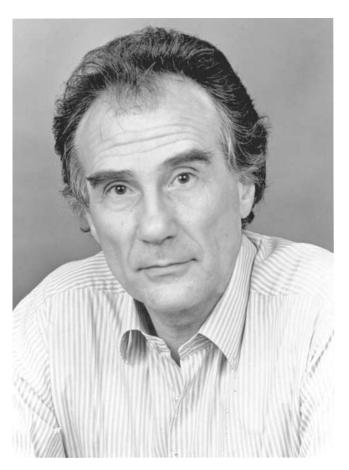


The Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory of Personality

One of the major neuropsychological models of personality, developed by world-renowned psychologist Professor Jeffrey Gray, is based upon individual differences in reactions to punishing and rewarding stimuli. This biological theory of personality - now widely known as 'Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory' (RST) - has had a major influence on motivation, emotion and psychopathology research. In 2000, RST was substantially revised by Jeffrey Gray, together with Neil McNaughton, and this revised theory proposed three principal motivation/emotion systems: the 'Fight-Flight-Freeze System' (FFFS), the 'Behavioural Approach System' (BAS) and the 'Behavioural Inhibition System' (BIS). This is the first book to summarize the Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory of personality and bring together leading researchers in the field. It summarizes all of the pre-2000 RST research findings, explains and elaborates the implications of the 2000 theory for personality psychology, and lays out the future research agenda for RST.

PHILIP J. CORR is Professor of Psychology at Swansea University. He has published over 60 scientific papers and is the author of the major textbook, *Understanding Biological Psychology* (2006).





Jeffrey Alan Gray (1934–2004)



The Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory of Personality

Edited by

Philip J. Corr





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Contents

	List of abbreviations	page vi
	List of figures	ix
	List of tables	xii
	List of contributors	XV
	Preface	xvi
1	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (RST): introduction	
•	PHILIP J. CORR	1
2	The neuropsychology of fear and anxiety: a foundation for Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory	ı
	NEIL MCNAUGHTON AND PHILIP J. CORR	44
3	Animal cognition and human personality	
	NEIL MCNAUGHTON AND PHILIP J. CORR	95
4	The behavioural activation system: challenges and opportunities	
	ALAN D. PICKERING AND LUKE D. SMILLIE	120
5	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory and personality	
	PHILIP J. CORR AND NEIL MCNAUGHTON	155
6	Reinforcement sensitivity scales	
	RAFAEL TORRUBIA, CÉSAR ÁVILA AND	
	XAVIER CASERAS	188
7	Performance and conditioning studies	
	CÉSAR ÁVILA AND RAFAEL TORRUBIA	228
8	Psychophysiological studies	
	VILFREDO DE PASCALIS	261
9	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory and mood	
	induction studies	201
	RAPSON GOMEZ AND ANDREW COOPER	291

v



vi		Contents	
	10	Neuro-imaging and genetics MARTIN REUTER	317
	11	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory and psychosomatic medicine LIISA KELTIKANGAS-JÄRVINEN	345
	12	RST and clinical disorders: anxiety and depression RICHARD E. ZINBARG AND K. LIRA YOON	360
	13	RST and psychopathy: associations between psychopathy and the behavioral activation and inhibition systems JOHN F. WALLACE AND JOSEPH P. NEWMAN	398
	14	Behavioural activation and inhibition in social adjustment GENNADY G. KNYAZEV, GLENN D. WILSON AND HELENA R. SLOBODSKAYA	415
	15	Reinforcement sensitivity in the workplace: BIS/BAS in business ADRIAN FURNHAM AND CHRIS JACKSON	431
	16	Formal and computational models of Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory ALAN D. PICKERING	453
	17	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory: a critique from cognitive science GERALD MATTHEWS	482
	18	The contribution of Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory to personality theory WILLIAM REVELLE	508
		General Index Index of names	528 534



Abbreviations

ARAS Ascending Reticular Activating System

BAS Behavioural Approach System BIS Behavioural Inhibition System

CFA common factor analysis or confirmatory factor analysis

CL category learning

cns conceptual nervous system
CNS central nervous system
CR conditioned response
CS conditioned stimulus

DINN dynamically interacting neural network

DMH dorsomedial hypothalamus ERP event-related potential FFFS Fight-Flight-Freeze System

FFS Fight-Flight System

fMRI functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging

FNR frustrative non-reward

GWPQ Gray-Wilson Personality Questionnaire

IRT Item Response Theory

JAMS Jackson's Appetitive Motivation Scale

JSH joint subsystems hypothesis MDD major depressive disorder MMN mismatch negativity

NA negative affect

NAS Non-specific Arousal System OCD obsessive-compulsive disorder

PA positive affect PAG periaqueductal gray

PCA Principal Components Analysis

PD panic disorder

PEN Psychoticism-Extraversion-Neuroticism

PET Position Emission Tomography

PHOB specific phobia

vii



viii

UCS

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PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
QTL	quantative trait loci
RST	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory
SHS	septo-hippocampal system
SPSRQ	Sensitivity to Punishment Sensitivity to
	Reward Questionnaire
S-R	stimulus-response

SSH separable subsystems hypothesis TMI transmarginal inhibition UCR unconditioned response

unconditioned stimulus

List of abbreviations



Figures

1.1	Relationship between punishment sensitivity and reward	
	sensitivity and surface expressions of extraversion	6
1.2	(E) and neuroticism (N) Schematic representation of the relationship	6
1.2	between: (a) FFFS/BIS (punishment sensitivity) and	
	BAS (reward sensitivity); (b) their joint effects on	
	reactions to punishment/reward; and (c) their relations	
	to Extraversion (E) and Neuroticism (N)	7
1.3	Representation of relationship between S–R and	,
1.5	cognitive processes	33
1 /		33
1.4	A schematic depiction of Gray's late error detection model of consciousness	36
2.1		30
2.1	The relationship between defensive distance and behaviour	51
2.2		31
2.2	derived from defensive direction (avoid or approach	
	the danger) and avoidability of the threat	53
2.3	•	59
2.3		J9
2.4	system	71
2.5	Relationship between stimuli, the Fight-Flight-Freeze	/ 1
۵.۶	System (FFFS), the Behavioural Approach System	
	(BAS) and the Behavioural Inhibition System (BIS)	78
2.6	Effects of motivational systems on arousal and decision	79
4.1	Schematic representation of three-factor learning	19
7.1	and reward prediction error (RPE)	125
4.2	Illustration comparing: (a) exemplar, (b) rule-based,	123
1.2	and (c) information-integration category-learning	
	task structures	129
5.1		12)
J.1	of Figure 2.6	172
7.1	A schematic view of the conceptual nervous system	231
		ix

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List of figures x

8.1 Gray's three-dimensional conceptualization of anxiety-psychopathy and impulsivity dimensions within co-ordinates of Eysenck's three dimensions of extraversion (E)-intraversion (I), neuroticism (N)-stability (S) and psychoticism (P) (Reprinted from 'Neuropsychology of emotion and personality' by J. A. Gray in Stahl, S. M., Iversen, S. D. and Goodman, E. C. (eds.) Cognitive Neurochemistry

(1987) with permission from Oxford University Press.) 263 8.2 P3e amplitudes (µV) of extraverts and introverts scoring high (N high) and low (N low) in neuroticism to the tones indicating winning (win.) and losing (los.) (Reprinted from Personality & Individual Differences, 14(4), Dieter Bartussek, Oliver Diedrich, Ewald Naumann and Wilfried Collet, 'Introversion-extraversion and Event-Related Potential (ERP): A test of J. A. Gray's theory', 565-574. Copyright © 1993, with permission from Elsevier.)

8.3 Joint subsystems hypothesis: theoretical pattern of effects between low (-) and high (+) Anxiety (Anx) and Impulsivity (Imp) groups in strength of reaction to aversive (S-) and appetitive (S+) conditioned stimuli (Reprinted from Personality and Individual Differences, 33, P. J. Corr, 'J. A. Gray's Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory: tests of the joint subsystems hypothesis of anxiety and impulsivity', p. 516, Copyright © 2002, with permission from Elsevier.)

N200 amplitude of high passive avoidance and low passive avoidance subjects to words indicating winning, losing, correct and incorrect responses at the three electrodes sites (Reprinted from Personality and Individual Differences, 20, V. De Pascalis, A. Destro Fiore & A. Sparita, 'Personality, event-related potential (ERP) and heart rate (HR): an investigation of Gray's theory', p. 740, Copyright © 1996, with permission from Elsevier.)

8.5 Experimental outcomes of Auditory MMN mean difference at midline scalp sites during positive and negative slide viewing conditions in high and low sensitivity to punishment and sensitivity to reward subjects (Reprinted from Personality and Individual Differences, 38, V. De Pascalis, B. Arwari,

268

269

271



	List of figures	xi
	M. Matteucci & A. Mazzocco 'Effects of emotional visual stimuli on auditory information processing:	
	a test of J. A. Gray's Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory', p. 173, Copyright © 2005, with permission from Elsevier.)	273
9.1	The RST cognitive model of psychopathology	305
	Principle of polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	321
10.1 10.2	Results of the ROI analyses and scatter plots of	321
10.2	correlations between BIS scores and brain activity in	
	response to emotional stimuli (From Reuter, M.,	
	Stark, R., Hennig, J., Walter, B., Kirsch, P., Schienle, A.	
	and Vaitl, D. (2004), Personality and Emotion:	
	Test of Gray's Personality Theory by Means of an	
	fMRI Study. Behavioral Neuroscience, Vol. 118(3)	
	462–469. Copyright © 2004 by the American	
	Psychological Association. Reprinted with permission.)	333
11.1	Emotional reactivity of persons with BIS or BAS	333
11.1	sensitivity during public speech (S), mathematics	
	(MA) and reaction time (RT)	349
11.2	Physiological reactivity of persons with BIS or BAS	3 17
	sensitivity during public speech (S), mathematics	
	(MA) and reaction time (RT)	351
14.1	A graphical plot of the relation between Psychoticism	
	and teacher ratings of relations with peers as	
	moderated by verbal IQ	425
15.1	A simple introduction to the biosocial model of	
	personality in which sociocognitive character variables	
	are seen as cognitive expressions of temperaments	
	or instincts	441
15.2	Hypothesized general biosocial model in the	
	prediction of performance	443
15.3	Two pilot studies providing evidence in favour of the	
	biosocial approach	445
16.1	A simulation of the probability of reward system	
	control over behaviour as a function of reward system	
	sensitivity	458
16.2	A simulation of the value of the input to the conflict	
	resolution system (I_C) changing as a function of	
	reward system sensitivity	472
16.3	A simulation of the probability of reward system	
	control over behaviour as a function of reward system	
	sensitivity, adopting the three-system formulation	45.
	of new RST	474



xii	List of figures	
16.4	A plot of the relationship between probability of	
	reward system control over behaviour and the mean	
	activation level of the conflict resolution system (CRS)	475
16.5	A dynamically interacting neural network (DINN)	
	model of new RST involving three systems	477
17.1	A schematic model of RST	483
17.2	Four outline conceptualizations of how cognition	
	and emotion may control behavior	488



Tables

1.1	Relationship between actual and perceived defensive	1.5
1.0	distance in low, medium and high fearful individuals	15
1.2	Emotions/states and behaviours associated with:	
	(a) the avoidance of (FFFS) and approach (BIS) to	
	aversive stimuli, and (b) the approach to appetitive	
	stimuli	26
2.1	Comparison of original and updated theories of the	
	neuropsychology of anxiety	46
2.2	Pharmacological dissection of disorders	75
5.1	A sample of experimental assays to measure the	
	activity in the Fight-Flight-Freeze System (FFFS),	
	Behavioural Approach System (BAS) and	
	Behavioural Inhibition System (BIS)	181
5.2	Summary of 1982 and 2000 versions of Reinforcement	
	Sensitivity Theory (RST) and suggested personality	
	scales and neural systems	182
6.1	Psychometric characteristics of purpose-built RST	
	scales and correlation coefficients of each scale with	
	Eysenck's E, N and P	199
6.2	Intercorrelations between BIS purpose-built scales	
	obtained from studies that include data on at least	
	two of the BIS scales	204
6.3	Intercorrelations between BAS purpose-built scales	
	obtained from studies that include data on at least two	
	of the BAS scales	205
6.4	Summary of psychometric properties and predictive	203
0.1	capacity in the laboratory of purpose-built	
	RST measures	216
7.1	A summary of the model proposed in this chapter	253
9.1	Summary of mood induced studies relevant to the	2)
9.1	Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory	294
10 1	Intercorrelation matrix of traits measuring PA and NA	
10.1	intercorrelation matrix of traits measuring PA and NA	323
		xii



xiv	List of tables	
14.1	Summary of evidence linking behavioural inhibition	
	(BIS) and activation (BAS) with social adjustment	418
16.1	Key elements of two-system ('old') RST and	
	three-system ('new') RST	455
17.1	Multiple facets of RST	483



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Preface

Jeffrey Alan Gray was known for his important contributions to many areas of psychology, latterly in his career, schizophrenia, stem-cell transplantation and a full-blown theory of the functions of consciousness. But his theory of anxiety and personality more generally – now known as Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (RST) – is one of his greatest achievements and secures his place in the history books.

The high regard in which Jeffrey is held by colleagues world-wide was evident in the fact that all the authors I approached to contribute to this book readily agreed. I am grateful to them all for their scholarly chapters. I am especially grateful to William Revelle for agreeing to read all chapters before giving his reflections on the position of RST in the wider field of personality psychology. The contributors have given us much to consider, and in their work we may discern many of the landmarks that will surely characterize RST in the decades to follow.

This book testifies to the important developments that have taken place in Jeffrey's thinking over the years, as well as the thinking of others inspired by his ground-clearing work. As show-cased in this book, 'Gray's theory' is not a fossilized set of principles, assumptions and contentions; rather, it is a fecund scientific perspective that opens up new research possibilities. We witness this fecundity in the vitality and variety of theories and approaches that characterize RST research today, as well as in the variegated shoots of related reinforcement-based theories of motivation, emotion and personality. And we witness its true scientific credentials in its own refutation of some of the central elements of the original theory.

This book has one aim: to encourage the further development of RST. So in keeping with Jeffrey's scientific perspective, it is to the future that we must look, with all its challenges, rather than to the past with its seductive certitudes afforded by 20–20 hindsight. As the 2000 revision of Gray's 1982 *The Neuropsychology of Anxiety* marks a watershed in RST, this book serves to demarcate 'old' (pre-2000) RST from 'new' (post-2000) RST and, thereby, help to clarify new avenues of research.

xvii



xviii Preface

This delineation should be of value to all students of personality, distinguished and novice alike.

I am very grateful to Cambridge University Press for agreeing to publish this work; especially to Sarah Caro, Commissioning Editor, for seeing the merit in the original proposal and for constant encouragement and advice; and then, after Sarah's departure, Andrew Peart, who saw the project through to its fruition.

PHILIP J. CORR 26 December 2006