

### Introduction

Personality developmental studies typically rely on personality judgments from either self-ratings or knowledgeable informants (e.g. parent-ratings for children) while multi-informant studies are rare. Previous studies demonstrated people are motivated to protect and enhance their self-view via a relatively automatic and effortless process (Beer & Hughes, 2011). Also, raters vary considerably in their access to information needed for personality judgment (Vazire, 2010). The present study investigated **the agreement in the Big Five personality and their developmental trajectories in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood across raters in two longitudinal studies.**

### Study 1

- **Aim:** Agreement in developmental trajectories of children's personality from childhood to young adulthood (judge: self vs. parent-mainly mothers).
- **Sample:** 155 German children were tracked from age 12 through 17 to 29.
- **Measure:** 40 bipolar adjectives from Ostendorf (1990), rated by children themselves and their parents.

### Study 2

- **Aim:**
  - replicate Study 1;
  - take a closer look at adolescents' personality development (3 consecutive years) with more perspectives (judge: self vs. mother vs. father vs. sibling);
  - examine adolescent's personality judgment towards other people (i.e., sibling).
- **Sample:** 576 Dutch adolescent were tracked by 3 annual measurements (age at T1 for 5 cohorts: 11.5 -15.5).
- **Measure:** 30 adjective markers from Goldberg (1992), rated by adolescents themselves, their mothers, fathers and siblings.

### Consistency of Results

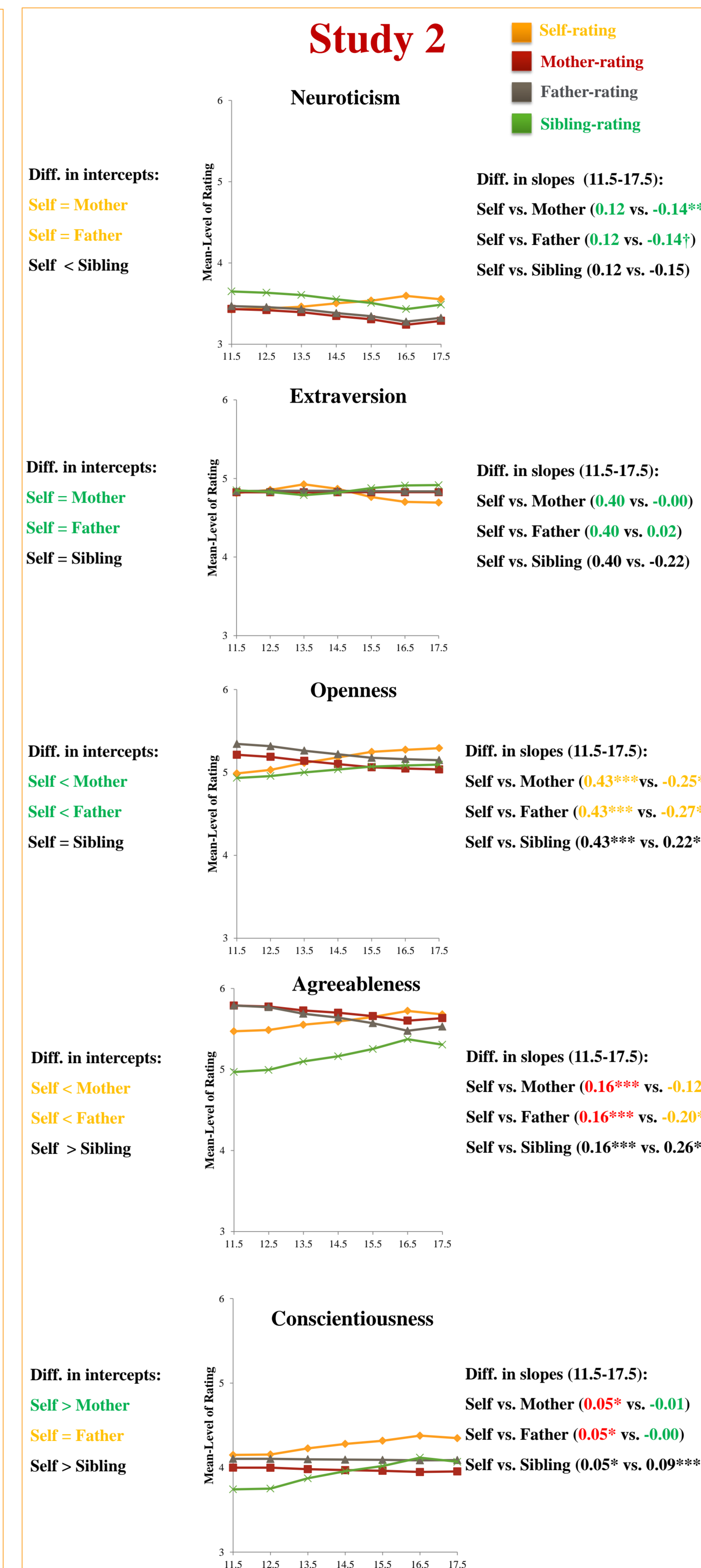
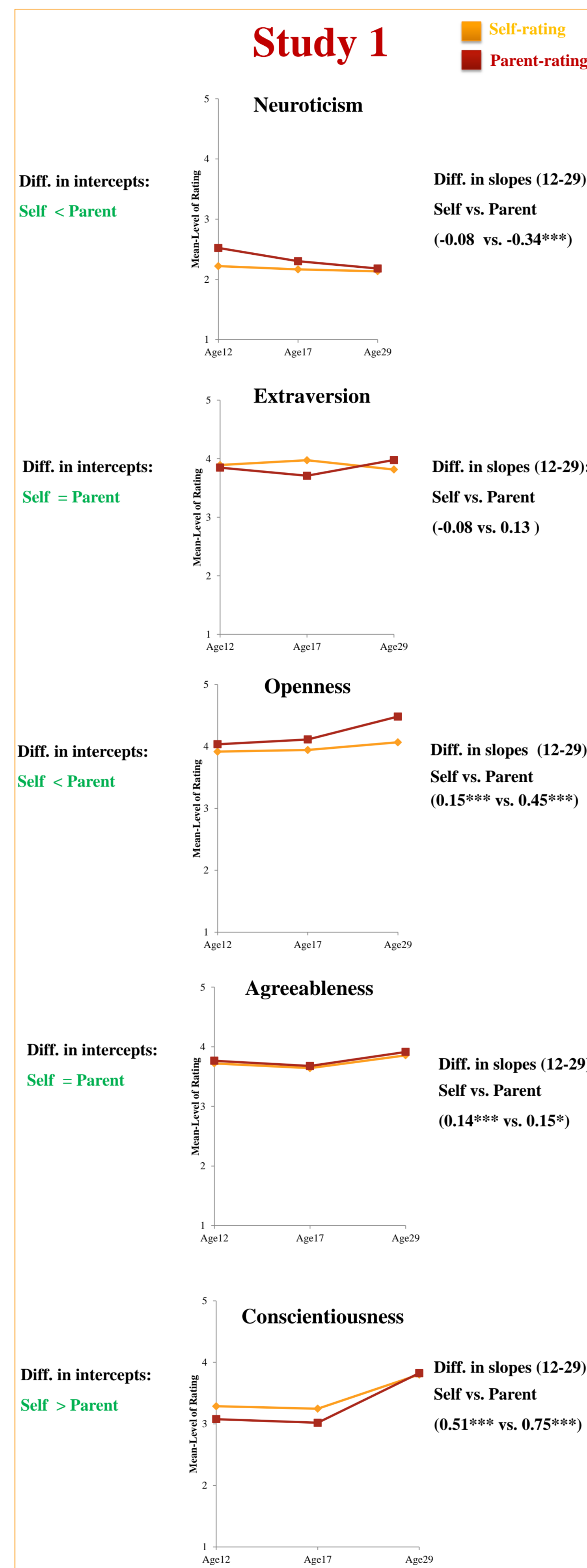
(Study 2 was compared ONLY to the age 12-17 part of Study 1 by additional analysis)

**In green:** Study 2 was consistent with Study 1;

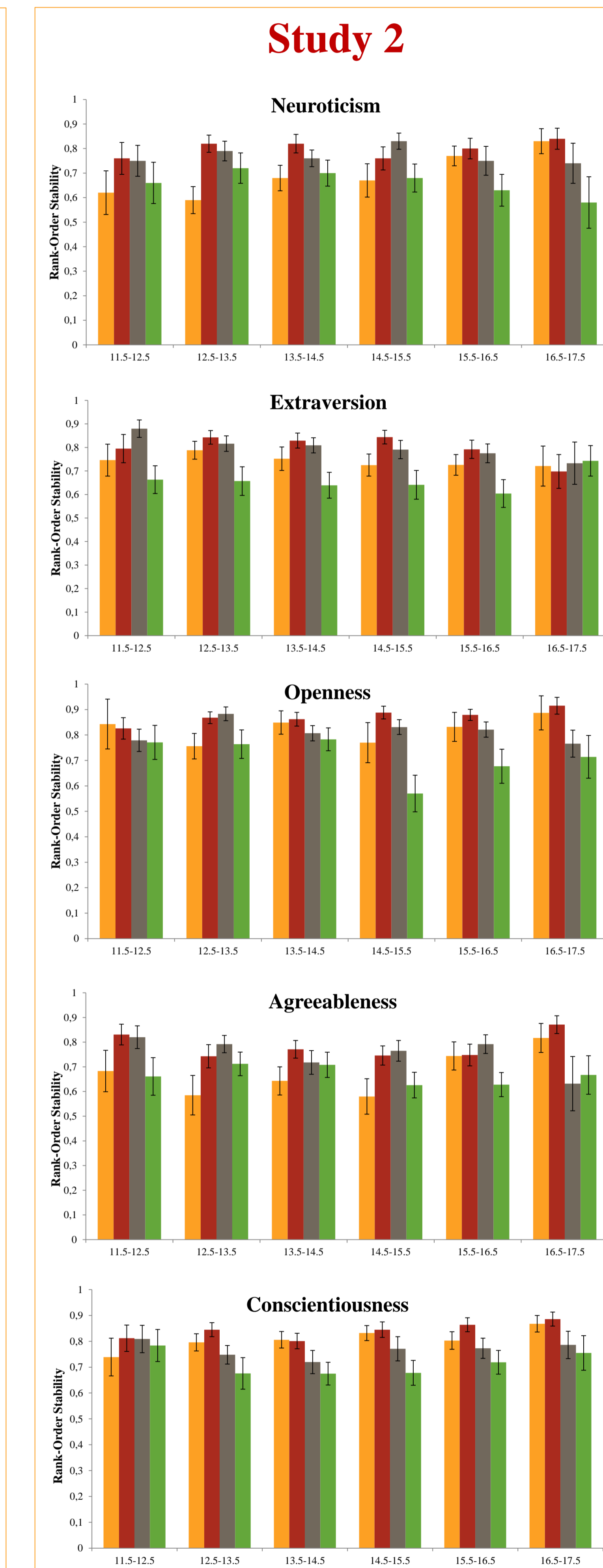
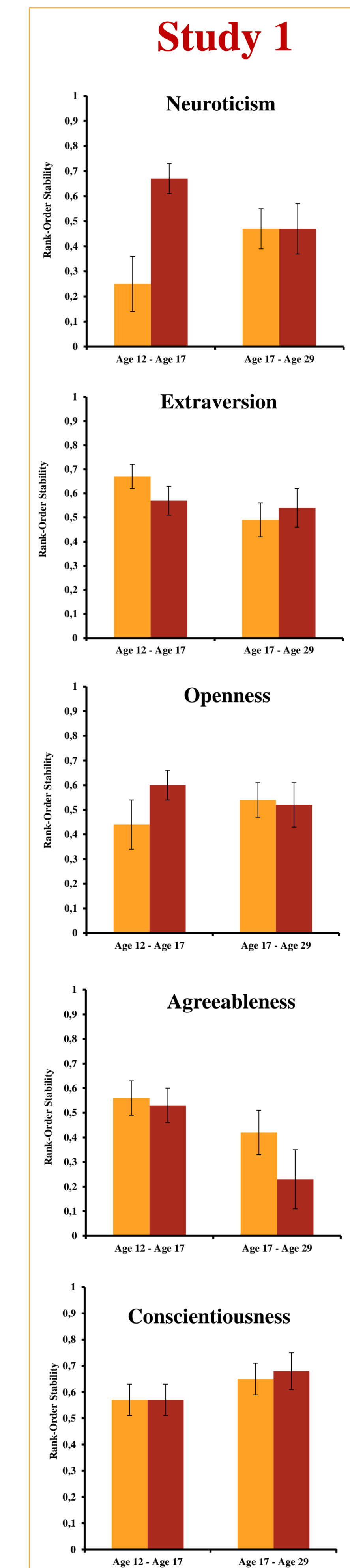
**In yellow:** Study 2 was not consistent with Study 1 (sig. vs. non-sig.);

**In red:** Study 2 was not consistent with Study 1 (positive sig. vs. negative sig.).

### Results: Mean-Level Change of Personality



### Results: Rank-Order Stability of Personality



### Discussion

#### 1. Mean-level change:

- **E** was the most agreed trait (i.e., did not differ between self- and other-rating, and both perspectives reported that mean-level remained stable).
- While **N** looks stable to children themselves, parents saw their children to become less neurotic over time. Self-rating of **O** consistently showed a lower intercept than parent-rating. Parent-rating of **C** consistently showed a lower intercept than self-rating, and kept stable during adolescence.
- Sibling-rating had the most negative view at age 11.5 compared to self- and parent-ratings (i.e., lower A, C and higher N).

#### 2. Rank-order stability:

- Adolescent's rating was less stable than parent-ratings.
- Adolescent's rating of others was even less stable than rating themselves.

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