II-001 Collective Emotion on Microblogging Sites and Social Risk Perception in China
Yinghong Dong, LUDONG UNIVERSITY
Hao Chen, NANKAI UNIVERSITY
Shanshan Yang, NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY
The present research employed emotional words from microblogging site to index online collective emotion in China and explored its relationship with people’s social risk perception. We found different dimensions of social risk perceptions could be indicative to different types of collective emotions observed online.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Social Psychology)

II-002 Development of a Demographic Literacy Test for University Students
Masuo Koyasu, Kyoto University
No secondary authors
This study aimed at developing a demographic literacy test for university students (172 students; 94 males and 78 females). The questionnaire included three knowledge problems (naming 11 most populous countries in the world and others) and two inference problems (inferring the causes of skewed sex ratio in two countries).
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Anthropology - Social Psychology)

II-003 Do We Decide or Our Intuitions Decide for Ourselves?
Beyza Tepe, Bahcesehir University
Zeynep Ecem Piyale, Bahcesehir University
Selcuk Sirin, New York University
The study aimed to explore influences of gender, political attitude and religious orientation upon moral decision making process with intuitive approach. Replication of Haidt’s research in Turkey was implemented by records and self-reports. Results were analyzed by the criteria of the original study adding considerations of gender, politics and religion.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Social Psychology)
II-004 Effects of Mismatched Speech and Head Gestures on Judgments of Speaker Sincerity and Honesty
Carol C.M. Toris, College of Charleston
Nicholas Barclay, College of Charleston
A comparison of supposed voters making supportive or critical statements about unnamed political candidates while also making affirming head nods, negating head shakes, or no head movements revealed that observers judged those speakers whose head gestures contradicted their verbal statements to be less sincere and less honest than other speakers.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Social Psychology)

II-005 Ethnic Prejudice in Crisis Periods: Lay Beliefs and Social Hierarchies
Anna Miglietta, University of Torino
Silvia Testa, University of Torino
Silvia Gattino, University of Torino
This research investigates the relations between economic crisis, lay beliefs about its causes and the prejudice towards immigrants. Results highlight how the attribution to group-level causes mediate the relation between the perceived seriousness of the crisis and ethnic prejudice. Implications are discussed.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Social Psychology)

II-006 I Can, I Do, and So I Like: Power Increases Reliance on Motor Fluency in Aesthetic Preferences
Karl-Andrew H. Woltin, Catholic University of Louvain
Ana Guinote, University College London
We show that social power increases reliance on motor fluency experiences in the formation of aesthetic preferences regarding various targets (pictures, letters, movements). Two experiments manipulated motor fluency (via motoric resonance and muscle training) and one assessed chronic differences. Thus, differences in the use of motor fluency drove effects.
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Social Psychology)
II-007 Impression Formation as a Function of Head and Eye Orientation in Job Interviews

Molly C. Hatch, London School of Economics and Political Science, MA Student
Carol C.M. Toris, College of Charleston, Department of Psychology

The combined effects of eye and head orientation (gaze direction/head tilt) on participants’ impressions of job candidates were observed within the context of simulated interviews. Among other findings, judgments were found to be most positive on a number of dimensions when eyes were level, regardless of head orientation.
(Social Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Social Psychology)

II-008 In-Group Bias, Gender and Interpersonal Synchrony: A Cross-Cultural EEG Hyperscanning Study

Yan Mu, University of Maryland College Park

We employed interpersonal synchrony task in which Chinese subject would be assigned to either a same-gender Chinese or Caucasian partner during which their brain signals were simultaneously recorded by dual-EEG system. Results showed that in-group bias modulates female and male interpersonal synchrony behavior in the opposite way.
(Neuroscience, Other - Social Psychology)

II-009 Measuring Interaction: Introducing an Adaptive, User-Friendly Multi Agent System Enabling the Implementation and Conduction of Game Theoretic Experimental Approaches

Martin Beckmann, Mindworks Hamburg
Lucas Illner, Psychology Department, University of Bremen
Jerome Rimpel, Psychology Department, University of Bremen
Marc Schipper, Universitat Bremen

Techniques measuring social interactions between individuals represent an essential part of modern psychological as well as (social) neuroscientific research. We introduce a professional and gratuitously available solution: a user-friendly multi agent system enabling experimenters to develop and implement custom made social-interaction games for acquiring empirical data.
(Methodology, Social Psychology - Social Psychology)
II-010 Mediating Role of Individualism-Collectivism in Spirituality’s Relation to Forgiveness
Inna R. Edara, Fu Jen Catholic University
No secondary authors
Studies using psychological and religious models indicated a significant relationship between spirituality and forgiveness. This study investigated the mediation of Individualism-Collectivism in the relationship between spirituality and forgiveness. Results indicated significant partial mediational effects for Individualism-Collectivism. SEM analysis also indicated that spirituality’s relation to forgiveness is structurally mediated by Individualism-Collectivism.
(Social Psychology, Cultural Anthropology - Social Psychology)

II-011 A Developmental Perspective of the Ability to Recognize Emotions in Others During the Adulthood
Giorgos Metaxas, University of Cyprus
Fofi Constantinidou, University of Cyprus
George Spanoudis, University of Cyprus
The aim of the study is to investigate the development of social cognition skills throughout adulthood. In this study, 270 adults (aged 19 to 85 y.o. (mean: 44.5, SD:18.04)) completed a battery of tests assessing recognition of emotions (basic and social emotional expressions).
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

II-012 A Dynamic Approach to the Perception of Emotional Expressions: Contrast or Assimilation
Xia Fang, University of Amsterdam
Gerben A. Van Kleef, University of Amsterdam
Disa Sauter, University of Amsterdam
A dynamic display of emotional change was adopted to investigate the contextual effects on the perception of the target emotional expressions. The contextual effects (the target emotion is perceived contrasted or assimilated to the anchor emotion) depends on the morphologically and perceptually similarities between the anchor and the target emotions.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)
II-013 Above the Pale Blue Dot: Effecting Awe and Humility in Immersive Virtual Environments
Joseph A. Chancellor, University of Cambridge
Jessica Cornick, University of California, Santa Barbara
S. Katherine Nelson, University of California, Riverside
Jim Blascovich, University of California, Santa Barbara
Sonya Lyubomirsky, University of California, Riverside
In an experiment in an immersive digital environment, participants viewed a prototypical awe experience (Earth zooming away while hearing Sagan’s Pale Blue Dot) or observed models of the Earth and Pluto. The Pale Blue Dot experience induced awe and fostered humble feelings without provoking ego-defensiveness.
(Social Psychology, Methodology - Emotion)

II-014 Adjusting Emotion Regulation Strategies to the Relationship Context: An Attachment Perspective
Heike A. Winterheld, Washington University in St. Louis
No secondary authors
Associations among adult attachment orientations and emotion regulation strategies (cognitive reappraisal, emotion suppression, and negative emotion expressivity) were moderated by individuals' relationship perceptions and their partners' attachment orientations. The findings suggest that people calibrate emotion regulatory efforts to their relationship context to facilitate attainment of their attachment goals and needs.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Emotion)

II-015 Approach Motivation Does Not Always Inhibit Contextual Information Extraction
Benjamin Schöne, Osnabrück University
Ulla Martens, Osnabrück University
Rainer Düsing, Osnabrück University
Thomas Gruber, Osnabrück University
Previous research has shown that high approach motivation leads to a narrowed attentional focus implying that contextual information is neglected. Our findings suggest that approach motivation per se does not lead to a narrowed attentional focus, but only if the context does not provide additional information.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)
II-016 Are You Looking at Me? Neural Motor Mechanisms Involved in Perception of Affective Facial Expressions
Noga S. Ensenberg, Psychology Department, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
Anat Perry, Psychology Department and Helen Wills Neuroscience Institute, UC Berkeley, USA
Shlomo Bentin, Psychology Department, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel. Interdisciplinary Center for Neural Computation, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Hillel Aviezer, Psychology Department, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel
Imagine you are walking down the street while encountering a stranger yelling angrily at you. Now imagine a similar situation with the stranger yelling at the person walking beside you. The subjective experience of being the target of one’s expression greatly differs. We explored the neural mechanisms underlying this distinction.
(Neuroscience, Social Psychology - Emotion)

II-017 Attention and the Determining Role of Emotions
Mehmet Koyuncu, Ege University
Tulay Yildirim, Ege University
Sonia Amado, Ege University
The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of valence and arousal, on preferential processing and visual attention, by presenting emotional stimuli concurrently with neutral stimuli. More precisely, it explores what cognitive mechanisms might have been involved in stimulus processing.
(Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Emotion)

II-018 Awe Promotes Curiosity: Multi-Level Evidence from Daily Diaries
Craig L. Anderson, UC Berkeley
Amie M. Gordon, UC Berkeley
Dacher Keltner, UC Berkeley
Building on previous research linking the emotion of awe to curiosity at the trait level (Anderson & Keltner, 2014), the current work uses daily diary methodology to test both the effect of dispositional awe-proneness on daily experience of awe and the effect of daily experience of awe on daily curiosity.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)
II-019 **Bounded Emotion, the Psychophysics of Affect and Scope: Collapse of Affect in Donation and Non-Donation Judgment Tasks**

Daniel Västfjäll, Linköping University
William Hagman, Linköping University

We find that people experience the strongest and most intense emotions to a single stimulus and as the number of stimuli increased, emotion intensity decreased. The inability to feel for the many is an inherent property of our affective system.  
(Behavioral Economics, Cognitive Psychology - Emotion)

II-020 **Categorical Perception of Emotions in Pre-Verbal Infants**

YongQi Cong, University of Amsterdam
Disa Sauter, University of Amsterdam
Caroline Junge, University of Amsterdam; University of Utrecht
Anna Franklin, University of Sussex

Research shows that people perceive colours and phonemes categorically, meaning that equal physical distance is perceived as greater across categories than within the same category. We demonstrate here that emotional facial expressions are perceived categorically too, and this is not dependent on verbal labels. Infants of 7-months are already able to categorize.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Emotion)

II-021 **Affective Modulation of Attention Breadth**

Irena Domachowska, Technische Universität Dresden
Annette Bolte, Technische Universität Dresden
Thomas Goschke, Technische Universität Dresden

We hypothesize that phasic positive affect broadens attention and decreases goal shielding, which consequently leads to higher distractibility. In a series of experiments, using a visual search task, we found that positive affect, of both high and low motivational intensity, indeed increased attention breadth, as indicated by higher distractibility.  
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Attention)
II-022 Aging and Visual Search in a Multi-Element Asynchronous Dynamic (Mad) World
Elizabeth A. Maylor, University of Warwick
Stephen P. Badham, University of Warwick
Derrick G. Watson, University of Warwick
Kunar and Watson (2011) showed that principles derived from typical laboratory visual search tasks do not apply to more complex and dynamic displays. We replicate and extend their work by comparing young and older adults and show that the latter group shows surprising performance preservation in these more realistic conditions.
(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Attention)

II-023 Anodal Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation Over Left Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex Modulates the Attentional Blink
Leon C. Reteig, University of Amsterdam
Raquel E. London, Ghent University
Chris N.L. Olivers, VU University Amsterdam
Heleen A. Slagter, University of Amsterdam
Anodal tDCS over left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (IDLPFC) affected the attentional blink (AB) inversely proportional to pre-stimulation performance: AB size increased/decreased in individuals with small/large baseline ABs. IDLPFC may thus play a critical role in conscious access, and whether tDCS enhances cognitive performance may depend on baseline IDLPFC activity.
(Cognitive Psychology, Biological Psychology - Attention)

II-024 Attentional Cartography: Mapping the Distribution of Attention Across Time and Space
Eric Taylor, University of Toronto
David Chan, University of Toronto
Patrick Bennett, McMaster University
Jay Pratt, University of Toronto
In a spatial cueing task, peripheral cues affect the allocation of attention across space, time, and objects. However, the literature lacks a high resolution map of this behaviour. We measured orienting over 121 locations, 4 epochs, with or without placeholder stimuli, producing the highest resolution map of attention to date.
(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)
II-025 **Attentional Inhibition of Emotional Faces in Different Attachment Groups**
Yu-Lien Huang, *Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan*
Sue-Huei Chen, *Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan*
This study aims to explore whether there exists attachment style difference in the attentional inhibition of emotional faces. The hypothesis was supported in secure, dismissive, and fearful groups. But contrast to the prediction, preoccupied group also inhibited attention to angry faces, which may resulted from the influence of forbearance strategy.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Attention)

II-026 **Causing and Seeing a Visual Feature Singleton: Visual Attention Discriminates Between Self-Caused and External Events**
Davood Gozli, *University of Toronto*
Jay Pratt, *University of Toronto*
This study investigated processes of attentional prioritization immediately following an action by having participants learn their actions determine the color of a salient visual event. Such self-caused colors were prioritized when relevant, and deprioritized when irrelevant, to the visual task when compared to externally-caused colors.
(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)

II-027 **Choosing to Look or Looking to Choose: Eye Movements in Voluntary Task Switching**
Kaitlin M. Reiman, *Lehigh University*
David A. Braun, *Lehigh University*
Catherine M. Arrington, *Lehigh University*
Eye tracking was used to examine goal-directed and stimulus-driven influences on task choice during voluntary task switching, with a focus on the relationship between first fixation and task choice. Subjects more often selected the task associated with the first stimulus fixated, though marked individual differences in selection strategy arose.
(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)
II-028 **Controlled Stimulus Selection Attenuates Confirmation Bias in Visual Search**

Jason Rajsic, *University of Toronto*

Jay Pratt, *University of Toronto*

In visual search, stimuli that confirm the presence of a target are prioritized. Here, we assessed the contributions of top-down strategy to the bias using mouse contingent windows that permitted measurement of serial inspections. Overall, confirmatory searching was reduced, suggesting that controlled, serial searches improved visual hypothesis testing.

(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)

II-029 **Developmental Trajectory of Selective Attention From Age Two to Four Years in Relation to Family Ses**

Hanna Mulder, *Utrecht University*

Josje Verhagen, *Utrecht University*

Jan Boom, *Utrecht University*

Paul P. M. Leseman, *Utrecht University*

Selective attention is important for learning in many developmental domains. We show that rapid development of selective attention at toddler age is followed by a slight deceleration between age three and four years. Children from low SES families had poorer selective attention performance throughout, compared to their higher SES peers.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Attention)

II-030 **Distractor Filtering in Service of Short-Term Memory: Distinct Oscillatory Dynamics for Different Types of Distractors**

Marlies E. Vissers, *University of Amsterdam*

Isac Sehlstedt, *University of Amsterdam*

Bob P. Bramson, *University of Amsterdam*

Heleen A. Slagter, *University of Amsterdam*

How does the brain filter out different kinds of distracting information? Using ERPs and time-frequency EEG analyses, we show that location-based suppression of spatially predictable distractors and feature-based suppression of spatially unpredictable distractors may involve distinct cognitive and neural mechanisms.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Attention)

Silin Huang, *Central university of finance and economics*
Jiawei Hou, *Central University of Finance and Economics*
Ziqiang Xin, *Central University of Finance and Economics*
Hongchuan Zhang, *Central University of Finance and Economics*

In the present paper we adopted the cross-temporal meta-analysis to explore the change of Chinese migrant workers’ mental health in the past 17 years. Our results showed that mental health level of Chinese migrant workers increased steadily in those 17 years and there were also differences between groups.
(Social Psychology - Health Psychology)

II-032  **Acute Mindfulness Meditation and Stress**

Jesica S. West, *University of Miami*
Madeline E. Rhodes, *McDaniel College*

Effects of mindfulness meditation vs. neutral audio, following a mild stressor, on cortisol and mindfulness were investigated. Participants who meditated had decreased cortisol response to stress relative to controls. The meditation group also had lower mindfulness scores compared to controls. Results are discussed in relation to state vs. trait mindfulness.
(Biological Psychology - Health Psychology)

II-033  **Binge Eating Disorder in Latinas: What They’re Eating and When**

Alyssa Vela, *University of North Carolina at Charlotte*
Fary Cachelin, *University of North Carolina at Charlotte*

The current study created a picture of Binge Eating Disorder (BED) in Latinas by examining demographic and psychological variables such as distress and depression, as well as participants' self-reports of what they eat during a binge, the setting in which their binges occur, and their experience of loss of control.
(Clinical Science - Health Psychology)
II-034 Birth Cohort Changes of Chinese Undergraduates’ Depression: A Cross-Temporal
Mei Zhang, Central University of Finance and Economics
Ziqiang Xin, Central University of Finance and Economics
The present study investigated the birth cohort changes of Chinese undergraduates’ depression from 1992 to 2011 by using cross temporal meta-analysis method. The standard regression coefficient of Chinese undergraduates’ scores on the Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) and data collection year was 0.35(p < 0.05), it has increased 0.55 standard deviations.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Health Psychology)

II-035 Changes in Substance Use Among Adolescents as a Function of Changes in Self-Perception and Attitudes Toward School
Nancy C. Dorr, College of Saint Rose
Elizabeth N. Dougherty, The College of Saint Rose
Patrick Reilly, The College of Saint Rose
Sabrina Fleurantin, The College of Saint Rose
Richard T. Pulice, The College of Saint Rose
Examined adolescents’ self-perception, attitudes towards school, and substance use. Ninth graders (N=150) completed self-report measures of all constructs during the first and last months of school. Results showed that students who used substances had less favorable attitudes toward school and themselves and these did not appear to change over time.
(Developmental Psychology - Health Psychology)

II-036 Comparing Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction to Education/Support for Persistently Fatigued Breast and Colorectal Cancer Survivors
R. Brian Giesler, Butler University
Paige Poure, Butler University
Natalie Nusinow, Butler University
Linda F. Brown, Indiana University
Kathleen Beck-Coon, Indiana University School of Medicine
Patrick Monahan, Indiana University School of Medicine
Yan Tong, Indiana University School of Medicine
Kurt Kroenke, Indiana University School of Medicine
Shelley Johns, Indiana University School of Medicine
Cancer survivors with persistent fatigue were randomized to an eight week mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR) intervention or to an educational support group. MBSR participants experienced greater improvements in fatigue that persisted at least six months after the intervention, although both groups benefitted from taking part in the trial.
(Other, Clinical Science - Health Psychology)
II-037 Educational and Behavioral Program in Type II Diabetes Mellitus Clients
Maria de Lourdes Rodríguez-Campuzano, FES Iztacala UNAM
Antonia Rentería-Rodríguez, FES IZTACALA Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Norma Yolanda Rodríguez Soriano, FES IZTACALA UNAM
Juan Carlos García Rodríguez, FES IZTACALA UNAM

Diabetes Mellitus and obesity are positively high correlated and causes 6.23% of total death in Latinamerica, according to Panamerican Health Organization data. Psychology can and must afford ways to solve the modifiable behavioral factors associated with them. A three phase study with an educational and behavioral modification procedure for improving adherence to diet was the main aim of this study. (Clinical Science, Methodology - Health Psychology)

II-038 Effective Ways to Increase Placebo Expectations: A Meta-Analysis
Yayi Wang, Furman University
Cinnamon Stetler, Furman University

Researchers often study placebo responses by increasing expectations, but little is known about what manipulations do this most effectively. In a meta-analysis of placebo studies, we found that studies that provided the most information about the (placebo) treatment reported larger expectation effects compared to studies that provided minimal information. (Social Psychology, Methodology - Health Psychology)

II-039 End-Of-Life Considerations: Socioeconomic Barriers & Access to Quality Care
Mekel S. Harris, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology - Los Angeles

Life-limiting medical conditions impact approximately 21 million adults worldwide. Given the issues related to the conditions, quality end-of-life care is essential. Unfortunately, socioeconomic obstacles sometimes prevent individuals from accessing quality care. This presentation will review the impact of socioeconomic barriers on access to end-of-life care among individuals with life-limiting conditions. (Clinical Science, Other - Health Psychology)
II-040 Examining the Transactional Relations Between Children’s Anxiety and Diurnal Cortisol Over Three Years
Denise Ma, Concordia University
Lisa Serbin, Concordia University
Children's chronic experiences of anxiety is extremely stressful and may have long-term effects on the underlying biological systems in the body. We examined the association between children's anxiety and diurnal cortisol rhythms over three years. Using hierarchical linear modeling, results showed that higher anxiety symptoms were associated with a blunting of the stress response system over time.
(Developmental Psychology, Biological Psychology - Health Psychology)

II-041 A Model for Clinical Group Work With Ultra-Orthodox Jewish Victims of Domestic Violence: A Qualitative Study
Jay Sweifach, Yeshiva University
No secondary authors
This poster will highlight the value sensitive approach as a viable therapeutic technique which has generated positive results in group work with abused orthodox women. The value sensitive approach uses ethno-cultural-religious factors as part of the therapeutic process. Vignettes are used to illustrate this approach.
(Clinical Science, Other - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

II-042 Analytic Thinking and Functions of Religious Belief in Everyday Life
Robert C. Blenis, Cornell University
Barbara M. Koslowski, Cornell University
Mia R. Goldman, Cornell University
Religious people were interviewed about the role of religion in daily life. Self-reported functions of religion in daily life predicted analytic thinking ability as assessed by scores on the CRT. Religion serves different and fewer functions among analytic religious people than intuitive religious people.
(Cognitive Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
II-043 Analytic Thinking Primes and Religious and Scientific Beliefs
Laird R. O. Edman, Northwestern College
Julie Yonker, Calvin College
Cresswell James, Booth University College
Justin Barrett, Thrive Center for Human Development-- Fuller Graduate School of Psychology
Previous research implies analytic thought – as opposed to intuitive thought – may reduce religious beliefs. In testing over 2,745 participants, the theoretically expected relationship between priming analytic thought with religious and scientific beliefs was not found. It is clear these relationships are more complex than earlier studies have implied.
(Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Anthropology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

II-044 Atheists Strike Back: Evaluating Motivated Stereotyping in Religious Believers and Non-Believers
Hans Peterson, University of California, San Diego
The present research examined whether stereotypes against atheists can be understood in terms of a general psychological process involving motivated stereotyping. Across three studies and consistent with our motivated stereotype hypothesis, we found that people selectively apply stereotypes to those with opposing beliefs but not to those with shared beliefs.
(Social Psychology, Other - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

II-045 Core Knowledge Intuitions Interfere With Reflective Religious Beliefs
Michael Barlev, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara
Spencer Mermelstein, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara
Tamsin German, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences, University of California, Santa Barbara
Religious beliefs have been proposed to be reflective elaborations of core intuitions. In a sentence verification paradigm, the co-existence of intuitions and reflective beliefs was demonstrated in Christian religious believers who were less accurate and slower verifying statements in which their theological beliefs and their core intuitions conflicted.
(Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Anthropology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
II-046 Different Ways of Being Christian: A Clustering Approach to the Investigation of Religiosity
Christina Morley, Newcastle University
Siti HB Alias, Newcastle University
Benjamin Marram, Newcastle University
Mark H. Freeston, Newcastle University
Patrick Rosenkranz, Newcastle University
Religion and spirituality are often conceptualised as multidimensional constructs. Cluster analysis allows scores on multidimensional constructs to be grouped according to the similarity of responses, revealing discrete profiles. Using this method, we investigated how different ways of being Christian may have distinct psychological correlates and consequences.
(Other, Methodology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

II-047 Effects of Specific Religious Practice on the Electrophysiological Responses to Errors
Claudia Scorolli, Department of Psychology, University of Bologna
Francesca Pesciarelli, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Anna M. Borghi, Department of Psychology, University of Bologna
Lorenza S. Colzato, Effects of Specific Religious Practice on the Electrophysiological Responses to Errors
Bernhard Hommel, Cognitive Psychology Unit & Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, Leiden University
Cristina Cacciari, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
We investigated the effect of specific religious practices on behavioral and electrophysiological responses to error. Data show that Catholics’ responses are less pronounced as compared to Seculars, suggesting that Catholic practices, characterized by the possibility of remedying the errors (sins) by repenting (confession), act as a buffer against anxiety.
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
II-048 Being Parent of a Disabled Child - Can Those Challenges Make Them Stronger?
Sabine Hellmers, Universität Hildesheim
Werner Greve, Universität Hildesheim
Parents of disabled children face different challenges: Their investment is needed more intensely. Among several models of developmental regulation, the two-process-model of developmental regulation argues that if life goals are blocked, a flexible readjustment of goals can help to stabilize. The impact of accommodative coping was investigated via two studies with N=126 and N=298 parents.
(Developmental Psychology - Self Regulation)

YuJeng Ju, Department of psychology, National Taiwan University
YunnWen Lien, Department of psychology, National Taiwan University
Two types of attention-distraction strategy were compared in effectiveness on thought suppression. We found that focused-breathing strategy, but not the other, could reduce mind wandering and thought intrusion regardless users' working memory capacities. fMRI data indicated two neural mechanisms might involve the use of different strategies.
(Cognitive Psychology - Self Regulation)

II-050 Borderline Personality Trait Risk for Relationship Sensitivities and Anger Dysregulation During Simulated Peer and Partner Relationship Provocations
Jessica Settler, University of Texas at San Antonio
Richard Agidee, University of Texas at San Antonio
Michelle Little, University of Texas at San Antonio
We examine relational and emotional mechanisms of risk for interpersonal violence among emerging adult participants with BPD traits using a think aloud paradigm. Think aloud responses of participants with and without BPD traits were compared for relationship sensitivities, anger dysregulation and aggressive action plans during simulated relationship provocations.
(Clinical Science, Methodology - Self Regulation)
II-051 Early Sleep Problems and Later School Readiness: Self-Regulation as a Mechanism of Development.
Kristen L. Bub, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Rachel Birmingham, Northeastern Illinois University
In this longitudinal study, we explore children’s self-regulatory capacities in preschool as a mechanism by which early sleep problems may influence their learning-related behaviors and achievement in kindergarten. By testing a series of direct and indirect pathways, our study offers insight into how early school success may be fostered.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Self Regulation)

II-052 Effective Self-Regulation in the Face of Uncertainty
Aneta Czernatowicz-Kukuczka, Jagiellonian University
Malgorzata Kossowska, Jagiellonian University
The moderated mediation model of effective self-regulation in the face of uncertainty was proposed. In two studies need for closure acted as an adaptive strategy of dealing with uncertainty for individuals with heightened sensitivity of behavioral inhibition system. It was true only for individuals with sufficient cognitive resources (high WMC).
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Self Regulation)

II-053 Between Friends and Foes: Mindful Rivalry and the Dynamics of Social Mindfulness
Niels J. Van Doesum, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands
Francesca Righetti, VU University Amsterdam
Jan-Willem Van Prooijen, VU University Amsterdam
Lot Verburgh, VU University Amsterdam
Mariko L. Visserman, VU University Amsterdam
Paul A.M. Van Lange, VU University Amsterdam
Social mindfulness plays a defining role in the dynamics of interpersonal and/or intergroup relationships. Participants were more mindful of friends and partners, but less of foes or members of a rival soccer team. This shows that social mindfulness may be upregulated for close relationships, and downregulated to mark mindful rivalry.
(Social Psychology - Interpersonal Relations)
Commitment, Regulatory Focus and Goals in Derogating Attractive Alternatives
David Rodrigues, ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL / Goldsmiths, University of London
Diniz Lopes, ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL
Madoka Kumashiro, Goldsmiths, University of London
Rasyid Bo Sanitioso, Université Paris Descartes
Findings from two experimental studies reveal that the commitment-derogation of alternatives association in romantic relationships is influenced by regulatory focus. Dating (vs. single) individuals in a promotion (vs. prevention) focus reported less attraction toward an attractive other (Study 1), but only when focused on relational (vs. self) goals (Study 2).
(Social Psychology - Interpersonal Relations)

Detecting Deception From Repeated Statements: Why Repeated Truths Are Seen as Lies
Anna E. van ‘t Veer, Tilburg University
Marielle Stel, Tilburg University
Ilja van Beest, Tilburg University
Two studies examined people’s anticipated and actual deception detection abilities for stories that were either told for a first time or retold. Results indicate that second accounts of the truth come across more deceptively than the first, while second accounts of a lie came across less deceptively than the first.
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Interpersonal Relations)

Do You Feel the Beat? The Rhythm of Dialogue
Anne van Leeuwen, Universiteit Utrecht
Jos J.A. van Berkum, Universiteit Utrecht
Hugo Quené, Universiteit Utrecht
This project investigated the role of rhythmical entrainment. During conversation speakers entrain to each other’s speech rhythm. We hypothesized that the extent to which speakers coordinate their rhythms at turn-transitions signals the amount of agreement. Results show that both coordination and tempo contribute to the impression of agreement between interlocutors.
(Linguistics, Social Psychology - Interpersonal Relations)
II-057 Dynamic Relationship Orientation in Relationship With Mother and Romantic Partner: A Daily Diary Study
Tianyuan Li, Hong Kong Institute of Education
Helene H. Fung, Chinese University of Hong Kong
The study investigated and supported the dynamic relationship orientation view. Daily personal stress was found to influence the relative activation of communal versus exchange orientation in dating relationship. The daily dynamic activation of relationship orientation further influenced relationship satisfaction through changing people's interaction patterns in both dating and child-mother relationship.
(Social Psychology - Interpersonal Relations)

II-058 Effects of Natural Environments on Decision-Making
Meredith Berry, University of Montana
Mary Sweeney, Utah State University
Justice Morath, Salt Lake Community College
Amy Odum, Utah State University
Kerry Jordan, Utah State University
We evaluated differences in delay discounting in humans viewing one of the following conditions-- natural (e.g., mountains), built (e.g., buildings), or control (e.g., triangles)-- before and during the task. Participants were less impulsive after viewing natural compared to built and control scenes. Exposure to natural environments may decrease impulsive decision-making.
(Cognitive Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Environmental Psychology)

II-059 Electromobility: A Behaviour Moddeling Approach
Farina Tammen, Technische Universität Braunschweig
Maximilian Horn, Technische Universität Braunschweig
Johannes Schmiesing, Avacon AG
Bianca Lehde, Avacon AG
Michael Haiduk, Technische Universität Braunschweig
Marian Luckhof, Technische Universität Braunschweig
Frank Eggert, Technische Universität Braunschweig
One important barrier in promoting electric vehicles (EVs) is the limited range. We found that after three years driving experience, the EV is used for most trip causes. This proof of utility seemed unrelated to perceiving the range limit as less important or to viewing the EV as primary car.
(Consumer Behavior - Environmental Psychology)
II-060 Relating Human Behaviors to Environmental Factors: The Role of Resource and Security
Henry K. S. NG, The University of Hong Kong
No secondary authors
Research has shown how social distance is influenced by the surrounding environments. Particularly, beautiful and natural environments were reported to shorten social distance (e.g. prosocial behaviors). This paper proposes that it is the environmental resource and security that leads to such an effect, and presents a 2-dimensional model for the testing of the theory. (Social Psychology, Other - Environmental Psychology)

II-061 Sex Differences and Similarities in Urban Home Ranges and in the Accuracy of Cognitive Maps
Pia Stephan, University of Vienna
Johannes P.M. Jäschke, University of Vienna
Elisabeth Oberzaucher, University of Vienna
Karl Grammer, University of Vienna
Sex differences in home range size and spatial abilities may still persist in urbanized Western societies, but are also influenced by environmental experience. We reveal that men tend to have a larger home range and show a higher accuracy in cognitive maps, which, however, disappears with women’s greater residence duration. (Cognitive Psychology - Environmental Psychology)

II-062 Systems Thinking and the New Ecological Paradigm: Mental Models and Pro-Environmentalism
Adam C. Davis, Lakehead University
Mirella L. Stroink, Lakehead University
The present research examined the relationship between a pro-environmental worldview and the mental model of systems thinking. Results suggest that systems thinkers possess a stronger pro-environmental worldview and pro-environmental orientation in general, than those scoring low on systems thinking. (Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Environmental Psychology)
II-063 The Potential Restorative Ability of Nighttime City
Jiajie Cai, Renmin University of China
Huanhuan Li, Renmin University of China
The current study aimed at investigating the potential restorative ability of urban environments in different time conditions (daytime and nighttime). By using the transformed RSVP task as measurements of attentional functions, results showed that nature and nighttime-city was attentionally restorative while the restorative ability of daytime-city environments was relatively limited.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Environmental Psychology)

II-064 An Application of Differential Item Functioning to Translated Assessments: Comparing English and Spanish Versions of Promis Negative Affect
Benjamin D. Schalet, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
Helena Correia, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
Seung W. Choi, CTB/McGraw-Hill
David Cella, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
Translation of self-report instruments can benefit from comparison of psychometric item properties by language. DIF analysis and linking permit users to place translated instruments on the same metric, so that scores obtained from different language speakers may be compared. English and Spanish versions of PROMIS negative affect are used to illustrate.
(Methodology, Clinical Science - Assessment)
Assessing Ability to Cope With Trauma: Construct and Convergent Validity of a 20-Item Trauma-Related Coping Self-Efficacy Scale Versus an Abbreviated 7-Item Scale
Mark W.G. Bosmans, Tilburg University
Ivan H. Komproe, Department of Research and Development, HealthNet TPO, Amsterdam
Nancy E. van Loey, Department of Psychosocial and Behavioural Research, Association of Dutch Burns Centres, Beverwijk, The Netherlands & Department of Clinical and Health Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands
Leontien M. van der Knaap, Tilburg University
Charles C. Benight, Department of Psychology and Director CU Trauma, Health, and Hazards Center, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Peter G. van der Velden, Tilburg University
The construct validity of two trauma-related coping self-efficacy scales was examined. In contrast to the CSE-20, the abbreviated CSE-7 has a robust factor structure; factor structure and loadings were similar across four samples exposed to very different types of traumatic events, indicating it measures general trauma-related coping self-efficacy.
(Cognitive Psychology, Clinical Science - Assessment)

Assessing Deictic Frames Through an Ecologically Valid Alternative
Maria Rendon, Universidad Santo Tomas
Maria Santafe, Universidad Santo Tomas
Luz Guzman, Universidad Santo Tomas
The purpose of this research was to probe an ecologically valid alternative for the assessment of deictic frames using illustrations. 16 participants were evaluated through this new alternative, theory of mind tasks and Barnes-Holmes protocol. Results indicated that the new assessment tool captures a performance similar to that of natural interactions.
(Developmental Psychology, Linguistics - Assessment)

Attachment Ambivalence: An Introduction to the New Measure
Katarzyna Lubiewska, Kazimierz Wielki University
Katarzyna Lubiewska, Kazimierz Wielki University
Karolina Glogowska, Kazimierz Wielki University
Despite well-grounded status of ambivalent attachment, only few studies investigated the nature of ambivalence in attachment using scales with numerous limitations. The new measure of attachment felt ambivalence using the evaluative space grid is proposed. Results on its multidimensional validity in the sample of students are presented and discussed.
(Developmental Psychology, Methodology - Assessment)
II-068 Cognitive Functioning, Acquiescence, and the Validity of the Big Five Personality Structure in a Sample of Older Germans
Clemens M. Lechner, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena
Daniela Dannert, Friedrich Schiller University of Jena
Acquiescence is a serious challenge in the assessment of personality. We investigated age-related declines in cognitive functioning as a possible source of acquiescent responding in 1,057 older Germans aged 56–75 years. Lower cognitive functioning was related to higher acquiescence in the BFI-10, but mean-correction amended this bias.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Methodology - Assessment)

II-069 Digital Metacognition: Assessing College Students’ Mobile Phone Use
Abraham Ruiz, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Mark Carrier, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Alex Lim, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Larry Rosen, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Lizzette Ceja, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Jane Jacob, California State University, Dominguez Hills
University students multitask and use smartphones during lectures. This study developed a digital metacognition tool with three attitudinal and three behavioral subscales. Students believed they could control focus but didn’t assess the impact of smartphone use during lecture. Those with poorer digital metacognition possessed reduced executive functions and preferred multitasking.
(Cognitive Psychology - Assessment)

II-070 A Sporting Chance: Hope – Possibility and Personal Investment
Simon M. Bury, Flinders University
Michael Wenzel, Flinders University
Lydia Woodyatt, Flinders University
A new conceptualisation of hope differentiated from current expectation-based hope constructs was tested. For participants more strongly invested in their hoped-for goal, hope shared a cubic relationship with likelihood, accelerating with mere possibility, whereas for optimism the relationship was linear. Investment and possibility characterise hope as distinct from expectation.
(Social Psychology - Positive Psychology)
II-071 **Flowing Together – a Longitudinal Study of Group Flow and the Role of Motivation and Empathy**

Pinar Oztop, **Plymouth University**  
Michaela Gummerum, **Plymouth University**  

The current studies investigated the concept of “group flow”. Groups of musicians, dancers, actors, and footballers answered questionnaires about group flow (Study 1) and participated in open-ended interviews about group processes (Study 2). Results highlight the importance of empathy and motivation for group flow.  
(Other - Positive Psychology)

II-072 **Hope Is all You Need: Relationships Between Foraging Behavior and Character Strengths.**

Luke Hodson, **University of Warwick**  
Derrick G. Watson, **University of Warwick**  
Elisabeth Blagrove, **University of Warwick**  

Previous research (Wolfe, 2013) suggests humans forage optimally, consistent with theorized models (e.g., Charnov, 1976) and environmental pressures (i.e., time-constraints). Here, we measured character strengths, alongside behavioral measures of foraging (e.g., berries collected, time taken) and subjective reports. Our findings suggest character strengths and task strategy influence human foraging behavior.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Positive Psychology)

II-073 **Implicit Conceptions of Life Meaning**

Evgeny N. Osin, **National Research University Higher School of Economics**  
Sofia S. Kuznetsova, **National Research University Higher School of Economics**  
Anna V. Malyutina, **National Research University Higher School of Economics**  

Using a self-report tool based on theoretically proposed dimensions of meaning in a Russian sample (N=376), we found four distinct implicit conceptions of life meaning associated with different related past experiences, personality resource levels, and well-being outcomes. Implicit conceptions of meaning moderate the association between subjective meaning and happiness.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Positive Psychology)
II-074 Meanings of Life Across Cultures: Five Needs for a Meaningful Life
Rafael M. Batista, University of Warwick
Andrew J. Vonasch, Florida State University
Bahar Aldanmaz, Koç University
Roy F. Baumeister, Florida State University
Çigdem Kagıtçibası, Koç University
People in different cultures make sense of their lives in different ways, but there may be some universal needs for meaning across cultures. We found five cross-cultural predictors of meaning in life in both the US and Turkey: purpose, belongingness, efficacy, self-worth, and a strong values-system.
(Social Psychology, Cultural Anthropology - Positive Psychology)

II-075 A Comparison of Psychological Hardiness in Athletic and Non-Athletic Students With Mentally Retarded in Iran
Amir Ghamarani, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran
Hojat Madadizadeh, Islamic Azad University Khorasgan Branch, Isfahan, Iran
Hojat Madadizadeh, Islamic Azad University Khorasgan Branch, Isfahan, Iran
This study compared psychological hardiness in athletic and non-athletic students with mentally retarded. The sample include 60 mentally retarded students (30 athletes and 30 non-athletes) that respond to Kobasa Psychological Hardiness Questionnaire (1988). Result showed that psychological hardiness significantly higher in athletes than non-athlete.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Developmental Disabilities)

II-076 A Developmental View on Neurodevelopmental Disorders: Temperament and Parenting Are Vital Factors in the Adjustment of Children With and Without Autism, ADHD, and Down Syndrome
Sarah S.W. De Pauw, Ghent University
Lisa M. Dieleman, Ghent University
Bart Soenens, Ghent University
Peter Prinzie, Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam
This study evaluates how temperament and parenting, vitally important for all children, help to explain wide behavioral heterogeneity in children with and without three prevalent neurodevelopmental disorders (Autism Spectrum Disorder, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Down syndrome). Our results suggest transdiagnostic generalizability of key temperament and parenting processes across typical and atypical development.
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Developmental Disabilities)
II-077 Connecting Through Facebook: Exploring Compulsive Internet Use and Facebook Behaviors of College Students With and Without Autism

Christina M. Shane-Simpson, The College of Staten Island; The Graduate Center at the City University of New York
Patricia J. Brooks, The College of Staten Island; The Graduate Center at the City University of New York
Rita Obeid, The College of Staten Island; The Graduate Center at the City University of New York
Naomi Gaggi, The College of Staten Island
Kristen Gillespie-Lynch, The College of Staten Island; The Graduate Center at the City University of New York

In a college student sample, Study 1 found that restricted interests and repetitive behaviors associated with autism related to compulsive Internet use and information-seeking on Facebook, while social symptoms related to repeated friending. In a clinical sample comparison (Study 2), more autistic traits were again related to increased friending behaviors.
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Developmental Disabilities)

II-078 Differential Effects of Attentional Deficits on Language Acquisition: a Cross-Syndrome Study

Dean D'Souza, Birkbeck, University of London
Hana D'Souza, Goldsmiths, University of London
Mark H. Johnson, Birkbeck, University of London
Teodora Gliga, Birkbeck, University of London
Jeanne Guiraud, Royal Holloway, University of London
Annette D. Karmiloff-Smith, Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London, United Kingdom

Cognitive and neurophysiological data from 92 infants with neurodevelopmental disorders highlight two mechanisms for acquiring good language skills, one (social orienting) more relevant to fragile X syndrome, and one (visual attention) more relevant to Down syndrome, with deficits in attentional engagement in Williams syndrome. These have theoretical and clinical relevance.
(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Developmental Disabilities)
II-079 Exploring Development in Youth With Autism Spectrum Disorder: How Do Parenting and Child Adjustment Influence Each Other Across a Six-Year Interval?
Lisa M. Dieleman, University Ghent
Sarah S.W. De Pauw, University Ghent
Bart Soenens, University Ghent
Peter Prinzie, Erasmus University Rotterdam
This study examined longitudinal and possibly reciprocal associations between parenting behavior, child behavioral problems and autism symptom severity in children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (Mage = 9.9 at T1) across six years. Our results demonstrate a long-term effect of externalizing child problems on both parenting behavior and child development.
(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Developmental Disabilities)

II-080 Attitudes Towards Homosexuals: Can Homophobia Be Predicted?
Maia Mestvirishvili, Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University
Natia Mestvirishvili, Caucasus Research Resource Centre (CRRC Georgia)
Tamar Iakobidze, Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI)
Tinatin Zurabishvili, Caucasus Research Resource Centre (CRRC Georgia)
The purpose of this study is to examine the social, cultural, psychological factors linked with homophobic attitudes in Georgia. Gender, level of education, attitudes towards equality, liberalism and perceived national threat have been emerged as significant predictors of homophobia. Personal contacts with homosexuals and perceived cause of homosexuality moderate some of these relationships.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

II-081 Masculinity and Sexual Risk-Taking Among Young Jamaican Males
Sharon Priestley, The University of the West Indies - Mona
Garth Lipps, The University of the West Indies - Mona
Patricia Anderson, The University of the West Indies – Mona
This study seeks to assess the impact of Afro-Caribbean masculinity on risky sexual behaviours. 1,745 Jamaican men 15-24 years of age who were sexually active in the year before completed Anderson’s Macho scale. The virility and procreative need subscales of the Macho scale significantly predicted risky sexual behaviours.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
II-083 Religion Makes Our Sexual Memories More Romantic
Caroline Rigo, UCLouvain
Vassilis Saroglou, Department of Psychology, Division of Social Psychology, and Centre for Psychology of Religion, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium
Are religion and sexuality really in conflict? Does religion impact--inhibits or transforms--sexual memories? In an online experiment we investigated whether priming of religious concepts would lead participants to report a past sexual experience in more romantic and less elaborated terms.
(Social Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

II-084 Self-Objectification and Internalized Sexual Stigma Moderate Relationship Between Victimization and Sexual Impulse Control Among Men Who Have Sex With Men
Marissa E. Wagner Oehlhof, University of Cincinnati - Blue Ash College
Alan K. Davis, Bowling Green State University
Lawrence A. Osborn, Bowling Green State University
Lisham Ashrafioun, Bowling Green State University
Results indicate the interaction of self-objectification and internalized sexual stigma moderate the relationship between victimization and poor sexual impulse control among MSM experiencing sexual victimization as an adult, those with greater internalized sexual stigma and hyper valuing of their bodies experience poorer sexual impulse control with increasing experiences of victimization.
(Clinical Science, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

II-085 Sex in Its Daily Context
Marieke Dewitte, Maastricht University
Jacques Van Lankveld, Open University Heerlen
This study investigates various determinants of sexual and intimate responding in an ecologically valid context, approached from an integrated and dyadic perspective. During 21 days, 60 couples completed an electronic diary twice a day in which they reported on (context) stress, personal-, partner- and relationship-related emotions and behavior.
(Social Psychology, Clinical Science - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
II-086 **Society, Culture and the Meaning of Sexuality Among Young Adults: A Phenomenological Study**  
Zahra Fazli Khalaf, *International Medical University*  
Wah Yun Low, *University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*  
Effat Merghati-Khoei, *Iranian National Center of Addiction Studies (INCAS), Iranian Institute for Reduction of High-Risk Behaviors, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*  
J. Michael Menke, *International Medical University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*  
This qualitative research explores the meanings of sexuality among young adult university students in Malaysia, and the sociocultural factors affecting the construction of sexuality. The findings of this study offer specific insights into this young adults’ perceptions and lived experiences and the implications they attach to the concept of sexuality.  
(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

II-087 **The Relationship Between Female Sexual Subjectivity and Big Five: Who Finds the Sexual Experience More Pleasurable?**  
Marina Nekic, *University of Zadar*  
Marko Stijic, *University of Zadar*  
Sexual subjectivity refers to positive aspects of female adolescent sexuality. In our study we demonstrated that people scoring high on openness to experience subscale are most likely to report about more positive perception of physical attractiveness, greater sexual desire and focused attention to inner sexuality.  
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

II-088 **A Psychometric Approach to Narrative Processing in Fmri**  
Michael A. Chow, *Princeton University*  
Uri Hasson, *Princeton University*  
Andrew R. A. Conway, *Princeton University, USA*  
The complex nature of naturalistic stimuli, such as audio narratives, make modeling brain activation during these activities especially challenging. Here, we show how latent variable models from psychometrics can relate several different approaches that correlate neural timecourses across participants, and allow for the testing of novel hypotheses.  
(Methodology, Neuroscience - Neuroimaging)
II-089  **Brain and Behavioral Resilience Factors Related to PTSD: Cortical Thickness in the Anterior Cingulate and PTSD Severity Are Predicted by Dispositional Mindfulness**  
Michael J. Gawrysiak, *Delaware State University*  
Elizabeth K. Whipple, *Drexel University*  
Cobb J. Scott, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Keith M. Robinson, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Rosette Biester, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Jennifer Greene, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Jeffrey B. Ware, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Richard J. Ross, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Paolo G. Nucifora, *Philadelphia VA Medical Center*  
Cortical thickness, mindfulness, and PTSD severity were examined in military Veterans who experienced combat-related trauma exposure. Regression analysis revealed that mindfulness predicted thickness of the anterior cingulate cortex, a region associated with emotion regulation. Discussion focuses on mindfulness and brain-behavioral factors involved in resilience to trauma and treatment for PTSD.  
*(Biological Psychology, Clinical Science - Neuroimaging)*

II-090  **Divergent Connectivity: Neural Correlates of Positive Schizotypy & Creative Personality in a Community Sample**  
Rachael Grazioplene, *University of Minnesota*  
Samantha V. Abram, *University of Minnesota*  
Colin DeYoung, *University of Minnesota*  
Is there neurobiological evidence that supports the overlap between schizotypal traits and creativity? Results in a large community sample (N=224) demonstrate associations between schizotypal traits and both structural and functional brain connectivity in hypothesized regions, supporting the notion that liability to psychosis is best modeled as a continuum.  
*(Biological Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Neuroimaging)*

II-091  **From Action Observation to Mind Reading: Hesitation Recognition Engages Theory-Of-Mind Cerebral Areas**  
Marc A. Thioux, *University Medical Center, Groningen*  
Rajat M. Thomas, *Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience*  
Christian M. Keysers, *Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience*  
Detecting someone else's hesitation in action engages both the mirror neuron system and the theory-of-mind network. The inferior frontal gyrus BA45 serves as a hub between these two networks. Hesitation in action is probably the simplest state-of-mind that can be understood by social species.  
*(Neuroscience, Social Psychology - Neuroimaging)*
II-092 The Effect of Incentives on Cooperation
Mirre Stallen, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour
Leticia Rettore Micheli, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour
Alan Sanfey, Behavioral Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen
To encourage cooperation, authorities frequently reward cooperators or punish non-cooperators. Although both types of incentives appear to be equally effective, it is unclear by which psychological mechanisms they promote cooperation. We used fMRI to examine whether rewards and punishments function in a similar way, or whether they promote cooperation differently.
(Neuroscience, Behavioral Economics - Neuroimaging)

II-093 White Matter Integrity of Parahippocampal Gyrus, Prefrontal Cortex and Precuneus in Williams Syndrome
Ana Carolina Teixeira Santos, School of Psychology CIPsi, University of Minho, Braga – Portugal
Liliana Maia, School of Psychology CIPsi, University of Minho, Braga – Portugal
Sónia Sousa, School of Psychology CIPsi, University of Minho, Braga – Portugal
Cristiana Vasconcelos, Department of Neuroradiology, Hospital de Santo Antonio, Porto, Portugal
Montse Férnandez, Genetic Molecular Unit, Galician Public Foundation of Genomic Medicine, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Elena Garayzábal, Departamento de Lingüística, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España
Óscar F. Gonçalves, School of Psychology CIPsi, University of Minho, Braga – Portugal
Adriana Sampaio, School of Psychology CIPsi, University of Minho, Braga – Portugal
We evaluated ventromedial prefrontal cortex, parahippocampal gyrus (PHG) and precuneus connectivity using Diffusion Tensor Imaging Technique in a group of Williams Syndrome (WS) compared with a healthy control group. Difference in PHG was verified, with the WS group evidencing increased fractional anisotropy.
(Neuroscience - Neuroimaging)

II-094 Assault Around the World
Alan Vaux, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Sofia P. Kluch, Gallup
Data from the Gallup World Poll (652,341 adults, 156 countries) were used to examine assault globally. As predicted, reported assault was related to plausible risks such as youth and poverty, as well as plausible effects such as depression, worry, feeling unsafe, and less trust in police, leaders, and judicial system.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Community Psychology)
II-095 Attendance of Religious Organizations as a Predictor of Neighborhood Satisfaction
Albina Balidemaj, Clemson University
No secondary authors
The current study explored the correlation between neighborhood satisfaction and participation in religious organizations. The bivariate analysis showed a moderate correlation between attendance in religious organizations and neighborhood satisfaction. This study will contribute to broader understanding of overall neighborhood studies in terms of resident satisfaction.
(Social Psychology, Methodology - Community Psychology)

II-096 Culture and Political Agreement Aside: The Relative Impact of United States Leadership Approval on Views of Terrorist Attacks
Sofia P. Kluch, Gallup
Alan Vaux, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Ken J. Kluch, Gallup
In 2006-2007 the United States was engaged in global activities that many found questionable. Given the negative sentiment, approval of US leadership, measured by the Gallup World Poll, explains a significant amount of variance in the difference between views of September 11th attacks in the US and attacks on civilians.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Community Psychology)

II-097 Hofstede’s Dimensions and Country Level Views of Terrorism
Ken J. Kluch, Gallup
Sofia P. Kluch, Gallup
Alan Vaux, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Country level data from the Hofstede Center and the Gallup World Poll were used to examine the relationship between Hofstede’s cultural dimensions and the general population views of 38 countries on the justification for a specific act of terrorism (September 11th attacks) and general acts of terrorism (attacks on civilians).
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Community Psychology)
II-098 Raising Students’ Awareness to Their Communities: An Intervention Study on Students’ Willingness to Volunteer for Their Communities

Manyu Li, University of Pittsburgh
Irene H. Frieze, University of Pittsburgh

Using a place attachment framework with an experimental design, this study was done to better understand how to raise university students' awareness in helping the community around the university. Several path models were tested. Implications for getting students involved in their communities and their development into responsible citizens were discussed.
(Other - Community Psychology)

II-099 Cognitive, Motivational and Affective Factors Associated With Perfectionism: an Exploratory Study With Portuguese Musicians

Joana M. Valente, University of Minho, School of Psychology
Jose F. Cruz, University of Minho, School of Psychology
Rui M. Sofia, University of Minho

This study explored the relationships of dimensions of perfectionism with cognitive, motivational and affective correlates in a sample of Portuguese musicians. Results showed a differential pattern of relationships underscoring the potential benefits of perfectionistic strivings, and the links of perfectionistic concerns (negative reactions to imperfection) with more maladaptive markers of psychological functioning.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Music (Psychology of))

II-100 Do We Process Order or Magnitude Information? New Evidences From the Snarc Effect for Note Value.

Valter Prpic, University of Trieste
Antonia Fumarola, University of Trieste
Matteo De Tommaso, University of Trieste
Annamaria Brusaferro, State Conservatory of Music ‘Jacopo Tomadini’
Mauro Murgia, University of Trieste
Tiziano Agostini, University of Trieste

We showed note value to be spatially coded across three experiments. However, differently from numbers, the direction of the associations was reversed when note value was order-relevant or -irrelevant for performing the tasks. These evidences suggest the existence of separate mechanisms involved in ordinal sequences, rather than, magnitude processing.
(Cognitive Psychology - Music (Psychology of))
II-101 Introducing the Mini Proms: A Short and Objective Measure of Musical Ability
Hannah Strauß, University of Innsbruck
Nicholas Shakeshaft, King's College, London, United Kingdom
Robert Plomin, King's College, London
Marcel Zentner, University of Innsbruck
Commonly, the determination of musical competence is based on an individual's extent of musical training. With the PROMS, Law and Zentner (2012) provided an objective measure of musical ability independent from training. As a more time-efficient alternative to the full battery, we introduce the Mini PROMS.
(Methodology, Cognitive Psychology - Music (Psychology of))

II-102 Musical and Spatial Thought: Communicating About Music in Speech and Movement
Richard D. Ashley, Northwestern University
This project investigates the relationship between spatial and musical thought, analyzing listeners' multimodal reconstructions of popular songs. In participants' verbal and gestural streams, spatial expression is ubiquitous, communicating contrasts between musical units (verse, chorus, etc.), relationships between units, and the manner in which units are expressive or modulated in performance.
(Cognitive Psychology - Music (Psychology of))

II-103 Evaluating Female Clinical Forensic Service User Engagement Using Deliberative Inquiry
Julie C. Taylor, University of Cumbria
A deliberative inquiry to evaluate service user and providers experiences of a community work order in nature. Participants were attributed the status 'expert' and participated in a deliberative activity. The outcome was an action plan for service improvement. The action plan was project specific but the lessons learned from meaningful engagement with service users were extensive.
(Methodology, Social Psychology - Qualitative Methods)
II-104 Prospect Theory and Measurement on Crowd’s Subjective Behaviors in Trading

Yiwen Wang, Huashang Fund Co. Ltd., China
Leilei Shi, University of Science and Technology of China, China

We determine a reference price in crowd’s trading and measure their trading weights at each price using cumulative trading volume distribution of high frequency data in China stock market. Our study supplements descriptive prospect theory with a measurable volume dimension, suggesting the new openings of financial models and test methodologies.
(Behavioral Economics, Methodology - Qualitative Methods)

II-105 Gender Differences in 3D Stereoscopic Vision for Teleoperation

Wutthigrai Boonsuk, Eastern Illinois University
Florensia F. Surjadi, Northern Illinois University

Stereoscopic vision can improve individual’s performance over the traditional monoscopic vision due to the increase in depth perception cues and immersion. Using a series of teleoperation tasks, this study aims to understand whether gender differences exist, in user’s performance with stereoscopic vision.
(Cognitive Psychology - Human Factors)

II-106 Many Eyes Make Light the Check

Masayoshi Shigemori, Shizuoka Eiwa Gakuin University
No secondary authors

For the purpose of confirming social loafing in multiple checks, error detection rates in the proofreading tasks were compared between the single check condition and the three multiple check condition. As a result, more mean error detection rates of the single check condition were shown than those of any rounds in the multiple check condition.
(Social Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Human Factors)

II-107 Exploration and Learning in the Second Life Virtual World: Depth of Processing of Paired and Individual Experiences

Joanna Salapska-Gelleri Jordan, Florida Gulf Coast University
Scott Anstadt, Florida Gulf Coast University
Charles Xiaoxue Wang, Florida Gulf Coast University
Michele Stork, Florida Gulf Coast University

This study investigated undergraduates’ exploration of the Second Life (SL) virtual environment as they trained to use movement, communication, and transportation functions. Students worked individually and in pairs. Outcomes demonstrate benefits of both individual and paired learning and exploration of three distinct SL simulations.
(Cognitive Psychology - Computer Simulation)