**Abstract**

Perfectionism is associated with several mental disorders, including depression, anxiety, and eating disorders. The goal of this study was to test the specificity of the associations between perfectionism facets and eating disorder behaviors, by examining whether neuroticism and conscientiousness mediated or moderated associations between these variables. Participants from a representative community sample completed questionnaires assessing perfectionism, neuroticism, conscientiousness, and eating disorder behaviors. Neuroticism partially mediated associations between binge eating, restraint, body dissatisfaction, and maladaptive perfectionism facets. Neuroticism did not mediate associations between restriction and achievement striving perfectionism facets. Conscientiousness did not mediate any associations between perfectionism facets and eating disorder behaviors, yet Doubts about Actions interacted with conscientiousness to predict body dissatisfaction. Results indicate that neuroticism is key for understanding general risk factors that lead to myriad internalizing disorders, whereas maladaptive perfectionism has limited usefulness as a specific risk factor for eating disorder behaviors. Nevertheless, there is a unique association between dietary restraint and achievement striving dimensions of perfectionism that cannot be explained by higher-order personality traits.

Luo, J., Forbush, K. T., Williamson, J. A., Markon, K. E., & Pollack, L. O. (2013). How Specific are the Relationships between Eating Disorder Behaviors and Perfectionism? *Eating Behaviors.*

**SPSS dataset:** c10 lab 1.sav

* Conscience – average conscientiousness score for the participant.
* Doubts – average doubts about actions score for the participant.
* Body\_dis – average body dissatisfaction score for the participant.
* All scores were assessed with questionnaire scales, and you can assume data is accurate.
* Data screening will be on the homework.

**Moderation:**

1. Use conscientiousness and doubts about actions to predict body dissatisfaction, and examine if the interaction is significant using doubts as the moderator.
   1. Paste the output that indicates the regression values for the main effects and interaction.
   2. Is the overall model significant? List the *F* value in APA style.
   3. Are the main effects significant? List the coefficient values in APA style.
   4. Is the interaction significant? List the coefficient value in APA style.
2. Is the interaction significant for all levels of your moderating variable using the standard deviation groups?
3. Using the Johnson-Neyman output where are the zones of significance?
4. Create a line graph of the interaction.

**Mediation:**

**SPSS dataset:** c10 lab 2.sav

* Neuro – average neuroticism score for the participant.
* Binge – average binge eating score for the participant.
* Perfection – average perfectionism score for the participant.

1. Test if neuroticism mediations the relationship between binge eating and perfectionism.
   1. Include the output from the mediation analysis.
   2. Is path a significant? List the coefficient value in APA style.
   3. Is path b significant? List the coefficient value in APA style.
   4. Is path c’ significant (remember you don’t want it to be)? List the coefficient value in APA style.
   5. Is path c significant? List the coefficient value in APA style.
   6. What is the indirect effect? Does the confidence interval cross zero?
   7. What is the effect size of the indirect effect?
   8. Is the Sobel test significant? List the test in APA style.