Tukey HSD correction was conducted using SPSS Version 24.
Results: MCI and SCD groups endorsed worse EF on all three index scores (ps < .005) and all nine clinical scales (ps < .05) relative to the HC group, and the MCI group reported worse initiation relative to the SCD group. Additionally, worse executive functions on all three index scores (ps < .05) and four clinical scales (ps < .05; emotional control, self-monitoring, planning/organization, and task monitoring) were reported by the young-old group relative to the old-old group. No diagnosis by age-group interactions were observed.
Conclusions: Problems with aspects of EF were endorsed by older adults with MCI and SCD compared to HCs across all indices and clinical scales; however, only initiation was reported to be worse in MCI than those with SCD. Additionally, the young-old group endorsed having worse EF than the old-old group across BRIEF-A indices and several more specific aspects of EF, without a moderating effect of diagnosis. These findings highlight the importance of assessing subjective EF in older adults, as they may be early indicators of cognitive change, prior to objective evidence of cognitive decline. Furthermore, results also point to differences in how the young-old and old-old perceive their EF in everyday life.

Categories: Executive Functions/Frontal Lobes
Keyword 1: executive functions
Keyword 2: mild cognitive impairment
Keyword 3: aging disorders
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91 Personality Traits Account for Variability in Self-Reported Executive Functioning but not Objective Executive Performance.

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Objective: This study evaluated the relation between five-factor model (FFM) personality traits and intra-individual variability (IIV) in executive functioning (EF) using both subjective self-report and objectives measures of EF.
Participants and Methods: 165 university participants (*M*=19 years old, *SD*=1.3; 55.2% White, 35.2% African American, 72.7% female) completed the Barkley Deficits in Executive Functioning Scale-Long Form (BDEFS), IPIP-NEO Personality Inventory, Trail-Making Test (TMT) Parts A and B, and the Neuropsychological Assessment Battery (NAB) EF module. A participant's IIV was calculated as the standard deviation around their own mean performance. Objective EF IIV was computed from T-scores for performance on Trails A, Trails B, and the NAB EF module. Subjective EF IIV was computed from T-scores for performance across BDEFS domains.
Results: Pearson *r* correlations were used to evaluate the relation between subjective and objective IIV and FFM traits of personality. Subjective EF IIV was positively correlated with FFM neuroticism [r=.48; p<.001] and negatively correlated with FFM conscientiousness [r=-.43; p<.001], extraversion [r=-.18; p=.023] and agreeableness [r=-.22; p=.004]. There were no significant associations between FFM traits and objective EF IIV performance. There was additionally no significant relation between subjective EF IIV performance and objective EF IIV.
Conclusions: Personality traits were associated with individual variability on a self-reported measure of EF but not on performance-based EF measures. These results suggest that IIV for the BDEFS was influenced by personality traits, particularly neuroticism and conscientiousness, and may reflect method variance. It was notable that IIV was not correlated between subjective and objective EF measures.

Categories: Executive Functions/Frontal Lobes
Keyword 1: personality
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92 Inflammatory Biomarkers Mediate the Relationship between Perceived Stress and Executive Functions

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