This paper explores the interface between personality psychology and economics. We examine the predictive power of personality and the stability of personality traits over the life cycle. We develop simple analytical frameworks for interpreting the evidence in personality psychology and suggest promising avenues for future research.

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The Early Origins of Birth Order Differences in Children's Outcomes and Parental Behavior
The Economics and Psychology of Personality Traits
A Practitioner's Guide to Cluster-Robust Inference
Leaving Boys Behind: Gender Disparities in High Academic Achievement
Parent-Child Quality Time: Does Birth Order Matter?

This paper explores the interface between personality psychology and economics. We examine the predictive power of personality and the stability of personality traits over the life cycle. We develop simple analytical frameworks for interpreting the evidence in personality psychology and suggest promising avenues for future research. No relationship research usage personal opinion research material components proposals and assistance relationship between research from collections to provider from research output to authors from collections from organizations to the person from people to their workplace from authors to their papers from new versions from citing materials to papers from relative object from materials to the organization. The Economics and Psychology of Personality Traits. Journal of Human Resources, 43(4), pp.972-1059. Journal. Castil, M. L. G. Mentors' Multiple Intelligences (MI) Teaching Styles and Students' Multiple Intelligences. 2016 - International Journal of Education and Learning. In-text: (Castil, 2016). Personality traits and intelligence predict academic school grades. Learning and Individual Differences, 19(1), pp.28-33. Journal. Furnham, A., Nuygards, S. and Chamorro-Premuzic, T. Personality assessment methods and academic performance. 2013 - Instructional Science. In-text: (Furnham, Nuygards and Chamorro-Premuzic, 2013). Personality psychology, the branch of psychology studying personality and individual differences, offers several frameworks describing universal traits and individual differences. Personality traits defined by Roberts (2009, p. 140) as the relatively enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that reflect the tendency to respond in certain ways under certain circumstances are important determinants of personality (Roberts, 2006) and affect outcomes. There has been a long tradition in personality psychology to measure personality traits. 2008). After years of research in this tradition, psychologists have arrived at a hierarchical organization of personality traits with five traits at the highest level.