X-001 The Influence of Emotion-Processing on Symptom Severity in Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
Gary Christopher, University of West of England
Marie A. Thomas, University of South Wales
The ability to manage emotion among those with chronic fatigue syndrome has been shown to affect their ability to deal with challenging situations. This study shows that emotion regulation adversely affects a range of physical and psychological symptoms experienced by this group.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

X-002 The Predictive Effect of Metacognitive Belief on Depression and Anxiety Levels on Adolescents
Ka Wai Chow, University of Hong Kong
Barbara Chuen Yee Lo, The University of Hong Kong
The current research aims at studying the mechanism of metacognition on psychopathology, particularly depression and anxiety, in an adolescent population. Self-report measure found that emotion coping strategies significantly mediated the relationship between metacognitive beliefs and depressive and anxiety levels on adolescents; the mediation effect was significant on female only.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Cognition & Emotion)
X-003 The Role of Emotional State and Attention on the Processing of Neutral Language: Evidence From Event-Related Brain Potentials
Dorothee J. Chwilla, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, The Netherlands
Martine Verhees, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour, The Netherlands
Johanne Tromp, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition, and Behaviour, The Netherlands
In two ERP experiments, we investigated the joint effects of mood (happy vs. sad) and attention (deep vs. shallow processing) on online semantic and syntactic processing. Interactions between mood, attention and semantic processing - as well as syntactic processing - were obtained. These findings support interactive theories of language comprehension.
(Linguistics, Neuroscience - Cognition & Emotion)

X-004 The Role of Positive Emotions in the Acquisition of Behavioral Standards
Shlomo Hareli, University of Haifa
Shimon Elkabetz, The Interdisciplinary Center for Research on Emotions - University of Haifa
Ursula K. Hess, Humboldt University
We assessed to impact of expressions of awe and happiness by ‘fans’ on participants’ judgments of the quality of a sports performance. Participants rated the performance as best when awe was shown independent of the allegiance of the fan. Only happiness expressions by fans but not by opponents signaled success.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

X-005 Threat-/Challenge-Appraisal, Coping Flexibility, and Depression
LUXI CHEN, PhD Candidate
Li Qu, Assistant Professor
This study aimed at exploring how appraisal influences coping flexibility and depression. The questionnaire study conducted among university students (N = 107) revealed two partial mediation models, where coping flexibility serves as the mediator in the relationship between threat-/challenge-appraisal and depression.
(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
X-006 Using Cognitive Biases to Compare Health and Well-Being in Western and Eastern Cultures
Louise Smith, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
Wing Gi Leung, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
Brian Parkinson, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford
Timothea Toulopoulou, Department of Psychology, University of Hong Kong
Jenny Yiend, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
The way in which we process emotional information significantly affects mental well-being. Chinese versions of attentional and interpretative bias measures were developed and validated. Measures of interpretation were more robust across cultures than those of attention, possibly due to inherent differences in the psychometric properties of the dependent measures.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

X-007 Variability in Midline Frontal Theta to Goal Uncertainty With Individual Differences in Anxiety and Cognitive Control Efficiency
Frini Karayanidis, University of Newcastle
Patrick S. Cooper, University of Newcastle
Aaron SW Wong, University of Newcastle
Montana Hunter, University of Newcastle
Jaime Rennie, University of Newcastle
W Ross Fulham, University of Newcastle
Patricia T. Michie, University of Newcastle
Anxiety and need for conflict control are associated with greater midline frontal theta (MFT) power, a neural response linked to contextual conflict. We examine the interaction between anxiety and cognitive control ability on MFT induced during task-switching and their effect on adaptive behaviours.
(Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

X-008 Want to Be Happier? Think Globally
Lijun Ji, Queens University
Suhui Yap, Queens University
Kayla McGeorge, University of Toronto
Mike Best, Queens University
In three studies, we found that the level of processing can significantly influence mood. Participants with global cognitive processing are found to have higher self-rated happiness than participants with local processing. A meta-analysis also revealed that this effect of people’s global cognitive processing style on their happy mood is significant.
(Social Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
**X-009 What a Surprise! Exploring Patterns of Surprise, Explanation, and Probability**  
Meadhbh I. Foster, *University College Dublin*  
Mark T. Keane, *University College Dublin*

Originally conceived of as a basic emotion, recently, a more cognitive view of surprise has emerged. Here, we suggest that some surprises are more surprising because they are harder to explain. Three experiments are presented that explore produced explanations, surprise judgments, and subjective probability ratings, for the same materials.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

**X-010 When Human Is Less Human? - Taking Agent Perspective Causes Dehumanization of Recipient**  
Natalia Frankowska, *University of Social Sciences and Humanities*  
Bogdan Wojciszke, *University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

The Agent-Recipient Model assumed that social interaction demands two roles—Agent and Recipient. Two roles affect the assessment of others. Agent perspective in comparison to recipient perspective is focused on target and results, therefore perceives the world in an instrumental way so dehumanizes recipient.

(Social Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

**X-011 Where Will the Cat Go? Theory of Mind in Deaf and Hearing Infants**  
Lizet Ketelaar, *Leiden University*  
Luca Surian, *University of Trento*  
Boya Li, *Leiden University*  
Carin H. Wiefferink, *Dutch Foundation for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Child*  
Johan HM Frijns, *Leiden University Medical Centre*  
Carolien Rieffe, *Leiden University*

Deaf children are known to have theory-of-mind delays, hampering their ability to understand that people act based on their (false) beliefs. This study examines whether delays are already apparent in infancy, using eye tracking technology. Patterns of deaf and hearing infants are compared to examine differences in belief understanding.

(Developmental Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
X-012 **Self Concept and College Adjustment Among Children of Overseas Filipino Workers in Central Luzon State University**  
**Rochelle V. Pararuan, Central Luzon State University**  
**Elizabeth S. Suba, Central Luzon State University**  
The study is about the self concept and the college adjustments of Common First Year StudentsChildren of Overseas Filipino Workers of Central Luzon State University to look into their needs and adjustment difficulties for the Office of Student Affairs particularly the Guidance SErvices Unit may assist and intervene  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Adolescent Development)

X-013 **Shared and Non-Shared Agency as Predictors for Academic Achievement and Motivation**  
**Brandilynn Villarreal, University of California, Irvine**  
**Katharina Kriegbaum, Heidelberg University**  
**Vinnie Wu, University of California, Irvine**  
**Jutta Heckhausen, University of California, Irvine**  
This study investigated the influence of shared and non-shared agency with parents on academic motivation and achievement in college students. The positive relationship between shared agency and academic achievement was partially mediated by academic motivation. The findings show the importance of shared agency for academic achievement and motivation among students.  
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

X-014 **Sibling Abuse Victimization Among Adolescents: A Descriptive Study**  
**Lidia Y. Monjaras, San Diego State University**  
**Jalil R. Butron, San Diego State University**  
**Cassandra M. Cala, San Diego State University**  
**Monica Guzman, San Diego State University**  
**Emilio C. Ulloa, San Diego State University**  
Abuse among adolescents has been explored from many perspectives, however little research examines the abuse that occurs between siblings. Results suggested that victimization is associated with negative consequences.  
(Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)
X-015 Talk About It. an Observational Study on Problem Discussions Among Distressed and Healthy Female Adolescents With Their Best Friends
Anna Lichtwarck-Aschoff, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Isabela Granic, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Mitch Prinstein, University of North Carolina
This poster presents the results of an observational study on real-time dynamics in problem discussions between best friends. Temporal contingencies of problem-talk were related to targets’ mental well-being. Overall, distressed female adolescents talked about their problems less, however once they initiated they got stuck there for longer periods of time.
(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Adolescent Development)

X-016 Teaching Wellbeing Enhances Academic Achievement
Alejandro Adler, University of Pennsylvania
Martin E.P. Seligman, University of Pennsylvania
Teaching skills for wellbeing (e.g., mindfulness, creative thinking) significantly enhances achievement. The study used a nested cluster randomized design at the school level with 18 Bhutanese secondary schools (7,396 students) over a 15-month period. Students who received the intervention reported significantly higher wellbeing and enhanced performance on national standardized exams.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Adolescent Development)

X-017 The Development and Validation of the Online Abuse in Dating Relationships Scale Among Young Couples
Esther Calvete, University of Deusto
Erika Borrajo Mena, University of Deusto
Manuel Gámez-Guadix, University of Deusto
Noemi Pereda, University of Barcelona
This study had two objectives: 1) to analyze the psychometric properties of the Online Abuse in Dating Relationships Scale, which is an instrument developed to comprehensively measure this phenomenon; and 2) to conduct an initial analysis of the prevalence and frequency of this type of abuse in dating relationships.
(Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)
X-018 The Effect of Chronic Victimisation on Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties of Adolescents
Leanne Lester, University of Western Australia
Donna Cross, Telethon Kids Institute
An Australian study of 3,459 students’ aged 11–14 years collected data on bullying victimisation and mental health at four time points. The results highlight the need to prevent the continuation or escalation of chronic victimisation from primary to secondary school in order to improve the emotional wellbeing of adolescents.
(Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)

X-019 The Goodness-Of-Fit Concept From a Self-Determination Theory Perspective
Elien Mabbe, Ghent University
Bart Soenens, Ghent University
Maarten Vansteenkiste, Ghent University
A differentiated conceptualization of the concept of goodness-of-fit is presented, with a focus on how parents can actively create a goodness-of-fit and how in turn children can perceive a fit between what their own parents do and their own personality characteristics and functioning.
(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Adolescent Development)

X-020 The Influence of Parenting on the Quality of Mother-Adolescent Relationships in Jamaican Families
Taniesha A. Burke, University of Guelph
Boris Mayer, University of Bern
Gisela Trommsdorff, University of Konstanz
Garth Lipps, University of the West Indies, Mona
The study explored Jamaican adolescents’ perception of the impact of parenting on the quality of the mother-adolescent relationship. Results indicated that the quality of the relationship is influenced by maternal acceptance and maternal rejection with gender and age moderating the effects. Implications on cultural intervention programmes are discussed.
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)
X-021 The Joint Effects of Body Mass Index and Maoa Gene Polymorphism on Depressive Symptoms
Yangyang Liu, Nanjing university
No secondary authors
In two independent Chinese samples, we found that the main effects of MAOA gene polymorphism on depressive symptoms were significant. However, the main effects of body mass index and the interaction of MAOA gene polymorphism and body mass index on depressive symptoms were not significant.
(Behavioral Genetics, Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

X-022 The Opinion-Congruency Effect: Evidence for Automatic Acceptance/Rejection of Opinions
Moran Sela, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Michael Gilead, Columbia University
Hadas Eyal, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Anat Maril, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
We present evidence from a Stroop-like paradigm showing that opinion-confirmation can occur automatically: people automatically accept (reject) assertions that describe subjective opinions that are congruent (incongruent) with their own personal opinions. In addition, we present evidence regarding individual differences that are correlated with the size of this effect.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognitive Science)

X-025 The Roles of Information Analysis and Decision Patterns in Complex Problem Solving
Daniel Lafond, Thales Research and Technology Canada
Michel B. DuCharme, Defence R&D Canada
Jean-François Gagnon, Université Laval
Sylvain Pronovost, Université Laval
Marie-Ève St-Louis, Université Laval
Sébastien Tremblay, Université Laval
An examination of decision patterns in a complex problem solving task shows that the use of some heuristics is positively related to performance. However, the level of motivation seems to promote analytical behaviors. Implications for the training of meta-cognitive skills using serious gaming are discussed.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)
X-026 The Use of Mental Timelines in Co-Speech Gesture for Temporal Order Statements
Raymond B. Becker, RWTH Aachen
Kashmiri Stec, University of Groningen
Alan Cienki, VU Amsterdam
We report on a procedure for eliciting gestures about temporal order statements (e.g., Before/After you write the first draft, consider the audience.) Preliminary results suggested that people map temporal order along a mental timeline. These quantitative and qualitative results suggest that abstract experiences are represented as embodied and situated thought.
(Linguistics, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

X-027 Theory of Mind-Use in the Director Task: Factors Affecting the Level of Egocentrism Observed in Behavioral Responses and Eye Movements
Jessica Wang, University of Birmingham
Steven Frisson, University of Birmingham
Ian A. Apperly, University of Birmingham
We examined possible sources of egocentrism that correspond to varied demands in everyday social situations. The demand to infer the way in which perspectival information resolves reference accounts for large amount of egocentric errors. Egocentric tendency in eye movements were found when the linguistic demand in communication was high.
(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Cognitive Science)

X-028 To Extend or Pretend: Space and Action Correspondence Effects
Tim Faber, Universiteit van Amsterdam
Michiel van Elk, Universiteit van Amsterdam
Kai J. Jonas, Universiteit van Amsterdam
Research in action affordance show strong facilitiation for hand gestures made by observers that mimic perceived hand gestures by an actor. We present two studies that show how the direct ability to make the hand response (with the actor placed in peri- or extrapersonal space) affects this facilitation process.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognitive Science)
X-029 Training and Transfer Effects of Unpredictable Task-Switching
Tzu-Chen Lung, National Central University
Erik C. Chang, National Central University
This study examined how training on unpredictable task-switching transfer to predictable task-switching. The results showed that unpredictable task-switching induces not only training effect, but also transfer effect on predictable task-switching. We suggest that the high loading of the unpredictable task-switching is its essence of inducing transfer to its predictable counterpart.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

X-030 Visual Impression: The Factorial Structure of Subjective Evaluation of Generic 3-Dimensional Shape
Kenji Katahira, Kwansei Gakuin University
Kazuhiro Muto, Kwansei Gakuin University
Nayoung Lee, Kwansei Gakuin University
Kensuke Tobitani, Kwansei Gakuin University
Aya Shiraiwa, Kwansei Gakuin University
Kae Nakajima, Kwansei Gakuin University
Noriko Nagata, Kwansei Gakuin University
Fumio Kishino, Kwansei Gakuin University
Michiya Yamamoto, Kwansei Gakuin University
Keigo Kawasaki, Kanazawa College of Art
Kunio Nikata, Kanazawa College of Art
Takashi Asano, Kanazawa College of Art
This study aimed to examine the factorial structure of subjective evaluation of generic three-dimensional shapes. For this purpose, 30 design students produced 120 abstract shapes and another 10 university students rated them by the semantic differential technique. An exploratory factor analysis revealed 3 factorial structures common to Osgood’s affective meaning.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognitive Science)
X-031 Working Memory Deficits in Mild Cognitive Impairment: a Competitive Cueing Analysis
David J. Libon, Department of Neurology, Drexel University College of Medicine
Katherine Rife, Department of Neurology, Drexel University College of Medicine
Joel Eppig, Department of Neurology, Drexel University College of Medicine
Emma Rhodes, Department of Psychology, Temple University,
Tania Giovannetti, Department of Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia
Melissa Lamar, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois
Laura Brennan, Department of Neurology, Drexel University College of Medicine
Lisa Delano-Wood, VA San Diego Healthcare System and Department of Psychiatry, University of California-San Diego
Mark W. Bondi, VA San Diego Healthcare System and Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego
Daniel A. Nation, Department of Psychology, University of Southern California
Angela L. Jefferson, Department of Neurology and Vanderbilt Memory & Alzheimer’s Center, Vanderbilt University
Katherine Gifford, Department of Neurology and Vanderbilt Memory & Alzheimer’s Center, Vanderbilt University
Katherine J. Bangen, Department of Psychiatry, University of California-San Diego
Adam Brickman, The Department of Neurology, Taub Institute for Research on Alzheimer’s Disease and the Aging Brain, Columbia University, New York, NY
Rodney Swenson, Department of Neuroscience, North Dakota School of Medicine
Rhoda Au, Department of Neurology, Boston University School of Medicine and Framingham Heart Study/National Heart Lung and Blood Institute

Constructs from competitive cueing (CQ) models of working memory (WM) assessed WM differences in statistically-determined mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and NC participants. Dysexecutive MCI participants produced an attenuated primacy effect, greater transpositional disparity, and more between-trial perseverations suggesting that faulty CQ/competitive choice mechanisms may explain WM deficits in MCI.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Science)

X-032 U.S. National Academies: Advising the Nation in the Behavioral Sciences
Barbara A. Wanchisen, National Academy of Sciences

No secondary authors
This poster will highlight the diverse reports overseen by the Board on Behavioral, Cognitive and Sensory Sciences of the U.S. National Academies’ National Research Council over the past 19 years, with a focus on the most recent, and will provide information on how to obtain free downloads of those, and any, reports from the Academies.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognitive Science)
X-033 **Relationships Between Language and Executive Functioning at Three Years and Early Literacy and Numeracy Skills at Four Years**

Josje Verhagen, *Utrecht University*

Hanna Mulder, *Utrecht University*

Paul P. M. Leseman, *Utrecht University*

Previous studies have found that preschoolers' language and executive functions (EF) skills are important predictors of school success. This study investigates the independent contribution of language and EF at age three for pre-academic skills at four years. While early language uniquely predicted literacy, EF uniquely predicted numeracy skills.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Educational Psychology)

X-034 **Schoolwork Engagement and Burnout in French-Speaking Adolescents**

Nicolas Meylan, *University of teacher education / Lausanne University*

Pierre-André Doudin, *University of teacher education / Lausanne University*

Laurent Pfulg, *University of teacher education*

Deniz Gyger-Gaspoz, *University of teacher education*

Eric Tardif, *University of teacher education*

This study assessed the psychometric properties of a French version of Schoolwork Engagement Inventory in 404 adolescents. Factorial structure was found to be similar to the original version. Validities (convergent, divergent and concurrent) as well as reliability showed satisfactory values. Dimensions of schoolwork engagement were also associated with burnout dimensions.

(Methodology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Educational Psychology)

X-035 **Teacher’s Definitions of Diversity, Disability, and Inclusion**

Abigail Walsh, *Rider University*

Chrystina Dolyniuk, *Rider University*

This study examines teacher’s definitions of diversity, disability, and inclusion in the classroom. Participants responses to interview questions shed light on conceptions of diversity and disability, and how these conceptions may influence the classroom environment.

(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Educational Psychology)
X-036 The Effectiveness of Raising the Bar for Admission to Teacher Education
Frank B. Murray, University of Delaware
No secondary authors
Ratings of teacher candidates’ teaching performances from 200 accredited programs tends to have a zero or even a slightly negative correlation with several common academic measures -- grades, scores on state licensure tests, and scores on college admission tests. These findings call into question the efficacy of raising the bar for accreditation.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Educational Psychology)

X-037 The Effects of Perceived Course Value on Students’ Preference for Traditional Versus Non-Traditional Learning Environments
Karen Clayton, Touro College of Osteopathic Medicine
Francine Blumberg, Fordham University
Jared S. Anthony, National Assessment of Educational Progress, Educational Testing Service
We examined whether higher education students’ preferred course learning environment (traditional classroom, hybrid, or wholly online) varied by course status as a prerequisite, elective, or core offering and perceived utility and importance. Independent of status, traditional classes were preferred. Perceived utility and importance did not affect this preference. preferred. Perceived utility and importance did not affect this preference.
(Other - Educational Psychology)

X-038 The Ideas of Students From Obligatory Secondary School (Eso) About the Causes of Obesity
León Sánchez Rigoberto, Faculty Of Psychology, Unam
Jiménez Cruz Blanca Elizabeth, Faculty Of Psychology, Unam
Gonzalo Sobrino Jose Antonio, Comunidad Autónoma De Madrid, España
Beliefs of Obligatory Secondary School (ESO) students about the causes of obesity were investigated through a questionnaire comprising 18 items organized into six categories. The results showed that students tend to choose, in the first place, the category Will while Genetics was chosen in the last place.
(Developmental Psychology - Educational Psychology)
X-039  **The Misconceptions of First Year University Students About Child Development**  
León Sánchez Rigoberto,  *Faculty Of Psychology, Unam*  
Calderón Canales Elena,  *Ccadet-Unam*  
A questionnaire was designed with the purpose of examining the misconceptions that students (N = 99) hold in their first year of Pedagogy and Psychology about child development. The data found indicates that above 50%, of the participants tended to sustain mistaken conceptions about child development.  
(Developmental Psychology - Educational Psychology)

X-040  **The Role of Word Problem Decoding in Children’s Arithmetic Achievement**  
Terry Tin-Yau Wong,  *The Hong Kong Institute of Education*  
Connie Suk-Han HO,  *The University of Hong Kong*  
The present study found that children’s difficulties in solving arithmetic word problems lay more in the decoding process (translating the word problems into equations) than in the computation process. Furthermore, this word problem decoding skill uniquely predicted later arithmetic computation, on top of the effect of previous arithmetic computation.  
(Developmental Psychology - Educational Psychology)

X-041  **When Errors Count: An EEG Study Investigating Arithmetic Error Processing Under Performance Pressure**  
Frieder L. Schillinger,  *University of Göttingen*  
Anna Hinze,  *University of Göttingen*  
Bert de Smedt,  *University of Leuven*  
Roland H. Grabner,  *University of Graz*  
Choking under pressure impose a serious problem for students taking high-stake tests. However, it is relatively unknown how errors are processed in evaluative settings. The present EEG study investigates arithmetic error processing under performance pressure. Results show similar behavioral but changed electrophysiological indices of error processing, indicating diminished task efficiency.  
(Cognitive Psychology, Biological Psychology - Educational Psychology)
X-042 Which Is the Best Instrument for Assessing Teachers’ Burnout?
Maria Platsidou, University of Macedonia
Athena Daniilidou, University of Macedonia
The study aimed at comparing burnout measurements of 320 primary education teachers obtained by three instruments: the MBI (Maslach et al., 1996), the Burnout Measure (Pines & Aronson, 1988), and the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (Kristensen et al., 2005). Factorial and convergent validity were tested, with job satisfaction as criterion variable.
(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Other - Educational Psychology)

X-043 Pragmatic Communication Disorders of Autistic Children «Example of Echolalia»
Samira Khaled, assistant professor
Sihem Cherifi, speech therapist paedopsychiatric hospital of serif Algeria
Pragmatic concerns the social use of communication systems, it permits the study of the relationship between the form of messages and their context of production. These aspects of communication are particularly affected in autism. There is more chance that the echolalic children acquire the ability to speak spontaneously than those who don’t speak at all.
(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

X-044 Reading and Scene Exploration Deficit in Neglect Patients: An Eye Movement Impairment
Silvia Primativo, Dementia Research Centre, University College London, GB
Lisa S. Arduino, LUMSA University
Roberta Daini, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy
Maria De Luca, Neuropsychology Unit, IRCCS Fondazione Santa Lucia, Rome, Italy
Carlo Toneatto, Department of Psychology, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy
Marialuisa Martelli, Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy
We will present the results of seven experiments, showing how an impaired eye movement pattern affects scene perception, reading, and simple saccadic tasks in a large proportion of neglect patients. The results are discussed within a new theoretical model of neglect dyslexia and its relations with unilateral spatial neglect.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)
Wenwen Xie, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour
Mirre Stallen, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour
Alan Sanfey, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour
We examined the influence of perceived scarcity on fundamental cognitive abilities, finding that conditions of scarcity, in contrast to abundance, imposes differing effects on three separate aspects of executive function. Scarcity impedes response inhibition and mental set shifting, however, information updating is less susceptible to the scarcity effect.
(Neuroscience, Behavioral Economics - Cognitive Neuroscience)

X-046 Schizotypy and the Use of Prior Knowledge in Visual and Auditory Perceptual Processing
Puja Mehta, University of Cambridge
Christoph Teufel, University of Cambridge
Naresh Subramaniam, University of Cambridge
Paul Fletcher, University of Cambridge
A recent model uses the Bayesian framework to explain aberrations in perceptual processing in schizophrenia. This study aims to explore visual and auditory perception in the healthy population using psychophysical tasks to tap into predictive coding processes, and to relate individual differences in perception and task performance to personality dimensions in healthy participants, which have been related to schizophrenia – schizotypy.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)
X-047 The Dmpfc Plays a Casual Role in Integrating Social Impression From Faces and Verbal Description: A Tms Study
Zaira Cattaneo, University of Milano Bicocca and National Neurological Institute C. Mondino, Pavia
Chiara Ferarri, University of Pavia
Carlotta Lega, University of Milano Bicocca
Mirta Vernice, University of Milano Bicocca
Marco Tamietto, University of Turin
Peter Mende-Siedlecki, Princeton University
Alexander Todorov, Princeton University
Tomaso Vecchi, University of Pavia, Italy
Impressions may be defined as the initial perception and formation of thoughts about another. This poster presents two experiments showing that the dorsomedial prefrontal cortex plays a causal role in social judgments. Further, we confirmed that dmPFC may function as a convergence zone for face and behavioral information.
(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

X-048 If I Imagine It, Then It Happened: The Implicit Truth Value of Imaginary Representations
Daniella Shidlovski, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Yaacov Schul, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ruth Mayo, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
We propose a differentiation between Implicit Truth Value, a spontaneous truth evaluation, and Explicit Truth Value, a self-reported truth judgment. In three studies we show that imagined events are implicitly truer than non-imagined events, even when explicitly judged as false and that first-person perspective imagery is implicitly truer than third-person imagery.
(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Implicit Cognition)
X-049 Value in the Eye of the Beholder: Pupil Dilation Reflects Event Value
Jan Willem de Gee, Institute for Neurophysiology and Pathophysiology, Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Germany
Tomas Knapen, Department of Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Stijn Nuiten, Department of Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Sylco Hoppenbrouwers, Department of Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Jan Theeuwes, Department of Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands
We found that the value signaled by auditory events impacts pupil dilation independently of arousal-based dilations, and that this value-based pupil response depends on the expectation of value and its integration over time. Our results identify a novel pupillary response that indexes value-based learning.
(Biological Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Cognitive Neuroscience)

X-050 Videogame Training Induces Changes in Gamma EEG Resting-State Activity
Chiara Spironelli, University of Padova
Maria Grazia Di Bono, University of Padova
Veronica Montani, University of Padova
Michele De Filippo De Grazia, University of Padova
Marco Zorzi, University of Padova
The present study investigated the effects of 14-days of training with an adaptive videogame designed for stimulating attention and executive functions on resting-state cortical activity in 22 young adults. With respect to baseline measurement, increased right-lateralized frontal gamma-EEG activity was found at post-training – associated with higher play performance gains.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

X-051 Looking Forward to Look Back: How an Event’s Perceived Recurrence Likelihood in the Future Influences Its Subjective Temporal Distance in the Past
Kao Si, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Xianchi Dai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Robert S. Wyer, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
We find that the less likely a past event is perceived to recur in the future, the more distant people feel to that past event. Five studies demonstrated this effect and examined its underlying mechanism.
(Social Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)
X-052 Measuring Cognitive Overconfidence: Pilot Study Results of a Standardized Universal Cognitive Overconfidence Scale

Eva Hoogstins, University College Roosevelt, Utrecht University
Marcin J. Sklad, University College Roosevelt, Utrecht University

This poster presents empirical evaluation of the psychometric properties of a newly developed cognitive overconfidence scale and correlations between overconfidence and personality traits, and vulnerability to heuristics and biases as measured by the Heuristics and Biases Scale (HBQ). Among others a significant correlation between overconfidence and vulnerability to the planning fallacy was found.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-053 People Low in Need for Structure and Closure Prefer Schema-Violations

Malgorzata Gocłowska, University of Rochester

Low PNS (Need for Structure) predicted a preference for social (Studies 1-3) and non-social (Study 2) schema-violations. The effect remained significant when controlling for Openness and Novelty Seeking (Study 2). The effect was driven by reactions to schema-violating, but not to schema-confirming imagery (Study 3). NFC (Need for Closure) acted similar to PNS.
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-054 Perceiving Charisma: Differential Processing Speed of Delivery and Content

Avner Caspi, Open University of Israel
Ronit Bogler, Open University of Israel
Ofir Tzuman, Open University of Israel

Rapid processing of message delivery with slow processing of its content implies that perception of leaders' charisma may change continually. We experimentally manipulated content (visionary vs. non-visionary) and delivery (strong vs. weak) and measured perceived charisma moment-by-moment. Results showed immediate influence of delivery, supported or updated slowly by the content.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)
X-055 Predictors of Behavioral Errors Described as ‘Stupid’
Bence Palfi, Eotvos Lorand University
Zoltan Kekecs, Eotvos Lorand University
Aba Szöllosi, Eotvos Lorand University
Barnabas Szaszi, Eotvos Lorand University
Balazs Aczel, University of ELTE

In this research our purpose was to explore the predictors of observed behavioral errors described as ‘stupid’. Analyzing lay people ratings about actions indicated that the type of a ‘stupid’ action, the potential internal causes of the actors (responsibility) and the consequences of a decision have all important role in predicting the level of ‘stupidity’.

(Cognitive Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-056 Situational Stress and College Students Intentions to Withdraw: The Influence of Impulsiveness
Guillermo Wated, Barry University

No secondary authors

The study’s goal was to provide insight into the mechanism through which situational stressors may accentuate pre-disposing traits impacting college students’ intention to withdraw. The results suggested that impulsiveness mediated the relationship between stress and intention to withdraw. The findings highlight the importance of managing stress in students.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-057 Social Distance Modulates Neural Correlates of Fairness
Ramzi Fattouta, Freie Universität Berlin
Dar Meshi, Freie Universität Berlin
Angela Merkl, Charité–Universitätsmedizin Berlin
Hauke R. Heekeren, Freie Universität Berlin

This fMRI study examined effects of social distance on fairness-related retaliation in the ultimatum game. We found that participants were less likely to retaliate against a close vs. non-close other. Neuroimaging revealed that the medial prefrontal cortex was more active when receiving unfair offers from a close vs. non-close other.

(Neuroscience, Behavioral Economics - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-058 The Impact of Early Deprivation on Social Decision Making: Trust and Trust Adaptation Among Post-Institutionalized Youth
Clio Pitula, University of Minnesota
Jennifer A. Wenner, University of Minnesota
Megan R. Gunnar, University of Minnesota
Kathleen M. Thomas, University of Minnesota
We compared post-institutionalized (PI) youth with children reared in their birth families on a modified version of the Trust Game. PI youth, especially those adopted later, showed an initial tendency to share less with anonymous peers. Moreover, PI youth sharply decreased their sharing behavior when game partners proved themselves untrustworthy.
(Developmental Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-059 The Personality Traits Predict Concealment of Violations
Yasuhiro Kitamura, Railway Technical Research Institute
No secondary authors
This study aims to help prevent the concealment of work violations by clarifying the personal characteristics that promote voluntary reporting. To reduce the social desirability bias, we conducted a web survey, implicit association test, and task-simulating situation. The results showed that perspective taking and empathy predict voluntary reporting.
(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-060 Tomorrow Never Dies: Awareness of Death Influences Discounting Behaviour
Vaishali Mahalingam, University of Cambridge
Aleksandr B. Kogan, Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
We are constantly exposed to media that make us aware of our mortality. Multilevel modelling showed people are more impatient with future rewards when mortality is salient. These effects were buffered by time perception. Finally, we confirmed effects of realistic stimuli, including news and violent TV programs, on discounting behaviour.
(Cognitive Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Judgment and Decision Making)
X-061 What Information Matters? Using Policy Capturing to Understand Legal Decisions About Civil Competency
Emalee J. W. Quickel, Coastal Carolina University
George J. Demakis, UNC Charlotte
Charlie L. Reeve, UNC Charlotte
Legal judgments of civil competency are vitally important, under-researched and not well understood. A Policy Capturing methodology was utilized to uncover empirically-derived factors used in participant decision-making. The recommendation of the psychologist was the most influential component, regardless of participant type. These results have important implications for future research.
(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Judgment and Decision Making)

X-062 Ironic Effects of Believing in One’s Own Egalitarianism
Crystal Clarke, New York University
Tessa West, New York University
Eric Knowles, New York University
We propose that individual differences in the extent to which one holds a self-perception as incapable of engaging in biased behaviors may explain why discrepancies often exist between egalitarian attitudes and behaviors. Specifically, holding a perception of oneself as incapable of bias predicts decreases in self-regulation of bias.
(Social Psychology - Other)

X-063 Optimal Designs in Longitudinal Trials With Linearly Divergent Treatment Effects and Discrete-Time Survival Endpoints
Maryam Safarkhani, Utrecht University
Mirjam Moerbeek, Utrecht University
With discrete-time survival data, subjects may experience an event at any point in time, but they are measured in discrete time intervals. We study optimal designs for such event history data with a linearly divergent treatment effect implying that the treatment effect linearly increases or decreases over time.
(Methodology - Other)
X-064 Perspectives on Truancy: An Interdisciplinary Approach
Jeanne Spaulding, Northern Kentucky University
William Attenweiler, Northern Kentucky University
This study utilizes an interdisciplinary approach to examine truancy. Analytic evidence is provided to support the hypothesis that four disciplinary perspectives — criminal justice, psychology, education, sociology – have common underlying constructs regarding the phenomenon. Integration of disciplinary perspectives should help form a holistic view of truancy and help develop effective solutions.
(Other, Social Psychology - Other)

X-065 The Developmental Trajectory of Numerosity Processing
Shai Itamar, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Sharon Naparstek, Ben Gurion University of the Negev
Tali Leibovich, Ben Gurion University of the Negev
Avishai Henik, Ben Gurion University of the Negev
The current study focused on the developmental trajectory of automatic processing of symbolic and discrete magnitudes. Results indicated that both magnitudes are automatically processed at the beginning of the 1st grade. Furthermore, a decrease in automaticity in adulthood was found for discrete magnitude.
(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Other)

X-066 The Support Group Approach: A Closer Look at Its Effectiveness Within the Kiva Program
Rozemarijn van der Ploegx, University of Groningen
Christian Steglich, University of Groningen
René Veenstra, University of Groningen
Within the KiVa intervention it is recommended to use the Support Group Approach to solve pervasive bullying situations. However, little is known about its effectiveness. This study investigates the reduction in victimization for victims for whom a support group was organized as compared to victims without a support group.
(Social Psychology - Other)
X-067 Tracking Spirituality in Human Values Research Over the Last Century
shadi kheirandish, Department of Industrial Design, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
Mathias Funk, Department of Industrial Design, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
Stephan Wensveen, Department of Industrial Design, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
Matthias Rauterberg, Department of Industrial Design, Eindhoven University of Technology, The Netherlands
The Human Values Timeline is a visual overview of the most important contributions in human values from the last century until the present. By using the human values lists provided by the scholars, we investigated whether spiritual values have been included in human values research over time.
(Other - Other)

X-068 Trusting Your Partner’s Avatar in Computer-Mediated Communication: It’s Not Just About the Looks but Also About the Voice!
Elena Tsankova, Jacobs University Bremen
Dennis Küster, Jacobs University Bremen
Arvid Kappas, Jacobs University Bremen
Andrew J. Aubrey, Cardiff University
Paul L. Rosin, Cardiff University
David Marshall, Cardiff University
We show that the perception of avatars’ trustworthiness depends on vocal characteristics in addition to emotional expression (smile vs. frown) and relative realism. Our findings suggest a multi-modal nature to trustworthiness perception and suggest a compensatory mechanism in which the voice can balance the visual channel to improve first impressions.
(Social Psychology - Other)
X-069 Can Rats Do Symmetry?
Sarah Beurms, KU Leuven
Jan De Houwer, Department of Experimental Clinical and Health Psychology, Ghent University, Belgium
Tom Beckers, KU Leuven
Symmetry occurs when an individual derives from the trained relation “A=B” that “B=A” also holds. We argue that the encoding of stimulus-specific associations might have prevented the observation of symmetry in non-humans. We present a new approach to study symmetry in rats, based on a Pavlovian-to-Instrumental Transfer procedure. (Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

X-070 Situational Context and Cognitive Fluency: Difficulty to Process Information in Evaluative Setting Impairs Cognitive Performance
Sébastien Goudeau, University of Poitiers/CNRS
Jean-Claude Croizet, University of Poitiers
This study documented the impact of experiencing low cognitive fluency in an evaluative setting. We demonstrate that though cognitive fluency did not affect performance on a task in a non-evaluative setting, achievement on the same task is undermined under evaluative scrutiny when cognitive fluency was low. (Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

X-071 Subjective Judgments of the Passage of Time: Insights From Pigeons
Margarida Vasconcelos, University of Minho
Inês Fortes, University of Minho
Marco Vasconcelos, University of Minho
Armando Machado, University of Minho
Humans alter their time perception depending on their ongoing activity. Does a similar effect also occur in animals? We examined whether pigeons underestimate a stimulus duration when they peck at it. Our results suggest that the effect of an activity while timing may be similar in pigeons and humans. (Other - Learning)
X-072 **Testing the Testing Effect Beyond Verbatim Tests**

Gavin Jun Peng NG, National University of Singapore
Stephen Wee Hun Lim, National University of Singapore

The testing effect, where prior retrieval improves recall relative to repeated studying per se, has yet to be explored in non-verbatim learning and recall tasks, although such tasks are particularly relevant in the educational domain today. Here, we show that the testing effect emerged in non-verbatim learning contexts.

(Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

X-073 **The Emergence of Linear Ordering in Long Term Memory**

Ronit Goldman, Department of Psychology, Zlotowski Center for Neuroscience, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
Joseph Tzelgov, Department of Psychology, Zlotowski Center for Neuroscience, Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

Order relations in an artificial set of symbols were learned using different training lengths. Increased size congruency effects were found when the set ends were automatically processed. These findings demonstrate the important role of the set ends in the construction of linear ordering relations in long term memory.

(Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

X-074 **The Use of Featural and Geometry Cues by Mice Across the Lifespan**

Kevin Leonard, University of Manitoba
Debbie M. Kelly, University of Manitoba

Mice were trained to search for a hidden platform in one corner of a feature-rich rectangular watermaze. Subsequent transformation tests were conducted at 3 and 15 months of age to examine whether the mice encoded, and could recall, the geometric cues in order to reorient in the absence of features.

(Cognitive Psychology, Biological Psychology - Learning)
X-075 Mindfulness Intensifies Daily Emotional Experience.
Marzena Rusanowska, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
Izabela Krejtz, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland
Pawel Holas, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland
John B. Nezlek, College of William and Mary and University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan

In the study, control and clinical participants described their well-being and how mindful they felt each day for two weeks. Multilevel modeling analyses found that the clinical group reported lower daily mindfulness than control participants. Daily mindfulness was also positively related to well-being, and dispositional mindfulness moderated this relationship.
(Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Stress and Coping)

X-076 Perceived Social Support Mediates the Link Between Optimism and Active Coping
Tracy L. Chapman, University of South Dakota
Terry C. Chi, Northwestern College

The current study investigated mechanisms that mediate the association between optimism and active coping. Results from online surveys (N = 153) showed that perceived social support fully mediated the association. Findings suggest that perceived social support is one of the “active ingredients” in the link between optimism and active coping.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Stress and Coping)

X-077 Psychological Distress Across Twelve Months in Patients With Rheumatoid Arthritis: the Potentially Buffering Role of a Mindful Attitude
Ivan Nyklicek, Tilburg University, The Netherlands
Frans Hoogwegt, Máxima Medical Center
Toon Westgeest, Regional Rheuma Center Eindhoven

The role of a mindful attitude in the relation between medical adversities and psychological distress across one year was examined in 201 patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). A mindful attitude was associated with a diminished association between disability and psychological distress across the one-year period in this population.
(Clinical Science - Stress and Coping)
X-079 The Effect of Dance and Movement Therapy on the Stress Levels of Employees of a Corporate Organization
Nishtha Agarwal, Creative Movement Therapy Association of India
No secondary authors
This qualitative research was conducted to show the favorable implications of dance and movement therapy on the employees in an organization. The major kinds of developmental gains that emerged were relieve from stress, improved interpersonal relations, heightened self-esteem and a positive outlook in general.
(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Stress and Coping)

X-080 The Relationship Between Ambiguity Tolerance, Optimism, Resilience, and Mental Health
Takanari Tomono, Miyagi Gakuin Women's University
No secondary authors
This study examined whether ambiguity tolerance, optimism, and resilience predicted good mental health. The results indicated that optimism and resilience significantly predicted low levels of stress response when controlling for ambiguity tolerance. In addition, ambiguity tolerance did not significantly predict low levels of stress response when controlling for optimism and resilience.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Stress and Coping)

X-081 The Relationship Between Dispositional, Competence and Situational Aspects of Proactive Coping: In the Context of Preparing for College-To-Workplace Transition
Yihui Cai, Doshisha University
Takaya Tohyama, Doshisha University
The purpose of current study was to examine the relationship between the dispositional, competence and situational aspects of proactive coping. The results demonstrated that the dispositional aspect effected the situational aspect by mediating the competence aspect of proactive coping.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Stress and Coping)
X-082 **Lasting Improvement in Well-Being Is Mediated by Change in Personality**
Ada H. Zohar, *Ruppin Academic Center*
Michal Gelfin, *Ruppin Academic Center*
An RCT of a positive-psychology intervention was administered to community
volunteers with mild to moderate depressive symptoms. The intervention was effective
in reducing depressive symptoms and enhancing well-being measures. The most
parsimonious model for explaining the growth in well-being included significant
mediation of change in the personality trait of self-directedness.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Personality)

X-083 **Neuroticism and Extraversion in Relation to Physiological Stress Reactivity During Adolescence**
Brittany Evans, *VU Amsterdam*
Jacqueline Stam, *VU University Amsterdam*
Pol A.C. van Lier, *VU University Amsterdam*
Anja C. Huizink, *VU University Amsterdam*
Agnes Willemen, *VU University Amsterdam*
Michiel Westenberg, *Leiden University*
Susan Branje, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*
Wim J.H. Meeus, *Utrecht University*
Neuroticism and extraversion scores across five years of adolescence were related to
cortisol, heart rate and pre-ejection period reactivity. Adolescents who scored high on
extraversion showed lower cortisol reactivity and lower heart rate at baseline. Those
scoring high on neuroticism showed higher pre-ejection period reactivity.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Biological Psychology - Personality)

X-084 **Perfectionism and Peer Relationships: Other-Oriented Perfectionism Related to Social Isolation From Peers**
Kathryn L. Fletcher, *Ball State University*
Jennifer R. Cross, *College of William and Mary*
This study examined the effects of perfectionism on bullying, victimization and social
ostracism. Seventh and eighth graders enrolled in an academic enrichment camp for
high-ability, low-income students participated (N = 67). Self-oriented and socially
prescribed perfectionism were negatively related to social ostracism, whereas other-
oriented perfectionism was positively related to social ostracism.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Personality)
X-085 **Personality Characteristics Predict High Versus Low Scientific Skepticism**  
*Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma*  
*Kelly C. Jent, University of Central Oklahoma*  
*Alisa M. Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma*  
This study examines how Big Five personality traits predict group membership between skeptics and non-skeptics. Results indicate that four out of the five traits predict group membership, such that individuals low in skepticism are more neurotic, extraverted, and open to new experiences and less conscientious than those high in skepticism.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)

X-086 **Quietly Loud: The Role of Enacted Extraversion on Job Performance and Well-Being**  
*Sanna Balsari-Palsule, University of Cambridge*  
No secondary authors  
Is it better to be extraverted or act extraverted at work? In a field study of 238 employees across different levels of the organisation, we found that introverts enacting extraversion have the highest performance outcomes compared to natural extraverts, who report greater well-being.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Personality)

X-087 **The Relationships Among Agentic and Communal Narcissism, Individualism and Collectivism, the Big Five Personality Factors, and Self-Esteem in Thai Sample: A Preliminary Investigation**  
*Kakanang Maneesri, Chulalongkorn University*  
*Yokfah Isaranon, Goldsmiths, University of London*  
Cultural values affect the emergence of narcissism. The findings suggest that Thai people with individualistic orientation have a tendency to become agentic narcissists whereas those with collectivistic values tend to be communal narcissists. The association between narcissism and five-factor personality also reveals the way in which narcissists maintain their grandiosity.  
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Personality)
X-088 **The Underlying Dimensions of Person Perception From Voice Versus Face**

**Xuan Zhang, Boston College**

**Lisa Feldman Barrett, Northeastern University**

Instead of pre-selected categories came up by researchers in most standard person-perception studies, we used a data-driven approach to identify the underlying dimensions of person-perception from voice vs. face. Two PCAs of the freely-generated social category ratings resulted two similar dimensions for voice and face: sociable-boring dimension and nice-mean dimension.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Personality)

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X-089 **Orienting Response Versus Response Inhibition in the Concealed Information Test: Different Physiological Measures Reflect Different Processes**

**Nathalie Klein Selle, Hebrew University of Jerusalem & University of Amsterdam**

**Bruno J. Verschuere, University of Amsterdam, Ghent University & Maastricht University**

**Merel Kindt, University of Amsterdam**

**Ewout H. Meijer, Maastricht University**

**Gershon Ben-Shakhar, Hebrew University of Jerusalem**

This study examined whether and to what extent response inhibition influences detection efficiency of the Concealed Information Test with different physiological measures. Participants were either motivated to avoid detection or to be detected. The data imply that the Skin Conductance Response reflects orienting while the Respiration Line Length and the Heart Rate reflect inhibition.

(Cognitive Psychology, Other - Psychology and Law)

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X-090 **Presenting Suspects With Distinctive Facial Features in Lineups**

**Melissa F. Colloff, University of Warwick**

**Kimberley A. Wade, University of Warwick**

In an online eyewitness identification experiment (n = 2444), we examined four lineup techniques for presenting distinctive suspects in lineups. As predicted by Wixted and Mickes' (2014) Diagnostic-Feature-Detection Model, doing nothing to prevent distinctive suspects from standing out significantly impairs discriminability compared to replicating, pixelating or block-concealing the distinctive feature.

(Cognitive Psychology - Psychology and Law)
Religious Individuals Blame Rape Victims but Punish Rape Perpetrators
Evan McCracken, University of Evansville
Margaret C. Stevenson, University of Evansville
We explored participant religiosity as a predictor of reactions toward an alleged rape of an inmate by a prison guard. As hypothesized, although greater participant religiosity predicted increased victim blame, it also predicted a greater desire to punish the perpetrator and verdict decisions favoring the victim.
(Social Psychology - Psychology and Law)

The Effects of the Fundamental Attribution Error on Jury Decision Making
Deah Quinlivan, Florida Southern College
Katherine M. Luecht, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Daniella K. Cash, Louisiana State University
Jeffrey Neuschatz, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Research demonstrates that secondary confessions are just as persuasive to jurors as primary confessions. This experiment evaluated verdict order in experimental settings as well as whether the fundamental attribution error influences juror decision making in secondary confession cases. Jurors who received the attribution questionnaire were less likely to vote guilty.
(Political Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psychology and Law)

Victim Shaming: The Just World Bias and the Effect of Pre-Trial Publicity on Victim Justice
Katherine M. Luecht, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Deah Quinlivan, Florida Southern College
Alexa Cole, Florida Southern College
Caitlin Willis, Florida Southern College
Daniella K. Cash, Louisiana State University
Kerry Newness, Florida Southern College
Do personal attributes of victims intervene with their chances for justice? This experiment assessed whether behaviors and attractiveness of victims influence mock juror verdicts. Participants read pre-trial publicity in which victim attractiveness and behaviors were manipulated. Results indicated that guilty verdicts varied as a function of victim attractiveness and behavior.
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Psychology and Law)
X-094 Religious, Cognitive, & Personality Predictors of Intelligence
Charla Leonard, University of Central Oklahoma
Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma
Kathryn Schrantz, University of Central Oklahoma
Alisa M. Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma
This study used a culturally and educationally homogenous group to examine prediction of IQ scores. Participants were given an intelligence test and completed measures of religiosity, cognitive style, and personality. Results indicate that religious fundamentalism, openness, and need to evaluate are key predictors of IQ in an educationally homogenous group.
(Other, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Intelligence)

X-095 Revisiting the Construct of ‘Relational Integration’ and Its Role in Accounting for General Intelligence: The Importance of Knowledge Integration
Meredyth Daneman, University of Toronto
Brenda A. Hannon, Texas A&M University – Kingsville
In this study we show that although there are at least two types of relational integration; relational integration that involves integrating relevant prior knowledge with new information is the fundamental relational integration process that underlies complex cognitive skills such as fluid intelligence and specific abilities (verbal, quantitative, spatial).
(Cognitive Psychology - Intelligence)

X-096 The Impact of Mothers’ Beliefs Regarding the Nature of Intelligence on Their Self Efficacy and Involvement in Their Children’s Learning
Gal Slonim, Oranim College of Education
Nurit Gur-Yaish, Oranim College of Education
Ora Aviezer, Oranim College of Education
With 126 participating mothers, the current study’s findings suggest that maternal incremental theories about intelligence affect mothers’ self-reported efficacy to help their children academically, which in turn increases their involvement in their children school and at home. The study demonstrates how implicit theories of intelligence influence maternal perceptions and behavior.
(Developmental Psychology - Intelligence)
**The Predictive Validity of Intelligence for Expertise Development: An 8-Year Longitudinal Study in Tournament Chess**

Roland H. Grabner, *University of Graz, Austria*

Aljoscha C. Neubauer, *University of Graz*

Elsbeth Stern, *ETH Zurich*

We traced the expertise development of tournament chess players over 8 years to investigate the predictive validity of intelligence for the attained expertise level and yearly changes in playing strength. The findings provide the first evidence that intelligence can predict the developmental trajectories of expertise in tournament chess. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology)

**Working Memory Training: The Problem of Comprehensively Searching for Transfer**

Samantha Wootan, *Northwestern University*

Paul J. Reber, *Northwestern University*

A meta-analysis is reported of studies investigating working memory training and transfer to fluid intelligence measures in young adults. A modest, reliable effect was found, g=.29, p (Cognitive Psychology, Methodology)

**An Evaluation of Novel Methodologies for Capturing Couple Dynamics in the Home Environment**

Adela C. Timmons, *University of Southern California*

Tiantian Feng, *University of Southern California*

Theodora Chaspari, *University of Southern California*

Shrikanth Narayanan, *University of Southern California*

Gayla Margolin, *University of Southern California*

This study evaluated several novel methodologies for capturing psychological phenomena in the home environment, including the use of smartphones, ambulatory physiological monitors, GPS data, Bluetooth signal strength, and audio recordings. Results generally indicated that these technologies are powerful and promising tools for investigating couples dynamics in daily life. (Methodology, Biological Psychology)

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34
**X-100** Are You Hungry? Interoception, Food Deprivation, and the Automatic Evaluation of Food Stimuli  
Annika P.C. Lutz, University of Luxembourg  
Claus Vögele, University of Luxembourg  
Automatic evaluation of food cues, as assessed by startle eye-blink modulation, differs between the satiated and food-deprived states. We explored the possible role of interoception and found that only individuals with high interoceptive accuracy displayed the typical increase in motivational salience of food pictures in the deprived state.  
(Biological Psychology, Clinical Science - Psychophysiology)

**X-101** Cyberball and Eye Tracking: Support for the Numbing Hypothesis of Social Exclusion  
Willem Sleegers, Tilburg University  
Ilja Van Beest, Tilburg University  
Travis Proulx, Tilburg University  
Participants’ pupil size was measured as their social inclusion was manipulated using the Cyberball paradigm. We find that participants show a diminished pupillary reaction to cues of exclusion but not to cues of inclusion. This provides physiological evidence in support of the numbing hypothesis of social exclusion.  
(Social Psychology - Psychophysiology)

**X-102** Eye-Opener: Decision Certainty Modulates Pupil Dilation  
Anne E. Urai, Dept. of Neurophysiology and Pathophysiology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf and Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam  
Jan Willem de Gee, Dept. of Neurophysiology and Pathophysiology, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf and Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam  
Tomas Knapen, Department of Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam  
Tobias H. Donner, Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam  
We report two experiments showing that pupil dilation tracks the mismatch between a decision-maker’s (subjective or objective) decision certainty and subsequently experienced feedback. We conclude that pupil-linked central neuromodulator release encodes a prediction error.  
(Biological Psychology, Neuroscience - Psychophysiology)
X-103 Object-Specificity in High-Density Erps Recorded During Short-Term Memory Encoding in Healthy Elders Versus Young Adults
Elena V. Mnatsakanian, IHNA & Neurophysiology RAS
No secondary authors
EEG and behavioral measures were used to assess the healthy aging. We studied the age-related changes in short-term memory for unfamiliar faces, abstract words, and geometric patterns. There were task-specific and non-specific (reduction or amplitude increase) age-related differences in ERPs, depending on the latency and location. (Neuroscience, Developmental Psychology - Psychophysiology)

X-104 Parasympathetic Cardiac Output Predicts Chocolate Consumption: Moderating Roles of Craving Status and Type of Chocolate
Chad C. Keefe, Lakehead University
Laura K. Bailey, Lakehead University
Ron Davis, Lakehead University
Our longstanding relationship with the foods we consume is evident in our physiology. Differences in resting cardiac output were found to predict subsequent chocolate consumption. Chocolate type and craving status moderate this relationship wherein higher parasympathetic activity predicts higher consumption of white chocolate for noncravers and dark chocolate for cravers. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Biological Psychology - Psychophysiology)

X-105 Play Doesn’t Cut It! Interacting With a Danbo Toy Robot Does Not Change Empathic Responses to Robots
Christina A. Basedow, Jacobs University Bremen
Arvid Kappas, Jacobs University Bremen
We show that engaging in active play with a toy robot compared to general play does not significantly change physiological responses to human and artificial entity stimuli. Our findings suggest that simple interaction with imagined sentient beings is not enough to notably modify empathic responses to artificial entities. (Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Psychophysiology)
X-106 Vegetative Maintenance of the Public Speaking
Mariya Koroleva, Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod State University
Anastasia Bakhchina, Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod State University
Sergey Parin, Lobachevsky Nizhny Novgorod State University
We investigate the effect of public speaking in the functional state of the speaker.
Methods: computer laterometriya, campimetry, wireless cardiointervalography. Results:
Reduction in the total power spectrum of heart rate variability and increase in the index of autonomic balance - a measure of the emotional stress caused by public speaking.
(Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psychophysiology)

X-107 The Assessment of Possible Outcomes in Different Types of Conditionals: An Insight Into Mental Models
Pavle Valerjev, University of Zadar
Tanja Gulan, University of Zadar
In two experiments participants gave estimations of the possible outcomes for different types of conditionals. The estimates of conditionals with concrete content were closest to the normative logical representation of conditionals. The estimates of abstract content were more comparable to those of bi-conditionals.
(Cognitive Psychology - Reasoning)

X-108 The Explanatory Function of Mathematical Knowledge
Samuel G B Johnson, Yale University
Angie M. Johnston, Yale University
Marissa L. Koven, Emory University
Frank C. Keil, Yale University
Two experiments show that mathematically equivalent and seemingly tautological explanations (e.g., “4-2=2 because 2+2=4” versus “2+2=4 because 4-2=2”) can differ dramatically in explanatory power. We argue that these asymmetries emerge from an explanatory strategy relying on sophisticated deductive powers and an implicit understanding of the conceptual structure of number theory.
(Cognitive Psychology - Reasoning)