VIII-001 Personality and Electrophysiology: Sexual Information Processing
Janine Lindemann, Universität Osnabrück
Markus Quirin, Universität Osnabrück
Thomas Gruber, Universität Osnabrück
Benjamin Schöne, Osnabrück University
Motivationally relevant pictures (erotica) were presented while electroencephalography (EEG) was recorded. The Sexual orientation scale (SOS) was applied in order to assess sexual behavior. As a result, the SOS-scale sexual variety correlated negatively with theta recorded over the right hemisphere, which is associated with less contextual processing in visual stimuli.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognition & Emotion)

VIII-002 Pro-Positive Online Attentional Training Reduces Depressive Bias in Clinical Depression
Izabela Krejtz, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Marzena Rusanowska, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
John B. Nezlek, College of William and Mary and University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan
Pawel Holas, Warsaw University
The study verifies usefulness of pro-positive attentional training in reducing interpretational bias. Depressed participants were assigned to pro-positive or neutral dot-probe training. Before and after training participants did scrambled sentences test during eye-tracking. Results show that participants chose more positive endings and looked longer on them after pro-positive training.
(Cognitive Psychology, Clinical Science - Cognition & Emotion)
Recollection and Belief Are Predicted by Distinct Types of Rehearsal  
Sezin Öner, Koç University  
Sami Gülgöz, Koc University  
Present research investigated the role of involuntary and voluntary remembering on the relationship between rumination and phenomenology of recollection. Results indicated that whereas voluntary thinking mediated the effects of rumination and event intensity on recollection, involuntary thinking mediated the relationship between intensity and beliefs about the memory.  
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

Reinforcement-Based Associations to Words and Pseudowords Elicit Emotion Effects in Event-Related Brain Potentials (Erps)  
Annekathrin Schacht, University of Goettingen  
Mareike Bayer, University of Goettingen  
Stimuli of emotional relevance elicit distinct components of event-related brain potentials (ERPs), usually starting about 200 ms after stimulus onset. Occasionally, also earlier effects of emotion occur, even for symbolic stimuli like written words. In a series of experiments we demonstrate how such effects can be based on associated learning.  
(Biological Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognition & Emotion)

Specific Episodic Memory Recall and Future Event Processing in Depressed Individuals  
Barbara Chuen Yee Lo, The University of Hong Kong  
Wing In Leung, The University of Hong Kong  
Jeffrey CC Liu, Tai Po Hospital  
Alice WY Kwok, Prince of Wales Hospital  
Previous studies suggest that depression is associated with a tendency to retrieve memories in an abstract, general way. The present study aims to further our understanding by comparing depressed individuals and healthy controls’ performance in generating specific episodic memory as well as specific future event using different emotional cues.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
The Affective Tone of Narration and Posttraumatic Growth in Organ Transplant Recipients
Mariusz Zieba, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Mateusz Zatorski, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan
Marta Boczkowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw
80 organ transplant recipients told two stories about important, freely chosen events from their lives. 10-12 months later there were measured the posttraumatic growth (PTG). The results have proved that the affective tone of narration about the life, understood as a relatively constant individual characteristic, promote the PTG.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

The Development of Academic Motivation: Children’s Beliefs About the Role of Innate Ability in Math and Literacy Success
Elizabeth A. Gunderson, Temple University
Noora Hamdan, Temple University
Alexander D’Esterre, Temple University
First- through 11th-graders believed that adults’ math jobs require more innate ability than reading & writing jobs, but only 10th- & 11th-graders held these beliefs about success in their own grade. We discuss implications for the development of academic motivation and the cultural transmission of domain-specific beliefs about intelligence.
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

The Effect of a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Intensive Program on Empathy and Its Sub-Components
Marie Bayot, Université catholique de Louvain
Nicolas Vermeulen, Université catholique de Louvain
Marion Van Hecke, Université catholique de Louvain
This study focuses on the impact of mindfulness – as a trainable state of being –, on the phenomenon of empathic responding and its sub-components (emotion regulation, emotion contagion, perspective taking, emotion identification), and highlights the specific links between these constructs via a multi-modal experimental design (physiological, behavioural and self-reported measures).
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Cognition & Emotion)
The Effect of Victimization on Decision-Making in Adolescents

Susanne Koot, VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Psychology and Education
Hans M. Koot, VU University Amsterdam and EMGO Institute for Health and Care Research
Lucres Jansen, VU University Medical Center, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
Susan Branje, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
Wim J.H. Meeus, Utrecht University, Research Center Adolescent Development
Pol A.C. van Lier, VU University Amsterdam, Faculty of Psychology and Education

With significant neurodevelopment in brain regions involved in decision-making, response inhibition and stress, adolescence is a sensitive developmental period for effects of environmental adversity. 275 adolescents reported on victimization from age 13-17 and subsequently completed the Iowa Gambling Task and Stop Signal Task. Polyvictimization was associated with decision-making abilities in mid-adolescence, but not with response inhibition.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

The Impact of Social Problem Solving on Reported Symptomatology in Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

Marie A. Thomas, University of South Wales
Gary Christopher, University of West of England

Previous research on chronic fatigue syndrome has shown that the way in which individuals respond to problem situations has implications in terms of management of the condition. This study indicates that poor problem solving skills negatively impacts on a range of physical and psychological symptoms experienced by this group.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

Ironic, Assertive, and Affiliative Language in Adolescent Sibling and Friend Interactions

Leanne A. Calviello, SUNY Geneseo
Michael A. Kolotinsky, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

We explored connections between verbal irony and assertive/affiliative language in adolescents’ sibling and friend interactions. Associations between verbal irony and assertive/affiliative language use depended on gender and interaction partner. Girls seemed more likely to use verbal irony to distance themselves from assertive language.

(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)
**VIII-013 Moral Temperature: ‘Cold’ Moral Decision-Making and Body Temperature**  
Ziyan Luan, *Utrecht University*  
Biao Sang, *East China Normal University*  
The “temperature” of moral situation might influences the “temperature” of moral decision-making. The present study used four experiments to investigate the presence and mechanism of “moral temperature effect” in adolescence and adulthood. Moral temperature effect refers to a kind of embodied morality, representing the interaction between individual’s physical temperature and “cold” moral decision-making.  
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)

**VIII-014 Neural Correlates of the Development of the Evaluation of Social vs. Non-Social Information During Adolescence**  
Lucia M. Weinberg, *University College London*  
Iroise Dumontheil, *Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London and Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London*  
Sarah-Jayne Blakemore, *University College London, United Kingdom*  
This neuroimaging study demonstrates increases in brain activation that are specific to thinking about the self, other people, or comparing the self to other people, as opposed to thinking about non-social information. It further shows evidence of changes in the observed pattern of brain activation between adolescence and adulthood.  
(Neuroscience, Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

**VIII-015 Normative Perceptions of Aggression Among Turkish Adolescents**  
Bilge Yagmurlu, *Koç University, Istanbul, Turkey*  
David A. Nelson, *Brigham Young University*  
This study identified perceptions of normative aggression in Turkish adolescent peer groups. The 2,068 6th- to 12th-grade participants freely listed aggressive strategies in any of four gendered (aggressor by target) dyads (e.g., aggression of males to males, females to males, etc.) Results showed significant differences across the four gendered dyads.  
(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)
VIII-016  **Observed Conflicts and Perceived Characteristics of Adolescents’ Sibling and Friend Relationships**
Maribeth Ebbers, **SUNY Geneseo**
Rose S. Zinkowski, **SUNY Geneseo**
Ganie B. DeHart, **SUNY Geneseo**
We compared mothers’ and adolescents' perceptions of sibling and friend relationships and examined associations between observed conflicts and perceived relationship qualities. The extent to which mothers’ and adolescents’ perceptions agreed varied across relationship dimensions. Connections between perceptions and observed conflict were more consistent for friend relationships than for sibling relationships. (Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

VIII-017  **Online Risky Behaviors Among Adolescents: Longitudinal Relations Among Problematic Internet Use, Cyberbullying Perpetration, and Meeting Strangers Online**
Manuel Gámez-Guadix, **Autonomous University of Madrid**
Erika Borrajo Mena, **University of Deusto**
Rubén García- Sánchez, **Autonomous University of Madrid**
Carmen Almendros, **Autonomous University of Madrid**
The objective of this study was to analyze the cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships between three major online risky behaviors during adolescence: problematic Internet use, cyberbullying perpetration, and meeting strangers online. (Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)

VIII-018  **Parental Warmth and Control and Psychological Outcomes in Adolescents: Evidence From India**
Prahbhjot Malhi, **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research**
Bhavneet Bharti, **Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research**
Manjit Sidhu, **MCM DAV College for Women**
38% of school going adolescents reported depression in clinically significant range and 17% received an abnormal Strength and Difficulties (SDQ) score. Parental warmth accounted for 6% of variance in depression and 4% of variance in SDQ scores. Mental health problems are widespread and parenting intervention program need to be developed. (Developmental Psychology, Other - Adolescent Development)
VIII-019  **Personality at Risk: The Case of Eating Disorders**  
**Revital Naor-Ziv, Bar-Ilan University**  
**Joseph Glicksohn, Bar-Ilan University**  
In this study, we examine personality traits and cognitive functioning contributing to the development of eating disorders (anorexia and bulimia), distinguishing between adolescents at high risk and those not at risk.  
(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

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VIII-020  **Relationships Between Ego-Resiliency, Career Stress, and Adaptive Cognitive Emotion Regulation Among College Students: Positive Reappraisal as Partial Mediator**  
**Isak Kim, Handong Global University**  
**Sunho Choi, Handong Global University**  
**Minjoo Kang, Handong Global University**  
**Yonguk Park, Yonsei University**  
**Jungyeon Lee, Handong Global University**  
A study presented to assess the affiliation between ego-resiliency and career stress. Furthermore, five strategies of adaptive cognitive emotion regulation was investigated as mediator between ego-resiliency and career stress. 98 participants who are college upperclassmen were included in this study. According to the results, ego-resiliency predicts career stress and 'positive reappraisal' partially mediates the relationship.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Adolescent Development)

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VIII-022  **Integrating Nutrition Concepts and Biology in a Science Curriculum for Latino Preschoolers**  
**Laura F. Romo, University of California, Santa Barbara**  
**Yukari Okamoto, University of California, Santa Barbara**  
**Terry K. Au, Department of Psychology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong**  
**Tracy Ewing, University of California, Santa Barbara**  
We challenge the notion that biological concepts of digestion and nutrient intake are beyond the reach of young children. We implemented a preschool program designed to teach Latino children about nutrition through science activities. Our study shows a biologically-based nutrition education is feasible for this age group.  
(Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)
Involvement of the Distinctiveness Heuristic in Children’s Decision Making

Marie Geurten, University of Liege
Sylvie Willems, University de Liege
Thierry Meulemans, University de Liege

Children (4, 6, and 9 years) studied two lists of unrelated items (picture/word condition) and completed recognition tests. The results revealed a reduction in false recognition rates after picture encoding. These findings are consistent with the hypothesis of the implementation of a conservative response criterion based on participants’ metacognitive expectations.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

It’s Your Fault We Lost: How Children Assign Reward/Punishment When Winning/Losing a Team Game

Karla E. Koskuba, UCL
Anne Schlottmann, UCL
David A. Lagnado, UCL
Tobias Gerstenberg, MIT

Children and adults allocated reward/punishment to members of a team who had won/lost a game, with individuals’ performance contributing to outcome in three distinct ways (additive, conjunctive, disjunctive game rules). Even young children were sensitive not just to performance per se, but also to how this contributed to winning/losing.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

Learning and Generalizing Novel Relational Words: Quality and Quantity of Training Items Matter but Not Necessarily How You Would Have Guessed

Jean-Pierre Thibaut, Université de Bourgogne
Arnaud Witt, Université de Bourgogne – LEAD

We studied the role of multiple comparisons on the acquisition of relational concepts, with 38-month-old children. The effect of the number of training stimuli and the conceptual distance (far vs close) between these stimuli was shown to influence generalization performance with far training stimuli leading to better performance.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)
Magnitude Processing in Children With Developmental Dyscalculia
Kenny Skagerlund, Linköping University
Ulf Träff, Linköping University
Developmental dyscalculia (DD) is a learning disorder associated with impairments in a preverbal non-symbolic approximate number system (ANS). Researchers have proposed that the ANS shares neural resources with other magnitudes. We found that children with DD demonstrated a general magnitude deficit rather than a specific deficit limited to numerical quantity. (Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

My, Your or Our Perspective? Relations Between Spatial Representation, Perspective Taking, and Theory of Mind in Children
Petra Sandhagen, University of Hildesheim
Christina Bermeitinger, University of Hildesheim
Perspective taking is highly relevant in every-day life. In two studies we found relations between spatial representation (Simon-task), perspective taking and Theory of Mind (birthday-puppy-task). These findings are discussed in case of different requirements to succeed the different tasks. (Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

Non-Bayesian Explanations of Spatial Bias
Hilary C. Barth, Wesleyan University
Ellen Lesser, Wesleyan University
Jessica Taggart, Wesleyan University, University of Virginia
Emily B. Slusser, Wesleyan University, San Jose State University
Ilona Bass, Wesleyan University, USA
Biases arise when we estimate remembered locations in space; they are commonly explained by relatively complex Bayesian models. We found that a simple psychophysical model of estimation bias offered a good explanation of adults’ and children’s performance in this domain which frequently favors complex Bayesian models of cognition. (Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)
VIII-029 Positive Effects of Daycare on Adult Cognitive Flexibility and Overall Interpersonal Communication Skills

Brianna Gentile, Philadelphia University
John D. Pierce, Philadelphia University

We examined the effects of childhood daycare on adult cognitive flexibility, willingness to communicate, and involvement in everyday interactions through surveys distributed to 100 adults. Respondents who attended daycare as children had significantly higher scale scores that those who did not on measures of cognitive flexibility, public speaking, and responsiveness.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-030 Pupillometry Reveals Communication-Induced Object Representations in Infants

Wiebke Pätzold, Universität Hamburg
Ulf Liszkowski, Universität Hamburg

Pupil size was measured as infants watched an actor point or not point to an occluder which did or did not hide a toy. Pupils decreased when pointing was followed by a toy-outcome compared to a blank surface, or compared to a toy after no point, revealing communication-induced object expectations.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-031 Spatial Visualization in First-Grade Children’s Reasoning About 2D and 3D Shape Representations

David A. Hallowell, University of California, Santa Barbara
Yukari Okamoto, University of California, Santa Barbara
Laura F. Romo, University of California, Santa Barbara
Jonna R. La Joy, University of California, Santa Barbara

Children’s performances on a shape-matching task involving plane and solid shape representations were analyzed. Mental-rotation ability was associated with correct inclusions, r(34)=.34, p<.05. For solid-shape items, visuospatial working memory was associated with correct exclusions, r(34)=.47, p< .01, and selection-time and correct inclusions were related, r(34)=.45, p< .05.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)
VIII-032 Googling Medical Information: The Effects of Information Availability and Credibility on Memory Distortions
Dora M. Coman, New School University
William Hirst, New School University
Selectively retrieving type 2 diabetes dietary information from the Internet results in practice and induced forgetting effects for unmentioned, related memories. In two studies, we manipulated websites' credibility, as well as the future availability of information. Neither credibility nor future availability affected the degree of retrieval induced forgetting.
(Cognitive Psychology - Health Psychology)

VIII-033 Home-Based Alcohol Prevention Program for Parents and Children: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Suzanne Mares, Radboud University Nijmegen
Anna Lichtwarck-Aschoff, Radboud University Nijmegen
Jacqueline Verdurmen, Trimbos Institute
Ingrid Schulten, Trimbos Institute
Rutger C.M.E. Engels, Trimbos Institute
The aim of this trial (N = 1349) was to evaluate the effectiveness of a home-based alcohol prevention program to delay age of alcohol onset in children. The present study showed no effects on alcohol initiation. An evaluation of the program, and future studies in different target groups are suggested.
(Developmental Psychology - Health Psychology)

VIII-034 Liver Transplantation: Recipients’ Evaluation of Life From the Perspective of Donors
M. Rita Krespi Boothby, Kadir Has University
Asli Tankurt, Doga College, Counselling Service
Koray Acarli, Memorial Sisli Hospital, Centre for Organ Transplantation
Munci Kalayoglu, Memorial Sisli Hospital, Centre for Organ Transplantation
Turan Kanmaz, Memorial Sisli Hospital, Centre for Organ Transplantation
The present study examined the recipients’ experience of life following the diagnosis of liver failure and transplantation surgery from the perspective of the donors. The sample consisted of 16 living donors of liver transplant. The findings showed that donors felt that recipients evaluated life in terms of limitations, mixed relationships, emotional changes and improvement in life.
(Other, Other - Health Psychology)
VIII-035 **Mindfulness Attention Awareness and Cognitive Appraisal**
Liudmila Gamaïunova, Université de Lausanne - ISSRC
Eric Mayor, Université de Neuchâtel – IPTO
Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction efficiently reduces the symptoms of stress, yet the process through which changes occur is not clearly understood. In this study, we show that mindfulness is related with threat appraisal, challenge appraisal, and the uncontrollability of stressful events.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Health Psychology)

VIII-036 **Positive Changes in Belongingness, Masculinity, and Challenge Appraisal Reduce Perceived Stress**
Eric Mayor, Université de Neuchâtel - IPTO
No secondary authors
When belongingness it is lacking, we experience negative emotionality, anxiety. Gender traits are important as well. Masculinity in particular is a predictor of challenge appraisal and is negatively related to perceived stress. Results of a longitudinal study show that increases in belongingness, masculinity, and challenge appraisal negatively predict perceived stress.
(Social Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Health Psychology)

VIII-037 **Predictors of Online Health Information Seeking Behavior: Changes in the Past Ten Years**
Jinhui Li, Nanyang Technological University
Yin Leng Theng, Nanyang Technological University
Schubert Foo, Nanyang Technological University
The study explored and compared the impacts of predictors on online health information seeking behavior (HISB) over ten years, through integrating and analyzing two Pew datasets in 2002 and 2012. Findings suggested that socio-demographics and health conditions became more significant predictors for online HISB over time.
(Social Psychology, Other - Health Psychology)

VIII-038 **Role of Spiritual Belief in Wellbeing**
Rajesh S.Kx, SVYASA Yoga University
Ningthoukhongjam Singh, SVYASA Yoga University
Spiritual belief has been emerged as an important area in the mental health literature and positive psychology movement. However, many of the interconnections among these concepts require further empirical scrutiny. Symposium will evaluate the relationship between spiritual belief and well being among emerging adults.
(Clinical Science, Clinical Science - Health Psychology)
VIII-040 Smoking and Mobiles/Pcs: A Decade-Long Analysis of UK Household Data
Kanayo Umeh, Liverpool John Moores University
No secondary authors
This study examines decade-long patterns in mobile phone/PC uptake in smoking audiences targeted for tobacco-control in Britain. Twelve large data sets (n=18,367 to 30,069) spanning over a decade (2000-2011), were analysed. Results suggest pregnant women who smoke might be the most reachable target group for digital anti-tobacco marketing.
(Consumer Behavior, Social Psychology - Health Psychology)

VIII-041 The Bad Taste of Social Ostracism: The Effects of Exclusion on the Eating Behaviors of African American Women
Lenwood W. Hayman, University of Michigan - Flint
Rusty B. McIntyre, Eastern Michigan University
Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University
African American women ate more snack food after being socially ostracized by Caucasian women than by other African American women. However, African American women self-reported more emotional distress after being ostracized by other African American women than by Caucasian women.
(Social Psychology, Other - Health Psychology)

VIII-042 High Religiousness and Less Perspective-Taking in Stable Schizophrenics
Rosó Duñó, Psychiatry Department. University Parc Taulí Hospital. Barcelona.
Sira Díaz-Morán, Department of Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine. Autonomous University of Barcelona.
Adolf Tobeña, Department of Psychiatry and Forensic Medicine. Autonomous University of Barcelona.
The relationship between religiosity and empathy has not been studied in stable schizophrenia.
(Social Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
**VIII-043 Increased Prosocial Behavior During Ramadan Versus After Ramadan, After Priming With Prayer-Related Stimuli**
*Mark Aveyard, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates*

No secondary authors

In a between-subjects quasi-experimental design before and after Ramadan participants (N=48) played the dictator game after viewing arrays of pictures with prayer-related stimuli. Participants were more generous during Ramadan (p=.02) despite showing roughly equal gaze durations to prayer-related pictures compared to non-religious pictures.

(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

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**VIII-044 Religion and Education: the Influence of Religious Belief on Implicit Theories of Intelligence**
*Brian Bergstrom, Maryville University, St. Louis*

No secondary authors

Implicit theories of intelligence (e.g., “fixed mindset” entity theories vs. “growth mindset” incremental theories) influence academic goals, effort, motivation, and success. The present research examines whether religious beliefs (“God made you just the way you are” vs. “God helps those who help themselves”) influence implicit theories of intelligence.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

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**VIII-045 Religiosity and Empathy in a Hospital Emergency Department Staff**

The relationship between religiosity and empathy has not been studied in a hospital emergency department staff.

(Social Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
VIII-046 Rendered Unto Caesar: Exploring Relationships Between Financial Hardship, Daily Stress, and Spiritual Struggle
Ian A. Gutierrez, University of Connecticut
Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut
Bradley R. E. Wright, University of Connecticut
Stressful life events can precipitate spiritual struggles with the divine. For many who suffer from financial hardship, stressful events are daily occurrences. Using data from a large daily diary study (N=1328), we investigated the impact of financial hardship on spiritual struggle and explore a hypothesized mediating role of daily stress.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

VIII-047 The Dan Scale and Its Relationship With Religiosity, Spirituality, Anxiety, and Depression
Florette Cohen, College of Staten Island CUNY
Daniel Kaplin, The College of New Jersey and The College of Staten Island
Amy Lee, Nova Southeastern University
Danielle Bohmer, College of Staten Island
Amanda Tousson, College of Staten Island
Jennifer Guinta, College of Staten Island
Vincenzo nfante, Adelphi University
Dawson Dufort, Rowan University/Mercy College
This study examines the association between the DAN Scale (Kaplin, 2012) and several risk and protective factors for drug, alcohol, and nicotine use. Significant positive correlations were found between substance use, anxiety and depression. Conversely, significant negative correlations were found between substance use and religiosity.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)

VIII-048 The Effects of Absorption on the Over-Attribution of Agency
David Maij, University of Amsterdam
Michiel Elk, University of Amsterdam
Absorption may be an important predictor of the over-attribution of agency and of making ontological confusions.
(Social Psychology - Religious Practices and Beliefs)
Transliminality as a Predictor for Religious and Spiritual Belief in Scientists.

Steve Kelly, University of Strathclyde
Donna Kean, University of Strathclyde

Positive schizotypy has been associated with religious belief in scientists. This study demonstrates that transliminality is a better predictor of religious belief in that cohort and also extends this predictive effect to include non-religious spirituality. Moderating the effect of external/internal stimuli, transliminality offers a better explanatory framework for religious/spiritual beliefs.

Unpacking the Causal Relationship Between Religiosity and Values

Stephanie W. Y. Chan, The University of Hong Kong
C. Harry Hui, The University of Hong Kong
Wilfred W. F. Lau, The University of Hong Kong
Esther Y.Y. Lau, The University of Hong Kong
Shu-fai Cheung, University of Macau

There is ample evidence that religiosity and value orientation are correlated. However, the causality direction is unclear. With cross-sectional and longitudinal data collected from a Chinese Christian sample, it was found that two dimensions of religiosity, vertical and horizontal, causally related to some of the Schwartz’s values differently.

Why Does Religiosity Relate to Belief in the Paranormal?

Edward Clint, University of California - Los Angeles
Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma
Alisa M. Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma
Kelly C. Jent, University of Central Oklahoma

This study examines the relationship between religiosity and paranormal belief, generally and for specific types of paranormal belief. Results indicate that religiosity strongly relates to level of paranormal belief. When examined closely, the primary driver of this relationship is questions related to traditional religious belief rather than other paranormal beliefs.
Personality Traits and Familial Relationship Quality in Iranian Patients Who Had Committed Suicide and Need Trackeostomy: Case Control Study

Mitra Safa, Clinical Tuberculosis and Epidemiology Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NRITLD), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Azizolah Abbasi, Lung Transplantation Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NRITLD), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Ebrahimi, Chronic Respiratory Diseases Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NRITLD), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Fatemeh Ghassem Boroujerdi, Chronic Respiratory Diseases Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NRITLD), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

The most used method for committing suicide was toxication with medicines in Iran. Poisoning with poisons occurred in 25% of cases and just in women. Familial relationship quality and forgiveness ability scores were lower in suicide attempters. We should try to recognize suicidal thoughts of patients and impede the suicide.

Project Safe: an Online Educational Intervention for Non-Suicidal Self-Injury Wound Care

Tatyana Kholodkov, University of Wyoming, Durham Veteran Affairs Medical Center

Carolyn M. Pepper, University of Wyoming

The present study examined an internet-based educational intervention to improve wound care associated with non-suicidal self-injury. Results indicate that the intervention not only significantly resulted in improvement and retention of first-aid knowledge after 30 day follow-up, but that there was also a significant decrease in several reported severe cutting consequences.

(Other - Mental Health)
VIII-054 Risk for Eating Disorders and Its Determinants in a Multi-Confessional Population
Rita Doumit, Lebanese American University, School of Nursing, PO Box 36, Byblos, Lebanon
Ioanna D. Katsounari, Lecturer Frederick University
Nadine Zeeni, Lebanese American University, School of Arts and Sciences, Department of Natural Sciences, Byblos, Lebanon
The aims of this study were to determine the prevalence of ED risk among Lebanese female young adults, the association of ED risk with stress, anxiety, depression, body dissatisfaction, DE and religiosity and whether religiosity mediates the relationship between the above mentioned variables and ED risk.
(Social Psychology, Cultural Anthropology - Mental Health)

VIII-055 Self-Compassion and Perceived Invalidation of Emotion by Others Mediate the Effects of Self-Reported Parental Indifference on Borderline Personality Disorder
Maren Westphal, Pace University
Robert L. Leahy, American Institute of Cognitive Therapy
Andrea Norcini Pala, New York State Psychiatric Institute (NYSPI), Columbia University
Peggilee Wupperman, John Jay College, City University of New York
The present study used path-analysis to examine whether self-compassion and perceiving others as unsympathetic to one’s emotions (invalidation) mediate the impact of self-reported adverse parental experiences on borderline personality disorder (BPD) in treatment-seeking adults (N=326). Results showed that invalidation and self-compassion mediated the relation between parental indifference and BPD.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Mental Health)

VIII-056 The Prevalence of Mental Health Difficulties in Adolescents in 2009 and 2014: A Comparison of Two Cross-Sectional Studies
Elian Fink, University College London & the Anna Freud Centre
Praveetha Patalay, University College London & the Anna Freud Centre
Helen Sharpe, University College London & the Anna Freud Centre
Simone Holley, University of Southampton
Jessica Deighton, University College London & the Anna Freud Centre
Miranda Wolpert, University College London & the Anna Freud Centre
This study examines changes in the prevalence of mental health difficulties in adolescents between 2009 and 2014 in England. The prevalence of emotional problems in girls increased significantly between 2009 and 2014. Conversely, mental health difficulties remained stable across time-points for boys.
(Developmental Psychology - Mental Health)
Perceived Discrimination and Social Relationship Functioning: Moderation by Structural Stigma
David M. Doyle, Columbia University
Lisa Molix, Tulane University

Two studies examined the moderating role of structural stigma in the association between perceived discrimination and social relationship functioning. Across studies, discrimination was inversely associated with relationship functioning for sexual minorities living in states with greater structural stigma but not for those living in states with lesser structural stigma.

(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

Prime and Prejudice: An Experiment in Paper Evaluation Bias
Luiz Carlos Victorino, Catholic University of Brasília
Alexandre Linhares, Fundação Getúlio Vargas

Recent discussions on evaluation biases highlighted the importance of priming effects on the process. Participants were asked to evaluate an unidentified manuscript, except for a footnote acknowledging financial support from a fictional agency, associated with Africa or Europe. Results showed that the subtle priming triggered prejudice against the “African” paper.

(Social Psychology, Methodology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

Stereotype Threat Effects on High School Girls’ Mathematics Performance: An Item-Level Analysis
Franca Agnoli, University of Padova
Gianmarco Altoè, University of Padova
Paulette Flore, Tilburg University
Mara Pastro, University of Padova

A stereotype threat manipulation impaired the performance of ninth grade girls in a mathematics test, but not the performance of eleventh grade girls. A logistic mixed-effect model with both participant and test item as random factors indicates the absence of influential items on the stereotype threat effect.

(Methodology, Developmental Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)
Stigmatization of Obesity and Perception of Maternal Verbalizations About the Body in Children Satisfied and Children Dissatisfied With Their Body

Blanca Elizabeth Jiménez-Cruz, Faculty of Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Cecilia Silva, Faculty of Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Rigoberto León-Sánchez, Faculty of Psychology, National Autonomous University of Mexico

In this study we explored the relation between the stigmatization of obesity and the perception of maternal verbalizations about the body in a group of children aged between 7 and 11 years old, depending of their satisfaction with their body.

(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)


Carla A. Houkamau, The University of Auckland

International research demonstrates that higher PP (phenotypic prototypically: the degree to which an individual looks like a ‘typical’ member of his or her racial group) is associated with discriminatory treatment. This paper demonstrates PP is linked to institutional racism against Maori in relation to home ownership in New Zealand.

(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

The Role of Self-Image Concerns When Taking the Perspective of Offenders

Sven Zebel, University of Twente, The Netherlands

Self-image concerns were hypothesized to increase civilians’ willingness to take the perspective of outgroup offenders, but decrease it for ingroup offenders. In two field experiments, civilians who self-reported punishable deeds (inducing self-image concerns) displayed this outgroup bias in perspective-taking. The motivation to appear unprejudiced proved to mediate these results.

(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)
VIII-063 We Can’t Help Judging a Book by Its Cover: The Implicit Evidence of ‘Beauty-Is-Good’ Stereotype
Yuanyuan Shi, Chinese Academy of Sciences
No secondary authors
Universally, humans seem to hold the belief that physical attractiveness co-varies with a number of positive personal characteristics, which is called “beauty-is-good” effect. In two experiments, we tested this “beauty-is-good” stereotype with both explicit and implicit measures. Results indicated that people showed a strong bias and identity with attractive people.
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-064 Dysphoric Individuals Mobilize Less Effort to Avoid a White Noise Punishment
Kerstin Brinkmann, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Jessica Franzen, University of Geneva, Switzerland
The present study investigates responsiveness to aversive consequences in subclinical depression. Results confirm that non-dysphoric individuals show higher effort-related cardiovascular reactivity when trying to avoid a white noise punishment by performing well compared to a neutral condition. In contrast, dysphoric individuals mobilize less effort to avoid this negative consequence.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Biological Psychology - Depressive Disorders)

VIII-065 Facial Emotion Recognition and Onset of Depression in Adolescents
Charlotte Vrijen, University Medical Center Groningen
Catharina A. Hartman, University Medical Center Groningen
Albertine J. Oldehinkel, University Medical Center Groningen
We investigated whether facial emotion recognition speed predicted onset of affective disorder, and whether it was differentially associated with sadness and anhedonia. Our findings support the idea of mood-congruent and emotion-specific relations between facial emotion recognition speed and affective disorder, and suggest different symptom-specific patterns for sadness and anhedonia.
(Clinical Science, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Depressive Disorders)
Forgiveness, Otherwise Depression: The Mediating Role of Situational Rumination Over Relationship Dissolution

Sze Yu Kuo, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University
Sue-Huei Chen, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University

The main purpose of this study is to examine the importance of forgiveness following relationship dissolution, and look for the key factors leading to depression when unforgiveness takes place. The outcome of this study demonstrates how unforgiveness and dispositional rumination may trigger situational rumination that in turn leads to depression.

(Clinical Science, Social Psychology - Depressive Disorders)

Higher Cognitive Ability Buffers Stress-Related Depressive Symptoms in Adolescent Girls

Lucy Riglin, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London
Stephan Collishaw, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Section, Institute of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University and MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff
Katherine H. Shelton, School of Psychology, Cardiff University
I. C. McManus, University College London
Terry Ng-Knight, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London
Ruth Sellers, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Section, Institute of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University and MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff
Ajay K. Thapar, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Section, Institute of Psychological Medicine and Clinical Neurosciences, School of Medicine, Cardiff University and MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Cardiff
Norah Frederickson, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London
Frances Rice, Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London

We investigated cognitive ability as a potential moderator of the effect of stressful life events on depressive symptoms. In two adolescent datasets, for girls, but not boys, higher cognitive ability buffered stress-related depressive symptoms. A small proportion of the variance was accounted for by sensitivity to environmental stressors.

(Developmental Psychology - Depressive Disorders)
**VIII-068 Stress in Daily Life Precedes Increases in Depressive Symptoms: An Example of How Micro-Level Experiences Affect Macro-Level Individual Differences**

*Annette Brose, Humboldt University Berlin*

*Marieke Wichers, University Medical Center Groningen, University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

*Peter Kuppens, KU Leuven (University of Leuven)*

This study investigates whether micro-level stressful experiences are the building blocks of depressive symptoms or whether depressive symptoms precede daily stress. 202 students participated in a longitudinal study with three experience sampling phases. According to the results, daily life’s experiences are the building blocks underlying the onset of maladjustment.

(Clinical Science, Developmental Psychology - Depressive Disorders)

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**VIII-069 The Multilevel Model on Predictors of Depression for Adolescents: A Short-Term Longitudinal Study**

*Hyang Lim, Duksung Women's University*

*Sujin Jeong, Duksung Women's University*

*Dayoung Oh, Duksung Women's University*

*Jinkyung Oh, Duksung Women's University*

*Sungwon Choi, Duksung Women's University*

The present study was conducted to analyze the predictors of adolescent's depression by using the multilevel modeling analysis of Korean Children and Youth Panel Survey (KCYPs) data.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Depressive Disorders)

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**VIII-070 A Disgusting Theory of Love: Interpersonal Disgust Predicts Investment and Attachment**

*John A. Terrizzi, Texas Woman's University*

*Natalie J. Shook, West Virginia University*

Out-group members may pose a disease threat, because they could harbor novel pathogens. Thus, people should be more avoidant of out-group members than in-group members. Across two studies, participants reported more disgust toward strangers than relationship partners. Additionally, in both studies, interpersonal disgust predicted relationship investment, security, and attachment style.

(Other, Social Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)
An Exploration of the Relative Integration of Evolutionary Theory in Subfields of Psychology
Christian L. Hart, Texas Woman's University
Sarah A. Morley, Texas Woman's University
Leah R. Herzog, Texas Woman's University
There has been variability in the degree to which evolutionary psychology approaches and explanations have been integrated within the various subfields of psychology. In the current study, we explored the relative publication rates of papers utilizing evolutionary explanations and approaches within the top journals in the various subfields of psychology.
(Other, Other - Evolutionary Psychology)

Cues of Being Watched and Deception: An Image of Watching Male Eyes Can Reduce Overclaiming in Men
Zoi Manesi, VU University Amsterdam
Paul A.M. Van Lange, VU University Amsterdam
Thomas V. Pollet, VU University Amsterdam
Our data demonstrated that minimal cues of being watched are an effective intervention for reducing the tendency to exaggerate knowledge. Two experimental studies, one from a general population and one from a laboratory consistently showed that an image of male watching eyes can reduce knowledge exaggeration in men.
(Social Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)

Developmental and Evolutionary Benefits of Child Play
Werner Greve, University of Hildesheim
Tamara Thomsen, University of Hildesheim
Two studies (N1 = 91, N2 = 307) investigate the claim of evolutionary developmental psychology that child play renders evolutionary benefit. Results show that child play predicts adult social success and adult developmental regulatory competencies (flexibility), which in turn predicts social success and number and developmental status of 2nd generation children.
(Developmental Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)
VIII-074 Differences in Susceptibility to Parenting Depending on Child Negative Emotionality: A Meta-Analysis
Meike Slagt, Utrecht University
Marcel A.G. van Aken, Utrecht University
Judith S. Dubas, Utrecht University
Maja Dekovic, Utrecht University
We present results of a meta-analysis on differences in susceptibility to parenting depending on child temperament. Children high on negative emotionality were more vulnerable to negative parenting compared to children low on negative emotionality, but they also benefited disproportionately from positive parenting, supporting the differential susceptibility hypothesis.
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)

VIII-075 Newborns’ Sensitivity to Birdsongs
Bahia Guellai, Laboratoire Ethologie Cognition Développement, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense France.
Maya Gratier, Laboratoire Ethologie Cognition Développement, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense France.
Laurent Nagle, Laboratoire Ethologie Cognition Développement, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense France.
Arlette Streri, Laboratoire Psychologie de la Perception, Université Paris Descartes, CNRS UMR 8242, France
The present poster illustrates a study investigating newborns’ ability to extract common properties of different instances of a given bird song from two songbird species.
(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)

VIII-076 Optimistic Bias Influences Hazardous Drinking Among Beer Drinkers in Makurdi, Nigeria
James T. Gire, Virginia Military Institute
Alex C. Shaahu, Benue State University
The role of risk perceptions in problem drinking was examined among 480 beer drinkers in Makurdi, Nigeria. The results showed a significant optimistic bias – one’s own risk perception to alcohol-related harm was lower compared to others’ risk, suggesting that one pathway to reducing hazardous drinking is by modifying optimistic bias.
(Other - Addictions)
Past Year Cannabis Use, Faah and Cnr1 Genotype: Impact on Cognition in Adolescents and Young Adults
Krista M. Lisdahl, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
No secondary authors
We examined whether cannabis use and endogenous endocannabinoid (FAAH/CNR1) genotypes independently and/or interactively predicted cognitive functioning in 83 adolescents and young adults with (n=38) and without (n=45) regular cannabis use history. In general, increased cannabis use and FAAH A allele predicted poorer verbal memory, working memory, and executive functioning. (Behavioral Genetics, Neuroscience - Addictions)

Problematic Alcohol Use Despite the Motivation to Restrain: The Interplay Between Automatic Associations, Executive Functions, and Motivation to Change
Denise S. van Deursen, University of Amsterdam
Elske Salemink, University of Amsterdam
Wouter J. Boendermaker, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Thomas Pronk, University of Amsterdam
Wilhelm Hofmann, University of Cologne
Reinout W. Wiers, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Dual process models of addiction posit that problem drinking is maintained by an imbalance between relatively strong automatic processes and weak controlled processes, a combination of executive functions and motivation. This study examined this relationship in problem drinkers seeking online help to change their alcohol use. (Cognitive Psychology, Clinical Science - Addictions)

Psychometric Properties and Validity of the Carlos (Crafft) Instrument in a Mexican Population of University Students
Gloria V. Reyna, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas and Universidad de Palermo
Luis F. Copertari, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas
Ferran Padrós, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo
Fabiola González, Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo
This work has the objective of adapting and studying the psychometric properties of the CARLOS (CRAFFT) instrument for the city of Zacatecas, México, and to validate it for its use, by calculating internal consistency, sensitivity and specificity, among others, which has not been done for México. (Methodology - Addictions)
The Salience of Cigarette-Related Stimuli: A Comparison of Former, Current, and Never Smokers
Jason D. Robinson, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Francesco Versace, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Jeffrey M. Engelmann, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Yong Cui, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Aurelija Slapin, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Robert Oum, MD Anderson Cancer Center
Paul M. Cinciripini, MD Anderson Cancer Center
The extent to which former, current, and never smokers find cigarette-related stimuli to be motivationally salient was assessed using event-related potentials and self-report ratings in response to cigarette-related, affective, and neutral pictures. Former smokers, like never smokers, did not find cigarette-related stimuli to be as motivationally salient as current smokers.
(Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Addictions)

Two Perspectives on Drug-Addiction in Young Age: Neuropsychological Functioning and Personality Traits
Micol Parolin, University of Padua
Marina Miscioscia, Université de Liège, Belgique
Alessandra Simonelli, University of Padova
Patrizia Cristofalo, Therapeutic Community Villa Renata, Venice
Daniela Mapelli, University of Padova
The study explores Substance Use Disorder in young age assessing neuropsychological profile, personality traits and emotional functioning in drug-addicts aged 18-24. The association between these domains is also verified, suggesting that personality disorders, emotional dysregulation problems and executive function impairments all refer to a common core, namely problematic control.
(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Addictions)

Changing or Exchanging Attitudes: Self Associations and Associations of the Self
Asi Schupak, The Hebrew University and The Open University of Israel
Ran R. Hassin, The Hebrew University
Eran Chajut, The Open University of Israel
A recent associative self-anchoring account shows how approach (vs. avoidance) changes attitudes through creating self-associations with the targets for action (Phils et al., 2011). The current work shows that such self associations are not only inflicting changes in evaluation, but are themselves subject to change through this process.
(Social Psychology - Self Concept)
Aleksandra Jaskolowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw
Marzena Cypryanska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw
John B. Nezlek, College of William & Mary, and University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan
We found that the Self-humanizing (the tendency to view oneself as more essentially human than others) is not an effect unique to judgments about the Self. Similar effects appeared when people compared themselves with an average person and when they compared their dogs with an average dog.
(Social Psychology - Self Concept)

VIII-084 Experience Matters: Age Affects the Gcos Autonomy Orientation Score and Its Relationship to Positive Psychological Outcomes
Tatiana Malatincová, Masaryk University
No secondary authors
The study shows that respondents score higher in the Autonomy Orientation subscale of the General Causal Orientations Scale (Deci & Ryan, 1985) if they are less likely to have actually experienced the events described in the vignettes. In addition, different items predict positive psychological outcomes in younger and older respondents.
(Methodology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Self Concept)

VIII-085 I'M My Best Me When I'M With You: Effect of Relational-Ideal Selves Overlap on Relational Authenticity
Muping Gan, University of California, Berkeley
Serena Chen, University of California, Berkeley
Despite the well-documented positives of general authenticity, what contributes to feelings of authenticity in a specific relationship—relational authenticity—remain unknown. Across 2 studies we found that 1) relational-ideal self overlap uniquely predicted greater relational authenticity; and 2) low, compared to high, relational-ideal self overlap participants felt less relationally authentic.
(Social Psychology - Self Concept)
VIII-086 **Michelangelo Phenomenon: Partner Affirmation and Clarity of the Ideal Self**  
*Madoka Kumashiro, Goldsmiths, University of London*  
No secondary authors  
Findings from a 8-day diary study with longitudinal follow-up on 125 romantic couples supported the hypotheses that affirmation of the ideal self by a partner strengthened ideal self-concept clarity, which in turn facilitated movement toward the ideal self, both on a daily basis and a year later.  
(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Self Concept)

VIII-087 **Heart-Rate Variability Biofeedback in Pilots**  
*Guido P.H. Band, Leiden University*  
*Daan P. Gorter, Delft University of Technology*  
*Courtney D. Jaeger, Leiden University*  
*John Stoop, Delft University of Technology*  
Forty recently graduated pilots entered a randomized control trial to test the effect of biofeedback targeting the increase of heart-rate variability. Cognitive performance was tested before and after the intervention of six weeks, as well as heart-rate responses and performance during a flight simulator session with low or high workload.  
(Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Self Control)

VIII-088 **Is Self-Control Ever a Bad Thing? The Ironic Effect of Self-Control on Irrational Persistence**  
*Jeffrey Osgood, University at Albany*  
No secondary authors  
In three studies, the author found an ironic effect for self-control on irrational persistence. First, those with high self-control strength reported staying in unhappy romantic-relationships longer than those with less self-control strength. In two follow-up experiments, ego-depleted participants out-performed non-depleted participants on tasks where persistence was not the ideal strategy.  
(Social Psychology - Self Control)
Parental Influences on Self-Control at the Onset of Puberty

Terry Ng-Knight, UCL
Katherine H. Shelton, University of Cardiff
Lucy Riglin, UCL
I. C. McManus, University College London
Norah Frederickson, UCL
Frances Rice, UCL

We present results from a longitudinal study on the relationship between parenting style, children’s self-control and how this is influenced by pubertal status. (Developmental Psychology - Self Control)

Sticky Desires or Tricky Self-Control? Dynamics of Attentional and Affective Processes in Response to Temptation

Suresh Ramanathan, Texas A&M University
Wilhelm Hofmann, University of Cologne

Why do people indulge themselves? Contrary to the common belief that indulgence is a result of a failure in self-control, we propose and find support for the hypothesis that impulsive people experience recurrent and stickiness/inertia in desires due to attentional engagement, but do not differ from prudent individuals in avoidance. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Methodology - Self Control)

Trait Impulsivity Moderates Influence of Cognitive Load and Ego Depletion on Consumers’ Irrationality

Jacek Buczny, University of Social Sciences and Humanities at Sopot

Self-control is a result of interaction between automatic and reflective systems. Impulsive buyers used to have more debts and financial problems than reflective consumers. Our findings showed that high (vs. low) cognitive load and ego depletion increased irrationality in decisions but only among consumers in high impulsive consumers. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Consumer Behavior - Self Control)
VIII-092 When Do Normative Beliefs About Aggression Predict Aggressive Behavior? An Application of I3 Theory
Jian-Bin Li, University of Padua
Kai Dou, School of Management, Jinan University
This study investigated under which conditions normative beliefs about aggression predicted aggressive behavior. Across two experiments, a significant three-way interaction for aggressive behavior was identified. Further examination suggested that normative beliefs about aggression significantly predicted aggressive behavior only when participants were not provoked and self-control resources were intact. (Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Self Control)

VIII-093 Moral Outrage as a Reaction to Others’ Moral Judgment Is Differentially Driven by Rule Concerns and Affective Concerns
Joeri Wissink, Tilburg University
Paul Conway, University of Cologne
Joris Lammers, University of Cologne
Three studies examined outrage towards others’ judgments on moral dilemmas, pitting deontological against utilitarian choices. People are more outraged when they make deontological decisions and others do not, than when the opposite is the case. This is due to two different moral considerations: to prevent rule-violations and to prevent harm. (Social Psychology, Other - Moral Psychology)

VIII-094 Testing the Internal Validity of the Defining Issues Test Using Item Response Theory
Thijs van den Enden, Utrecht University
Jan Boom, Utrecht University
Daan Brugman, Utrecht University
Stephen J. Thoma, University of Alabama
The Defining Issues Test is the most widely used instrument to measure moral judgment development. However, efforts to establish internal validity have been unsatisfactory. We use polytomous IRT models on data of 58,000 DIT-questionnaires to validate the measure with the underlying progression through steps of moral judgment. (Developmental Psychology, Methodology - Moral Psychology)
The Development of Our Understanding and Display of Humility—Adolescence to Adulthood
Matthew Echols, College of Charleston
Jennifer L. Wright, College of Charleston, USA
Kelly Venezia, College of Charleston
We investigated how adolescents and adults understand and display humility. We asked them to describe a humble person, revealing a significant developmental trend in the centrality of low self-focus and high other-focus in their descriptions. We also examined how their scores on our Humility Scale related to other related scales.
(Developmental Psychology - Moral Psychology)

The Fictive Pass: Condemnation of Harm, but Not Purity, Is Mitigated by Fictitious Contexts
John S. Sabo, University of Kent
Roger Giner-Sorolla, University of Kent
Our research displays that emotions towards, and moral judgments of, purity violations, but not harm violations, remains consistent across different contexts of reality (i.e. real life, video game). This suggests that condemnation of impurity is inflexible to the point that even when “make-believe”, it reveals bad character.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Moral Psychology)

The Influence of Abstract and Concrete Mindsets on Non-Prosocial Moral Choices as a Function of the Emotional Quality of Moral Dilemmas
Csilla Deak, Université catholique de Louvain
Karl-Andrew H. Woltin, Université catholique de Louvain
Vassilis Saroglou, Department of Psychology, Division of Social Psychology, and Centre for Psychology of Religion, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium
Abstract mindsets increase prosocial yet “unethical” behavior and emotional sensitivity. We tested whether an abstract (vs. concrete) mindset promotes prosocial choices in dilemma contrasting prosociality with moral deontology, especially if dilemmas convey emotional emphases. This only was the case for foreign (i.e., socially distant) but not native (i.e., proximal) targets.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Moral Psychology)
VIII-098 Are Fronto-Parietal Cortices Necessary for Conscious Perception?
Ausaf A. Farooqui, MRC-Cognition & Brain Sciences Unit, Cambridge, UK
Tom Manly, MRC-Cognition & Brain Sciences Unit, Cambridge, UK
Studies have shown fronto-parietal activity during conscious perception, but it is possible that this activity is related to the changes in action plan brought about by the stimuli, and not to its conscious perception. Here we show that conscious perception of task irrelevant information does not lead to fronto-parietal activity.
(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

VIII-099 Asymmetries in Spatial Perception Are More Prevalent Under Explicit Than Implicit Attention
Benjamin Noël, German Sport University, Cologne
John van der Kamp, Research Institute Move, Faculty of Human Movement Sciences, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands; Institute of Human Performance, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Daniel Memmert, German Sport University
Matthias Weigelt, University of Paderborn
Systematic errors in line bisection tasks are a consequence of asymmetries in spatial attention. Some findings suggest that these asymmetries are more evident with explicit than implicit attention. Making use of findings in sport psychology we could show that consequences of asymmetries disappear when a line’s centre is attended implicitly.
(Cognitive Psychology, Other - Consciousness)

VIII-100 Disturbances in the Intention-Action-Outcome Chain: How Is Agency Affected by Deviance
Emilie Caspar, CRCN (Center for Research in Cognition and Neurosciences), Université libre de Bruxelles
Andrea Desantis, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London
Axel N. Cleeremans, Center for Research in Cognition & Neurosciences, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium
Patrick Haggard, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London
The Sense of agency is the feeling that we control our actions, and through them, the external world. In this study, we systematically explored how different failures impact on the SoA, by creating an incongruence between the initial intention and the resulted action with a robotic hand.
(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)
Prior Expectations Change Response Threshold, Not Processing Efficiency

Esther De Loof, Ghent University
Filip Van Opstal, Université Libre de Bruxelles
Tom Verguts, Ghent University

Prior expectations cause faster consciousness for predicted than unpredicted stimuli. It is unclear whether this is due to processing efficiency or an altered threshold. With diffusion modeling we show that processing efficiency (drift rate) is the same for predicted and unpredicted stimuli, but response threshold is lower for predicted ones. (Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

Rubber Hand Illusion Reduces Discomfort to Cold Stimuli

Marta Siedlecka, Jagiellonian University, Kraków
Marta Lukowska, Jagiellonian University, Krakow
Michal Wierzchon, Jagiellonian University, Krakow

We investigated the effect of the rubber hand illusion (RHI) on the perceived discomfort caused by cold stimulus applied to the real hand. The results showed reduced discomfort to cold under the RHI, reflected in behavioural and subjective measures. We discuss the results in the light of body representation literature. (Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Consciousness)

Semantic Processing of Unconscious Brand Logos

Charlotte Muscarella, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Bart Aben, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Karolien Smets, University of Leuven
Gethin Hughes, University of Essex
Eva Van den Bussche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Using logos of well-known brands we show that unconscious priming effects are reflected in N400 deflections modulated by the semantic closeness between prime and target, even when they are 2500ms apart. This implies that unconscious logos are powerful triggers of semantic processing and that this processing is not necessarily short-lived. (Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Consciousness)
Spontaneous Eyeblink Rate Predicts Visual Consciousness
Filip Van Opstal, Center for Research in Cognition & Neurosciences, Université Libre de Bruxelles
Tom Verguts, Department of Experimental Psychology, Ghent University
Esther De Loof, Department of Experimental Psychology, Ghent University
This study presents two experiments that investigated the relation between the spontaneous eyeblink rate (EBR) and visual consciousness as measured with breaking continuous flash suppression (b-CFS). Results revealed a clear relation between the overall EBR and b-CFS, but no temporal correlation between a blink and b-CFS was observed.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Consciousness)

State of Consciousness as a Determinant of Cognitive Performance
Shulamith Kreitler, Tel Aviv University and Sheba Medical Center
Yasmin Alkalay, Tel-Aviv University
State of consciousness is defined as the state of cognition as structured in terms of the underlying meaning system, which is a set of processes and contents. A study with 42 subjects showed the effect on memory and associations of two cognitively produced states of consciousness
(Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

The Interplay Between Uncertainty Monitoring and Working Memory: Can Metacognition Become Automatic?
Mariana Veiga Chetto Coutinho, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Joshua S. Redford, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Barbara A. Church, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Alexandria C. Zakrzewski, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Justin J. Couchman, Albright College
J. David Smith, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
The present study examined whether uncertainty monitoring is attentionally demanding in humans. To do so, participants were tested with or without a cognitive load on a psychophysical task including an uncertainty response (UR). The results indicate that although UR depends on attentional resources, practice with this response reduces such dependence.
(Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)
Adult Children of Alcoholic Fathers and Non-Adult Children of Alcoholic Fathers: A Comparison of Mental Health Functioning in Pakistan

Ivan Suneel Samuel, Forman Christian College University Pakistan
Sadia Saleem, University of Management and Technology Pakistan
zahid Mahmood, University of Management and Technology Pakistan

The mental health functioning of the adult children of alcoholic fathers (N=200) was assessed by using GHQ. The age range was 18-25 and there was an equal participation of both genders in both groups. The result indicated that the ACOA have higher mental health problems as compared to the control group.

(Teaching - Mental Health)