jawood@utep.edu

Appendix H

SNAP-2 True-of-Other-People in General Ratings (TPG-First 195)

Read each statement carefully. Then determine whether it is true or false for other people in general. Select "True" if it is mostly true and "False" if it is mostly false.

Note: The items of Appendix H are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. Qualified researchers may obtain these items by contact Dr. James M. Wood, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at El Paso. jawood@utep.edu

Appendix I

SNAP-2 True-of-Other-People in General (TPG-Last 195)

Read each statement carefully. Then determine whether it is true or false for other people in general. Select "True" if it is mostly true and "False" if it is mostly false.

Note: The items of Appendix I are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. Qualified researchers may obtain these items by contact Dr. James M. Wood, Department of Psychology, University of Texas at El Paso. jawood@utep.edu

Appendix J

SNAP-2 Standard Administration

Read each statement and decide how well it describes you. If the statement is true or mostly true for you, Circle "T" on your answer sheet. If the statement is false or mostly false for you, circle the "F" on your answer sheet.

Note: The items of Appendix J are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. These items may be obtained from the test publisher.

Appendix K

SNAP-2 Modified Administration

Please complete the questions on this questionnaire as if you are trying to create a very good impression. As a motivation to you, your name will be entered in a drawing for $50 if you successfully create a very good impression. Imagine that you are applying for a very desirable job and that all applicants must answer this questionnaire. The person who appears the most well-adjusted on the questionnaire will get the job. Therefore you must try to hide any psychological, emotional, or behavioral weaknesses and any signs of emotional distress.

However, you must also be careful, because the questionnaire contains some questions that are designed to catch you if you try to give a false picture of yourself. So when you fill out the questionnaire, you must not only try to look psychologically and emotionally healthy, but you must also give the impression that you are answering the questions truthfully. That is, you must seem to be answering the questions truthfully, even though in fact you may be answering some questions untruthfully.

Note: The items of Appendix K are not presented here, to protect the SNAP-2 copyright. These items may be obtained from the test publisher.

Appendix L

Debriefing Form

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this study. The purpose of this study is to learn more about response styles on personality measures by assessing students' self-ratings and social desirability. Using students' responses, we're trying to develop a new subscale that will help us to better detect those who are trying to make a good impression on personality questionnaires.

The information you have provided will remain confidential and all results are published anonymously as combined group data.

Please try not to share information about the study with your fellow students. This study relies on individuals answering items based on their opinions and point of view. In order for the study to do what it is intended to, it's best for the participant to not know about it beforehand.

As a result of your participation in this study, your name has been entered into a drawing that will be held at the study's end for a chance to win $50. If you wish to opt out of this drawing, please send an email to Clinton Prall at clprall@miners.utep.edu indicating this and the experimenter will honor your request.

If you have any questions or concerns about this study, please contact either Clinton Prall at clprall@miners.utep.edu or Dr. James Wood at jawood@utep.edu.

Appendix M. Basic Formal Item Characteristics

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP001	.18	.13	.27	3.15	.10	.27	.52	.22	.61
SNAP002	.08	.03	.20	1.64	.21	.06	.02	.07	.01
SNAP003	.81	.78	.90	3.58	.92	.82	.84	.86	.84
SNAP004	.59	.54	.70	3.54	.41	.61	.70	.53	.66
SNAP005	.25	.15	.47	1.95	.57	.24	.11	.20	.10
SNAP006	.41	.36	.53	2.34	.38	.24	.28	.27	.16
SNAP007	.23	.18	.33	2.87	.36	.14	.16	.21	.22
SNAP008	.43	.40	.50	2.48	.47	.39	.40	.48	.39
SNAP009	.53	.52	.53	2.26	.45	.49	.36	.37	.37
SNAP010	.92	.93	.90	3.99	.93	.91	.93	.87	.94
SNAP011	.25	.22	.30	1.98	.12	.22	.13	.30	.07
SNAP012	.60	.60	.60	2.16	.76	.44	.30	.56	.28

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP013	.15	.19	.07	1.80	.35	.19	.08	.16	.06
SNAP014	.43	.43	.43	2.36	.63	.36	.40	.52	.43
SNAP015	.33	.42	.13	1.89	.87	.28	.16	.28	.20
SNAP016	.71	.70	.73	3.60	.59	.80	.75	.85	.82
SNAP017	.73	.69	.83	3.46	.62	.79	.70	.69	.73
SNAP018	.26	.25	.27	2.27	.62	.21	.30	.31	.27
SNAP019	.39	.39	.40	2.49	.44	.42	.48	.40	.24
SNAP020	.52	.61	.30	2.92	.57	.46	.55	.36	.39
SNAP021	.18	.15	.23	2.60	.58	.28	.11	.24	.19
SNAP022	.07	.07	.07	1.89	.13	.11	.03	.14	.06
SNAP023	.03	.01	.07	1.78	.07	.02	.01	.06	.05
SNAP024	.58	.54	.67	4.20	.38	.60	.79	.57	.78

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP025	.58	.60	.53	4.10	.40	.61	.83	.67	.69
SNAP026	.80	.85	.70	4.08	.74	.78	.92	.91	.93
SNAP027	.26	.30	.17	2.25	.57	.29	.20	.28	.25
SNAP028	.70	.76	.57	3.59	.91	.58	.59	.64	.66
SNAP029	.87	.84	.93	4.37	.60	.88	.97	.87	.98
SNAP030	.12	.13	.10	1.45	.14	.05	.05	.12	.04
SNAP031	.20	.18	.23	1.62	.52	.18	.07	.28	.13
SNAP032	.32	.34	.27	3.22	.44	.25	.49	.33	.48
SNAP033	.29	.28	.30	1.99	.54	.12	.11	.21	.13
SNAP034	.38	.36	.43	3.32	.45	.53	.68	.53	.69
SNAP035	.14	.15	.13	2.12	.24	.20	.13	.21	.04
SNAP036	.64	.58	.77	3.92	.62	.64	.82	.74	.77

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP037	.67	.70	.60	3.60	.34	.60	.78	.52	.77
SNAP038	.71	.75	.63	2.82	.74	.52	.45	.67	.47
SNAP039	.14	.12	.20	1.96	.45	.08	.06	.14	.06
SNAP040	.13	.15	.10	1.96	.42	.12	.06	.07	.01
SNAP041	.33	.31	.37	2.41	.67	.32	.20	.48	.27
SNAP042	.34	.34	.33	3.73	.24	.22	.15	.31	.13
SNAP043	.10	.07	.17	1.66	.18	.07	.05	.14	.06
SNAP044	.55	.49	.67	2.88	.75	.53	.56	.50	.52
SNAP045	.30	.30	.30	2.46	.44	.44	.40	.47	.31
SNAP046	.05	.06	.03	1.92	.54	.14	.05	.16	.08
SNAP047	.29	.30	.27	2.12	.53	.28	.33	.37	.48
SNAP048	.71	.73	.67	2.65	.84	.65	.60	.79	.55

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP049	.79	.84	.70	3.43	.67	.84	.82	.80	.80
SNAP050	.82	.87	.73	3.71	.85	.80	.85	.81	.83
SNAP051	.53	.48	.63	2.63	.78	.46	.43	.59	.43
SNAP052	.88	.90	.83	3.93	.75	.88	.92	.87	.92
SNAP053	.37	.36	.40	2.23	.24	.34	.28	.44	.35
SNAP054	.70	.67	.77	3.61	.48	.74	.80	.69	.83
SNAP055	.30	.36	.17	2.53	.79	.28	.21	.28	.17
SNAP056	.15	.16	.13	2.05	.42	.18	.13	.27	.07
SNAP057	.31	.28	.37	2.45	.68	.28	.23	.27	.24
SNAP058	.80	.79	.83	3.91	.58	.75	.90	.79	.84
SNAP059	.48	.52	.40	2.66	.64	.46	.49	.44	.48
SNAP060	.46	.43	.53	2.30	.77	.29	.23	.37	.23

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP061	.60	.58	.63	3.91	.78	.71	.71	.53	.77
SNAP062	.82	.82	.83	3.65	.70	.87	.91	.87	.96
SNAP063	.78	.79	.77	2.92	.68	.82	.66	.71	.72
SNAP064	.88	.88	.87	4.42	.79	.92	.98	.85	.95
SNAP065	.15	.16	.13	1.47	.24	.13	.06	.07	.05
SNAP066	.37	.40	.30	2.21	.80	.44	.26	.36	.22
SNAP067	.58	.61	.50	2.25	.69	.54	.45	.58	.45
SNAP068	.78	.78	.80	3.57	.73	.79	.90	.76	.87
SNAP069	.32	.33	.30	2.98	.58	.29	.23	.28	.34
SNAP070	.22	.22	.20	2.07	.27	.16	.11	.23	.13
SNAP071	.52	.49	.57	2.61	.64	.53	.39	.53	.49
SNAP072	.38	.39	.37	2.46	.42	.28	.22	.26	.16

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP073	.70	.76	.57	3.89	.46	.73	.80	.69	.77
SNAP074	.84	.87	.77	4.40	.84	.94	.90	.88	.98
SNAP075	.52	.58	.37	2.84	.74	.41	.46	.41	.48
SNAP076	.42	.39	.50	1.89	.68	.39	.28	.48	.31
SNAP077	.91	.90	.93	4.35	.56	.93	.95	.95	.99
SNAP078	.93	.93	.93	4.21	.89	.88	.93	.93	.90
SNAP079	.13	.10	.20	2.45	.49	.09	.31	.22	.33
SNAP080	.72	.81	.53	3.80	.59	.72	.83	.67	.82
SNAP081	.44	.46	.40	2.65	.85	.44	.30	.34	.37
SNAP082	.52	.52	.50	2.71	.62	.62	.57	.52	.41
SNAP083	.43	.48	.33	2.59	.71	.36	.31	.34	.29
SNAP084	.84	.81	.90	3.90	.84	.93	.99	.94	.95

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP085	.85	.75	.80	3.86	.63	.79	.85	.77	.87
SNAP086	.76	.76	.77	3.15	.63	.68	.64	.77	.61
SNAP087	.43	.54	.20	2.27	.68	.29	.29	.41	.30
SNAP088	.26	.30	.17	1.95	.67	.25	.13	.27	.11
SNAP089	.85	.84	.87	3.74	.79	.87	.91	.81	.94
SNAP090	.30	.31	.27	2.41	.47	.29	.24	.29	.35
SNAP091	.32	.36	.23	1.98	.78	.41	.26	.38	.18
SNAP092	.65	.69	.57	2.80	.70	.58	.68	.59	.65
SNAP093	.28	.24	.37	4.21	.16	.36	.58	.37	.48
SNAP094	.53	.54	.50	2.96	.36	.54	.44	.56	.47
SNAP095	.49	.52	.43	2.39	.68	.41	.18	.37	.33
SNAP096	.35	.34	.37	2.04	.68	.39	.24	.49	.12

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP097	.03	.03	.03	1.48	.14	0.00	.02	.06	.01
SNAP098	.13	.13	.13	2.08	.36	.09	.07	.10	.07
SNAP099	.29	.25	.37	2.62	.59	.29	.28	.29	.25
SNAP100	.37	.40	.30	2.36	.80	.27	.18	.21	.31
SNAP101	.87	.85	.90	4.21	.93	.87	.87	.86	.88
SNAP102	.59	.63	.50	2.37	.91	.53	.32	.58	.37
SNAP103	.57	.52	.67	2.87	.67	.66	.51	.69	.47
SNAP104	.28	.28	.27	1.74	.55	.13	.13	.22	.06
SNAP105	.12	.09	.20	1.66	.49	.09	.08	.13	.08
SNAP106	.49	.52	.43	2.63	.76	.56	.41	.57	.43
SNAP107	.39	.48	.20	2.74	.89	.38	.34	.38	.28
SNAP108	.16	.12	.27	3.83	.22	.20	.25	.26	.27

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP109	.60	.61	.57	4.07	.27	.59	.68	.64	.83
SNAP110	.90	.88	.93	4.24	.84	.94	.94	.92	.96
SNAP111	.45	.40	.57	3.12	.63	.42	.64	.53	.65
SNAP112	.85	.87	.80	3.65	.75	.85	.89	.90	.88
SNAP113	.82	.85	.77	3.49	.88	.86	.86	.91	.87
SNAP114	.32	.34	.27	2.77	.54	.31	.14	.29	.16
SNAP115	.84	.81	.90	3.37	.73	.85	.83	.90	.83
SNAP116	.72	.72	.73	3.99	.46	.76	.87	.72	.86
SNAP117	.25	.21	.33	1.83	.68	.29	.13	.29	.12
SNAP118	.05	.03	.10	1.68	.30	.05	.03	.08	.02
SNAP119	.21	.16	.30	2.29	.44	.17	.16	.19	.19
SNAP120	.61	.61	.60	2.84	.80	.75	.66	.71	.73

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP121	.51	.46	.60	2.34	.80	.42	.26	.42	.39
SNAP122	.36	.31	.47	2.39	.38	.42	.26	.48	.41
SNAP123	.46	.52	.33	3.24	.65	.51	.54	.49	.47
SNAP124	.78	.79	.77	3.78	.75	.87	.89	.84	.92
SNAP125	.40	.37	.47	2.59	.59	.46	.37	.42	.35
SNAP126	.82	.82	.83	3.80	.71	.74	.86	.78	.88
SNAP127	.65	.67	.60	3.77	.34	.69	.79	.62	.64
SNAP128	.38	.43	.27	2.48	.58	.27	.21	.38	.22
SNAP129	.25	.24	.27	2.23	.71	.18	.16	.32	.19
SNAP130	.84	.85	.80	3.79	.73	.79	.89	.87	.89
SNAP131	.86	.91	.73	4.05	.67	.87	.86	.74	.89
SNAP132	.65	.66	.63	3.12	.51	.58	.68	.72	.71

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP133	.58	.51	.73	3.33	.41	.58	.70	.63	.58
SNAP134	.12	.09	.20	1.79	.47	.17	.09	.24	.06
SNAP135	.51	.42	.70	3.28	.52	.48	.61	.48	.61
SNAP136	.52	.45	.67	3.23	.40	.58	.54	.63	.58
SNAP137	.19	.22	.10	2.49	.53	.24	.22	.31	.22
SNAP138	.69	.73	.60	3.99	.46	.74	.90	.72	.84
SNAP139	.22	.19	.27	2.39	.42	.15	.10	.16	.08
SNAP140	.26	.22	.33	2.18	.30	.17	.11	.27	.19
SNAP141	.12	.10	.17	1.51	.21	.13	.07	.16	.06
SNAP142	.08	.10	.03	1.28	.14	.02	.02	.05	.05
SNAP143	.27	.30	.20	2.73	.42	.23	.29	.22	.27
SNAP144	.30	.33	.23	2.09	.57	.28	.16	.33	.24

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP145	.55	.54	.57	2.89	.48	.58	.56	.63	.54
SNAP146	.81	.79	.87	3.93	.55	.81	.94	.81	.89
SNAP147	.77	.75	.83	3.70	.43	.71	.76	.78	.77
SNAP148	.59	.51	.77	3.96	.38	.68	.74	.63	.82
SNAP149	.18	.15	.23	2.30	.49	.16	.10	.14	.17
SNAP150	.66	.58	.83	3.20	.63	.66	.46	.60	.47
SNAP151	.94	.96	.90	4.10	.91	.91	.93	.87	.87
SNAP152	.27	.22	.37	2.15	.36	.27	.11	.35	.07
SNAP153	.69	.75	.57	4.05	.58	.75	.86	.70	.86
SNAP154	.82	.84	.80	4.14	.70	.87	.97	.88	.94
SNAP155	.51	.55	.40	2.90	.52	.44	.43	.47	.49
SNAP156	.52	.48	.60	3.24	.35	.49	.64	.58	.48

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP157	.09	.09	.10	1.41	.20	.08	.05	.06	.05
SNAP158	.68	.69	.67	3.95	.75	.64	.75	.51	.80
SNAP159	.57	.54	.63	2.78	.86	.46	.29	.45	.36
SNAP160	.63	.63	.63	3.38	.84	.56	.78	.72	.75
SNAP161	.82	.82	.83	4.03	.79	.87	.89	.90	.95
SNAP162	.25	.25	.23	2.34	.42	.26	.13	.22	.08
SNAP163	.68	.72	.60	2.77	.81	.73	.62	.78	.60
SNAP164	.51	.48	.57	3.03	.62	.61	.51	.69	.45
SNAP165	.35	.31	.43	1.95	.69	.35	.11	.37	.11
SNAP166	.21	.18	.27	1.80	.69	.19	.18	.27	.20
SNAP167	.15	.18	.10	2.58	.13	.14	.14	.15	.18
SNAP168	.45	.48	.40	3.05	.54	.53	.63	.51	.75

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP169	.22	.15	.37	2.54	.67	.20	.10	.17	.16
SNAP170	.76	.75	.80	3.73	.59	.79	.87	.77	.90
SNAP171	.65	.66	.63	3.35	.59	.69	.66	.74	.71
SNAP172	.03	.01	.07	1.51	.24	.02	.06	.04	.01
SNAP173	.80	.78	.87	4.01	.62	.88	.95	.87	.95
SNAP174	.11	.13	.07	1.48	.24	.05	.06	.06	.07
SNAP175	.11	.06	.23	2.01	.48	.08	.07	.17	.05
SNAP176	.44	.45	.43	2.27	.62	.46	.22	.47	.30
SNAP177	.30	.34	.20	2.54	.22	.14	.16	.24	.11
SNAP178	.26	.24	.30	2.41	.43	.25	.17	.15	.13
SNAP179	.35	.36	.33	2.58	.64	.22	.16	.40	.31
SNAP180	.71	.73	.67	3.74	.43	.58	.79	.70	.82

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP181	.57	.58	.53	2.90	.42	.52	.49	.48	.52
SNAP182	.38	.36	.43	3.83	.51	.41	.63	.51	.58
SNAP183	.44	.45	.43	3.24	.69	.41	.36	.52	.47
SNAP184	.89	.91	.83	3.48	.87	.79	.87	.77	.81
SNAP185	.68	.72	.60	3.33	.66	.52	.71	.64	.67
SNAP186	.48	.49	.47	2.11	.77	.39	.21	.49	.18
SNAP187	.24	.18	.37	2.42	.58	.20	.39	.33	.39
SNAP188	.74	.75	.73	2.38	.87	.62	.57	.67	.53
SNAP189	.61	.67	.47	2.90	.67	.49	.48	.56	.54
SNAP190	.21	.21	.20	1.48	.38	.16	.07	.12	.11
SNAP191	.05	.03	.10	1.83	.23	.11	.03	.08	.00
SNAP192	.57	.51	.70	3.58	.56	.55	.77	.64	.82

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP193	.18	.18	.17	1.83	.55	.13	.11	.19	.11
SNAP194	.18	.15	.23	1.83	.41	.26	.13	.27	.07
SNAP195	.18	.51	.37	3.63	.57	.34	.44	.40	.58
SNAP196	.46	.37	.45	1.87	.45	.27	.18	.33	.18
SNAP197	.40	.22	.15	2.28	.54	.22	.10	.15	.11
SNAP198	.19	.38	.42	2.14	.68	.40	.21	.40	.31
SNAP199	.40	.67	.64	3.51	.59	.65	.64	.65	.78
SNAP200	.66	.77	.76	4.17	.42	.92	.91	.81	.84
SNAP201	.76	.90	.82	3.77	.62	.68	.80	.78	.67
SNAP202	.85	.83	.88	3.75	.68	.82	.85	.81	.93
SNAP203	.41	.45	.33	3.18	.60	.32	.29	.34	.29
SNAP204	.18	.17	.21	2.03	.67	.11	.09	.10	.06

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP205	.38	.43	.27	2.18	.59	.39	.32	.47	.28
SNAP206	.71	.72	.70	4.40	.56	.67	.86	.70	.81
SNAP207	.48	.52	.42	2.30	.75	.51	.37	.42	.35
SNAP208	.45	.35	.64	2.72	.67	.36	.28	.33	.31
SNAP209	.15	.12	.21	1.83	.81	.21	.14	.22	.13
SNAP210	.58	.62	.52	3.41	.76	.56	.67	.55	.63
SNAP211	.48	.45	.55	2.80	.78	.48	.49	.57	.49
SNAP212	.32	.25	.45	2.35	.59	.24	.17	.28	.17
SNAP213	.44	.42	.48	2.16	.57	.34	.22	.38	.20
SNAP214	.88	.90	.85	4.32	.37	.79	.86	.84	.93
SNAP215	.25	.18	.36	1.83	.58	.20	.17	.24	.17
SNAP216	.59	.58	.61	2.39	.81	.41	.21	.44	.33

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP217	.54	.48	.64	3.45	.87	.44	.35	.56	.47
SNAP218	.70	.75	.61	4.27	.71	.71	.80	.69	.81
SNAP219	.72	.68	.79	2.48	.86	.64	.43	.66	.42
SNAP220	.16	.15	.18	2.08	.65	.22	.10	.20	.14
SNAP221	.61	.60	.64	2.83	.70	.40	.25	.47	.25
SNAP222	.73	.73	.73	3.24	.47	.58	.62	.55	.67
SNAP223	.22	.22	.21	3.23	.69	.21	.13	.31	.25
SNAP224	.24	.20	.30	2.23	.65	.15	.20	.16	.20
SNAP225	.68	.72	.61	3.79	.66	.74	.86	.76	.87
SNAP226	.41	.33	.55	2.36	.47	.46	.52	.57	.51
SNAP227	.88	.88	.88	4.18	.86	.86	.89	.83	.87
SNAP228	.41	.43	.36	2.80	.55	.34	.20	.33	.25

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP229	.10	.07	.15	2.07	.17	.04	.05	.10	.06
SNAP230	.20	.18	.24	2.17	.56	.26	.14	.19	.11
SNAP231	.25	.27	.21	2.71	.49	.21	.20	.28	.27
SNAP232	.20	.12	.36	1.84	.68	.26	.17	.27	.16
SNAP233	.11	.13	.06	1.94	.33	.07	.07	.07	.10
SNAP234	.53	.57	.45	2.92	.54	.35	.44	.55	.41
SNAP235	.35	.30	.45	2.23	.83	.22	.23	.36	.20
SNAP236	.73	.82	.58	3.83	.65	.75	.85	.80	.94
SNAP237	.82	.82	.82	4.32	.69	.90	.90	.87	.99
SNAP238	.59	.62	.55	2.31	.89	.49	.45	.42	.41
SNAP239	.84	.80	.91	4.28	.61	.84	.87	.86	.95
SNAP240	.66	.62	.73	3.07	.75	.54	.60	.77	.57

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP241	.51	.50	.52	1.89	.74	.42	.23	.43	.23
SNAP242	.83	.82	.85	4.28	.65	.80	.90	.92	.93
SNAP243	.13	.12	.15	1.40	.39	.06	.05	.08	.04
SNAP244	.63	.62	.67	1.92	.84	.48	.26	.52	.33
SNAP245	.44	.45	.42	1.76	.61	.35	.20	.38	.16
SNAP246	.32	.35	.27	1.90	.55	.21	.20	.30	.12
SNAP247	.43	.43	.42	2.21	.67	.44	.17	.44	.22
SNAP248	.59	.63	.52	1.98	.82	.53	.34	.52	.34
SNAP249	.65	.60	.73	4.29	.51	.74	.78	.74	.78
SNAP250	.72	.78	.61	2.25	.90	.69	.59	.72	.53
SNAP251	.77	.87	.61	3.70	.95	.73	.83	.67	.82
SNAP252	.31	.28	.36	1.81	.70	.16	.15	.22	.10

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP253	.85	.88	.79	4.31	.71	.77	.92	.83	.90
SNAP254	.80	.80	.79	4.29	.41	.81	.87	.76	.92
SNAP255	.26	.25	.27	4.30	.26	.33	.57	.30	.60
SNAP256	.77	.78	.76	4.55	.51	.81	.84	.80	.86
SNAP257	.84	.80	.91	4.43	.47	.74	.83	.73	.87
SNAP258	.18	.17	.21	1.62	.55	.26	.13	.23	.14
SNAP259	.51	.52	.48	1.74	.84	.36	.29	.40	.23
SNAP260	.26	.35	.09	1.90	.44	.24	.15	.19	.14
SNAP261	.45	.50	.36	2.53	.85	.39	.31	.49	.31
SNAP262	.54	.52	.58	4.23	.41	.52	.67	.50	.64
SNAP263	.74	.65	.91	2.61	.91	.67	.47	.69	.54
SNAP264	.62	.67	.55	2.52	.84	.56	.41	.62	.40

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP265	.35	.35	.36	2.45	.66	.31	.24	.41	.23
SNAP266	.62	.53	.79	2.71	.75	.55	.49	.49	.64
SNAP267	.17	.18	.15	1.71	.47	.05	.07	.05	.07
SNAP268	.24	.20	.30	2.23	.61	.25	.16	.36	.12
SNAP269	.26	.30	.18	1.97	.53	.25	.15	.28	.18
SNAP270	.83	.85	.79	4.57	.60	.79	.86	.84	.96
SNAP271	.60	.67	.48	3.66	.24	.41	.53	.48	.66
SNAP272	.10	.07	.15	2.08	.19	.12	.13	.16	.06
SNAP273	.42	.43	.39	1.85	.87	.41	.28	.57	.20
SNAP274	.41	.45	.33	1.51	.85	.34	.20	.38	.17
SNAP275	.39	.38	.39	1.98	.61	.29	.23	.30	.16
SNAP276	.85	.83	.88	4.06	.45	.81	.87	.79	.88

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP277	.35	.40	.27	2.19	.35	.32	.17	.45	.24
SNAP278	.35	.38	.30	2.84	.30	.41	.45	.38	.49
SNAP279	.76	.78	.73	4.35	.44	.69	.86	.70	.90
SNAP280	.71	.70	.73	2.72	.91	.78	.51	.76	.63
SNAP281	.83	.82	.85	2.76	.76	.73	.68	.73	.57
SNAP282	.33	.30	.39	2.49	.87	.41	.27	.42	.28
SNAP283	.77	.67	.97	3.77	.54	.65	.71	.69	.70
SNAP284	.22	.23	.18	2.30	.48	.24	.23	.23	.14
SNAP285	.43	.42	.45	2.38	.83	.47	.38	.49	.33
SNAP286	.26	.32	.15	4.00	.23	.18	.52	.30	.48
SNAP287	.69	.72	.64	4.44	.35	.72	.83	.69	.89
SNAP288	.78	.80	.76	2.55	.87	.62	.48	.65	.47

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP289	.20	.25	.12	2.03	.83	.15	.11	.23	.11
SNAP290	.76	.73	.82	2.10	.82	.64	.46	.66	.40
SNAP291	.72	.67	.82	4.02	.58	.71	.72	.65	.81
SNAP292	.42	.43	.39	2.06	.71	.34	.24	.36	.25
SNAP293	.70	.70	.70	3.84	.52	.56	.70	.59	.75
SNAP294	.42	.45	.36	2.03	.69	.34	.22	.47	.22
SNAP295	.58	.53	.67	3.19	.40	.47	.47	.69	.52
SNAP296	.72	.75	.67	2.46	.86	.75	.54	.77	.60
SNAP297	.58	.57	.61	3.62	.49	.45	.55	.44	.59
SNAP298	.55	.55	.55	3.74	.23	.54	.68	.36	.61
SNAP299	.61	.57	.70	2.48	.82	.56	.38	.60	.37
SNAP300	.68	.65	.73	4.37	.48	.76	.86	.80	.83

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP301	.53	.53	.52	2.41	.59	.45	.32	.37	.24
SNAP302	.55	.57	.52	2.29	.71	.48	.43	.48	.40
SNAP303	.44	.50	.33	1.95	.65	.31	.22	.23	.18
SNAP304	.57	.65	.42	1.97	.81	.39	.31	.38	.17
SNAP305	.57	.55	.61	3.39	.54	.48	.69	.65	.58
SNAP306	.90	.90	.91	4.04	.52	.92	.93	.93	.97
SNAP307	.62	.58	.70	3.26	.46	.68	.77	.73	.71
SNAP308	.82	.88	.70	4.27	.73	.79	.86	.74	.84
SNAP309	.57	.53	.64	1.91	.82	.58	.32	.55	.36
SNAP310	.61	.60	.64	2.03	.71	.66	.43	.66	.47
SNAP311	.55	.52	.61	2.30	.73	.42	.29	.43	.31
SNAP312	.68	.58	.85	4.05	.37	.76	.87	.72	.88

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP313	.30	.33	.24	2.08	.70	.22	.15	.21	.11
SNAP314	.63	.62	.67	2.58	.87	.64	.48	.60	.49
SNAP315	.17	.17	.18	2.17	.60	.25	.16	.26	.23
SNAP316	.58	.58	.58	2.33	.69	.58	.44	.55	.43
SNAP317	.82	.78	.88	3.84	.72	.68	.69	.71	.80
SNAP318	.43	.45	.39	2.43	.90	.39	.24	.44	.28
SNAP319	.80	.75	.88	3.91	.69	.85	.79	.73	.82
SNAP320	.48	.50	.45	1.97	.81	.47	.33	.60	.39
SNAP321	.57	.52	.67	2.21	.80	.46	.30	.38	.22
SNAP322	.37	.37	.36	4.22	.28	.28	.61	.34	.55
SNAP323	.71	.73	.67	2.21	.91	.76	.47	.77	.42
SNAP324	.68	.65	.73	2.77	.85	.66	.57	.66	.62

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP325	.66	.62	.73	2.04	.74	.55	.28	.63	.30
SNAP326	.39	.35	.45	3.35	.51	.46	.32	.41	.36
SNAP327	.24	.22	.27	2.49	.75	.19	.08	.10	.18
SNAP328	.52	.47	.61	4.02	.43	.59	.69	.52	.75
SNAP329	.33	.28	.42	2.41	.80	.26	.15	.27	.16
SNAP330	.76	.77	.76	2.53	.84	.62	.46	.69	.47
SNAP331	.52	.43	.67	3.05	.26	.47	.63	.58	.55
SNAP332	.65	.70	.55	3.85	.15	.36	.45	.51	.55
SNAP333	.38	.40	.33	1.72	.61	.27	.15	.31	.16
SNAP334	.43	.37	.55	2.38	.70	.39	.31	.34	.30
SNAP335	.23	.20	.27	2.63	.52	.13	.10	.27	.17
SNAP336	.74	.80	.64	4.18	.54	.78	.82	.71	.82

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP337	.66	.62	.73	4.32	.32	.55	.67	.58	.76
SNAP338	.59	.62	.55	1.95	.84	.47	.26	.37	.31
SNAP339	.27	.32	.18	1.98	.57	.26	.21	.31	.18
SNAP340	.49	.50	.48	2.19	.84	.38	.30	.41	.22
SNAP341	.87	.90	.82	4.29	.60	.86	.87	.85	.90
SNAP342	.34	.35	.33	2.08	.61	.34	.22	.34	.20
SNAP343	.81	.83	.76	4.46	.65	.82	.84	.88	.90
SNAP344	.53	.50	.58	2.40	.69	.52	.47	.63	.40
SNAP345	.47	.52	.39	2.10	.81	.40	.21	.48	.33
SNAP346	.25	.32	.12	2.39	.22	.28	.35	.35	.28
SNAP347	.29	.32	.24	2.41	.77	.35	.33	.43	.24
SNAP348	.43	.47	.36	2.13	.80	.36	.24	.45	.23

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP349	.66	.62	.73	2.99	.78	.65	.46	.63	.48
SNAP350	.47	.57	.30	2.05	.68	.32	.29	.42	.23
SNAP351	.37	.38	.33	1.72	.68	.26	.23	.37	.17
SNAP352	.53	.52	.55	2.21	.72	.52	.41	.56	.28
SNAP353	.27	.30	.21	2.02	.69	.34	.15	.33	.16
SNAP354	.28	.35	.15	1.94	.76	.22	.17	.33	.18
SNAP355	.22	.18	.27	1.72	.54	.13	.13	.13	.07
SNAP356	.56	.63	.42	2.52	.70	.61	.52	.58	.52
SNAP357	.37	.35	.39	1.91	.66	.19	.18	.26	.16
SNAP358	.20	.17	.27	2.39	.65	.25	.11	.28	.16
SNAP359	.47	.42	.58	3.75	.25	.56	.52	.48	.63
SNAP360	.38	.33	.45	1.73	.75	.26	.20	.28	.12

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP361	.17	.12	.27	1.81	.33	.11	.05	.16	.13
SNAP362	.30	.27	.36	1.96	.71	.27	.16	.29	.18
SNAP363	.52	.53	.48	3.53	.24	.49	.52	.51	.51
SNAP364	.46	.48	.42	2.23	.84	.45	.36	.48	.33
SNAP365	.66	.62	.73	2.10	.84	.58	.28	.58	.27
SNAP366	.32	.33	.30	1.74	.65	.29	.23	.31	.13
SNAP367	.65	.63	.67	2.68	.87	.67	.49	.71	.58
SNAP368	.31	.30	.18	2.71	.37	.39	.39	.41	.41
SNAP369	.27	.32	.30	2.39	.80	.18	.31	.26	.28
SNAP370	.28	.27	.30	2.29	.69	.20	.23	.22	.11
SNAP371	.30	.25	.39	1.89	.73	.16	.18	.28	.14
SNAP372	.29	.28	.30	2.16	.53	.27	.31	.35	.19

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP373	.40	.42	.36	1.95	.69	.36	.17	.37	.17
SNAP374	.23	.27	.15	2.04	.70	.31	.13	.19	.18
SNAP375	.58	.57	.61	2.25	.85	.46	.44	.62	.42
SNAP376	.27	.33	.15	1.87	.66	.19	.15	.20	.14
SNAP377	.15	.15	.15	1.66	.26	.09	.08	.20	.06
SNAP378	.47	.48	.45	2.44	.51	.27	.28	.37	.19
SNAP379	.37	.38	.33	2.01	.74	.29	.17	.42	.19
SNAP380	.25	.28	.18	1.94	.72	.09	.09	.13	.12
SNAP381	.13	.10	.18	1.76	.23	.05	.05	.15	.06
SNAP382	.32	.27	.42	2.14	.59	.32	.28	.36	.20
SNAP383	.37	.33	.42	2.32	.63	.26	.19	.38	.23
SNAP384	.49	.50	.48	2.39	.81	.46	.37	.44	.53

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

ITEM	SEV1			SDV1	OtherV1	ControlSEV2	PDV2	ControlSEV3	PDV3
	ALL	Females	Males						
SNAP385	.32	.37	.24	1.93	.62	.29	.18	.19	.14
SNAP386	.29	.32	.24	1.94	.71	.22	.15	.29	.28
SNAP387	.06	.08	.03	1.81	.14	.00	.00	.06	.04
SNAP388	.40	.45	.30	2.41	.71	.45	.28	.36	.36
SNAP389	.29	.30	.27	2.08	.78	.16	.15	.21	.17
SNAP390	.15	.17	.12	1.69	.42	.14	.07	.09	.01

Note. SEV1=Self Endorsement Values obtained from online participants obtained in Study 1; SDV1=Social Desirability ratings obtained from online participants in Study 1; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained from online participants in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Values obtained from participants in Study 2; PDV2=Positive Distortion Value obtained from participants who were asked to fake good in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Values obtained from control group in Study 3; PDV3=PD Value obtained in Study 3

Appendix N. Derived Formal Item Characteristics

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP001	.55	-.37	.25	.14	.011	.08
SNAP002	.25	-.17	-.04	.17	-.035	-.13
SNAP003	.64	.17	.02	.12	-.012	-.11
SNAP004	.63	-.04	.09	.16	**-.263**	.18
SNAP005	.31	-.06	-.13	.32	.004	-.32
SNAP006	.39	.02	.04	.17	.202	.03
SNAP007	.50	-.27	.02	.15	.191	-.13
SNAP008	.42	.01	.01	.10	.040	-.04
SNAP009	.37	.16	-.13	.01	**.290**	.08
SNAP010	.73	.19	.02	-.03	.114	-.01

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP011	.32	-.07	-.09	.08	**.285**	.13
SNAP012	.35	.25	-.14	.00	**.319**	-.16
SNAP013	.28	-.13	-.11	-.12	.206	-.20
SNAP014	.39	.03	.04	.00	**.261**	-.20
SNAP015	.29	.03	-.12	-.29	**.222**	-.54
SNAP016	.64	.06	-.05	.03	-.159	.12
SNAP017	.62	.11	-.09	.14	**-.345**	.11
SNAP018	.38	-.12	.09	.02	.122	-.36
SNAP019	.42	-.03	.06	.01	.095	-.05
SNAP020	.51	.01	.09	-.31	-.043	-.05

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP021	.44	-.26	-.17	.08	**.300**	-.40
SNAP022	.30	-.23	-.08	.00	.070	-.06
SNAP023	.28	-.25	-.01	.06	.006	-.04
SNAP024	.77	-.19	.19	.13	**-.359**	.20
SNAP025	.75	-.17	.22	-.07	**-.252**	.18
SNAP026	.74	.06	.14	-.15	-.083	.06
SNAP027	.37	-.11	-.09	-.13	.128	-.31
SNAP028	.64	.06	.01	-.19	**.266**	-.21
SNAP029	.80	.06	.09	.09	-.095	.27
SNAP030	.21	-.08	.00	-.03	.165	-.02

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP031	.24	-.04	-.11	.05	**.219**	-.32
SNAP032	.57	-.25	.24	-.07	.045	-.12
SNAP033	.32	-.03	-.01	.02	.158	-.25
SNAP034	.59	-.21	.15	.07	-.070	-.07
SNAP035	.34	-.20	-.07	-.02	.181	-.10
SNAP036	.71	-.07	.18	.19	**-.323**	.02
SNAP037	.65	.02	.18	-.10	-.052	.33
SNAP038	.49	.22	-.07	-.12	**.228**	-.03
SNAP039	.31	-.17	-.02	.08	-.046	-.31
SNAP040	.31	-.18	-.06	-.05	.013	-.29

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP041	.40	-.07	-.12	.06	**.247**	-.34
SNAP042	.67	-.33	-.07	-.01	**.230**	.10
SNAP043	.25	-.15	-.02	.10	.181	-.08
SNAP044	.50	.05	.03	.18	.095	-.20
SNAP045	.41	-.11	-.04	.00	-.113	-.14
SNAP046	.30	-.25	-.09	-.03	.186	-.49
SNAP047	.34	-.05	.05	-.03	.050	-.24
SNAP048	.45	.25	-.05	-.06	**.010**	-.13
SNAP049	.61	.17	-.02	-.14	-.125	.12
SNAP050	.67	.15	.05	-.14	.161	-.03

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP051	.45	.08	-.03	.15	.150	-.25
SNAP052	.71	.17	.04	-.07	-.062	.13
SNAP053	.37	.00	-.06	.04	.137	.13
SNAP054	.65	.05	.06	.10	**-.222**	.22
SNAP055	.43	-.13	-.07	-.19	**.292**	-.49
SNAP056	.33	-.18	-.05	-.03	-.019	-.27
SNAP057	.41	-.10	-.05	.09	.187	-.37
SNAP058	.71	.09	.15	.04	-.131	.22
SNAP059	.45	.03	.03	-.12	.016	-.16
SNAP060	.38	.08	-.06	.10	**.428**	-.31

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP061	.71	-.11	.00	.05	.038	-.18
SNAP062	.66	.16	.04	.01	-.213	.12
SNAP063	.51	.27	-.16	-.02	-.114	.10
SNAP064	.81	.06	.06	-.01	.008	.09
SNAP065	.21	-.06	-.07	-.03	**.348**	-.09
SNAP066	.36	.01	-.18	-.10	**.340**	-.43
SNAP067	.37	.21	-.09	-.11	**.307**	-.11
SNAP068	.64	.13	.11	.02	-.045	.05
SNAP069	.52	-.20	-.06	-.03	**.231**	-.26
SNAP070	.33	-.11	-.05	-.02	**.290**	-.05

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP071	.44	.08	-.14	.08	.071	-.12
SNAP072	.41	-.03	-.06	-.02	.039	-.04
SNAP073	.71	-.01	.07	-.19	-.015	.24
SNAP074	.81	.03	-.04	-.10	-.106	.00
SNAP075	.49	.03	.05	-.21	**.269**	-.22
SNAP076	.30	.12	-.11	.11	**.360**	-.26
SNAP077	.80	.11	.02	.03	-.065	.35
SNAP078	.77	.16	.05	.00	.150	.04
SNAP079	.41	-.28	.22	.10	.126	-.36
SNAP080	.69	.03	.11	-.28	**-.276**	.13

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP081	.45	-.01	-.14	-.06	**.407**	-.41
SNAP082	.46	.06	-.05	-.02	-.162	-.10
SNAP083	.44	-.01	-.05	-.15	.042	-.28
SNAP084	.71	.13	.06	.09	.004	.00
SNAP085	.70	.06	.06	.05	.007	.13
SNAP086	.55	.20	-.04	.01	.156	.13
SNAP087	.38	.05	.00	-.34	**.378**	-.25
SNAP088	.31	-.05	-.12	-.13	**.379**	-.41
SNAP089	.67	.17	.04	.03	**-.260**	.06
SNAP090	.40	-.10	-.05	-.04	-.130	-.17

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP091	.32	.00	-.15	-.13	.166	-.46
SNAP092	.48	.17	.10	-.12	.015	-.05
SNAP093	.77	-.49	.22	.13	-.147	.12
SNAP094	.52	.01	-.10	-.04	-.157	.17
SNAP095	.40	.09	-.23	-.09	**.387**	-.19
SNAP096	.33	.02	-.15	.03	**.295**	-.33
SNAP097	.21	-.18	.02	.00	----	-.11
SNAP098	.34	-.21	-.02	.00	**.222**	-.23
SNAP099	.45	-.16	-.01	.12	.035	-.30
SNAP100	.39	-.02	-.09	-.10	**.322**	-.43

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. SNAP097=Item correlation couldn't be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP101	.77	.10	.00	.05	-.119	-.06
SNAP102	.40	.19	-.21	-.13	**.408**	-.32
SNAP103	.50	.07	-.15	.15	**.336**	-.10
SNAP104	.27	.01	.00	-.01	.155	-.27
SNAP105	.25	-.13	-.01	.11	.054	-.37
SNAP106	.45	.04	-.15	-.09	**.385**	-.27
SNAP107	.47	-.08	-.04	-.28	.134	-.50
SNAP108	.69	-.53	.05	.15	.097	-.06
SNAP109	.74	-.14	.09	-.04	**-.419**	.33
SNAP110	.78	.12	.00	.05	-.054	.06

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP111	.55	-.10	.22	.17	.021	-.18
SNAP112	.66	.19	.04	-.07	-.118	.10
SNAP113	.62	.20	.00	-.08	-.080	-.06
SNAP114	.48	-.16	-.17	-.07	.139	-.22
SNAP115	.60	.24	-.02	.09	-.016	.11
SNAP116	.73	-.01	.11	.01	-.161	.26
SNAP117	.29	-.03	-.16	.12	-.107	-.43
SNAP118	.25	-.20	-.02	.07	.050	-.25
SNAP119	.38	-.17	-.01	.14	-.006	-.23
SNAP120	.49	.11	-.09	-.01	.104	-.19

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP121	.39	.12	-.16	.14	.154	-.29
SNAP122	.40	-.04	-.16	.16	.053	-.02
SNAP123	.57	-.11	.03	-.19	.159	-.19
SNAP124	.68	.10	.02	-.02	**-.346**	.03
SNAP125	.44	-.04	-.09	.10	.151	-.19
SNAP126	.69	.13	.12	.01	.070	.11
SNAP127	.68	-.03	.10	-.07	-.106	.31
SNAP128	.42	-.04	-.06	-.16	**.256**	-.20
SNAP129	.37	-.12	-.02	.03	**.317**	-.20
SNAP130	.69	.15	.10	-.05	-.071	.11

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP131	.74	.12	-.01	-.18	-.214	.19
SNAP132	.55	.10	.10	-.03	-.042	.14
SNAP133	.59	-.01	.12	.22	**-.375**	.17
SNAP134	.28	-.16	-.08	.11	.052	-.35
SNAP135	.58	-.07	.13	.28	.165	-.01
SNAP136	.57	-.05	-.04	.22	**-.277**	.12
SNAP137	.42	-.23	-.02	-.12	.204	-.34
SNAP138	.73	-.04	.16	-.13	-.117	.23
SNAP139	.40	-.18	-.05	.08	**.226**	-.20
SNAP140	.36	-.10	-.06	.11	.114	-.04

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP141	.22	-.10	-.06	.07	**.452**	-.09
SNAP142	.17	-.09	.00	-.07	.097	-.06
SNAP143	.47	-.20	.06	-.10	.166	-.15
SNAP144	.34	-.04	-.12	-.10	**.272**	-.27
SNAP145	.50	.05	-.02	.03	-.202	.07
SNAP146	.71	.10	.13	.08	-.211	.26
SNAP147	.67	.10	.05	.08	**-.335**	.34
SNAP148	.72	-.13	.06	.26	**-.274**	.21
SNAP149	.38	-.20	-.06	.08	.097	-.31
SNAP150	.56	.10	-.20	.25	.077	.03

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP151	.75	.19	.02	-.06	.012	.03
SNAP152	.35	-.08	-.16	.15	-.017	-.09
SNAP153	.74	-.05	.11	-.18	**-.387**	.11
SNAP154	.76	.06	.10	-.04	-.098	.12
SNAP155	.50	.01	-.01	-.15	-.031	-.01
SNAP156	.57	-.05	.15	.12	-.149	.17
SNAP157	.20	-.11	-.03	.01	**.336**	-.11
SNAP158	.72	-.04	.11	-.02	-.195	-.07
SNAP159	.48	.09	-.17	.09	**.255**	-.29
SNAP160	.60	.03	.22	.00	.197	-.21

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP161	.73	.08	.02	.01	**-.286**	.03
SNAP162	.39	-.13	-.13	-.02	.154	-.17
SNAP163	.48	.20	-.11	-.12	.179	-.13
SNAP164	.53	-.02	-.10	-.10	.122	.09
SNAP165	.31	.04	-.24	.12	**.449**	-.34
SNAP166	.28	-.07	-.01	.09	.184	-.48
SNAP167	.44	-.29	.00	-.08	**.297**	.02
SNAP168	.53	-.08	.10	-.08	.007	-.09
SNAP169	.43	-.21	-.10	.22	**.259**	-.45
SNAP170	.67	.09	.08	.05	-.212	.17

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP171	.60	.05	-.03	-.03	-.135	.06
SNAP172	.22	-.19	.04	.06	.179	-.21
SNAP173	.73	.07	.07	.09	-.209	.18
SNAP174	.21	-.10	.01	-.06	.141	-.13
SNAP175	.32	-.21	-.01	.17	-.078	-.37
SNAP176	.38	.06	-.24	-.02	**.294**	-.18
SNAP177	.43	-.13	.02	-.14	.186	.08
SNAP178	.40	-.14	-.08	.06	.171	-.17
SNAP179	.44	-.09	-.06	-.03	**.339**	-.29
SNAP180	.67	.04	.21	-.06	.107	.28

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP181	.50	.07	-.03	-.05	-.081	.15
SNAP182	.69	-.31	.22	.07	.109	-.13
SNAP183	.57	-.13	-.05	-.02	**.373**	-.25
SNAP184	.62	.27	.08	-.08	.020	.02
SNAP185	.59	.09	.19	-.12	.000	.02
SNAP186	.34	.14	-.18	-.02	**.346**	-.29
SNAP187	.41	-.17	.19	.19	-.039	-.34
SNAP188	.40	.34	-.05	-.02	.138	-.13
SNAP189	.50	.11	-.01	-.20	.057	-.06
SNAP190	.21	.00	-.09	-.01	**.224**	-.17

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP191	.29	-.24	-.08	.07	.104	-.18
SNAP192	.64	-.07	.22	.19	-.075	.01
SNAP193	.29	-.11	-.02	-.01	.213	-.37
SNAP194	.29	-.11	-.13	.08	**.410**	-.23
SNAP195	.65	-.19	.10	-.14	**.234**	-.11
SNAP196	.29	.11	-.09	.08	**.235**	-.05
SNAP197	.38	-.19	-.12	-.07	**.272**	-.35
SNAP198	.35	.05	-.19	.04	.152	-.28
SNAP199	.63	.03	-.01	-.03	-.181	.07
SNAP200	.76	.00	-.01	-.01	-.196	.34

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP201	.68	.19	.12	-.08	.095	.25
SNAP202	.68	.17	.03	.05	-.063	.17
SNAP203	.56	-.15	-.03	-.12	.195	-.19
SNAP204	.33	-.15	-.02	.04	**.263**	-.49
SNAP205	.36	.02	-.07	-.16	**.364**	-.21
SNAP206	.81	-.10	.19	-.02	**-.272**	.15
SNAP207	.38	.10	-.14	-.10	**.241**	-.27
SNAP208	.47	-.02	-.08	.29	.042	-.22
SNAP209	.29	-.14	-.07	.09	.058	-.66
SNAP210	.61	-.03	.11	-.10	**.304**	-.18

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP211	.48	.00	.01	.10	.064	-.30
SNAP212	.39	-.07	-.07	.20	**.250**	-.27
SNAP213	.35	.09	-.12	.06	.030	-.13
SNAP214	.79	.09	.07	-.05	-.139	.51
SNAP215	.29	-.04	-.03	.18	.049	-.33
SNAP216	.40	.19	-.20	.03	**.287**	-.22
SNAP217	.62	-.08	-.09	.16	.061	-.33
SNAP218	.78	-.08	.09	-.14	**-.262**	-.01
SNAP219	.42	.30	-.21	.11	**.256**	-.14
SNAP220	.34	-.18	-.12	.03	**.239**	-.49

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP221	.49	.12	-.15	.04	.204	-.09
SNAP222	.57	.15	.26	.00	.011	.26
SNAP223	.57	-.35	-.08	-.01	.204	-.47
SNAP224	.37	-.13	.05	.10	.157	-.41
SNAP225	.69	-.01	.12	-.11	-.002	.02
SNAP226	.39	.02	.06	.22	-.153	-.06
SNAP227	.76	.11	.03	.00	-.050	.02
SNAP228	.48	-.07	-.14	-.07	.126	-.14
SNAP229	.33	-.23	.01	.08	-.031	-.07
SNAP230	.35	-.15	-.12	.06	.114	-.36

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP231	.46	-.21	-.01	-.06	.079	-.24
SNAP232	.29	-.09	-.09	.24	.078	-.48
SNAP233	.31	-.20	.00	-.07	.058	-.22
SNAP234	.51	.02	.09	-.12	.130	-.01
SNAP235	.37	-.02	.01	.15	**.327**	-.48
SNAP236	.69	.04	.10	-.24	-.017	.08
SNAP237	.79	.03	.00	.00	**-.267**	.13
SNAP238	.38	.21	-.04	-.07	**.390**	-.30
SNAP239	.79	.05	.03	.11	-.210	.23
SNAP240	.54	.12	.06	.11	.012	-.09

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP241	.30	.21	-.19	.02	**.603**	-.23
SNAP242	.79	.04	.10	.04	-.202	.18
SNAP243	.20	-.07	-.01	.03	.091	-.26
SNAP244	.30	.33	-.22	.05	**.628**	-.21
SNAP245	.27	.17	-.15	-.03	**.555**	-.17
SNAP246	.30	.02	-.01	-.08	.208	-.23
SNAP247	.36	.07	-.27	-.01	.191	-.24
SNAP248	.32	.27	-.19	-.11	**.562**	-.23
SNAP249	.79	-.14	.04	.13	-.130	.14
SNAP250	.37	.35	-.10	-.17	**.453**	-.18

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP251	.67	.10	.10	-.26	-.007	-.18
SNAP252	.28	.03	-.01	.08	**.432**	-.39
SNAP253	.79	.06	.15	-.09	-.107	.14
SNAP254	.79	.01	.06	-.01	**-.282**	.39
SNAP255	.79	-.53	.24	.02	**-.306**	.00
SNAP256	.84	-.07	.03	-.02	**-.426**	.26
SNAP257	.82	.02	.09	.11	-.150	.37
SNAP258	.24	-.06	-.13	.04	.042	-.37
SNAP259	.27	.24	-.07	-.04	**.680**	-.33
SNAP260	.30	-.04	-.09	-.26	**.314**	-.18

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP261	.43	.02	-.08	-.14	.206	-.40
SNAP262	.77	-.23	.15	.06	-.043	.13
SNAP263	.44	.30	-.20	.26	.120	-.17
SNAP264	.43	.19	-.15	-.12	**.296**	-.22
SNAP265	.41	-.06	-.07	.01	**.420**	-.31
SNAP266	.46	.16	-.06	.26	-.128	-.13
SNAP267	.26	-.09	.02	-.03	**.265**	-.30
SNAP268	.37	-.13	-.09	.10	.204	-.37
SNAP269	.31	-.05	-.10	-.12	**.513**	-.27
SNAP270	.84	-.01	.07	-.06	**-.268**	.23

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP271	.66	-.06	.12	-.19	-.126	.36
SNAP272	.34	-.24	.01	.08	.204	-.09
SNAP273	.29	.13	-.13	-.04	**.690**	-.45
SNAP274	.22	.19	-.14	-.12	**.511**	-.44
SNAP275	.32	.07	-.06	.01	.189	-.22
SNAP276	.74	.11	.06	.05	-.036	.40
SNAP277	.36	-.01	-.15	-.13	**.435**	.00
SNAP278	.49	-.14	.04	-.08	.088	.05
SNAP279	.80	-.04	.17	-.05	-.207	.32
SNAP280	.47	.24	-.27	.03	-.016	-.20

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP281	.48	.35	-.05	.03	**.423**	.07
SNAP282	.42	-.09	-.14	.09	.131	-.54
SNAP283	.68	.09	.06	.30	-.027	.23
SNAP284	.38	-.16	-.01	-.05	.058	-.26
SNAP285	.40	.03	-.09	.03	**.249**	-.40
SNAP286	.73	-.47	.34	.17	.091	.03
SNAP287	.82	-.13	.11	-.08	**-.358**	.34
SNAP288	.43	.35	-.14	-.04	**.481**	-.09
SNAP289	.33	-.13	-.04	-.13	**.240**	-.63
SNAP290	.34	.42	-.18	.09	**.540**	-.06

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP291	.73	-.01	.01	.15	-.162	.14
SNAP292	.33	.09	-.10	-.04	**.374**	-.29
SNAP293	.70	.00	.14	.00	.098	.18
SNAP294	.33	.09	-.12	-.09	**.518**	-.27
SNAP295	.56	.02	.00	.14	**-.323**	.18
SNAP296	.41	.31	-.21	-.08	.121	-.14
SNAP297	.65	-.07	.10	.04	-.133	.09
SNAP298	.67	-.12	.14	.00	**-.635**	.32
SNAP299	.42	.19	-.18	.13	.190	-.21
SNAP300	.80	-.12	.10	.08	**-.330**	.20

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP301	.40	.13	-.13	-.01	**.368**	-.06
SNAP302	.38	.17	-.05	-.05	**.246**	-.16
SNAP303	.31	.13	-.09	-.17	**.222**	-.21
SNAP304	.31	.26	-.08	-.23	**.353**	-.24
SNAP305	.60	-.03	.21	.06	-.091	.03
SNAP306	.74	.16	.01	.01	-.151	.38
SNAP307	.58	.04	.09	.12	-.018	.16
SNAP308	.78	.04	.07	-.18	-.169	.09
SNAP309	.30	.27	-.26	.11	**.525**	-.25
SNAP310	.33	.28	-.23	.04	**.299**	-.10

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP311	.38	.17	-.13	.09	**.525**	-.18
SNAP312	.74	-.06	.11	.27	**-.467**	.31
SNAP313	.34	-.04	-.07	-.09	**.323**	-.40
SNAP314	.44	.19	-.16	.05	**.256**	-.15
SNAP315	.35	-.18	-.09	.01	**.371**	-.43
SNAP316	.39	.19	-.14	.00	**.518**	-.11
SNAP317	.70	.13	.10	.10	.046	.10
SNAP318	.41	.02	-.15	-.06	.159	-.47
SNAP319	.71	.09	-.06	.13	-.089	.11
SNAP320	.31	.17	-.14	-.05	**.653**	-.33

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP321	.36	.21	-.16	.15	**.438**	-.23
SNAP322	.77	-.40	.33	-.01	**-.261**	.09
SNAP323	.36	.35	-.29	-.06	**.459**	-.20
SNAP324	.48	.20	-.09	.08	.073	-.17
SNAP325	.33	.33	-.27	.11	**.577**	-.08
SNAP326	.60	-.21	-.14	.10	.129	-.12
SNAP327	.42	-.18	-.11	.05	**.323**	-.51
SNAP328	.73	-.21	.10	.14	-.209	.09
SNAP329	.40	-.07	-.11	.14	**.238**	-.47
SNAP330	.43	.33	-.16	-.01	-.065	-.08

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP331	.53	-.01	.16	.24	**-.225**	.26
SNAP332	.70	-.05	.09	-.15	-.001	.50
SNAP333	.26	.12	-.12	.07	**.571**	-.23
SNAP334	.40	.03	-.08	.18	**.263**	-.27
SNAP335	.45	-.22	-.03	.07	-.038	-.29
SNAP336	.76	-.02	.04	-.16	-.125	.20
SNAP337	.79	-.13	.12	.11	**-.234**	.34
SNAP338	.31	.28	-.21	-.07	**.424**	-.25
SNAP339	.32	-.05	-.05	-.14	.078	-.30
SNAP340	.36	.13	-.08	-.02	**.542**	-.35

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP341	.79	.08	.01	-.08	**-.307**	.27
SNAP342	.34	.00	-.12	-.02	**.330**	-.27
SNAP343	.82	-.01	.02	-.07	**-.215**	.16
SNAP344	.40	.13	-.05	.08	.115	-.16
SNAP345	.34	.13	-.19	-.13	**.424**	-.34
SNAP346	.40	-.15	.07	-.20	-.105	.03
SNAP347	.43	-.14	-.02	-.08	.152	-.48
SNAP348	.35	.08	-.12	-.11	**.625**	-.37
SNAP349	.52	.14	-.19	.11	.197	-.12
SNAP350	.33	.14	-.03	-.27	**.484**	-.21

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP351	.26	.11	-.03	-.05	**.526**	-.31
SNAP352	.36	.17	-.11	.03	**.273**	-.19
SNAP353	.32	-.05	-.19	-.09	.041	-.42
SNAP354	.31	-.03	-.05	-.20	**.440**	-.48
SNAP355	.26	-.04	.00	.09	**.307**	-.32
SNAP356	.43	.13	-.09	-.21	.032	-.14
SNAP357	.30	.07	-.01	.04	**.412**	-.29
SNAP358	.40	-.20	-.14	.10	.005	-.45
SNAP359	.68	-.21	-.04	.16	-.025	.22
SNAP360	.26	.12	-.06	.12	**.526**	-.37

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP361	.28	-.11	-.06	.15	-.067	-.16
SNAP362	.31	-.01	-.11	.09	**.377**	-.41
SNAP363	.63	-.11	.03	-.05	.029	.28
SNAP364	.37	.09	-.09	-.06	**.326**	-.38
SNAP365	.34	.32	-.30	.11	**.419**	-.18
SNAP366	.27	.05	-.06	-.03	**.397**	-.33
SNAP367	.46	.19	-.18	.04	.008	-.22
SNAP368	.46	-.15	.00	.03	-.053	-.06
SNAP369	.40	-.13	.13	-.14	.183	-.53
SNAP370	.38	-.10	.03	.03	**.338**	-.41

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP371	.30	.00	.02	.14	**.309**	-.43
SNAP372	.35	-.06	.04	.02	**.228**	-.24
SNAP373	.31	.09	-.19	-.06	**.410**	-.29
SNAP374	.33	-.10	-.18	-.12	**.363**	-.47
SNAP375	.37	.21	-.02	.04	.210	-.27
SNAP376	.29	-.02	-.04	-.18	.211	-.39
SNAP377	.25	-.10	-.01	.00	.210	-.11
SNAP378	.41	.06	.01	-.03	**.385**	-.04
SNAP379	.32	.05	-.12	-.05	**.451**	-.37
SNAP380	.30	-.06	.00	-.10	**.216**	-.47

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**.

Item	PredictSEV1	SelfSDGap1	PDShift2	M-FSEVDiff1	Correlation w/NT	SelfOtherGap1
SNAP381	.27	-.14	.00	.08	.107	-.10
SNAP382	.35	-.03	-.04	.15	.210	-.27
SNAP383	.39	-.02	-.07	.09	**.226**	-.26
SNAP384	.40	.09	-.09	-.02	.073	-.32
SNAP385	.31	.01	-.11	-.13	**.316**	-.30
SNAP386	.31	-.02	-.07	-.08	**.411**	-.42
SNAP387	.28	-.22	.00	-.05	----	-.08
SNAP388	.40	.00	-.17	-.15	**.283**	-.31
SNAP389	.34	-.05	-.01	-.03	**.253**	-.49
SNAP390	.26	-.11	-.07	-.05	**.231**	-.27

Note. PredictSEV1=Predicted Self Endorsement Value obtained by regression formula of online Self Endorsement Value and online social desirability value obtained in Study 1; SelfSDGap1=Self Endorsement-Social Desirability Rating Gap Calculated in Study 1; PDShift2=Positive Distortions Shift calculated in Study 2; M-FSEVDiff=Male-Female Self Endorsement Value Difference calculated in Study 1; SelfOtherGap1=Self Endorsement Rating and Other People in General Rating Gap calculated in Study 1; Correlation w/NT=Correlation of each item with the SNAP Negative Temperament Scale. Significant correlations ($p<.05$) appear in **boldface**. SNAP387=Item correlation couldn't be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

Appendix O. Scale Score Statistics and Effect Sizes

Scale	Control				Positive Distortion									Normative Data	
	Study2 N=85		Study3 N=85		Study2 N=84					Study3 N=82				N=561	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	d	t	p	M	SD	d	t	p	M	SD
WSD-A	8.54	3.40	8.53	3.16	11.19	4.39	.69	-4.486	<.001	11.56	4.05	.83	-5.348	<.001	-----	-----
WSD-B	12.65	4.99	12.88	4.59	17.30	6.77	.78	-5.089	<.001	18.06	6.35	.95	-6.056	<.001	-----	-----
WSD-C	5.45	2.75	5.60	2.18	8.52	3.63	.97	-6.330	<.001	8.43	3.49	1.00	-6.358	<.001	-----	-----
SNAP RV	4.44	2.69	4.61	2.10	6.62	3.56	.70	-4.616	<.001	6.56	3.32	.71	-4.536	<.001	3.20	2.40
SNAP VRIN	5.59	2.16	6.21	2.24	4.75	2.31	-.37	2.465	.015	4.96	2.28	-.55	3.585	<.001	5.20	2.20
SNAP TRIN	17.59	2.62	18.44	2.73	17.85	2.63	.10	-.656	.512	17.65	2.91	-.28	1.822	.070	17.20	2.60
SNAP DRIN	19.25	1.84	19.10	2.18	18.94	1.70	-.13	.861	.390	19.16	1.97	.04	-.237	.813	19.00	1.90
SNAP Deviance	2.20	1.65	2.67	2.16	1.92	2.04	-.15	.990	.323	1.99	1.87	-.34	2.201	.029	2.50	2.10
SNAP II	17.42	4.64	18.42	5.10	18.23	4.47	.17	-1.161	.247	18.96	5.07	.11	-.697	.487	16.20	5.00

Note. Means are based on raw scores; Effect sizes (*d*) are based on mean raw score differences comparing with control group; *t*-values are in comparison to Control group; WSD-A=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version A; WSD-B=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version B; WSD-C=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version C; SNAP RV=Rare Virtues; SNAP VRIN=Variable Response Inconsistency; SNAP TRIN=True Response Inconsistency; SNAP DRIN=Desirable Response Inconsistency; SNAP II=Invalidity Index

Scale	Control				Positive Distortion									Normative Data	
	Study2		Study3		Study2					Study3					
	N=85		N=86		N=87					N=83				N=561	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	d	t	p	M	SD	d	t	p	M	SD
SNAP NT	12.75	6.75	13.72	6.97	8.67	7.55	-.57	3.739	<.001	8.46	7.31	-.74	4.798	<.001	10.60	7.20
SNAP MT	7.93	4.24	8.72	4.59	6.47	4.16	-.35	2.274	.024	7.04	4.98	-.35	2.289	.023	4.60	4.10
SNAP MAN	5.68	3.76	6.62	3.76	4.07	3.96	-.42	2.738	.007	4.40	3.99	-.57	3.719	<.001	3.90	3.20
SNAP AGG	5.32	4.24	6.15	4.46	3.52	3.57	-.46	3.015	.003	3.31	3.50	-.71	4.595	<.001	3.30	3.50
SNAP SH	1.76	2.51	1.78	2.16	1.18	2.57	-.23	1.500	.136	1.00	1.93	-.38	2.468	.015	1.90	2.60
SNAP EP	5.73	3.44	6.10	3.27	4.68	3.45	-.30	2.001	.047	4.20	3.15	-.59	3.841	<.001	3.80	3.20
SNAP DEP	5.34	3.48	4.43	3.19	4.16	3.20	-.35	2.318	.022	4.42	2.89	-.00	.018	.985	4.00	3.10
SNAP PT	19.08	4.68	19.31	4.81	20.49	5.11	.29	-1.888	.061	21.41	4.20	.47	-3.014	.003	18.70	5.60
SNAP EX	6.78	3.97	7.19	3.59	6.72	3.27	-.02	.094	.925	8.04	3.61	.24	-1.533	.127	6.60	3.70

Note. Means are based on raw scores; Effect sizes (*d*) are based on mean raw score differences comparing with control group; *t*-values are in comparison to Control group; SNAP NT=Negative Temperament; SNAP MT=Mistrust; SNAP MAN=Manipulativeness; SNAP AGG=Aggressiveness; SNAP SH=Self Harm; SNAP EP=Eccentric Perceptions; SNAP DEP=Dependency; SNAP PT=Positive Temperament; SNAP EXH=Exhibitionism

Scale	Control				Positive Distortion									Normative Data	
	Study2		Study3		Study2					Study3					
	N=85		N=86		N=87					N=83				N=561	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	d	t	p	M	SD	d	t	p	M	SD
SNAP ENT	8.34	3.40	8.53	3.27	7.95	3.27	-.12	.762	.447	8.59	3.62	.02	-.105	.917	7.80	3.30
SNAP DET	5.39	3.60	6.16	3.86	4.34	3.65	-.29	1.887	.061	3.98	2.76	-.66	4.227	<.001	5.40	4.10
SNAP DIS	10.71	6.26	11.21	5.40	6.98	5.95	-.61	4.006	<.001	7.14	5.82	-.72	4.709	<.001	8.80	5.80
SNAP IMP	5.65	3.65	5.64	3.14	3.40	3.24	-.65	4.267	<.001	3.77	3.02	-.61	3.940	<.001	5.50	3.90
SNAP PROP	13.65	2.95	13.92	3.16	15.15	3.15	.49	-3.225	.002	14.99	2.99	.35	-2.261	.025	11.70	4.50
SNAP WRK	8.39	3.29	9.37	3.56	10.34	3.75	.55	-3.633	<.001	10.96	3.13	.48	-3.084	.002	7.40	3.70

Note. Means are based on raw scores; Effect sizes (*d*) are based on mean raw score differences comparing with control group; *t*-values are in comparison to Control group; SNAP ENT=Entitlement; SNAP DET=Detachment; SNAP DIS=Disinhibition; SNAP IMP=Impulsiveness; SNAP PROP=Propriety; SNAP WRK=Workaholism

Appendix P. Study 2 Correlations of Scales in Control Group (Part 1)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. WSD-A	(.609)										
2. WSD-B	**.921**	(.729)									
3. WSD-C	**.800**	**.839**	(.621)								
4. Rare Virtues	**.406**	**.414**	**.589**	(.696)							
5. VRIN	-.059	-.101	-.117	-.028	(.099)						
6. TRIN	-.115	-.173	-.103	.056	-.009	(-.092)					
7. DRIN	.007	.047	-.074	-.142	.098	**-.332**	(.153)				
8. Deviance	-.187	**-.227**	-.167	-.100	.207	.143	-.087	(.320)			
9. SNAP II	.151	.155	.213	**.459**	**.541**	**-.472**	**.373**	**.293**	----		
10. SNAP NT	**-.630**	**-.730**	**-.513**	**-.229**	**.237**	.169	-.025	**.282**	.067	(.894)	
11. Mistrust	**-.442**	**-.573**	**-.376**	-.180	**.217**	.188	-.090	**.287**	.018	**.502**	(.802)

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. No reliability was calculated for SNAP II. WSD-A=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version A; WSD-B=WSD Scale Version B; WSD-C=WSD Scale Version C; VRIN=Variable Response Inconsistency; TRIN=True Response Inconsistency; DRIN=Desirable Response Inconsistency; SNAP II=SNAP Invalidity Index; SNAP NT=SNAP Negative Temperament

Appendix P. Study 2 Correlations of Scales in Control Group (Part 2)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. MAN	**-.425**	**-.501**	**-.559**	**-.393**	.198	.071	.169	**.336**	.041	**.493**	**.292**
13. AGG	-.187	**-.279**	-.203	-.278	.168	-.099	-.025	.188	.106	**.514**	**.361**
14. SelfHarm	**-.338**	**-.343**	-.188	-.101	**.283**	**.226**	-.088	**.505**	.163	**.412**	**.404**
15. EccPercep	**-.256**	**-.261**	**-.260**	-.086	**.400**	.159	.138	.183	**.243**	**.339**	**.331**
16. Dependency	**-.296**	**-.386**	**-.347**	-.110	.079	.103	.072	**.346**	.127	**.455**	.193
17. PT	**.249**	**.259**	.180	.008	.027	-.068	.105	**-.359**	-.096	**-.329**	-.204
18. EXH	-.025	-.044	-.111	-.191	.149	-.107	**.251**	-.078	.091	.210	-.040
19. ENT	-.018	-.045	-.102	-.105	.019	-.098	.169	-.212	-.015	.118	-.076
20. Detachment	**-.348**	**-.347**	-.191	-.041	.162	**.319**	-.138	**.490**	.078	**.336**	**.362**
21. DIS	**-.276**	**-.363**	**-.496**	**-.558**	.043	-.050	.194	.197	-.126	**.348**	.200
22. IMPULS	**-.280**	**-.350**	**-.391**	**-.413**	.069	-.140	.054	.099	-.026	**.297**	**.260**
23. PROP	.084	-.002	**.237**	**.408**	.108	.183	-.124	**-.256**	.092	.174	.083
24. WRK	-.033	.024	**.224**	.164	-.002	.123	-.071	.042	.012	.007	.040

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. 1=WSD-A; 2=WSD-B;3=WSD-C; 4=Rare Virtues; 5=VRIN; 6=TRIN; 7=DRIN; 8=Deviance; 9=SNAP Invalidity Index; 10=SNAP Negative Temperament; 11=Mistrust; MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix P. Study 2 Correlations of Scales in Control Group (Part 3)

Scale	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
12. MAN	(.787)												
13. AGG	**.287**	(.839)											
14. SelfHarm	**.287**	.064	(.814)										
15. EccPercep	**.333**	.128	**.432**	(.787)									
16. Dependency	**.434**	.022	**.259**	.155	(.760)								
17. PT	-.137	-.060	**-.471**	.004	**-.314**	(.789)							
18. EXH	**.434**	**.298**	-.075	.129	.104	**.326**	(.834)						
19. ENT	**.213**	.178	-.158	.016	.060	**.346**	**.414**	(.759)					
20. Detachment	.066	.117	**.514**	**.324**	.088	**-.476**	**-.370**	-.108	(.791)				
21. DIS	**.773**	**.367**	.111	.155	**.329**	-.030	**.540**	**.213**	-.116	(.847)			
22. IMPULS	**.480**	**.411**	.100	.200	**.277**	-.072	**.336**	.152	-.145	**.754**	(.755)		
23. PROP	-.173	-.037	.058	.051	-.011	.052	-.019	-.015	.056	**-.371**	**-.290**	(.638)	
24. WRK	-.152	-.070	.142	.059	-.205	**.234**	-.075	.048	.152	**-.398**	**-.468**	**.316**	(.721)

Note. Significant correlations ($p \leq .05$) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix Q. Study 2 Correlations of Scales in Positive Distortions (PD) Group (Part 1)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. WSD-A	(.790)										
2. WSD-B	**.973**	(.873)									
3. WSD-C	**.876**	**.902**	(.804)								
4. Rare Virtues	**.729**	**.737**	**.800**	(.833)							
5. VRIN	**-.501**	**-.606**	**-.551**	**-.499**	(.315)						
6. TRIN	-.165	-.206	**-.270**	-.197	**.235**	(.050)					
7. DRIN	-.067	-.072	-.035	-.092	.145	-.155	(-.067)				
8. Deviance	**-.357**	**-.416**	**-.467**	**-.290**	**.428**	**.267**	.000	(.628)			
9. SNAP II	.197	.157	**.253**	**.440**	**.301**	**-.318**	**.321**	**.385**	----		
10. SNAP NT	**-.836**	**-.882**	**-.721**	**-.597**	**.574**	**.217**	-.011	**.377**	-.068	(.937)	
11. Mistrust	**-.540**	**-.634**	**-.565**	**-.473**	**.512**	**.264**	.038	**.447**	.027	**.608**	(.816)

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. No reliability was calculated for SNAP II. WSD-A=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version A; WSD-B=WSD Scale Version B; WSD-C=WSD Scale Version C; VRIN=Variable Response Inconsistency; TRIN=True Response Inconsistency; DRIN=Desirable Response Inconsistency; SNAP II=SNAP Invalidity Index; SNAP NT=SNAP Negative Temperament

Appendix Q. Study 2 Correlations of Scales in Positive Distortions (PD) Group (Part 2)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. MAN	**-.602**	**-.662**	**-.713**	**-.561**	**.604**	**.362**	.023	**.728**	.115	**.653**	**.609**
13. AGG	**-.467**	**-.530**	**-.521**	**-.505**	**.403**	.200	-.079	**.404**	-.084	**.603**	**.625**
14. SelfHarm	**-.463**	**-.541**	**-.534**	**-.364**	**.341**	**.278**	-.052	**.661**	.114	**.567**	**.448**
15. EccPercep	**-.425**	**-.479**	**-.407**	**-.259**	**.411**	**.273**	-.028	**.337**	.132	**.598**	**.617**
16. Dependency	**-.299**	**-.325**	**-.291**	**-.233**	**.389**	**.379**	.029	**.407**	.139	**.389**	**.212**
17. PT	**.461**	**.541**	**.510**	**.377**	**-.380**	-.104	-.106	**-.508**	-.136	**-.443**	**-.261**
18. EXH	.061	.078	.061	-.001	-.105	.105	-.044	-.164	-.167	.022	.042
19. ENT	**.316**	**.299**	**.288**	**.272**	-.091	.015	.045	**-.317**	.033	-.125	.007
20. Detachment	**-.349**	**-.432**	**-.438**	-.189	**.369**	.206	-.187	**.613**	.198	**.382**	**.507**
21. DIS	**-.611**	**-.673**	**-.760**	**-.641**	**.611**	**.339**	-.029	**.608**	-.043	**.592**	**.586**
22. IMPULS	**-.514**	**-.564**	**-.630**	**-.569**	**.503**	**.305**	.030	**.396**	-.151	**.508**	**.531**
23. PROP	**.327**	**.295**	**.422**	**.449**	-.165	-.042	-.045	-.105	**.220**	-.177	-.060
24. WRK	**.366**	**.365**	**.446**	**.429**	-.160	.034	-.125	-.066	.171	-.200	-.025

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. 1=WSD-A; 2=WSD-B;3=WSD-C; 4=Rare Virtues; 5=VRIN; 6=TRIN; 7=DRIN; 8=Deviance; 9=SNAP Invalidity Index; 10=SNAP Negative Temperament; 11=Mistrust; MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix Q. Study 2 Correlations of Scales in Positive Distortions (PD) Group (Part 3)

Scale	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
12. MAN	(.848)												
13. AGG	**.647**	(.829)											
14. SelfHarm	**.645**	**.486**	(.890)										
15. EccPercep	**.509**	**.441**	**.493**	(.816)									
16. Dependency	**.425**	**.252**	**.486**	**.319**	(.778)								
17. PT	**-.427**	**-.336**	**-.498**	**-.214**	**-.366**	(.859)							
18. EXH	-.001	-.012	-.001	.173	.133	**.239**	(.749)						
19. ENT	-.155	.012	**-.225**	.081	**-.266**	**.326**	.184	(.758)					
20. Detachment	**.458**	**.399**	**.397**	**.301**	.061	**-.408**	**-.232**	-.084	(.843)				
21. DIS	**.857**	**.607**	**.605**	**.436**	**.365**	**-.410**	.033	**-.250**	**.385**	(.877)			
22. IMPULS	**.635**	**.513**	**.421**	**.357**	**.274**	**-.322**	-.006	-.206	**.222**	**.822**	(.794)		
23. PROP	**-.351**	**-.245**	-.133	-.053	.053	**.219**	.115	.141	.097	**-.497**	**-.478**	(.735)	
24. WRK	**-.294**	-.146	-.182	-.112	-.167	**.385**	.084	**.232**	.082	**-.441**	**-.314**	**.474**	(.815)

Note. Significant correlations ($p \leq .05$) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix R. Study 3 Correlations of Scales in Control Group Group (Part 1)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. WSD-A	(.532)										
2. WSD-B	**.892**	(.683)									
3. WSD-C	**.742**	**.794**	(.357)								
4. Rare Virtues	**.542**	**.471**	**.579**	(.446)							
5. VRIN	-.093	-.176	-.050	.091	(.146)						
6. TRIN	-.054	-.092	-.101	-.152	-.017	(-.041)					
7. DRIN	.097	.083	.169	.184	.037	-.257	(-.064)				
8. Deviance	**-.260**	**-.244**	**-.216**	-.198	**.226**	.122	-.081	(.540)			
9. SNAP II	.118	.082	.189	**.480**	**.633**	**-.308**	**.385**	**.408**	----		
10. SNAP NT	**-.646**	**-.762**	**-.443**	**-.301**	**.183**	.126	-.048	.163	-.078	(.901)	
11. Mistrust	**-.363**	**-.430**	-.098	-.115	.160	.005	.018	**.246**	.129	**.565**	(.838)

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. No reliability was calculated for SNAP II. WSD-A=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version A; WSD-B=WSD Scale Version B; WSD-C=WSD Scale Version C; VRIN=Variable Response Inconsistency; TRIN=True Response Inconsistency; DRIN=Desirable Response Inconsistency; SNAP II=SNAP Invalidity Index; SNAP NT=SNAP Negative Temperament

Appendix R. Study 3 Correlations of Scales in Control Group (Part 2)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. MAN	**-.281**	**-.371**	**-.416**	**-.377**	.017	.117	-.057	**.465**	-.013	**.345**	.166
13. AGG	**-.271**	**-.359**	**-.359**	**-.286**	.196	.082	-.032	**.361**	.086	**.499**	**.336**
14. SelfHarm	**-.391**	**-.423**	**-.381**	-.082	**.357**	.184	-.096	**.524**	.266	**.387**	**.271**
15. EccPercep	**-**.143	**-.233**	**-**.086	**-**.097	.148	.043	.144	.086	.058	**.459**	**.290**
16. Dependency	**-.320**	**-.350**	**-.221**	**-**.008	.084	.010	.059	**.282**	.139	**.337**	.185
17. PT	**.355**	**.331**	**.360**	.057	.016	.209	.002	**-**.140	-.099	**-**.131	.050
18. EXH	.129	.130	.050	-.112	-.158	-.005	.044	.000	-.180	.069	.072
19. ENT	.119	.045	.161	.074	.108	.088	.041	**-**.017	.028	**.244**	**.278**
20. Detachment	**-.306**	**-.277**	**-.244**	-.144	.125	**.220**	-.068	**.477**	.166	**.302**	**.393**
21. DIS	**-.320**	**-.390**	**-.459**	**-.318**	.102	-.012	-.124	**.382**	.022	**.249**	.076
22. IMPULS	**-.250**	**-.270**	**-.407**	**-.285**	.008	-.114	-.004	**.277**	.024	.132	-.033
23. PROP	.144	.052	.182	.113	-.091	**.247**	**.260**	**-.282**	-.090	**.236**	**.213**
24. WRK	.072	.057	**.254**	.048	.105	.093	-.070	.124	.127	.166	**.370**

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. 1=WSD-A; 2=WSD-B;3=WSD-C; 4=Rare Virtues; 5=VRIN; 6=TRIN; 7=DRIN; 8=Deviance; 9=SNAP Invalidity Index; 10=SNAP Negative Temperament; 11=Mistrust; MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix R. Study 3 Correlations of Scales in Control Group (Part 3)

Scale	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
12. MAN	(.750)												
13. AGG	**.462**	(.842)											
14. SelfHarm	**.341**	**.456**	(.715)										
15. EccPercep	**.225**	**.237**	.133	(.756)									
16. Dependency	**.266**	.110	**.340**	.155	(.747)								
17. PT	**-.**134	**-.**058	**-.255**	**-.261**	**-.254**	(.812)							
18. EXH	**-.315**	.167	.084	.192	.181	**.253**	(.772)						
19. ENT	.093	**.248**	.004	**.384**	.044	**.343**	**.220**	(.748)					
20. Detachment	.158	**.242**	**.287**	.165	-.077	**-.**146	**-.**209	-.020	(.804)				
21. DIS	**.726**	**.455**	**.447**	.123	**.227**	**-.260**	**.357**	**-.**018	.039	(.784)			
22. IMPULS	**.547**	**.333**	**.306**	.104	.180	**-.241**	**.324**	-.012	.052	**.775**	(.670)		
23. PROP	**-.**083	.158	-.110	.275	.067	**.290**	.065	**.321**	-.009	**-.417**	**-.364**	(.686)	
24. WRK	**-.233**	-.148	-.067	.157	-.108	**.373**	-.176	**.297**	**.271**	**-.401**	**-.346**	.205	(.751)

Note. Significant correlations ($p \leq .05$) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix S. Study 3 Correlations of Scales in Positive Distortions (PD) Group (Part 1)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. WSD-A	(.734)										
2. WSD-B	**.943**	(.844)									
3. WSD-C	**.870**	**.920**	(.787)								
4. Rare Virtues	**.739**	**.748**	**.833**	(.805)							
5. VRIN	**-.272**	**-.310**	**-.344**	**-.294**	(.311)						
6. TRIN	-.243	-.312	**-.340**	**-.225**	.140	(.222)					
7. DRIN	-.098	-.110	-.057	-.005	**.318**	-.094	(-.050)				
8. Deviance	**-.**207	**-.246**	**-.304**	**-.**172	**.271**	-.005	-.109	(.550)			
9. SNAP II	**.240**	.214	**.260**	**.434**	**.503**	**-.394**	**.412**	**.427**	----		
10. SNAP NT	**-.780**	**-.866**	**-.746**	**-.585**	**.418**	**.358**	.121	**.260**	-.037	(.930)	
11. Mistrust	**-.475**	**-.538**	**-.435**	**-.403**	**.300**	**.308**	.162	.157	-.054	**.553**	(.876)

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. No reliability was calculated for SNAP II. WSD-A=Wiggins-type Social Desirability Scale Version A; WSD-B=WSD Scale Version B; WSD-C=WSD Scale Version C; VRIN=Variable Response Inconsistency; TRIN=True Response Inconsistency; DRIN=Desirable Response Inconsistency; SNAP II=SNAP Invalidity Index; SNAP NT=SNAP Negative Temperament

Appendix S. Study 3 Correlations of Scales in Positive Distortions (PD) Group (Part 2)

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. MAN	**-.511**	**-.604**	**-.670**	**-.570**	**.447**	**.418**	.055	**.500**	.034	**.567**	**.428**
13. AGG	**-.424**	**-.465**	**-.494**	**-.445**	**.392**	.061	.134	**.309**	.177	**.517**	**.287**
14. SelfHarm	**-.451**	**-.511**	**-.504**	**-.334**	**.499**	**.338**	-.010	**.525**	.172	**.578**	**.340**
15. EccPercep	**-.444**	**-.502**	**-.508**	**-.449**	**.259**	**.436**	-.012	.151	-.164	**.646**	**.556**
16. Dependency	**-.479**	**-.468**	**-.437**	**-.322**	.153	**.218**	.159	**.336**	.056	**.456**	**.254**
17. PT	**.344**	**.334**	**.371**	**.236**	**-.264**	.040	-.124	-.168	-.081	**-.231**	-.035
18. EXH	.155	.129	.081	-.006	.134	.143	.120	.005	.051	-.060	.059
19. ENT	.074	-.029	-.043	-.063	.099	**.262**	.008	**-.**004	-.025	.132	**.319**
20. Detachment	**-.377**	**-.451**	**-.442**	-.355	**.287**	.099	.035	**.280**	.017	**.393**	**.331**
21. DIS	**-.536**	**-.656**	**-.703**	**-.611**	**.421**	**.445**	.098	**.394**	-.042	**.577**	**.388**
22. IMPULS	**-.535**	**-.614**	**-.654**	**-.534**	**.415**	**.269**	.126	**.318**	.030	**.507**	**.273**
23. PROP	**.241**	**.264**	**.353**	**.197**	-.169	.019	-.137	**-.400**	-.178	-.160	.117
24. WRK	.162	.213	**.324**	**.282**	-.149	-.050	-.148	-.021	.040	-.001	.160

Note. Significant correlations (*p<.05*) appear in **boldface**. 1=WSD-A; 2=WSD-B;3=WSD-C; 4=Rare Virtues; 5=VRIN; 6=TRIN; 7=DRIN; 8=Deviance; 9=SNAP Invalidity Index; 10=SNAP Negative Temperament; 11=Mistrust; MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix S. Study 3 Correlations of Scales in Positive Distortions (PD) Group (Part 3)

Scale	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
12. MAN	(.838)												
13. AGG	**.538**	(.836)											
14. SelfHarm	**.604**	**.319**	(.805)										
15. EccPercep	**.495**	**.427**	**.386**	(.782)									
16. Dependency	**.506**	**.229**	**.347**	**.296**	(.707)								
17. PT	**-.**131	**-.**074	**-.283**	**-.**023	**-.**127	(.802)							
18. EXH	**.292**	.183	-.005	.022	.027	**.271**	(.792)						
19. ENT	**.409**	.186	.042	.267	.017	**.330**	**.504**	(.803)					
20. Detachment	.177	**.217**	**.394**	**.330**	.047	**-.463**	**-.248**	-.056	(.700)				
21. DIS	**.850**	**.611**	**.526**	**.483**	**.331**	**-.**133	**.232**	**.281**	.215	(.865)			
22. IMPULS	**.678**	**.616**	**.491**	**.422**	.210	**-.**146	.087	.109	**.289**	**.856**	(.734)		
23. PROP	**-.248**	**-.280**	**-.328**	-.050	-.115	**.307**	.076	.143	**-.237**	**-.364**	**-.376**	(.677)	
24. WRK	**-.281**	-.094	-.008	.117	-.151	**.373**	-.056	.063	.054	**-.345**	**-.291**	**.387**	(.718)

Note. Significant correlations ($p \leq .05$) appear in **boldface**. Reliability was calculated as internal consistency as measured by Cronbach alpha. Reliability is displayed in parentheses. MAN=Manipulativeness; AGG=Aggression; SelfHarm=Self Harm; EccPercep=Eccentric Perceptions; PT=Positive Temperament; EXH=Exhibitionism; ENT=Entitlement; DIS=Disinhibition; IMPULS=Impulsivity; PROP=Propriety; WRK=Workaholism

Appendix T. WSD Scale Composition for the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-Version 2 (SNAP-2)

Note: A number that is followed by a "r" are reversed-keyed items.

Wiggins Social Desirability Scale-Version A (WSD-A)

1. 012r
2. 021
3. 032
4. 034
5. 167
6. 182
7. 188r
8. 223
9. 231
10. 238r
11. 241r
12. 244r
13. 255
14. 259r
15. 290r
16. 296r
17. 310r
18. 322
19. 323r
20. 326
21. 338
22. 375r

Appendix U. WSD Scale Composition for the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-Version 2 (SNAP-2)

Note: A number that is followed by a "r" are reversed-keyed items.

Wiggins Social Desirability Scale-Version B (WSD-B)

1. 001
2. 007
3. 012r
4. 021
5. 032
6. 034
7. 067r
8. 093
9. 108
10. 167
11. 182
12. 188r
13. 219r
14. 223
15. 231
16. 238r
17. 241r
18. 244r
19. 248r
20. 255
21. 259r
22. 290r
23. 296r
24. 309r
25. 310r
26. 321r
27. 322
28. 323r
29. 325r
30. 326r
31. 338r
32. 365r
33. 375r

Appendix V. WSD Scale Composition for the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-Version 2 (SNAP-2)

Note: A number that is followed by a "r" are reversed-keyed items.

Items with asterisk (*) are also on the SNAP-2 RV scale.

Wiggins Social Desirability Scale-Version C (WSD-C)

1. 001
2. 012r
3. 032
4. 034
5. 093
6. 182
7. 219r
8. 255*
9. 296r*
10. 310r
11. 321r
12. 322*
13. 338r
14. 365r

Appendix W. Descriptive Statistics for Basic Formal Item Characteristics of SNAP-2 Items

Basic Item Characteristic (N)	Mean(SD)
SDV1(390)	2.76(.85)
SEV1(390)	.48(.23)
ControlSEV2(390)	.45(.24)
ControlSEV3(390)	.47(.23)
OtherV1(390)	.59(.20)

Note. SDV1=Social Desirability Value obtained in Study 1; SEV1=Self Endorsement Value obtained in Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Value obtained from the control group in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Value obtained from control group in Study 3; OtherV1=Other People In General Value obtained in Study 1.

Appendix X. Correlations of Basic Item Characteristics

Scale	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. SDV1	1											
2. SEV1	**.745**	1										
3. ControlSEV2	**.777**	**.954**	1									
4. ControlSEV3	**.758**	**.948**	**.962**	1								
5. PDV2	**.896**	**.890**	**.924**	**.909**	1							
6. PDV3	**.906**	**.886**	**.919**	**.904**	**.978**	1						
7. PDShift2	**.599**	**.198**	**.183**	**.228**	**.546**	**.499**	1					
8. PDShift3	**.671**	**.278**	**.327**	**.222**	**.558**	**.618**	**.717**	1				
9. SelfSDGap1	-.001	**.666**	**.561**	**.574**	**.333**	**.316**	**-.374**	**-.333**	1			
10. SelfSDGap2	.001	**.597**	**.630**	**.594**	**.362**	**.343**	**-.448**	**.308**	**.894**	1		
11. SelfSDGap3	.000	**.588**	**.571**	**.652**	**.352**	**.333**	**-.346**	**-.439**	**.881**	**.909**	1	
12. OtherV1	.016	**.447**	**.398**	**.405**	**.198**	**.202**	**-.363**	**-.282**	**.651**	**.613**	**.602**	1

Note. Significant correlations ($p \leq .05$) appear in **boldface**. SDV1=Social Desirability Value obtained from Study 1; SEV1=Self Endorsement Value obtained from Study 1; ControlSEV2=Self Endorsement Value obtained from Control group in Study 2; ControlSEV3=Self Endorsement Value obtained from Control group in Study 3; PDV2=Postive Distortions Value obtained from Postive Distortion group in Study 2; PDV3=Positive Distortions Value obtained from Positive Distortion group in Study 3; PDShift2=The amount of shift in PD group from Control group obtained from Study 2; PDShift3=The amount of shift in PD group from Control group from Study 3; SelfSDGap1=The difference between PredictedSEV1 and SEV1 obtained from Study 1; SelfSDGap2=The difference between PredictedSEV2 and ControlSEV2 obtained from Study 2; SelfSDGap3=The difference between PredictedSEV3 and ControlSEV3 obtained from Study 3; OtherV1=Other People in General Value obtained in Study 1.

Curriculum Vita

Clinton L. Prall, firstborn son of Brenda J. and Clark L. Prall, was born in El Paso, TX, at William Beaumont Army Medical Center. In May of 2002, he graduated from Andress High School in El Paso in 2002. He attended the University of Texas at El Paso and in 2008 graduated with a major in Psychology and a minor in Creative Writing. Clinton was accepted into the Master of Arts in Clinical Psychology Program at the University of Texas at El Paso in 2008. During his graduate studies at UTEP, he completed a 450 hour practicum at the El Paso VA Mental Health Services and worked as a graduate assistant for the Hispanic Health Disparities Research Center (HHDRC).

Permanent Address: 5716 Schwarzkopf Drive
El Paso, Texas 79934
Or
clprall@miners.utep.edu