

**PO2-7 : Study of Interrelation Between Terminal Values and Personality Traits**

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The proposed poster presents research on interrelation of life goals and value orientations with key personality dimensions. The survey methods included "Terminal Values Inventory" (Senin I.G., hereinafter TVI) and Big Five survey (BFI, Tsuji 1996, adapted by Khromov, 2000). TVI allows studying values-goals and identifies priorities of such life values as own prestige, high status, creativity, active social contacts/ties, self-development, achievements, spiritual satisfaction, preserving own individuality. The 5-factor model was selected as values were investigated in the context of studying the structure of individual differences of a personality. The sample comprised (N=100, 50 males, 50 females of age 18-35, all with higher education). The analysis of findings allowed distinguishing some evident significant positive correlations. The largest number of correlations ( $r=0,19$  for  $n=100$  sample,  $p<0,05$ ) was observed between B5 and spiritual satisfaction (6 in total) and creativity (5 in total). The other values showed situational correlations with B5, therefore weren't considered by us. Spiritual satisfaction (being guided by moral-ethical principles, prevalence of spiritual over material values) demonstrates correlation mainly with extraversion (2 variables) and agreeableness (4 variables). Creativity (fulfillment of own creative potentials, desire to change surrounding reality) positively correlates with extraversion (2 correlations), agreeableness (1), conscientiousness (1), openness/culture (1). Thus the analysis showed that prevalence of spiritual satisfaction as life value is connected with development of orientation towards society, and predominance of creativity manifests in aspiration of introducing variation into different spheres of own life activity. The only value showing no correlation with any of personality dimensions was high material welfare.

**PO2-8 : Aggressive Behaviour, Impulsivity and Sex Differences in the Elderly**

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Sexual selection theory (SST) proposes that sex differences in physical aggression are due to greater male than female competition for reproduction which leads males to use more risky strategies. Several studies have supported this theory but no studies have focused on sex differences in aggression in samples older than 55, so the hypothesis that sex differences in physical aggression in the elderly are minimal or inexistent has not been tested. On the other hand, although there is a considerable amount of research on the relationship between aggression and impulsivity, little is known about this relationship or about the possible variations in impulsivity levels in the elderly. The purpose of the current research is compare the results obtained in a sample aged 65 and older with those obtained in previous studies with adults, using Buss & Perry's Aggression Questionnaire (AQ) and Dickman's Impulsivity Inventory (DII). In addition we first