VII-001 **Associations Between Emotion Regulation Difficulties and Alcohol-Related Problems Via Emotional Functioning and Use: Common and Unique Paths Among Men and Women**

Nicholas Kuvaas, *North Dakota State University*
Brittany Stevenson, *North Dakota State University*
Alyssa Goodpaster, *North Dakota State University*
Robert D. Dvorak, *North Dakota State University*

This study examined common and unique paths, for men and women, from emotion regulation difficulties to alcohol consequences via emotional functioning. Men had a unique path via distress tolerance. Women had unique paths via emotional instability and alcohol use. Men and women shared a common path via trait negative affect. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Substance Disorders)

VII-002 **Exploratory Factor Analysis of the Dan Scale for Substance Use Disorders: A Validation Study**

Daniel Kaplin, *The College of New Jersey and The College of Staten Island*
Florette Cohen, *College of Staten Island*
Dawson Dufort, *Rowan University and Mercy College*

This research study assesses the utility of a new 14-item scale to assess legal, illegal, and prescriptive drug usage. This scale demonstrated adequate reliability (Alpha = 0.676; 0.814 for standardized measures). Similarly, the DAN Scale presents with appropriate face and content validity (ICC agreement = .968). (Clinical Science - Substance Disorders)
Neurocognitive Measures as Predictors of Smoking Cessation
Maartje Luijten, Radboud University
Ingmar H.A. Franken, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Marloes Kleinjan, Trimbos Institute
Previous studies have shown behavioural and neural deficits in smokers associated with attentional bias, inhibitory control and error-processing. It is currently not yet clear whether these neurocognitive deficits are associated with smoking cessation. The present study shows that some aspects of neurocognitive functioning are associated with smoking cessation.
(Neuroscience - Substance Disorders)

Social Network Structures on Facebook: Associations With Child Abuse and Alcohol Use and Misuse Among Young Adult Women
Assaf Oshri, Human Development and Family Science; University of Georgia
Itai Himelboim, Telecommunications; University of Georgia
Josephine A. Kwon, University of Georgia
Tara E. Sutton, Sociology; University of Georgia
James MacKillop, McMaster University
Steven M. Kogan, Human Development and Family Science; University of Georgia
This study examines the indirect linkages between child abuse and alcohol use/misuse via Facebook peer connection patterns. Female college students self-reported severity of child abuse experiences and current alcohol use/misuse, with individual social network data obtained from Facebook. Patterns of networking mediated the association between child abuse and alcohol use/misuse.
(Developmental Psychology - Substance Disorders)

Lights, Camera, Action: Validation of Film Clips for the Stressful Film Paradigm
Muriel Hagenaars, Radboud University Nijmegen
Inna B. Arnaudova, University of Amsterdam
Film clips are commonly used in experimental psychopathology research and particularly in the stressful film paradigm. We present validation data of twelve matched short film clips within four content categories. Our film clip set offers negative, positive and neutral film stimuli to be used in further research.
(Methodology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)
VII-006 Mh370 and Mh17 Tragedies - How Do Malaysians React Emotionally?
Khairul Anwar Mastor, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Haslina Muhamad, University of Malaya
Emotional reactions among young Malaysians towards the MH370 and MH17 tragedies were studied. Findings indicated four major types of emotion were elicited: Sadness-Sympathy, Confused-Puzzling, Unexpected-Unbelievable and Anger-Frustration. The MH17 tragedy created higher intensity of Sadness-Sympathy and Anger-Frustration than MH370. Women were more of sympathy, sad but men were more frustrated and angry. Personality was modestly related to the experienced emotion. (Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VII-008 Nonverbal Behavior During Puzzlement, Frustration and Mental Effort
Nancy Alvarado, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Heather C. Lench, Texas A & M University
Puzzled people are typically depicted scratching their heads, but do they really do this when exerting mental effort? They do indeed! We found little smiling with success but increased annoyance with frustration. Facial concealment increased with failure. Greater mental effort was accompanied by resting the head on hand or desk. (Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VII-009 On the Search for Anger Regulation in Sports: Combining Coping, Emotion Regulation and Self-Control
Rui M. Sofia, School of Psychology, University of Minho
José F. Cruz, School of Psychology, University of Minho
Joana M. Osório, School of Psychology, University of Minho
This study explored the processes implicated in anger regulation in sport, revealing that emotion and avoidance-focused coping strategies, and less adaptive emotion regulation strategies (e.g., self-blame) predicted higher levels of anger. However, self-control predicted lower levels of anger. Self-control and anger rumination partially mediated the relationship between provocation and anger. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Other - Emotion)
VII-010 Physiological Arousal Facilitates Conjunction Search
Penka Hristova, New Bulgarian University
Antonia Draganova, New Bulgarian University
Stefan Mateeff, New Bulgarian University
Conjoined visual search efficiency was facilitated by physiological arousal. Both arousal and array size were manipulated within-subject in a classical conjunction search task. The efficiency alteration may be a result from speed up of single feature encoding as well as enhanced feature binding of individual objects.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VII-011 Playing Violent Computer Games Decreases Emotional Inhibitory Control and Increases Aggressive Behavior
Ewa Miedzobrodzka, University of Social Sciences and Humanities at Sopot
Jacek Buczny, University of Social Sciences and Humanities at Sopot
Playing violent video games had negative psychological consequences. Gamers showed a lower level of emotional inhibitory control and were more aggressive compared to non-players. Players (vs. non-players) were less susceptible to avoidance-related emotions (e.g. disgust), which resulted in lower inhibitory control and was related to stronger aggression.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VII-012 Positive Affect Increases Memory Binding
Philipp Spachtholz, University of Regensburg
Christof Kuhbandner, University of Regensburg
Reinhard Pekrun, University of Munich
Several theories of mood and cognition assume that positive affect leads to an integrative cognitive processing style. We thus hypothesized that memory binding, an index of memory integration, should be increased for positive affect. Our results demonstrate for the first time that memory binding is indeed enhanced in positive states.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)
Rage Restrained: Dynamic Changes in Approach/Avoidance Motivation Moderate the Effects of Trait Anger on State Anger and Aggression

Lotte Veenstra, VU University Amsterdam
Iris K. Schneider, University of Southern California
Irena Domachowska, TU Dresden
Brad J. Bushman, The Ohio State University
Sander L. Koole, Department of Social Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Because anger is an approach-oriented emotion, we reasoned that effects of trait anger on anger/aggression can be counteracted by increases in avoidance motivation (e.g., leaning backwards, pushing). Four studies showed that trait anger was associated with more anger/aggression under conditions favoring approach motivation, but not under conditions favoring avoidance motivation.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Emotion)

Regulating Down to a T: The Effect of Emotion Regulation on Empathic Accuracy

Navot Naor, University of Haifa
Simone G. Shamay-Tsoory, University of Haifa
Hadas Okon-Singer, University of Haifa

We are interested in examining the effect of downward regulation of emotions via reappraisal on the way participants assess the intensity of emotional facial expression after viewing painful/neutral scenarios. We hypothesise that reappraising will yield little or none cognitive bias, whereas observing will result in a large judgment bias.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Emotion)

Sequential Development of Theory of Mind and Understanding Sarcasm in Turkish Children With Hearing Impairment

Ayça Alayli, Koç University
Bilge Yagmurlu, Koç University

This study investigated the sequential development of theory of mind (ToM) and the ability to understand sarcasm in 3-12 years-old Turkish deaf children with hearing devices (N = 70). ToM increased with age in a sequential manner, but all children failed in the sarcasm task despite their age and device.

(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)
VII-016 Temperamental and Sociocultural Predictors of Mentalization Skills in 3-4-Year-Old Children
Monika Tarnowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, The Academic Center for Psychotherapy of SWPS
Lukasz Tanas, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
ToM is related to caregivers behavior. We measured temperamental and sociocultural predictors of ToM in 3-4-y-old children (N=45). Temperament was measured using parental report and behavioral observation. Parents of children better at mentalizing tended to humanize their children. Anxiety was related to expectations in social conflict situations and to parent-child interactions.
(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)

VII-017 The Role of Family Relationships in the Occurrence of Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms in Late Childhood
Ilona Skoczen, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Poland
Jan Cieciuch, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski University in Warsaw, Poland
The aim of this paper is to present associations between family relationships and children’s internalizing and externalizing symptoms in children aged 8-12. Results have shown that the quality of family relationships is significantly linked with children’s internalizing and externalizing symptoms.
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Childhood Development)

VII-018 The Relationship Among Sluggish Cognitive Tempo, Information Processing and ADHD Indicators
Orly Calderon, Long Island University
Michael Adler, LIU Post
Sluggish Cognitive Tempo was investigated in a sample of clinically-referred children for linkages with ADHD and cognitive manifestations. Results reveal gaps in the SCT construct, lack of consistency across environments, a partial linkage with attention and some relationships to working memory, but not to processing speed. Implications are discussed.
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Childhood Development)
The Relationship Between Manual Coordination and Mental Health in a Community Based Sample of 4-11 Year Olds

Liam J.B. Hill, University of Leeds
Faisal Mushtaq, University of Leeds
Lucy O'Neil, University of Leeds
Ian J. Flatters, University of Leeds
Justin HG Williams, University of Aberdeen
Mark Mon-Williams, University of Leeds

Coordination Disorders and Mental Health problems (MHP) co-occur frequently but the degree to which this relationship exists outwith clinically referred populations is unclear. We replicated earlier findings of poor coordination increasing the probability of MHPs in a community-based sample and find novel evidence for a continuous dimensional relationship underpinning it.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Childhood Development)

When Free-Play Time Is Scarce: Unsupervised Behaviors and Peer Acceptance in Preschool Classrooms

Hannah Man Yan Tse, The University of Hong Kong
Terry K. Au, Department of Psychology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

What predicts peer acceptance when preschool schedules are packed with structured learning tasks and dedicate little time to free play? Naturalistic classroom observation using random time-sampling method revealed that several unsupervised behaviors of Hong Kong Chinese preschoolers predicted concurrent peer acceptance, and for boys, peer acceptance one year later.

(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)

Young Children’s Intuitive Chemistry: Understanding of Concentration and Dilution

Anne Schlottmann, University College London
Julia L. Hill, University College London
Michelle R. Ellefson, University of Cambridge
Keith S. Taber, University of Cambridge

Young children have more differentiated intuitions of substances than commonly believed: From age 7, children could judge that solutions became more concentrated if there was more solid, but more diluted if there was more liquid. Dilution effects grew with age. Visual cues did not increase dilution effects.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Childhood Development)
VII-022 **Do Task Switching Costs Generalize to Complex Cognitive Tasks?**

Virpi Kalakoski, *Finnish Institute of Occupational Health*

Anna Hanén, *Finnish Institute of Occupational Health*

Jani Lukander, *Finnish Institute of Occupational Health*

Thousands of studies on simple tasks consistently show that switching between tasks instead of repeating one task leads to a significant impairment of performance. Our results with more complex tasks suggest that cost of task switching in applied contexts is not as straightforward a phenomenon as the previous research indicates.

*(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)*

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VII-023 **Effects of Multimodal Load on Spatial Monitoring as Revealed by Erps**

Mario Bonato, *Ghent University*

Chiara Spironelli, *University of Padova*

Matteo Lisi, *Institute of Neuroscience and Cognition, Université Paris-Descartes*

Konstantinos Priftis, *University of Padova and IRCSS San Camillo*

Marco Zorzi, *University of Padova and IRCSS San Camillo*

We investigated the electrophysiological correlates of multimodal load during spatial monitoring in healthy participants. A purely top-down modulation of attentional load increased the amplitude of the early P1 component regardless of load type (visual or auditory). Later contralateral components elicited by left targets were particularly influenced by concurrent task load.

*(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Attention)*

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VII-024 **Emotional Scene Perception: The Effect on Emotional Context on Change Detection**

Michaela Porubanova, *SUNY, Farmingdale*

Daniel Shaw, *CEITEC, Brno, Czech Republic*

The study explored the effect of emotional scene context on the accuracy and speed of change detection in flicker paradigm. The results show the improved reaction time performance in negative and positive scenes.

*(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Attention)*
Eyes Keep Watch Over You! Competition Enhances Gaze-Cueing Effect in Females
Francesca Ciardo, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Luisa Lugli, University of Bologna
Paola Ricciardelli, University of Milano-Bicocca
Sandro Rubichi, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Cristina Iani, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
The present study investigated if the gaze-mediated orienting of attention is modulated by the type of relationship (i.e., cooperative or competitive) established during a previous interaction with a cuing face. Results showed that in female participants the gaze-cueing effect for competitive contenders was greater than for cooperative contenders.
(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)

Increasing Perceptual Load Affects Late Processing Components: An ERP Study
Elizabeth Milne, University of Sheffield
Anna Remington, Centre for Research in Autism and Education, Institute of Education, London
Distractor processing depends on the perceptual load of a task. The time-course of this impact of load is unclear. We demonstrate that within, but not before, the P3b time-window the ERP generated by distractors is significantly reduced by increasing load. This suggests that perceptual load affects later neural processing components.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Attention)

Investigating Changes in Neurophysiological Correlates of Attention After Mindfulness Training in Adolescents
Kevanne L. Sanger, Bangor University, and Centre for Mindfulness Research and Practice
Dusana Dorjee, Bangor University, and Centre for Mindfulness Research and Practice
A pilot 8-week mindfulness intervention was conducted with 45 students (16-18 years), with pre-post evaluations of task performance and event-related potentials in a visual oddball paradigm. The training group showed more N2 negativity and reduced P3b positivity to non-target stimuli, suggesting mindfulness could increase adolescent’s inhibitory control and attentional efficiency.
(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Attention)
Selective Attention to Social Cues: Context-Dependent Modulations
Francesco Marini, University of Milan-Bicocca
Andrea Ravagli, University of Milan-Bicocca
Angelo Maravita, University of Milan-Bicocca
Paola Ricciardelli, University of Milan-Bicocca
Social attention cues such as head and gaze direction may deliver conflicting information (i.e., right-oriented head with left-directed gaze). We investigated gaze-direction discriminations in contexts with different proportions of trials with congruent/incongruent head orientation. A distraction-filtering mechanism, which filters-out irrelevant head orientation, and conflict adaptation mechanisms support efficient gaze-direction decisions.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Attention)

Location- and Hemisphere-Dependent Mechanisms of the Proportion Congruency Effect
Yurina Watanabe, Aichi Shukutoku University
Kazuhiro Yoshizaki, Aichi Shukutoku University
The proportion congruency (PC) effect is a congruency effect, measured by a stimulus-response compatibility tasks, that decreases as the ratio of congruent to incongruent trials increases within a given block. The present study demonstrated the occurrence of a PC effect on the basis of location-dependent as well as hemisphere-dependent mechanisms.
(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)

Multisensory Integration Is Strongly Dependent on Bimodal Task Demands
Sarah M. Byce, Lakehead University
Michael F. Wesner, Lakehead University
We investigated interactions between multisensory integration (MSI) and attentional load using three discrimination tasks spanning the processing hierarchy. Results suggest that MSI requires at least some form of attention, but that high attentional load actually leads to declines in performance.
(Cognitive Psychology - Attention)
VII-031 **New Measures of Visual Attention and Its Brain Basis in At-Risk Infants, Preschool Children, and Developmental Disorders**
Janette Atkinson, *University College London*
Morag Andrew, *University of Oxford*
Louisa Kulke, *University College London*
Christine Montague-Johnson, *University of Oxford*
Anil Kopuri, *University of Oxford*
Peter Sullivan, *University of Oxford*
Jeremy Parr, *University of Newcastle*
Oliver Braddick, *University of Oxford*

Three ongoing studies measuring attention to predict cognitive outcome are discussed. These are Fixation Shifts in term and preterm infants with perinatal brain injury, eye-tracking saccadic latencies related to ERP brain areas for attention shifts, and ECAB battery giving distinctive profiles for typical preschool children, Williams and Down’s Syndrome.

(Developmental Psychology, Neuroscience - Attention)

VII-032 **Emotional Intelligence Skills of the Good Teacher: Comparing the Evaluations of Teachers, Students and Parents**
Georgia Diamantopoulou, *University of Macedonia*
Eirini Gouridou, *University of Macedonia*
Maria Platsidou, *University of Macedonia*

A total of 20 Emotional Intelligence Skills were evaluated by teachers (n=126), students (n=82) and parents (n=66), in regard to their importance for the “good teacher” paradigm. Similarities and differences found among the three groups of participants, concerning the “good teacher’s” emotional intelligence profile, are discussed.

(Other - Educational Psychology)

VII-033 **Factors Facilitating Academic and Practice Success in Teacher College Students: A Longitudinal Study**
 Shirli Shoyer, *Oranim Academic College of Education*

No secondary authors

This study examines the link between intrapersonal, interpersonal and social background to academic and practice success of first and second year students teachers. A multiple-step model shows that social background is directly linked to interpersonal variables, which in turn are directly linked to intrapersonal variables and via it to academic achievement.

(Developmental Psychology - Educational Psychology)
VII-034 **Fairness and Its Influence on Compliance: Understanding Perceptions of Justice Among Kenyan Adolescents**
Kendra J. Thomas, *Ball State University*
Winnie M. Mucherah, *Ball State University*
This study investigates Kenyan adolescents’ perceptions of justice in their personal lives, at school, and in society, and its influence on school compliance. Adolescents’ perceptions of fairness in school as well as in society significantly predicted their compliance, leading to a better understanding of adolescent behavior.
(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Educational Psychology)

VII-035 **Learning to Perceive the Invisible: Designing Practice to Enhance Problem Representations**
Mitchell Rabinowitz, *Fordham University*
Jaclin Gerstel-Friedman, *Fordham University*
Can a triad judgment task be used to teach people to go beyond the surface level characteristics and perceive the deep relational information. Results showed significant results of blocking triad types and on orienting participants to figure out what to ignore before trying to figure out what is important.
(Cognitive Psychology, Other - Educational Psychology)

VII-036 **Mathematical Problem Solving and Eye Tracking: A Window to Cognitive Processes**
Bert Jonsson, *Umeå University*
Johan Lithner, *Umeå University*
Tony Quillbard, *Umeå University*
Measures of eye fixations in mathematical problem solving showed that Algorithmic Reasoning was associated with eye fixations of superficial task information and Creative Mathematical founded Reasoning of more meaningful information underlying a conceptual understanding. Eye fixations were also found to be predictive of subsequent test task performance.
(Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Educational Psychology)
Moral Education and Personality Development

Carla Cristina Silveira De Souza, Universidade Federal Do Rio De Janeiro
Maria Judith Sucupira Da Costa Lins, Universidade Federal Do Rio De Janeiro

This research focuses on a Moral Education program for seven-year-old school children. Four virtues were presented to them: friendship, temperance, perseverance and justice. The objective of this research was to improve the development of ethical personality. Data show it is possible to develop moral personality through the practice of virtues.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Educational Psychology)

Preliterate Children’s Interactions With Alphabet Books in Paper and Digital Formats

Mary Ann Evans, University of Guelph
Sarah Nowak, University of Guelph
David Willoughby, University of Guelph
Brittany Burek, University of Guelph
Shanna Deasley, University of Windsor

Alphabet books are commonly used to facilitate alphabetic knowledge and increasingly are purchased as eBooks. How children use them was investigated across 16 sessions. 99 preschoolers independently read books after a read-aloud session. Children were oriented most to e-books but alphabet-related behaviour was more prominent with books in paper format.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Educational Psychology)

Preschool Teachers’ Behavioral Expectations of Children and Teacher-Child Interactions

Raquel Plotka, Pace University

Two, three, and four-year old children differ considerably in their ability to internalize adult expectations. Conflict between adults’ expectations and children’s abilities can result in strained interactions. This study investigates whether preschool teacher’s expectations differ for these different age-groups, and whether these expectations can impact the quality of teacher-child interactions.

(Developmental Psychology, Educational Psychology)
VII-040 Promoting Science Literacy in College Students  
Scott W. Brown, University of Connecticut  
Kimberly A. Lawless, University of Illinois at Chicago  
Mark A. Boyer, University of Connecticut  
Data is reported on the messaging interactions of 101 college students engaged in GlobalEd 2, a semester-long web-based simulation of international negotiations, for 8 weeks addressing global water resources. Using qualitative analyses, patterns emerged in scientific term usage revealing an increase in science-terms and a shifting to more sophisticated use.  
(Other, Cognitive Psychology - Educational Psychology)

Jonathan Smith, Université de Montréal  
Roch Chouinard, Département de psychopédagogie et d’andragogie Université de Montréal  
The study investigates the changes in pupils' motivation and psychosocial adjustment during the primary-secondary transition, under the influence of more or less systematized support measures.  
(Social Psychology, Other - Educational Psychology)

VII-042 An Empirical Analysis of Logical Intuition for Conjunction Fallacy Tasks  
Aba Szőllosi, Eotvos Lorand University  
Bence Palfi, Eotvos Lorand University  
Barnabas Szaszi, Eotvos Lorand University  
Andrei Foldes, Eotvos Lorand University  
Balazs Aczel, University of ELTE  
Contrary to a popular theory of logical intuition, which claims that even if participants give the biased answer on heuristics and biases tasks they tend to sense that their answer might be wrong, our results suggests that more parsimonious models can explain the data.  
(Cognitive Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)
VII-043 Communicating Climate Change Information – In Celsius or Fahrenheit?
Eugene Y. Chan, University of Technology Sydney
No secondary authors
This research demonstrates that for Celsius, people anchor at 0. However, for Fahrenheit judgments, people anchor values above 32 ºF and those below 0 ºF at 0, but they anchor values between 0 ºF and 32 ºF at 32. Findings are discussed for research and public policy.
(Consumer Behavior, Behavioral Economics - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-044 Dynamical Negotiation Networks
Lukasz Jochemczyk, University of Warsaw
Janina Pietrzak, University of Warsaw
We conducted two studies (N1=90, N2=160) in which participants engaged in a dyadic role-playing negotiation game. We present the Dynamical Negotiation Networks model and show how constructing a network of meaning during a negotiation process interplays with emotions and creativity, and leads to different outcomes.
(Social Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-045 Effects of Self Imposed Scarcity on Decision Making
Mostafa Salari Rad, New School for Social Research
Jeremy Gignes, New School for Social Research
We measured loss aversion, risk aversion and temporal discounting in people who were fasting during the month of Ramadan. Results are reported comparing performances of fasters with non-fasters while controlling for hunger.
(Behavioral Economics, Social Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

Johannes P.M. Jäschke, University of Vienna
Markus Koppensteiner, University of Vienna
Pia Stephan, University of Vienna
Bernard Wallner, University of Vienna
Georg Primes, University of Vienna
Human decision-making is influenced by first impressions of facial appearance. Whether the social perception of such cues yields accurate inferences of traits is still under question. We reveal how facial dominance cues influence expectations on and behavior in face-to-face negotiations - probably the most basic of all human economic activities.
(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Judgment and Decision Making)
Georg Primes, University of Vienna
Johannes PM Jäschke, University of Vienna
We designed two settings to investigate the effect of facial trustworthiness on bargaining behavior using a strategy method based ultimatum game. Our results suggest that facial trustworthiness is not a reliable cue in certain social interactions. Despite receiving preferred treatment, trustworthy looking individuals do not behave more generous than others. (Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-048 From Observation to Prediction: Effects of Kind and Wicked Experience
Emre Soyer, Ozyegin University
Robin M. Hogarth, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Tomás Lejarraga, Max Planck Institute Center for Adaptive Rationality
We investigate how the experience people acquire about the relationship between two variables is used when making predictions. We find that predictions are often inconsistent with the judgments that led to them. Our work contributes to the literature on the assessment of covariation and especially the phenomenon of illusory correlation. (Cognitive Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-049 High Perceived Interpersonal Control Promotes Cooperative Behavior: Evidence From an Erps Study
Kai Dou, Jinan University
Yao-zhong Liu, Jinan University
Jian-bin Li, University of Padua
Yu-jie Wang, Guangdong Industry Technical College
Rong-jun Yu, South China Normal University
This study employed ERPs to investigate the electrophysiological evidence of the impact of perceived interpersonal control (PIC) on cooperative behavior, finding that people high in PIC were more willing to cooperate. More important, such effect was related with lowered amplitude of P2 and N2. (Neuroscience, Social Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)
VII-050 **Hindsight Bias in Juror Decision Making**

_Gareth Norris, Aberystwyth University_

No secondary authors
The hindsight bias has been shown to have relevance for understanding legal decision making; the use of animations has the potential to exploit this bias and potentially prejudice verdicts. This paper will present experimental data to demonstrate the possible avenues for de-biasing hindsight verdicts.
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-051 **If You Choose It, It’s Good for You: Health Halo of Organic Food Depends on Attribution Locus**

_Marília Prada, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL_
_David Rodrigues, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL_
_Margarida V. Garrido, ISCTE-Lisbon University Institute_

Organic products are perceived as healthier (and less caloric) than ordinary ones. We replicated and extended Schuldt and Schwarz’s (2010) study and investigated the effects of locus of attribution (dispositional vs. situational) and food-type (meat vs. vegetarian). The perceived benefit of organic food was only observed in the dispositional condition.
(Social Psychology, Consumer Behavior - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-052 **Learning to Predict Success in Competitions: Experience, Framing, and Heuristics**

_Emre Soyer, Ozyegin University_
_Robin M. Hogarth, Universitat Pompeu Fabra_

In our experiments, people assess success probabilities in competitions. We show that people’s judgments involve systematic errors. Learning through feedback fails to improve or even inhibits judgmental accuracy. We make the problem learning-friendly by reframing it and generate simple heuristics that can improve judgments in competitions.
(Cognitive Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Judgment and Decision Making)
VII-053 Disentangling Integrative and Sequential Decision Making a Drift Diffusion Model Study
Laura M.S. Dekkers, University of Amsterdam
Noor Seijdel, University of Amsterdam
Wouter D. Weeda, Free University Amsterdam
Brenda R.J. Jansen, University of Amsterdam
Huizenga M. Huizenga, University of Amsterdam
This study aims to investigate decision making and its underlying mechanism when information with respect to option attributes is presented sequentially, applying the Drift Diffusion Model. Results reveal that even in such a sequential context, both sequential and integrative processes assert an influence on the decision that is being made.
(Cognitive Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Decision Sciences)

VII-054 Earnings for My Group vs. Earnings for the Other Group: Cross-Cultural Differences in Sensitivity to Rewards for Ingroup vs. Outgroup
Youngbin Kwak, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Jaehyung Kwon, Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)
Kyongsik Yun, Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)
Jaeseung Jeong, Department of Bio and Brain Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)
Scott Huettel, Center for Cognitive Neuroscience, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University
We examined cross-cultural differences in the sensitivity to rewards towards different social groups. Americans and Koreans performed a novel card game where they win or lose money for ingroup and outgroup. Significant cultural differences were found suggesting that Koreans showed greater distinction in their sensitivity to ingroup vs. outgroup rewards.
(Behavioral Economics, Social Psychology - Decision Sciences)

VII-055 Ethical Decision Making by Individuals and Groups
Scott Tindale, Loyola University Chicago
Zhenyan Shi, Loyola University Chicago
Katharina Kluwe, Loyola University Chicago
Jeremy Winget, Loyola University Chicago
We compared individuals and groups on ethical decision making. Study 1 showed groups were more likely than individuals to violate ethical norms to benefit the group, but only if the odds of getting caught were low. Study 2 showed groups made more unethical choices than individual in a business simulation.
(Social Psychology - Decision Sciences)
VII-056 **Expectations in the Ultimatum Game**

**Peter Vavra**, Radboud University Nijmegen  
**Luke Chang**, University of Colorado Boulder  
**Alan Sanfey**, Radboud University Nijmegen

By varying participants expectations of what offers they will receive in an Ultimatum Game, we show that the mean and variance of expected offers differentially affect the decision to accept or reject a specific offer. These results demonstrate the complex nature of social expectations, which might be better conceptualized as distributions.

(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Decision Sciences)

VII-057 **Higher Social Rankings, Higher Cooperation: Effects of Social Comparison Processes on Cooperative Behavior**

**Xu Gong**, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Centre for Cognitive Neuroimaging, Radboud University Nijmegen  
**Alan Sanfey**, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands

The present study examines how the use of social comparison processes can influence cooperative behavior in useful ways. We found individuals tend to be more cooperative when they were ranked highest in the preceding cognitive task (downward comparison), as compared to those who were ranked lowest (upward comparison).

(Behavioral Economics, Social Psychology - Decision Sciences)

VII-058 **Distracts Everybody, but Distracts Only Women: Gender Differences in Attention Allocation to Affective Stimuli**

**Hannah De Mulder**, Uil OTS - Utrecht University  
**Marijn Struiksma**, Uil OTS – Utrecht University  
**Jos J.A. van Berkum**, Uil OTS – Utrecht University

Women demonstrated an Emotional Stroop effect in both a standard paradigm (with generic threat and non-threat words) and in an ego-threat version (with insults, compliments and neutral person descriptors). Men, however, only showed an effect in the ego-threat version. Gender thus affects the allocation of attentional resources to affective stimuli.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Affective Science)
Bad Things Activate the Mind but Freeze the Motor System: Evidence From Brain Oscillations
Christof Kuhbandner, University of Regensburg
Philipp Spachtholz, University of Regensburg
Bernhard Dr. Pastötter, University of Regensburg
By examining the activation and deactivation of neural populations associated with stimulus perception and response activation, the study demonstrates that there is an asymmetry in the processing of emotionally positive and negative stimuli. Whereas perceptual networks are more activated by negative stimuli, motor networks are more activated by positive stimuli.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Affective Science)

Cognitive Appraisals Can Be Inferred From Expressive Facial Actions
Ilaria Sergi, Swiss Center for Affective Sciences, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Chiara Fiorentini, Department of Psychology, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Susanna Schmidt, Department of Psychology, University of Turin, Italy
Ben Meuleman, Swiss Center for Affective Sciences, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Klaus R. Scherer, Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Geneva, Switzerland
According to appraisal theories (e.g., Scherer, 2009), facial expressions convey information about internal appraisals of emotion-eliciting situations. We manipulated different Action Unit (AU) combinations using computer-generated dynamic expressions. Ratings of perceived appraisals validated most predictions about AU-appraisal correspondence, suggesting the existence of a fine-grained mapping of appraisals on facial actions.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Affective Science)

Depression and Anxiety Symptoms Differentially Impact Perception of Emotion in Nonacted Vocal Sounds
Christine Parsons, University of Oxford
Katherine S. Young, University of California
Alan S. Stein, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Michelle Craske, University of California
Ben Tabak, University of California
Richard LeBeau, University of California
Morten L. Kringelbach, University of Oxford
The human voice carries important nonlinguistic information, such as emotional state, which can influence social interactions. Here, we report that depression and anxiety symptoms can bias perception of the emotional state of the vocaliser. Depression symptoms impacted neutrally-valenced vocalisations and anxiety symptoms impacted neutral vocalisations.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Affective Science)
VII-062 Emotional Clarity and Non-Acceptance: Key Features Explaining the Relationship Between Restrained Eating and Borderline Personality Features in Healthy and Suicidal Populations
Alicia A. Kauffman, University of Arkansas
Kayla D. Skinner, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
In a two-study analysis the relationship between eating restraint and features of borderline personality were mediated by problems with emotional clarity in both a healthy college sample and a clinical (e.g., history of suicide or self-injury) sample, while non-acceptance of emotions additionally mediated the relationship in the clinical sample.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Affective Science)

VII-063 Empirical Investigation of the Route Model of Emotion Elicitation in Opera
Stéphanie Trznadel, University of Geneva
Bernardino Fantini, University of Geneva
Eduardo Coutinho, University of Geneva
Klaus R. Scherer, Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Geneva, Switzerland
People’s emotional experience was assessed during various parts of four operas, as well as the potential influence of several contextual factors and participants’ own mood. Results revealed that the emotional responses were largely elicited by the performance alone, regardless of the factors mood or prior knowledge about the opera.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Affective Science)

VII-064 How Does Religiosity, Marital Status, Gender, and Ethnicity Relate to Anxiety and Depression?
Dawson Dufort, Rowan University and Mercy College
Daniel Kaplin, The College of New Jersey and The College of Staten Island
This study examines how do religiosity, marital status, gender, and ethnicity relate to anxiety and depression? Significant results were found between religiosity anxiety and depression. Similarly, significant results were found between females had significantly higher levels of anxiety. Lastly, there were significant differences in depression scores across marital statuses.
(Clinical Science - Affective Science)
How to Measure Desire
Jon May, Plymouth University
Jennifer Connolly, Queensland University of Technology
David J. Kavanagh, Queensland University of Technology
Jason Connor, University of Queensland
Matthew Gullo, University of Queensland
Jackie Andrade, Plymouth University, United Kingdom

Based on Elaborated Intrusion theory, the Craving Experience Questionnaire measures substance cravings as temporal events defined by intensity and frequency, sensory imagery, and intrusiveness. A new Goal Motivation Scale, based on the CEQ, shows that the same factors characterize desires for functional goals, e.g., to quit alcohol or exercise more.
(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Affective Science)

"Let’s Play Dojo!"; A Videogame Intervention for Anxious-Aggressive Adolescents
Angela Schuurmans, Pluryn - Radboud University Nijmegen
Karin S. Nijhof, Plurym - Radboud University Nijmegen
Isabela Granic, Radboud University Nijmegen
Rutger C.M.E. Engels, Radboud University Nijmegen

This RCT examined the effectiveness of a videogame intervention (“Dojo”) for high-risk adolescents in residential treatment. The goal was to reduce externalizing problems and anxiety. Statistical analyses revealed decreases in self-reported externalizing problems and anxiety, and practitioner-reported anxiety. Hence, “Dojo” definitely holds potential as an intervention for anxious-aggressive adolescents.
(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Developmental Psychopathology)
VII-067 **A Characteristic Destabilization Profile in Parent-Child Interactions Associated With Treatment Efficacy for Aggressive Children**

Fred Hasselman, Radboud University Nijmegen  
Anna Lichtwarck-Aschoff, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands  
Ralf Cox, University of Groningen, The Netherlands  
Debra Pepler, York University, Toronto, Canada  
Isabela Granic, Radboud University Nijmegen

The study concerns the evaluation of treatment efficacy for childhood aggression using Recurrence Quantification Analysis, a nonlinear time-series analysis technique. The quantification of second-to-second dyadic interactions of parents and children during treatment sessions revealed the presence of characteristic fingerprints of phase-transitions observed in physical systems was associated to treatment outcomes.  
(Developmental Psychology, Methodology - Developmental Psychopathology)

VII-068 **A General Psychopathology Factor in Early Adolescence**

Praveetha Patalay, University College London and Anna Freud Centre  
Peter Fonagy, University College London  
Jessica Deighton, University College London and Anna Freud Centre  
Jay Belsky, Department of Human Ecology, University of California, Davis, USA  
Panos Vostanis, Leicester University  
Miranda Wolpert, University College London and Anna Freud Centre

This study re-examined the structure of psychopathology in 23,477 participants aged 11-13 years conducting traditional two-factor and hierarchical bi-factor analyses. The bi-factor model, with a general psychopathology factor, opens new avenues for understanding psychopathology as it better identifies correlates of resulting dimensions and is the best predictor of future functioning.  
(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Developmental Psychopathology)
**VII-069** Child Abuse and Cognitive Reappraisal Ability: Evidence for Genetic Moderation  
Mihai Carnuta, Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania  
Adina Chis, Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Iuliu Hatieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania  
Romana Vulturar, Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Iuliu Hatieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania  
Aurora Szentagotai-Tatar, Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania  
Andrei C. Miu, Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania  
This study investigated the influence of child abuse and its interactions with several emotion-linked genetic polymorphisms on reappraisal ability. The results indicated that reappraisal ability decreased with increasing levels of child abuse only in carriers of the hypofunctional allele of a polymorphism (Val66Met or rs6265) in the brain-derived neurotrophic gene.  
(Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)

**VII-070** Deficits in Gender Specific Nonverbal Communication Precede the Development of Depression in Adolescence  
Yolanda van Beek, Utrecht University  
Anne Berg, Utrecht University  
In adolescence nonverbal communication becomes increasingly gender specific. The present study shows that in depressed adolescents nonverbal behavior deviates from these gender specific patterns as compared to matched controls. More importantly, most of these deviances were already present before depressive symptoms increased, supporting the social skills deficit theory for depression.  
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)

**VII-071** Developmental Cascades Between Conduct Problems, School Abilities, and Depression Among Boys and Girls Receiving Special Educational Services  
Martine Poirier, University of Sherbrooke  
Michèle Déry, University of Sherbrooke  
Caroline Temcheff, University of Sherbrooke  
Pierrette Verlaan, University of Sherbrooke  
Jean Toupin, University of Sherbrooke  
Jean-Pascal Lemelin, University of Sherbrooke  
The goal was to explore the relationships between conduct problems (CP), depression, and school abilities in children receiving services for CP. CP and depression were found to be stable across time. Increased levels of CP negatively predicted future depression, while increased depression positively predicted CP one year later.  
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)
VII-072 Duration of Institutionalization as a Predictor of Neurocognitive Outcomes; Support for Sensitive Periods for Functional Outcomes
Michael E. Behen, Wayne State University and Children's Hospital of Michigan
Jacquie Avery, University of Minnesota Medical Center, Fairview
Vinod K. Pilli, Wayne State University
Nore Gjolaj, Wayne State University
Farah Huq, Wayne State University
We investigated potential sensitive periods for neurocognitive outcomes in a sample of children (N=178) raised from birth in orphanages. The sample was subdivided into subgroups defined by length of time of institutionalization, which were compared across 13 neurocognitive domains. Results suggest the presence of domain-specific sensitive periods for some outcomes.
(Developmental Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)

VII-073 Inhibitory Control Influences the Snarc Effect, but Only in Tasks Without Explicit Reference to Numerical Magnitude
Carrie Georges, University of Luxembourg
Danielle Hoffmann, University of Luxembourg
Christine Schiltz, University of Luxembourg
Number-space associations are characterized by high inter- and intra-individual variability. We determined how the SNARC effect observed in tasks with and without explicit numerical magnitude processing related to inhibitory control. Individuals with better inhibitory control displayed weaker SNARC effects only in tasks requiring the suppression of an irrelevant numerical magnitude.
(Cognitive Psychology - Individual Differences)

VII-074 Narcissism Predicts Individual Differences in Decision-Making Among Risky Choices
Peter Khooshabeh, Army Research Lab
Brett Ouimette, Institute for Collaborative Biotechnologies
Stefan Sütterlin, Lillehammer University College
Ethan Namvar, UC Berkeley Haas School of Business
Jonathan Gratch, USC Institute for Creative Technologies
Jim Blascovich, UC Santa Barbara Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences
This study used a psychophysiology decision-making experimental paradigm to investigate individual differences in a risky-choice framing task with different levels of personality traits as covariates. Results suggest that individuals who are more narcissistic are less likely to be effected by gain/loss framing.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Individual Differences)
VII-075 **Sensitivity to Disgust and Ideological Conservatism Among Croatian Students**
Vera Cubela Adoric, *University of Zadar*
Iva Sofija Milos, *University of Zadar*
Tanja Gulan, *University of Zadar*

Supplementing previous research and theorizing about relationship between sensitivity to disgust and ideological conservatism, the current study examined this relationship across three disgust domains in a sample of Croatian students. The results provide support for the positive relationship of conservatism with sensitivity to disgust only in pathogen and sexual domains.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Individual Differences)

VII-076 **Sequential Effects in Numerical Comparison Tasks Reduced in Higher Numerate Adults**
Eric D. Johnson, *University of Barcelona; Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour (IR3C)*
Elisabet Tubau, *University of Barcelona; Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour (IR3C)*

The numerical distance effect is both an indicator of the precision of numerical representation and predictor of later mathematical skills in children. We demonstrate that higher numerate adults show a smaller distance effect, and also reduced sequential costs from more resource-demanding trials, both in standard and size-congruity numerical comparison tasks.

(Cognitive Psychology - Individual Differences)

VII-077 **Spatial Ability, Visuospatial Working Memory and Self-Assessed Spatial Orientation Ability: What Relationships? A Study in Older Adults**
Francesca Pazzaglia, *Università degli Studi di Padova*
Micaela Mitolo, *University of Sheffield*
Simona Gardini, *Università di Parma*
Lucia Ronconi, *Università di Padova*
Annalena Venneri, *University of Sheffield*
Paolo Caffarra, *Università di Parma*

Spatial tasks and questionnaires, designed to assess spatial orientation, were administered to 90 older adults, along with tests of spatial ability (SA) and visuospatial working memory (VSWM). Structural equation models showed that SA and VSWM predicted orientation through the mediation of spatial tasks.

(Cognitive Psychology - Individual Differences)
VII-078 **Tendency of Expressing True Self on the Net: Its Role in Understanding Young People’s Internet Uses**
Leman P. Tosun, Assoc. Prof. Dr.
No secondary authors
The study examined Turkish students' tendency of expressing one's true self on the Net. This tendency was found to be related to: 1) personality, 2) the contacted person on the Net, 3) passion towards the Internet activities and 4) Facebook use motivations. (Social Psychology, Social Psychology - Individual Differences)

VII-079 **Predicting Turnover Intentions: The Role of Cognitive Flexibility and Employee Engagement**
Prashant Das, Banaras Hindu University
Dr. Virendra Byadwal, Banaras Hindu University
Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University
Using a sample of 150 bank employees, the present study attempted to understand the role of cognitive flexibility and employee engagement in predicting employees’ turnover intentions. Results of the study revealed that better cognitive flexibility results in enhanced employee engagement that in turn results in low levels of turnover intentions. (Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Organizational Behavior)

VII-080 **The Spirituality and meaning of Life among Students in Private Religious University Yogyakarta Indonesia. The Psychological Study of Religious Education.**
Ahmad Muhammad Diponegoro, Ahmad Dahlan University
Choirul Anam Mujidin, Ahmad Dahlan University
The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between religious Education and Meaning of Life in a sample of Indonesian under graduate Muslims students. The result of structural equation modeling analysis suggested that moral, regular prayers and belief salience were associated with better meaning of life. (Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
VII-081 **Want to Move Up in the World? Don’t Tell Your Boss!**

*Simone van Noord, University College Roosevelt*
*Melvyn Hamstra, University of Amsterdam*
*Roy Sijbom, University of Amsterdam*

Ever wondered how your behavior might affect promotion possibilities? The present studies aimed to address this question by examining followers’ achievement goals and leaders’ tendency to delegate important tasks to them. The findings indicated that employees motivated to demonstrate competence receive fewer opportunities to do so by their supervisor.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Social Psychology - Organizational Behavior)

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VII-082 **What Is a Fair Salary?**

*Ramzi Suleiman, Department of Psychology, University of Haifa*

No secondary authors

Pay satisfaction is important to the employee, the employer, and the economic structure. For an employer-employee interaction I propose a level-of-aspiration model, which predicts that a fair salary is \( 1-f \sim 0.38 \) of the net profit, where \( f \) is the Golden Ratio (\( ^{0.62} \)). The prediction is validated using empirical data.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Organizational Behavior)

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VII-083 **Work-Family Conflict: A Mixed Model of Moderated Mediation and Mediated Moderation in Work Family-Conflict Study**

*Zhonghua Liu, University of Cambridge*
*John Rust, University of Cambridge*

This study tested a model examining both direct and indirect effects of Personality on Life/Job Satisfaction in a sample of Chinese (Ages: 23–38; N=438). Work-family conflict and Gender was included a moderated mediator and mediated moderator separately. Both multiple regression method and SEM method test mixed model.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Methodology - Organizational Behavior)
VII-084 **Adolescent Loneliness in Relation to Emotion Recognition**

Gerine M.A. Lodder, *Radboud University*
Maaike Verhagen, *Radboud University*
Luc Goossens, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*
Rutger C.M.E. Engels, *Trimbos Institute and Radboud University*
Ron H.J. Scholte, *Praktikon and Radboud University*

Earlier research provided mixed results regarding the relation between loneliness and emotion recognition, and studies in adolescence are lacking. In the present study, we examined latent classes of loneliness across 2 time-points in adolescence, and examined how these classes were related to scores on two different emotion recognition tasks.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Social and Personality Development)

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VII-085 **Bullying and Academic Performance, Anxiety, and Depression in College Students**

Jeffrey D. Leitzel, *Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania*
Kirsten Guldin, *Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania*

Examined bullying, academic performance, anxiety, and depression. Previous research examines childhood bullying experiences, this study examines a college student population. Bullying experiences were a significant predictor of academic performance, as well as anxiety and depression. These results are consistent with previous research and extend findings to the college-aged population.

(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Social and Personality Development)

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VII-086 **Intergenerational Value Transmission and Well-Being. Research on Students and Their Mothers**

Alina M. Kaluzna-Wielobób, *Pedagogical University in Cracow*
Elzbieta Anita Bajcar, *Pedagogical University in Cracow*

Research topic: a connection between similarity of values cherished by students and their mothers and well-being. Methods: Schwartz’ PVQ-21 and Ryff’ PWB. Results: student and mother well-being is connected (most in low-well-being cases), but they connect with other values. Similarities between values depend on mother well-being. Students overrate intergenerational differences.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Social and Personality Development)
VII-087 **Like Mother, Like Daughter: Maternal Employment, the Mother-Daughter Relationship, and the Daughter’s Maternal Employment**  
Nicole Sorhagen, University of Pennsylvania  
Jacqueline Keiffer, Project ACCESS Clinical Research Assistant with the Behavioral Health in Urban Schools Program at the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia  
Marsha Weinraub, Temple University  
Using 15 years of longitudinal data, we examined intergenerational transmission of maternal employment. Adult daughter employment matched maternal employment during elementary school periods. Adult daughters of employed mothers remembered their mothers as less emotionally available. Mothers’ employment status was matched when daughters recalled their mothers as emotionally available growing up.  
(Developmental Psychology - Social and Personality Development)

VII-088 **Proposed Measure for Cross-Sex Experience: Early Childhood Through Emerging Adulthood**  
Hod Y. Tamir, Florida International University  
Mary J. Levitt, Florida International University  
Proposed measure addressing cross-sex social experiences in childhood and subsequent relationships in adolescence. Varying levels of cross-sex experience based on social, educational, cultural, and religious norms are considered when evaluating social and romantic relationship development. Implications for broader inclusion of multicultural conceptualization of romantic relationships, relationship formation, and satisfaction.  
(Developmental Psychology, Methodology - Social and Personality Development)

VII-089 **Relationship Among Helicopter Parenting, Irrational Beliefs, and Life Satisfaction**  
Steve M. Jenkins, Wagner College  
Shelby Steadman, Wagner College  
The relationship among helicopter parenting (parents who are intrusive and controlling in a child’s life, but do so out of concern for the child’s success and well-being), irrational beliefs, and subjective well-being was investigated. Results indicated that higher helicopter parenting behaviors were significantly correlated with higher irrationality scores.  
(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Social and Personality Development)
VII-090 Social Goal Profiles and Academic Self-Presentation in Middle School: Evidence for Two Types of Popular Students
Joan M. Zook, State University of New York at Geneseo
Staci M. Weiss, State University of New York at Geneseo
We examined early adolescents’ social goal clusters and academic self-presentation goals. Those with high popularity and intimacy goals but low dominance goals had better academic outcomes and more achievement-oriented self-presentation goals than those with high dominance, popularity, and intimacy goals. Results provide evidence of two subgroups of popularity.
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Social and Personality Development)

VII-091 Evaluation of the Ipq-R’s Core Seven Factor Structure in Pituitary Adenomas
Steven Ramondt, University of California, Merced
Jitske Tiemensma, University of California, Merced
No study has validated the use of the Illness Perception Questionnaire - Revised (IPQ-R) to measure illness perceptions in patients suffering from an endocrine disorder. Our findings support the IPQ-R as a robust and valid tool to assess illness representations of pituitary patients.
(Methodology, Clinical Science - Data Analysis)

VII-092 Levels of Evidence: An Empirical Exploration
Annelies Bartlema, KU Leuven
Wolf Vanpaemel, KU Leuven
Richard D. Morey, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, United Kingdom
Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
We empirically investigate where students, researchers and experts set the bars for different levels of evidence and connect it to proposed categories of strengths of evidence for the Bayes factor.
(Methodology - Data Analysis)
VII-093 **Managerial Uncertainty Estimated Through the Cusp Catastrophe Model**
*Jonathan E. Butner, University of Utah*
No secondary authors
NASA Managers must utilize indicators, such as the monthly budget, to predict the occurrence of future budget overruns. These indicators are inherently noisy, providing little useful information on their own. However, we separate variability into components consistent with dynamical systems where only some forms of uncertainty are indicative of risk.
(Methodology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Data Analysis)

*Silvia de Haan-Rietdijk, Utrecht University*
*Cindy S. Bergeman, University of Notre Dame*
*Peter Kuppens, KU Leuven*
*Lisa B. Sheeber, Oregon Research Institute*
*Nicholas B. Allen, University of Oregon and Oregon Research Institute*
*Ellen Hamaker, Utrecht University, The Netherlands*
Markov models are tools to study observed or latent processes unfolding over time, and they are flexible with regards to the type of variable(s). We use two empirical psychological applications to illustrate how multilevel extensions of Markov models can be used to get the most out of intensive longitudinal data.
(Methodology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Data Analysis)

VII-095 **Psychosemantic Analysis of Religious Mentality**
*Alexey Bondarenko, Branch of Lomonosov Moscow State University in Tashkent*
*Olga Mitina, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Moscow State University of Psychology and Education; Belgorod State University*
Research is devoted to analysis of deep social values’ system in multi-ethnic society using psychosemantic approach. Results of psychosemantic methods in building operational models that allow to describe and study categorical structures of public conscience. It may be applied in spheres of mass media, politics, education programs elaboration etc.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Data Analysis)
VII-096 **The Best of Both Worlds: Combining Intensive Longitudinal and Experimental Designs Via Multilevel Structural Equation Modeling**  
*Andreas B. Neubauer, University of Heidelberg*  
*Andreas Voss, University of Heidelberg*  
*Veronika Lerche, University of Heidelberg*  
We propose an integrative analysis of intensive longitudinal and experimental data by means of multilevel structural equation modeling. Within the framework of Self-Determination Theory, we present data showing how parameters extracted from daily-diary research can be used as moderators of experimental effects. Strengths and limitations of this approach are discussed.  
(Methodology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Data Analysis)

VII-097 **Does Oxytocin Make Us More Sensitive to Others Distress? Oxytocin Does Not Enhance Attentional Focus Toward a Suffering Target**  
*Moïra Mikolajczak, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Anthony Lane, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Olivier Luminet, Université catholique de Louvain*  
Oxytocin has been described as a hormone that increases the salience of social clues and the emotional recognition. This poster presents a study where the hypothesis was that participants on OT should pay more attention toward a suffering congener. Surprisingly no difference was found between the two groups.  
(Biological Psychology, Social Psychology - Psychobiology)

VII-098 **Failed Replication of Oxytocin Effects on Trust: The Envelope Task Case**  
*Anthony Lane, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Moïra Mikolajczak, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Evelyne Treinen, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Dana Samson, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Olivier Corneille, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Philippe de Timary, Université catholique de Louvain*  
*Olivier Luminet, Université catholique de Louvain*  
Oxytocin benefits from a strong reputation as a social hormone and frequently described as THE trust hormone. One of the most powerful effects was found using the “Envelope Task”. This poster presents two failed replications of this task underlining the existence of potential unknown moderators of oxytocin effects.  
(Biological Psychology, Methodology - Psychobiology)
Implicit Power Motivation: The Missing Link Between Rivals’ Testosterone, Aggression, and Empathy
John G. Vongas, Concordia University, John Molson School of Business
Raghid Al Hajj, Concordia University, John Molson School of Business
In two experiments, we investigate how competition for social status between men influences their testosterone levels and, subsequently, their aggression and empathy. Second, we show how their implicit power motivation influences these relationships, and discuss why rethinking competitive rivalries in the workplace is particularly important for practicing managers.
(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Biological Psychology - Psychobiology)

Recent – But Not Early – Psychosocial Life Stress Is Associated With Shorter Telomere Length
Josine E. Verhoeven, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam
Patricia van Oppen, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam
Eli Puterman, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco
Bernet Elzinga, Department of Psychiatry, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden
Brenda WJH Penninx, VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam
Chronic psychosocial stress, such as childhood adversities or recent adverse life events, might lead to accelerated telomere shortening, as an indicator of cellular aging. This study showed that recent psychosocial life stress was associated with having shorter telomeres, while a history of early adversities, such as childhood trauma, was not.
(Biological Psychology, Clinical Science - Psychobiology)

Expectancy Effect on Cognitive Performances: The Moderating Effect of Self-Transcendence and Experiment Location
Megan Fresson, University of Liège
Benoit Dardenne, University of Liège
Laury Anzaldi, University of Liège
Thierry Meulemans, University of Liège
A nocebo effect was observed on a flexibility task, depending on participant’s level of Self-Transcendence as well as the specific location of the experimental session. We found no expectancy effect on simple attentional tasks and memory performance.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Testing and Assessment)
VII-102 Identifying and Predicting Wording Effects in an Adaptation of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale
Michalis P. Michaelides, University of Cyprus
Chrystalla Koutsogiorgi, University of Cyprus
Georgia Panayiotou, University of Cyprus
Myroula Papageorgiou, University of Cyprus

The study examined the factorial structure of Rosenberg’s Self-Esteem Scale in a Greek-speaking adult sample. It was found to be unidimensional only after controlling for method effects due to wording. Responding to negatively-worded items was inversely related to a private self-consciousness measure, while self-esteem was negatively correlated to depressive symptoms.

(Methodology - Testing and Assessment)

VII-103 Validity of the Gesell Figure Drawing Test for Assessing Intelligence in Children Aged 6-10 Years
Supamas Chansiri, Prince of Songkla University
Juthamas Worachotekamjorn, Prince of Songkla University
Tippawan Deungchoo, Prince of Songkla University
Chachaya Suwanmala, Prince of Songkla University

This cross-sectional study was conducted to evaluate the validity of the Gesell figure drawing test in measuring IQ compared with the standard tests among school-age children. High NPV of the test could make it unnecessary to conduct further testing for children who are unlikely to have an IQ below normal.

(Other - Testing and Assessment)

VII-104 Multiculturalism in Early Adolescence: The Role of Peer Networks and Ethnic-Racial Identity
Deborah Rivas-Drake, University of Michigan
Michael Medina, University of Michigan
Robert Jagers, University of Michigan

This study employed peer network analytic methods to examine the extent to which ethnically diverse early adolescents’ (N = 449; Mage = 12.32; 48% girls) endorsement of multiculturalism attitudes were influenced by their friends in school and by their ethnic-racial identity beliefs.

(Developmental Psychology - Diversity)
Delia S. Saenz, Arizona State University
No secondary authors
Research demonstrates that numerical tokens (the only one or one of very few of a given social category in an otherwise homogeneous group) consistently incur cognitive deficits (memory, problem-solving). The current research demonstrates that tokens’ self-presentational goals may promote superior perspective-taking capacity, relative to nontokens, a finding pertinent to diversity.
(Social Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Diversity)

VII-106 Worried About What the Future Holds? Portuguese People’s Responses to the Prospect of Increased Diversity
Robert Outten, University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences
Rui C. Lopes, University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences
Michael T. Schmitt, Simon Fraser University
Jorge Vala, University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences
We tested whether thinking about Portugal becoming more diverse in the future would lead Portuguese people to feel threatened about diversity. Thinking about impending demographic changes: increased anger and fear towards foreigners, increased negative affect and led people to appraise their country’s future more negatively, via intergroup threat appraisals.
(Social Psychology - Diversity)

VII-107 Set Shifting Training in Healthy Older Adults
Petra Grönholm-Nyman, Department of Psychology and Logopedics, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland
Anna Soveri, Department of Psychology and Logopedics, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland
Juha Rinne, Turku PET Centre, University of Turku, Turku, Finland
Emilia Ek, Department of Psychology, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland
Alexandra Nyholm, Department of Psychology, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland
Anna Stigsdotter-Neely, Umeå University
Matti Laine, Department of Psychology, Åbo Akademi University, Turku, Finland
In this study, set shifting, i.e., the ability to flexibly shift between tasks was trained in older adults. We found that the training group improved its posttest performance on all training tasks and also showed statistically significant near transfer effects to another set shifting task compared with the control group.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)