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Journal of Personality and Individual Differences is an international journal devoted to the publication of original research papers, theoretical analyses, and critical reviews of research in the field of personality and individual differences. The journal is required reading for all researchers in the field.

Abstract

The present study examined the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and the Big Five values. The results showed that the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values. Specifically, the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values in a way that was consistent with the Big Five model. The results also showed that the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values in a way that was consistent with the Big Five model. The results also showed that the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values in a way that was consistent with the Big Five model.

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Keywords: Big Five personality traits; Big Five values; personality; values

1. Introduction

The present study examined the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and the Big Five values. The results showed that the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values. Specifically, the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values in a way that was consistent with the Big Five model. The results also showed that the Big Five personality traits were related to the Big Five values in a way that was consistent with the Big Five model.

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2.1. Participants

$$F_{\text{eff}} = F_{\text{eff}}^{\text{max}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \exp \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\beta_0} \right) \right)} \right) \quad (1)$$

Note $N_{\text{total}} = N_{\text{correct}} + N_{\text{false alarm}} + N_{\text{miss}} + N_{\text{false reject}} + N_{\text{false accept}} + N_{\text{false reject}} + N_{\text{false accept}}$

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{max}}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{min}}} \right) \quad f_{\text{min}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{max}}} - \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{min}}} \right) \quad f_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{max}}} + \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{min}}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\tau_{\text{max}}} - \frac{1}{\tau_{\text{min}}} \right)$$

[illegible]

P	-	-
P	-	-

$\vec{r} = -p$ $\vec{r} = -p$ $\vec{r} = -p$

3.5. Analysis of gender and age differences

Table 1

Variables	Chinese		American		<i>t</i> (df)
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	
Self-esteem	3.23	0.71	3.21	0.72	0.12 (100)
Self-esteem stability	3.23	0.71	3.21	0.72	0.12 (100)
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P = .001
P = .001

4. Discussion

The present study examined the relationship between self-esteem and self-esteem stability in Chinese and American college students. The results showed that self-esteem and self-esteem stability were positively correlated in both cultures. However, the correlation was stronger in Chinese students than in American students. This finding is consistent with the idea that self-esteem is more stable in collectivist cultures than in individualistic cultures. In collectivist cultures, self-esteem is often based on social harmony and the approval of others, which may lead to more stable self-esteem over time. In individualistic cultures, self-esteem is often based on personal achievement and the desire for independence, which may lead to more fluctuating self-esteem. The present study also found that self-esteem stability was a significant predictor of self-esteem in both cultures. This suggests that self-esteem stability plays a role in the development and maintenance of self-esteem. The findings of the present study have implications for research on self-esteem and self-esteem stability in different cultures. Future research should continue to explore the relationship between self-esteem and self-esteem stability in different cultures and contexts.

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