VI-001 Managing Human Identity Threat: Extending Social Creativity Strategy to Google’s AlphaGo and Sedol Lee Match
Young-Jae Chax, Seoul National University
Hyungsuk Lee, Seoul National University
Boyun Lee, Seoul National University
Sojung Baek, Seoul National University
Dayk Jang, Seoul National University

Human-Robot competitions can be perceived as intergroup phenomena threatening human identity. This study examined the extended use of social creativity strategy under human identity threat from the Google Deepmind Challenge Match. Participants' strategies were bifurcated by stability perception of intergroup hierarchy. Social creativity strategy improved participants' motivation on outperformed dimensions.

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

VI-002 Mentalising and the Effect of Social Presence
Emma J. Morgan, University of Sheffield
Megan Freeth, University of Sheffield
Daniel J Carroll, University of Sheffield

The study investigated implicit and explicit mentalising and the effect of a social presence. Our findings show comparable performance on explicit tasks, but increased mentalising ability on implicit tasks which involved a social presence. This finding has implications for the generalisability of results from non-social paradigms.
VI-003 Motivated to Explore: Website Search Behavior Induced by Regulatory Focus
Lisa R. Grimm, The College of New Jersey
Erin Largey, The College of New Jersey
Daniel Gallagher, The College of New Jersey
Kalyani Parwatkar, The College of New Jersey
Olivia Donini, The College of New Jersey

Our project examines how motivational factors (i.e., promotion and prevention) affect website search behavior in contexts that have goals varying in specificity: none, low, and high. Overall, we find a benefit of promotion content on search behavior and memory. We only find regulatory fit interactions with a high-specificity goal.

VI-004 Perceived social mindfulness: An effective psychological mechanism to promote cooperative behaviors
Kai Doux, School of Education, Guangzhou University
Jian-Bin Li, University of Padua
Yu-Jie Wang, Teaching Office of Psychology, Guangdong Industry Technical College
Yao-Zhong Liu, Jinan University

The present research employed psychological methods to detail the theoretical connotation of social mindfulness during interpersonal processes and to demonstrate how social mindfulness affects the mechanisms of cooperative behavior. Across three studies, we proposed a “double-path model of how social mindfulness promotes cooperation”.

VI-005 Perceiving Mental Fatigue in Others
Zoë L. Francis, University of Toronto
Michael Inzlicht, University of Toronto Scarborough

Many lay people believe mental fatigue regularly occurs, in themselves and others. The prior activities of a target (e.g. exam writing) affect (i) how competent they are seen by others, (ii) how desirable a partner they are, and (iii) how others behave around them. Perceiver’s willpower theories moderate these results.
VI-006 Priming the Importance of Following Rules Weakens the Effect of Ostracism on Aggression
Kai-Tak Poon, The Education University of Hong Kong
Fei Teng, South China Normal University

This experiment showed that ostracized people who were primed with the importance of following social rules would behave less aggressively than their ostracized counterparts who did not receive such a priming. This finding highlights the importance of rule perception in influencing various behavioral responses following ostracism.

VI-007 Psychological and socio-economic factors shaping quality of life and intention for emigration of young professionals
Gorka Vuletic, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osijek, Croatia
RoseAnne Misajon, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
Josipa Erdeši, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Ljubica Brigitte Nikic, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osijek, Croatia
Katarina Velan, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

This research examines psychological and socio-economic factors which shaping intention and motivation for emigration from region or from country of highly educated young people. Those factors were explored in relation to perceived personal and national quality of life, sources of satisfaction and sources of un-satisfaction with life in Croatia.

VI-008 Relative Monetary Outcomes as Affecting Envy and Generosity
Adiel Moyal, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Marina Motsenok, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Ilana Ritov, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

We examine allocation decisions in which the allocators' choices concern solely the outcome of their counterparts, as their own outcomes are fixed. The findings show that inducing upward/downward social comparison affects the choice of allocation, as well as the decision in a subsequent, ostensibly unrelated standard dictator game.
VI-009 Religion, emotion, and threat: The effect of religious leaders’ images on perceptions of intergroup threat.
Mark D Davisx, University of West Alabama
Craig A Warlick, University of Kansas

This study investigated how images of religious leaders affect self-reported emotions and the perception of intergroup threat. Participants viewed facial images of different religious leaders. Participants then rated the individual and the displayed religion on a number of items related to impression, familiarity, affective valence, and intergroup threat.

VI-010 Results of ‘Minimise’, a Smartphone App Designed to Reduce Risky Drinking Among Young People
Renee O'Donnellx, Deakin University
Ben Richardson, Deakin University
Petra K. Staiger, Deakin University
Matthew Fuller-Tyszkiewicz, Deakin University

This poster describes the results from a pilot study that examined the effectiveness of a smartphone app, which was designed to minimise harm during drinking occasions, among young adults. As the poster illustrates, those in the control group consumed significantly more drinks per occasion than those in the treatment group following the intervention.

VI-011 Rise of the Smartphone Zombies: The effects of Smartphone Use on Social Behavior
Andrew R. McGarvax, Dickinson State University

Testing the impact of cell-phone use on social interaction and attraction we observed less conversation between students when they were instructed to turn off phones than when there was no restriction. In a second experiment models were rated as less attractive if they were holding or using a cell phone.
VI-012 Social Mobility Belief, Socioeconomic Status, and Aggression: A Moderated Model of Relative Deprivation
Christina Sagiogloux, University of Innsbruck
Matthias Forstmann, University of Cologne
Tobias Greitemeyer, University of Innsbruck

Low SES causes relative deprivation and, in turn, aggression. We show that social mobility belief moderates this mediation. When belief in social mobility is high, deprivation has less influence on hostility than when belief in social mobility is low. Belief in flexible hierarchies thus buffers against hostility caused by deprivation.

VI-013 Meta-analyses of relationships between prospective memory and fluid vs. crystalized intelligence
Bob Uttlx, Mount Royal University
Kelsey Cnudde, Mount Royal University
Laura Grant, Mount Royal University

Prospective memory (ProM) is our ability to remember to do something in the future, at the right time and place. We conducted meta-analyses to examine relationships between intelligence and prospective memory. The key results showed small-to-moderate correlations between event cued ProM and fluid and crystalized intelligence, respectively.

VI-014 Methylphenidate during early consolidation affects long-term memory retrieval depending on baseline catecholamines
Isabella Wagnerx, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition & Behavior; University of Vienna
Mariët van Buuren, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition & Behaviour
Leonore Bovy, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition & Behaviour
Richard G Morris, University of Edinburgh
Guillén Fernández, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Radboud University Medical Center, 6500 HB, Nijmegen, The Netherlands; Department for Cognitive Neuroscience, Radboud University Medical Center, 6500 HB, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
We tested the effects of catecholaminergic modulation on the synaptic and systems consolidation of long-term associative memories in humans using fMRI. We found that methylphenidate during early consolidation did not foster memory performance, but it affected neuronal processing during retrieval depending on individual differences in baseline catecholamine synthesis capacity.

(Neuroscience, Biological Psychology - Memory)

VI-015 **Mother-Child Memory Conversations about Life Chapters: An Exploratory Study**
Kristina L. Steinerx, *Denison University*
Michelle D. Leichtman, *University of New Hampshire*
David B. Pillemer, *University of New Hampshire*
Dorthe K. Thomsen, *Aarhus University*

Young children and their mothers participated in a study of memory conversations about life chapters. Naturalistic mother-child conversations about chapters in the child’s life were recorded. Contents, conversational style and specific vs. general event memories within chapters were analyzed. Variations in mothers’ conversational style were associated with children’s chapter memories.

(Developmental Psychology - Memory)

VI-016 **Music-evoked emotions and its effects on working memory.**
Fabiana Ribeirox, *University of Minho*
Flávia Santos, *University of Minho*
Pedro B. Albuquerque, *University of Minho, Portugal*

In this research we studied the effects of music-evoked emotions by using a musical mood induction procedure (MMI) on verbal and visuospatial working memory (WM) in adults. The performance on visuospatial subtests was lower after a negative mood induction compared to positive, neutral and to a non-induction condition.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VI-017 **New standardization of Arnold & Kohlmann’s memory tests**
Gabriele Steinerx, *Leopold-Franzens-University Innsbruck*
Univ.-Prof. Dr. Verena Günther, *Department of Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics Tirol Clinics, Medical University Innsbruck*
The present study provides normative data on 286 healthy volunteers aged 18 to 92 years for the memory test of Arnold & Kohlmann. The test checks the subareas of general retentiveness, associative memory and memory for numbers. For all three subtests, age-related standards could be calculated based on percentiles.

(Methodology - Memory)

VI-018 Non-believed recent perceptions and non-believed memories of colors
Bodil S. A. Karlsson, University of Gothenburg
No secondary authors

We explored recent perception, belief and memory of colors of an ambiguous photograph (#Dressgate) in an Indian and an US sample. Non-believed perceptions and memories were reported, especially among participants who had seen the photograph before. The majority reporting non-believed memories also reported non-believed perceptions. Indian participants were more confident.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VI-019 Object-specificity in short-term memory encoding in healthy elders versus young adults: high-density ERPs study
Elena V. Mnatsakanian, Institute of Higher Nervous Activity & Neurophysiology RAS
No secondary authors

EEG/ERP and behavioral measures were used to assess the memory changes in healthy aging. We studied the changes in short-term memory encoding for unfamiliar faces, abstract words, and geometric patterns. There were task-specific and non-specific (reduction or amplitude increase) age-related differences in ERP components, depending on the latency and location.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VI-020 Phenomenological properties of episodic memories, counterfactuals, and future projections in younger and older adults
Müge Özbek, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research (CON AMORE), Aarhus University
Annette Bohn, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research (CON AMORE), Aarhus University
Dorthe Berntsen, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Aarhus University, Denmark
Episodic counterfactuals are imagined alternatives to one’s personal past. Here, episodic counterfactuals, memories and future projections from different time points were compared in younger and older adults. Differences for event type, age group, and temporal distance were found. Results are discussed in relation to reality monitoring-, motivation-, and aging theories.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VI-021 Reading Between the Lines: A Semantic Analysis of Autobiographical Memory Narratives
Angela Nazarianx, University of California Davis
Melanie Rothfuss, UC Davis
Petr Janata, UC Davis

We analyzed autobiographical memories in response to musical and non-musical stimuli for thematic content, psychosocial motifs, and semantic structure. Our results support the use of music as an effective memory retrieval cue across different populations, and as a pathway to the perceptual details that aid in memory retrieval.

(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Memory)

VI-022 Response trajectories in the DRM: Evidence for dual processes
Niall Taylorx, University of Bristol
Chris Kent, University of Bristol

The temporal nature of recognition memory decisions was investigated using the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) procedure in conjunction with real-time computer-mouse tracking software. Mousetracking provides a route into online cognition allowing valuable information concerning the processes involved in recognition memory, specifically whether there are single or multiple processes.

(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Memory)

VI-023 The Effect of Age and Focality on Prospective Memory: A Comparative Study
Margarita Mouzax, Northcentral University

No secondary authors

Differences in prospective memory (PM) performance across age groups remain unclear. When examining the main and interactive effect of age and focality (focal vs
nonfocal) on PM under certain conditions across age groups, as in real life situations, PM failures were highly depended on multiple conditions, occurring simultaneously.

(Other, Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VI-024 The effect of reading direction on emotion recognition: A pilot study from Japan
Balint Vargha, University of Pecs
Beatrix Labadi Dr., University of Pecs

In this pilot study we tested whether reading direction influences participants’ emotional experience. Participants completed an emotion-recognition task following two different reading direction conditions. Results show that reading direction affects recognition of emotional expressions. Based on these positive results, we believe further research is necessary to refine present findings.

(Cognitive Psychology - Emotion)

VI-025 The expanded self: Affective sounds increase susceptibility to the Rubber Hand Illusion
Tahnee Engelenx, Maastricht University
Rebecca Watson, Maastricht University
Francesco Pavani, Center for Mind/Brain Sciences (CIMEC), Department of Psychology and Cognitive Science - University of Trento
Beatrice de Gelder, University of Maastricht

The current research explored the effect of emotion perception on body ownership by presenting participants with affective or non-affective sounds while experiencing the rubber hand illusion. Results show a significantly larger drift towards the rubber hand in the emotion condition, which is potentially mediated by the expansion of peri-personal space.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VI-026 The Impact of Emotion Regulation Strategies on Executive Function
Vera E. Newmanx, University of New South Wales
Belinda J Liddell, University of New South Wales
Steven B Most, University of New South Wales
We often need to maintain cognitive control despite emotional distraction. The current study investigated the effect of two commonly used emotion regulation strategies during emotional distraction whilst performing a task-switching task. Results indicate that different strategies may be more or less effective, dependent on both task difficulty and task requirements.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VI-027 The influence of mood on auditory change detection: a time-frequency approach
Carla Barrosx, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory (NPL), Psychology Research Center (CIPsi), University of Minho
Marcelo Dias, Instituto de Medicina Molecular (iMM), Faculty of Medicine, University of Lisbon
Ana P. Pinheiro, Voice, Affect and Speech Lab, Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon; Neuropsychophysiology Lab, School of Psychology, University of Minho

The pleasantness of an attended stimuli may influence how the brain detects changes that disrupt the auditory sensory input representations. This study aimed to clarify, through an EEG time-frequency analysis, how the salience of the context in which attention is focused affects the concurrent processing of unattended sounds.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Emotion)

VI-028 The judgement of fake smile based on cultural orientation
Eunhee Jeongx, Pusan National University
Myeongok Shin, Pusan National University
Yoonkyoung Lee, Pusan National University
Sunam Lee, Pusan National University
Bia Kim, Pusan National University

we investigated the differential effects of cultural orientation (individualism vs collectivism) in distinguishing between fake and genuine smile. Experiment1 was dividing participants groups by INDICOL scale and Experiment2 used priming tasks for group classification. Results showed that compared to individualists, collectivists exactly differentiated between fake smile and genuine smile.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VI-029 The means of a high accomplishment moderate the relationship between
the causes of the achievement and malicious envy
Ayaka Nakaix, Tokyo Metropolitan University
Makoto Numazaki, Tokyo Metropolitan University

This research examined whether types of means (desirable mean vs. undesirable mean) of a high achievement moderate the relationship between types of causes of the achievement (effort vs. luck) and envy. Results revealed the relationship appeared only in desirable mean condition. We discussed the role of moral reproach in envy.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VI-030 The role of parents in children’s emotional ability
Andreia P. Costax, University of Luxembourg
Georges Steffgen, University of Luxembourg
Claus Vögele, University of Luxembourg

This study analyzed the relation between parents’ presence and parents’ interaction in children’s emotional ability. Children aged 3 to 13 years and their parents were exposed to a frustration-eliciting situation during which parents were coded regarding presence and interaction with the child, and children regarding emotional reactivity and emotion regulation.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VI-032 Transcript Analysis as an alternative tool for emotional intelligence measurement
Aleksandra Jasielskax, Adam Mickiewicz University
No secondary authors

The presentation describes the method for measuring one branch of emotional intelligence - skills in perception, appraisal and expression of emotion. The method uses the emotional-cognitive task. The performance of the task was interpreted by the transcript analysis (Krystal, 1988) – the quality method originally designed for assessing speech of alexithymic patients.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Linguistics - Emotion)

Timea Folyix, Saarland University
Michaela Rohr, Saarland University
Dirk Wentura, Saarland University

We investigated whether emotional faces, as complex and highly relevant cues, can lead our attention to a designated target location during endogenous cueing. Cueing effects emerged even when the target followed the cue quickly (with 300 ms cue-target-onset-asynchrony), suggesting that emotional face cues are interpreted fast, and orient attention rapidly.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Emotion)

VI-034 Words that hurt: when reading about pain affects motor response.
Eleonora Borellix, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Davide Crepaldi, International School for Advanced Studies
Francesca Citron, University of Lancaster
Carlo Adolfo Porro, University of Modena and Reggio Emilia
Cristina Cacciari, Department of Biomedical, Metabolic and Neurological Sciences, Universita di Modena e Reggio Emilia, Italy

We created a database of 512 words expressing physical or psychological pain collecting psycholinguistic, affective and pain-related ratings. Approach-avoidance experiments on positive, negative and pain-related words showed that: (1) psychological pain-related words elicited a faster reaction than other negative words; (2) pain-related variables modulate avoidance latencies.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Emotion)

VI-035 Like moths to a flame: How 3-year olds distribute gaze when searching in cluttered arrays
Hadar Karmazyn Razx, Indiana University
Linda B. Smith, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University
Bloomington, USA

In everyday contexts of conversation, we seem to effortlessly direct our gaze to the goal object. We used eye-tracking data to understand how children look at cluttered arrays. Our results suggest strong top-down influences; this is especially important for rapid direction of attention to task-relevant objects and essential for learning.

(Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)
VI-036 **Narrative Quality and Functions of Gestures in Chinese-Canadian and Beijing Chinese Children's Storytelling**  
Jessie Bee, Kim Kohx, University of Alberta  
Elena Nicoladis, University of Alberta  
Paula Marentette, University of Alberta, Augustana Campus

Narrative quality and functions of gestures in Chinese-Canadian and Beijing Chinese children's storytelling were judged by adults. Compared to Beijing Chinese children, Chinese-Canadian children told lower quality stories, but their gestures during storytelling served higher self, social and emotional functions. Thus, gestures support storytelling when narrative skill is less sophisticated.

(Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-037 **Object Recognition in Toddlers: Recognizing Shape and Contour**  
Sandra Streetx, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

No secondary authors

Infants’ abilities to recognize and perform actions using objects develops during their first two years. The current study examines changes from 18-30-months in the ability to recognize and match 2- and 3-dimensional objects and contour cutouts. Results indicate a developmental progression with matching objects to contours not developing until 30-months.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-038 **Phonological short-term memory training and transfer effects to new word learning.**  
Elvira Masoura, ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY THESSAKONIKI  
Thrasyvoulos Tsiatsos, School of Informatics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki  
Natalia Bletsogianni, School of Informatics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

The aim of the present study is to investigate whether the training of simple verbal memory has beneficial effect on ability to learn new words. We developed a computerized serious game to train adults’ verbal Short Term Memory(STM) and we found significant gains in verbal STM and transfer effects on ability to learn new words.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-039 **Preschool children's concept of plane symmetry**
Meng Zhang, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University
Qingfen Hu, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University

Using a deviant detection task, we investigated concept development of general symmetry and three basic types of symmetry (bilateral, rotational and translational symmetry) in 4- and 5-year-old children. At age 4, children acquired a general conception of symmetry. At age 5, children started to differentiate basic types of symmetry.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-040 Preverbal infants understand pointing but not grasping actions as communicative
Barbara Pomiechowskax, Central European University
Gergely Csibra, Central European University

Infants learnt novel words when the labeling occurred in the context of pointing actions, but failed to do so in the context of grasping actions. Grasping highlighted the object and/or its location. In contrast, pointing was interpreted as a referential act, which allowed mapping the concurrent label on the referent.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-041 Referential Intention Cues in Word Learning and Word Extension
Tatyana Kotovax, Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration
Svetlana Shamanova, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education
Alexey Kotov, Higher School of Economics

The role of referential intention in novel word generalization remains unclear. We manipulated referential intention in naming and in object’s feature demonstration. Results showed that intentional attraction of child’s attention to the feature provides an acquisition of unit in the symbolic system. But it prevents word-object association and word extension.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-042 Relevance of Personal Belief about Working Memory
Christopher L. Blumex, University of Missouri
Nelson Cowan, University of Missouri
Working memory capacity has become one of the most prevalent topics in psychology today due largely to its predictive relation to several different cognitive faculties. We set out to answer a simple question: Does our belief about our personal working memory capacity predict anything about our actual cognitive capabilities?

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VI-043 School-, classroom-, and student-level predictors of victimization and bullying behaviour in early adolescents
Katja Košir, Faculty of Education, University of Maribor
Marina Horvat, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Gašper Cankar, RIC, National Examinations Centre Slovenia
Ana Amon, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Alenka Cvetko, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Damjana Golicnik, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Lucia Klasinc, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Nika Lah, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Tina Pivec, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor
Tanja Špes, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor

The aim of our study was to investigate the predictive value of different victimization and bullying behaviour factors on different levels: school, classroom, and individual. Our results indicated that the largest amount of variance in both self-reported and peer-reported victimization and bullying behavior was explained by students' individual factors.

(Developmental Psychology, Teaching - Educational Psychology)

VI-044 The Effects of Implicit and Explicit Affect on Emotional Coping and School Adjustment: A Short-Term Prospective Study via a Universal Prevention Program
Kanako Uchida, Naruto University of Education
Takayuki Yokoshima, Hyogo University of Teacher Education
Yumi Uchiyama, Shikoku University
Katsuyuki Yamasaki, Naruto University of Education

The aim of this study was to examine the effects of implicit and explicit affect on emotional coping and school adjustment in 6th-grade elementary school children. Results revealed that higher implicit affectivity lead to higher adjustment in boys, while higher explicit positive affect lead to higher adjustment in girls.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Educational Psychology)
VI-045 The Effects of Mild, Acute Exercise on Cognitive Function in Children
Margina Ruiterx, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Charly Eielts, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Fred Paas, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Sofie Loyens, University College Roosevelt

We examined the effect of cycling on a desk bike on several cognitive measures. In a within-subjects design, children performed cognitive tests while seated or while cycling. The results revealed that there was no decline in cognitive function with short-term use of active workstations.

(Cognitive Psychology - Educational Psychology)

VI-046 The evaluation of Italian competency: elaboration of a standardized test in Ticino
Alberto M. Crescentinix, SUPSI
No secondary authors

Standardized tests (Woolfolk, 2007) use and role in education systems are the focus of a global discussion (Phelps, 2005); one on language competencies in primary school has been administered in Ticino. Test result, school results and conduct have been used as predictors of language evaluation in the subsequent year (R.0841).

(Other, Teaching - Educational Psychology)

VI-047 The ownership effect in memory: applications for learning
Sheila J. Cunninghamx, Abertay University
Jacqui Hutchison, Abertay University
Douglas Martin, University of Aberdeen

Stimuli connected to self tend to be better remembered. An educational application of this bias was tested by assigning novel shape stimuli to ownership by children (‘self-owned items’) or the experimenter (‘other-owned items’). Across two experiments, self-owned shapes were significantly better remembered than other-owned shapes, demonstrating important potential learning benefits.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Educational Psychology)
The Reasons Behind Performance Goals: A Social Value Approach to the Link of Performance-Avoidance Goals and Cognitive Performance

Wojciech Swiatkowskix, University of Lausanne
Benoît Dompnier, University of Lausanne

This research investigated whether pursuing performance-avoidance goals for different reasons related with social value gives rise to different consequences on students' achievement. We show that endorsing these goals undermines achievement only when pursued for social utility reasons (to succeed at University), but not for social desirability reasons (to please teachers).

(Social Psychology - Educational Psychology)

The relation between attentional scope and rumination: an eye-tracking study

Lin Fang, Ghent University
Alvaro Sanchez, Ghent University
Ernst Koster, Ghent University

The current study examined key predictions of the attentional scope model of rumination. Individuals were randomly assigned to either rumination or neutral induction condition. Before and after the induction, their attentional scope was measured with their eye movements being monitored, allowing for more rigid measurement of attentional scope.

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

Ideal Standards, Acceptance, and Relationship Satisfaction: Latitudes of Differential Effects

Asuman Buyukcan-Tetik, Sabanci University, Turkey
Lorne Campbell, University of Western Ontario, Canada
Catrin Finkenauer, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Johan C. Karremans, Radboud University, Netherlands
Gesa Kappen, Radboud University, Netherlands

We investigated how much of a discrepancy between ideal partner standards and perceptions of current romantic partner’s attributes is acceptable with respect to relationship satisfaction. Results showed that the level of perceived consistency between ideal standards and perceptions of the partner has a positive yet curvilinear association with relationship satisfaction.
VI-058 **Impact of individual social roles on mood in older women**  
*Katherine F. Burnx, University of Melbourne*  
*Cassandra Szoeke, Department of Medicine (RMH), University of Melbourne*

This study examined the effects of specific social roles on mood in older women. Participants were 197 Australian-born older women from the epidemiological Women’s Healthy Ageing Project. The results demonstrated both positive and negative effects on mood, highlighting the unique characteristics of individual social roles.

(VI-059 **Inequity of Sacrifice and Marital Satisfaction in Chinese Young Couples**  
*Jing Lanx, Beijing Normal University*  
*Xiaomin Li, Beijing Normal University*  
*Hongjian Cao, University of North Carolina at Greensboro*  
*Nan Zhou, Beijing Normal University*  
*Xiaoyi Fang, Beijing Normal University*

Based on questionnaire of 115 Chinese young couples, we find wives’ perceived inequity of sacrifice, rather than actual inequity, is predictive to both spouses’ marital satisfaction. Moreover, wives’ perceived overbenefited positively, while underbenefited negatively predict marital satisfaction, which is in accordance with social exchange theory rather than equity theory.

(VI-060 **Managing the Social World: Executive Functioning Predicts Relationship Quality and Self-Esteem**  
*Todd Chanx, University of Michigan*  
*Oscar Ybarra, University of Michigan*

Do executive functions (EFs) predict whether individuals have quality social relationships? Mediated regression analyses (n=5269) showed that higher EFs predict higher relationship quality and self-esteem, mediated by a sense of control in life, suggesting that EFs play an influential role in how effectively people manage their social world.
VI-061 Momentary Feelings of Passionate Love Bolster Attractiveness of Partner Representations
Gul Gunaydin, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey
Jordan E. DeLong, St. Joseph's College

The present study revealed that when women recalled a time they felt passionate love toward their partner (vs. a time they felt happy), they represented their partner’s face as more attractive (but not more competent or trustworthy). These findings suggest that established visual representations change momentarily depending on current thoughts.

VI-062 Perceived Partner Responsiveness Moderates the Association between Negative Recession Experiences and Depressed Affect
Emre Selcuk, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Esra Ascigil, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey
Gul Gunaydin, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey

In a large lifespan sample of adults (N=1,734, age range=42-92), we found that partner responsiveness buffered increases in depressed affect associated with negative recession-related experiences, even after adjusting for demographics and responsiveness of family and friends. Partner responsiveness may be a unique interpersonal resource in coping with unexpected major stressors.

VI-063 Your body affects your mind: Body posture effects on mental images of faces
Hannah Metzler, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris
Julie Grèzes, École Normal Supérieure, Paris

We examine the effect of an individual’s own body posture on the mental images they form of other people’s faces. Using an in-outgroup face categorization task, we demonstrate that body posture influences mental images of potential interaction partners in a social context, possibly by affecting interpersonal needs and motivational tendencies.
VI-064 Motor characteristics of authentic unrestricted bodily emotional expressions of happiness and sadness
Shir Gilorx, University of Haifa
Tal Shafir, University of Haifa
Dita J Federman, University of Haifa
Julieta Bliman-Bauman, University of Haifa
Chen Naor, University of Haifa
Rachelle P Tsachor, University of Illinois at Chicago

We investigated which Laban motor elements characterize authentic, unrestricted bodily expressions of happiness and sadness during an interview and free movement. 11 elements characterized happy expressions and 7 characterized sadness. Gender differences were noted. Emotion intensity positively correlated with the amount in the movements of all elements characterizing each emotion.

VI-065 Normative Ratings for 536 Action-Related Sentences in Spanish
Antonio M Díez-Álamox, INICO - University of Salamanca (Spain)
Emiliano Díez, INICO - University of Salamanca (Spain)
Angel Fernandez, INICO - University of Salamanca, Spain

Familiarity, emotionality, motor activity, memorability and vividness ratings were collected for 536 Spanish action-related sentences, including those provided by Molander and Arar (1998) and 97 new sentences describing actions usually performed in different body postures and gestures. These norms will be useful to study how actions affect memory and cognition.

VI-066 Scanning of Speechless Comics is Able to Change Lateral Spatial Biases in Language Comprehension
Antonio Románx, Mind, Brain, and Behavior Research Center, University of Granada, Spain
Andrea Flumini, Mind, Brain, and Behavior Research Center, University of Granada, Spain
Scanning of picture books is an early directional experience which might cause lateral biases in cognition shown by preliterate children. We here show that understanding a mirror-reversed speechless comic is able to change lateral biases in an auditory language comprehension task in adults, supporting its causal sufficiency.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Embodied Cognition)

Sensory experience ratings (SER) for 500 Spanish words and their English translations were provided by Spanish-speaking participants who studied English as a second language. Data analyses found similarity of ratings in the two languages, but only for words with higher sensorial content. Implications for second-language acquisition are discussed.

(Cognitive Psychology, Teaching - Embodied Cognition)

This research examined whether a looking-up/down body posture could affect implicit self-esteem. Results revealed that when the picture of eyes was presented, high trait self-esteem participants showed higher implicit self-esteem in looking-up condition than in looking-down. The relationships between body postures, social contexts, and individual differences were discussed.

(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Embodied Cognition)
VI-069 The effect of motor action of vertical space on two types of envy focusing on the growth mindset
Yoshika Tado'okax, Nagano Prefectural College
Kunio Ishii, Seisen Jogakuin College
Juri Kato, Hitotsubashi University
Kaori Karasawa, University of Tokyo

When we lose in a competition, we often feel benign or malicious envy toward our competitor. We investigate whether vertically moving self/other concepts alters people’s mindset and affect the two types of envy. Result showed that participants shifting up the word ‘self’ to the word ‘other’ felt benign envy.

(Social Psychology - Embodied Cognition)

VI-070 Modality-specific representation of visual- and action-related abstract words in the visual and motor systems
Marcel Harpaintnerx, University of Ulm
Margot Popp, University of Ulm
Eun-Jin Sim, University of Ulm
Markus Kiefer, Ulm University

In the present study, we investigated the processing of visual- and action-related abstract words using fMRI. We observed differential brain activities in the corresponding modal brain systems typically engaged in perception and action. Our results suggest that, similar to concrete concepts, abstract concepts are grounded in the sensorimotor systems.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Embodied Cognition)

VI-071 The role of bodily information in detection of briefly presented emotional facial expressions
Andy J. Arnoldx, University of California, San Diego
Boris Bornemann, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences
Piotr Winkielman, Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, USA

Participants identified emotion (joy or anger) in faces presented very briefly (20ms). We tested the role of facial feedback on emotion discriminability by having some participants bite on a pen, which blocks spontaneous mimicry of smiles. This manipulation impaired detection of joy only in people who reported high interoceptive awareness.
VI-072 The Dual Identity Integration of Migrant Children in China
Shiguang Nlx, Tsinghua University
No secondary authors

This study aims to probe into migrant children’s social integration through micro-level in the perspective of bicultural identity integration (BII). We sample 1307 high-grade pupils and junior middle school students, and explore the characteristics and factors of migrant children’s identity integration, how it affects their mental health, and how to improve their BII.

VI-073 The Fantasy Engagement Scale: A Domain-General Measure of Positive and Negative Fantasy Engagement and Its Relationship with Well-Being
Manuela E Faulhaber, Iowa State University
Courtney N. Plante, University of Waterloo
Marcella M. Christiani, Iowa State University
Sharon E. Roberts, Renison University College, University of Waterloo
Chris Groves, Iowa State University
Kathleen C. Gerbasi, Niagara County Community College
Stephen Reysen, Texas A&M University-Commerce

We propose a general scale of fantasy engagement addressing contradictory findings in the existing research considering positive and negative aspects of engaging with fantasy. Across two studies, the validity of the Fantasy Engagement Scale is tested. Results indicated that the factor structure was replicable and the measure predicts relevant outcomes.

VI-074 The Quality of Life Among South African Informal Nonfamilial Caregivers of Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors
Bertrina Westx, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
No secondary authors

This research explored the impact providing care to childhood sexual abuse survivors has on the QoL among informal non-familial caregivers in South Africa. Results confirmed previous research that negative effects were more persistent then positive
effects. Resulting in caregivers being more vulnerable to symptoms of VT, CF, STS, and burnout.

(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Well-Being)

VI-075 The Social and Academic Adjustment Experiences of First Year Students at a historically disadvantaged Peri-Urban University in South Africa
Kathryn A. Nelx, University of Limpopo
Reyalatosa Tom, University of Limpopo
Saraswathie Govender, University of Limpopo

The research explored the social and academic experiences of students at disadvantaged university in South Africa. Eighteen students participated in focus group discussions on their experiences of social and academic adjustment. Data were analysed using Thematic Content Analysis. Participants reported both positive and negative adjustment experiences,

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Well-Being)

VI-076 To whom is work interference guilt beneficial?
Julie Menardx, Universite du Quebec a Montreal
Lillian R. Valerdi, Universite du Quebec a Montreal
Annie Foucreault, Universite du Quebec a Montreal

The relationship between parent-child educational behaviours, time-based work-family conflict, guilt and psychological distress was assessed among 377 working parents. Results reveal that although educational behaviours increased distress among those who felt guilty, parents' investment in educational activities reduced distress among those who felt guilty.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Well-Being)

VI-077 Well-being of Rehab Workers in Drug Rehabilitation Facility in the Philippines
Greggy A Salangax, Central Luzon Drug Rehabilitation Center, Philippines
No secondary authors

The paper aimed to know the well being of rehab workers of drug rehabilitation facility in the Philippines. Two questionnaires were utilized. As results there are facets of well
being that needed by the management to be reviewed, because well being is directly related to productivity among workers.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Social Psychology - Well-Being)

VI-078 **Tackling the chroma therapy effect: systematic association and reciprocal influence of colour and felt emotions**  
Domicle Jonauskaitex, University of Lausanne  
Christine Mohr, Université de Lausanne, Switzerland  
Betty Althaus, University of Lausanne  
Elise S. Dan-Glauser, University of Lausanne  
Nele Dael, University of Lausanne

Colours and emotion are usually widely associated. We tested if specific colours were associated to specific emotions and whether colours may affect emotion intensity. We found specific associations between colours and felt emotions (yellow for joy, and turquoise for relaxations), but it seemed that all colours non-specifically increased relaxation.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Well-Being)

VI-079 **Overcoming “Innovation Paradox” : Necessary conditions for Implementation of Creative Ideas in Work Organizations**  
Hisataka Furukawa, Japan University of Economics  
No secondary authors

The production of creative ideas does not necessarily imply their implementation. The innovation paradox means that the more ideas are creative, the greater they face difficulties in implementation. Implementation is promoted when employees not only care for goals of their own department, but also for other department's goals jointly.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Organizational Behavior)

VI-080 **Predicting bankers’ turnover intentions by demographic determinants, pay satisfaction and cognitive flexibility.**  
Prashant Dasx, Amity University, Lucknow Campus  
Dr. Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University  
Dr. Virendra Byadwal, Banaras Hindu University
With a sample of 200 bank employees, this study made an attempt to predict the role of pay satisfaction, cognitive flexibility along with demographic determinants on the nature of turnover intentions of the employees. Results emphasized that high level of cognitive flexibility with pay satisfaction resulted in low turnover rate.

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

VI-081 The Mediating Role of Trust in Leader on the Relationship between Different Leadership Styles and Job Satisfaction and Affective Organizational Commitment
Burcu Taskanx, Yasar University
Evrim Güleryüz, Yasar University

With the light of leader-member exchange theory, trust has an important place in the relationship between leaders and subordinates. Therefore, this research tried build a structure with using trust in leader to provide a better understanding in the relationship between different principals’ leadership styles and affective commitment and job satisfaction.

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

VI-082 The Trickle-Down Effect of Leader's Pro-Social Rule Breaking:
Wuyang Chenx, Jinan University
Maolin Ye, Jinan University
Yang Zhang, Jinan University
Yushuai Chen, Jinan University
Jian Peng, Jinan University
Kai Dou, School of Education, Guangzhou University

This study aims to investigate the trickle-down effect of leader pro-social rule breaking (PSRB) and its boundary conditions. Hierarchical Linear Models revealed that: (1) leader PSRB was positively correlated with follower PSRB; (2) empowering leadership and moral courage positively moderated this relationship.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Organizational Behavior)

VI-083 Understanding the Relationship between Justice Perceptions and Attitudinal and Behavioral Reactions: The Education Context
Ana Jakopex, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Osijek,
This study extends the highlighted role of clients in the organizational context, to the education context. That is, study explores the role of student work engagement in the relation between students’ perceived justice and their attitudinal and behavioral reactions: academic optimism, satisfaction, and desirable as well as undesirable student behaviors.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Organizational Behavior)

VI-084 Wanting more, getting less: Strategic task behavior as a form of deviant workplace behavior
Wiebke S. Wendlerx, Technical University of Munich, TUM School of Management, Chair for Strategy and Organization
Laura Graf, Technical University of Munich, TUM School of Management, Chair for Strategy and Organization
Jutta Stumpf-Wollersheim, Technical University of Munich, TUM School of Management, Chair for Strategy and Organization
Isabell M. Welpe, Technical University of Munich, TUM School of Management, Chair for Strategy and Organization and Bavarian State Institute for Higher Education Research and Planning

Performance measurement systems that clearly link success to the attainment of goals can motivate employees to behave strategically. We conducted interviews and provide evidence that strategic task behavior (also “gaming the system”) is caused by an organization’s performance measurement system and can be classified as a form of workplace deviance.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Organizational Behavior)

VI-086 Gender differences in tobacco withdrawal: effects on executive functions
Lisa S. Arduinox, Lumsa University and ISTC-CNR, Rome, Italy
Francesca Eleuteri, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour, Nijmegen, The Netherlands
Claudia Falcone, Lumsa University, Rome, Italy
Ashok S. Jansari, Goldsmiths University, London, UK

Tobacco abstinence is associated with impaired cognitive functioning. However, few studies investigated executive functions and gender differences. The aim of this study was to assess whether executive functions are differently impaired in males and
females during nicotine-abstinence. Results revealed that cognitive constructs were affected by smoking condition and by gender.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Gender Studies)

VI-087 Gender-specific effects on importance of health literacy ratings depend on job strain of shift working police officers
Doris Schuster, Technische Universität Darmstadt
Joachim Vogt, Technische Universität Darmstadt
Stephan Bongard, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt

We analyzed the gender-specific relationship between job strain and Importance of Health Literacy (IHL) for handling the demands of the police job. We used moderation analysis and found a significant linear regression of strain on IHL for men (β = .186), while this relationship was constant for women.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Gender Studies)

VI-088 Psychological interventions for transgender persons: a systematic review
Ramiro Figueiredo Catelan, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
Angelo Brandelli Costa, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul
Carolina Saraiva de Macedo Lisboa, PUCRS - Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

This study systematically reviewed researches on psychological interventions for transgender persons. The main outcome points that most psychological interventions designed for transgender persons have converasive and negative bias, while a small amount of the studies has affirmative and positive content.

(Social Psychology - Gender Studies)

VI-090 The effect of gender identity salience on male nurse’s self-perception and work motivation
Kunio Ishii, Seisen Jogakuin College
Juri Kato, Hitotsubashi University
Yoshika Tado'oka, Nagano Prefectural College
Keisuke Matsuzaki, Tokyo Metropolitan University

The present study examined the effect of gender identity salience on male and female student nurses’ self-perception and work motivation as nurse. Results showed that
when their gender identity salience increased, male student nurses would perceive themselves as less competent and lack their motivations to work as nursing jobs.

(Social Psychology - Gender Studies)

VI-091 Exploring the impact of lexical status on early comprehension of subject-verb agreement in Spanish
Nayeli Gonzalez Gomezx, Oxford Brookes University
Lisa Hsin, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL, USA
Isabelle Barrière, Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York ; Yeled v’Yalda Early Childhood Center
Thierry Nazzi, CNRS, Laboratoire Psychologie de la Perception, Paris, France
Géraldine Legendre, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

Three experiments tested comprehension of Spanish SV agreement manipulating the role of nonce items. Results reveal that children as young as 3;4 show SV agreement comprehension when task demands are lowered, i.e. when there are no nonce lexical items, underscoring the importance of task/stimulus-specific features in testing early morphosyntactic development.

(Linguistics, Cognitive Psychology - Language and its Development)

VI-092 Struggling to Read: Class Room Based Reading Intervention for Reading Delayed Children
Prahbhjot Malhix, 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

Indian national data reveals that nearly half the school children struggle to read and as a result have poor academic outcomes. Struggling readers made significant improvements in their reading and comprehension skills following a simple book-reading class room based intervention which involved an engaging adult reading from a pictorial book.

(Developmental Psychology, Teaching - Language and its Development)

VI-093 The neural dynamics and circuitry of syntactic predictions.
Kristof Strijkersx, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University
Valerie Chanoine, BLRI & Aix-Marseille University
We investigated with MEG whether the brain utilizes grammar as a means to anticipate syntactical structure. We observed noun-verb dissociations in the LIFG only when preceded by their corresponding determiner, and prefrontal activations prior to noun-verb processing, suggesting predictive coding from the prefrontal cortex onto the LIFG for syntax.

(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Language and its Development)

VI-094 **Toddlers’ shape recognition predicts language and working memory at 6-7 years**
Krystina Borgström, Lund University
Andrea Fölster, Lund University
Jenny Hansson, Lund University
Birgitta Sahlén, Lund University
Janne von Koss Torkildsen, University of Oslo
Magnus Lindgren, Lund University

An electrophysiological measure of semantic processing (the N400) was used to assess shape recognition in toddlers. This measure strongly predicted working memory at 6-7 years. Moreover, a behavioral measure of shape recognition at 24 months was related to concurrent vocabulary and vocabulary skills at 6-7 years.

(Developmental Psychology, Neuroscience - Language and its Development)

VI-095 **Twenty-month-olds’ sensitivity to linguistic register: Understanding of the register-listener relationship and its abstract rule**
Ayaka Ikeda, Kyoto University
Tessei Kobayashi, NTT Communication Science Laboratories
Shoji Itakura, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

We examined whether toddlers can understand a basic rule of the linguistic register where people change their way of speaking based on listeners. Results suggest that 20-month-old toddlers seem to have already understood an abstract rule of the register, although their understanding of the individual register-listener relationship was immature.
VI-096 Two languages but one system: Executive function and emotion regulation in bilingual preschoolers

Li Qux, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Jolene Gek Hian Tan, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Pearllyn Kang, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
Nuramira BINTE MOHD ROSLI, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

The current study investigates how bilingual preschoolers use two languages to regulate their behaviors and emotions. In Experiment 1, 77 English-Chinese-speaking preschoolers’ executive function and emotion regulation were tested in English and Chinese. In Experiment 2, 46 preschoolers were tested twice in English. The results supported the single network hypothesis.

VI-097 Adverse childhood experiences and life-course trajectories of affective symptoms

Ellen J Thompsonx, EDGE Lab, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, UK
Marcus Richards, MRC Unit for Lifelong Health and Ageing, University College London, UK
Darya Gaysina, EDGE Lab, School of Psychology, University of Sussex, UK

The present study aims to identify life-course trajectories of affective symptoms (ages 13 – 69) and to examine their associations with family-related adverse childhood experiences’ (ACEs). Results will be presented in light of the growing evidence for the negative effects of ACEs on health across the life course.

VI-098 Curiosity and Subjective Well Being During Emerging Adulthood

Thomas G. Reiox, Florida International University
Joanne Sanders-Reio, Florida International University

This study (N = 578) explores the relationship between curiosity and subjective well-being during emerging adulthood. The results indicated that both cognitive and sensory curiosity play a role in predicting positive perceptions of well-being during the emerging adulthood period. Independence was a key predictor of subjective well-being as well.
VI-099 Enabling the elderly to use Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for cognitive activity and social interaction: Design principles for an instructional program
Maria D. Castro x, Aalborg University
Ann Bygholm, Department of Communication and Psychology, Aalborg University
Tia G.B. Hansen, Department of Communication and Psychology, Aalborg University

Using a Design-Based Research approach, we combined design principles from the scientific literature with input from practitioners and elders in a case study from Costa Rica. The purpose was to develop a context sensitive instructional program, which enabled the elderly to use ICT for cognitive activity and social interaction.

VI-100 Implicit Theory of Mind – replicability and validity of anticipatory looking studies
Louisa V. Kulke, Georg-August University Goettingen
Hannes Rakoczy, Department of Developmental Psychology, Georg-Elias-Müller Institute of Psychology, University of Göttingen.

Implicit Theory of Mind (iToM), the ability to implicitly attribute beliefs to others, has been extensively investigated recently. The current research systematically replicates iToM tasks in preregistered studies using and extending original methods. Findings suggest that iToM may be less robust and replicable than previously assumed. Alternative explanations are suggested.

VI-101 Meeting Up: Development of Social Contact Frequency across the Lifespan
Julia Sanderx, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)
Jürgen Schupp, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)
David Richter, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin)

The frequency of social interactions is strongly related to positive affect and good health. We examined intra-individual changes in the frequency of social contact with family and non-family members and potential moderators of these changes across the lifespan.
VI-102 Latent Growth Curve Models for Biomarkers of the Stress Response
Jitske Tiemensmax, University of California, Merced
Sarah Depaoli, University of California, Merced, USA
John Felt, University of California, Merced

We illustrate three forms of the latent growth curve model (LCGM): basic LGCM, piecewise LGCM, and LGCM for two parallel processes. The specifications of the LGCM are discussed using a Trier Social Stress Test example. Although research on the stress response has rarely implemented these models, we demonstrate their usefulness.

(Methodology, Biological Psychology - Data Analysis)

VI-103 Similarities and Differences Between Therapy Styles
Andrew M. Hickman, Alliant International University
Merle Canfield, Alliant International University

Our research utilizes a custom software program to analyze transcripts from different styles of psychotherapy. This analysis allows us to determine the extent to which these different therapy styles (rooted in different hypotheses as to the cause and effective treatment of mental illness) actually differ in client/therapist interactions.

(Cognitive Psychology, Other - Data Analysis)

VI-104 Stereotype Threat Effects on Girls' Mathematics Performance: A Failure to Replicate
Francesca Melchiorre, University of Padova
Franca Agnoli, University of Padova
Gianmarco Altoè, University of Padova

Stereotype threat effects in mathematics were studied among high school students. Using Logistic Mixed-Effects Models treating both subjects and mathematics problems as random effects, we found that males performed better than females, but we found no evidence of a stereotype threat effect. We conclude stereotype threat effects are not robust.

(Methodology, Developmental Psychology - Data Analysis)
VI-105 The Far Emotional Situations Test: Communicating Research Results with the Wright Map.
Ana R. Delgado, Universidad de Salamanca
Gerardo Prieto, Universidad de Salamanca
Debora I. Burin, Universidad de Buenos Aires

This study shows, by means of a Wright map, results from the Rasch analysis of the Far Emotional Situations test. This test was designed to assess emotion knowledge, a proxy for emotional intelligence. Wright maps are a user-friendly way of communicating test results to both academic and lay people.

(Methodology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Data Analysis)

VI-106 Perceived Gullibility and Attractiveness
Christian L. Hartx, Texas Woman’s University
No secondary authors

Do men view gullible women as more attractive? Pictures of women were rated according to how gullible and naive the pictured women seemed. A separate group of men then rated how attractive and desirable the pictured women were as dating partners. Women who appeared gullible were rated as more attractive.

(Social Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)

VI-107 Progressions to Symbol Use by Previously Symbol-Free Early Hominins and by Human Infants at 8 to 12 Months: An Integrative New Hypothesis & Cross-Domain Data
Keith Nelson, Penn State University
No secondary authors

We proposed that first uses of symbols by any species occurred by collecting and sharing found symbols. The present set of cross-domain analyses shows that no clear evidence of symbol comprehension or symbol collections is present in early hominins or in modern human infants until brain sizes reach 800 grams.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Anthropology - Evolutionary Psychology)

VI-108 Voice-based assessments of trustworthiness, competence and warmth in
blind and sighted adults
Anna Oleszkiewicz, University of Wroclaw
Katarzyna Pisanski, University of Wroclaw
Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczek, University of Wroclaw
Agnieszka Sorokowska, University of Wroclaw

Blind and sighted adults assessed the trustworthiness, competence and warmth of men and women speakers, whose voice pitches had been raised or lowered. We found no substantial differences in social judgments of sighted and blind persons based on non-verbal vocal cues. Visual experience is not necessary to assess other people.

(Social Psychology - Evolutionary Psychology)

VI-109 Avoidance and Disengagement Attention Biases in Care-Avoidant versus Care-Seeking Health Anxiety
Simona Stefan, Babes-Bolyai University
Carmen Cotet, Babes-Bolyai University
Alexandru Zorila, Babes-Bolyai University

This study aimed to delineate care-seeking versus care-avoidant health anxiety in terms of attention biases (i.e., disengagement versus avoidance) and coping strategies in a sub-clinical sample. Results showed a predominantly avoidant pattern for participants with subclinical care-avoidant health anxiety, although avoidance is prominent in care-seeking health anxiety as well.

(Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Anxiety Disorders)

VI-110 Does Repeated Cortisol Administration Reduce Intrusive Memories? An Experimental Analogue Study
Johanna Lass-Hennemann, Saarland University
Alexandra Graebener, Saarland University
Elena Holz, Saarland University
Tanja Michael, Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy, Universität des Saarlandes, Germany

Cortisol has been suggested as a treatment adjunct for PTSD patients. The aim of the present study was to examine if repeated cortisol administration inhibits experimentally induced intrusions. The cortisol group did not report fewer intrusions than the placebo group indicating that sole cortisol administration does not reduce intrusive reexperiencing.
VI-111 Future Selves and Test Anxiety in Higher Education
Mieke L. Clementx, KU Leuven
Herman J. Buelens, KU Leuven

This study focuses on the origins of test anxiety (TA) in higher education (HE). The findings reveal that students’ ambition to belong to a specific social, disciplinary category (their future selves on becoming a nurse, an engineer, or psychologist …) shows a strong correlation with TA.

VI-112 Skin Conductance Response during Habituation as a Marker for Anxiety Severity
Cybelle M. López-Valentín, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus & Center for the Study and Treatment of Fear and Anxiety
Richard Quintana-Feliciano, Behavioral Neuroscience Branch, Intramural Research Program, National Institute of Drug Abuse, NIH & Center for the Study and Treatment of Fear and Anxiety
Natalia M. Martínez-Rodríguez, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus & Center for the Study and Treatment of Fear and Anxiety
Karen G. Martínez-González, University of Puerto Rico, Medical Sciences Campus, Psychiatry Department & Director at the Center for the Study and Treatment of Fear and Anxiety

Habituation (HBT) is the diminishing of a physiological/emotional response to a repeated stimulus. Failure to habituate has been found in some anxiety disorders. The present study examined skin conductance level during habituation associated with other psychological factors and anxiety severity. Subjects with normal-low HBT showed higher state anxiety and neuroticism.

VI-113 What role does social anxiety play in oxytocin’s effects on social gaze?
Jastine V. Antolinx, Bournemouth University
Nicola Jean S Gregory, Bournemouth University
Sarah Bate, Bournemouth University
Eye-tracking was used to investigate oxytocin’s ability to increase socially-directed gaze during social interactions and the role of social anxiety traits in this effect. Results showed oxytocin increased first fixations to faces in all participants, as well as overall dwell time to the body in participants with high social anxiety.

(Neuroscience, Social Psychology - Anxiety Disorders)

VI-114 White-Matter Alterations: Towards A Potential Biomarker for Early Identification of Individuals with Susceptibility for Anxiety Disorders?
Rotem Saar-Ashkenazy, 1. Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and 2. Ashkelon Academic College
Ronel Veksler, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Jonathan Guez, Achva Academic College and Beer-Sheva Mental Health Center, Israel
Ilan Shelef, Soroka University Medical Center, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Alon Friedman, The Zlotowski center for Neuroscience Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel and Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Jonathan Eliezer Cohen, Sharett Institute of Oncology, Hadassah Hebrew University Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel

Neuroimaging findings in anxiety-related disorders patients have showed white-matter alterations in the corpus-callosum. The aim of this study was to test the hypothesis that corpus-callosum white-matter differences can be used as a biomarker for anxiety-related disorders by testing whether the diffusion characteristics are associated with anxiety levels of healthy individuals.

(Neuroscience - Anxiety Disorders)

VI-115 Cognitive Load and Political Conservatism: A High-Powered, Unsuccessful Replication
Austin Eubanksx, University of Arkansas
Scott Eidelman, University of Arkansas
Jason Miller, University of Kansas

Recently, Eidelman, Crandall, Goodman, and Blanchar (2012) published evidence indicating low-effort thought favors political conservatism. Given the “replicability crisis” in social psychology, a high-power direct replication/extension (N = 308) was conducted but failed to support the published findings. Implications for ideology research and methodology more generally are discussed.

(Political Psychology, Social Psychology - Political Psychology)
VI-116 Comparing Schemas of Suicide in a US and German Sample
Madison L. Burgerx, University of North Florida
C. Dominik Güss, University of North Florida

The current study investigates perceptions and schemas of suicide in a U.S. and German sample in situations with varying context information: medical suicide, suicide of a saint, and terrorist suicide. US Americans compared to Germans showed stronger condemnation of the medical suicide, but less condemnation for the terrorist suicide.

(Cognitive Psychology, Political Psychology - Political Psychology)

VI-117 Do Power Transitions Make War Inevitable? How the Media Manufacture Mis/Trust in Great Power Relations Today, An Experimental Analysis
Peter Griesx, U Oklahoma
Yiming Jing, U Oklahoma

Spread by academic, political, and media elites, Power transition (PT) theory, which maintains that shifts in the international balance of power cause war, generates the psychological conditions for conflict, becoming self-fulfilling. A CNN media clip experiment exposes these psychological mechanisms which undermine prospects for US-China cooperation. Interventions are proposed.

(Political Psychology, Social Psychology - Political Psychology)

VI-118 In the Leader We Trust: The Effect of Political Leadership on Partisanship in an Economic Trust Game
Biljana Gjoneskax, 1. Department of Psychology, Sapienza, University of Rome; 2. Social and Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, IRCCS, Santa Lucia Foundation, Rome, Italy; 3. Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Skopje, Macedonia
Marco Tullio Liuzza, Stockholm University
Giuseppina Porciello, 1. Department of Psychology, Sapienza, University of Rome; 2. Social and Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, IRCCS, Santa Lucia Foundation, Rome, Italy;
Salvatore Maria Aglioti, 1. Department of Psychology, Sapienza, University of Rome; 2. Social and Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, IRCCS, Santa Lucia Foundation, Rome, Italy;
Gian Vittorio Caprara, 1. Department of Psychology, Sapienza, University of Rome;

We aimed to investigate the behavior of Italian liberals and conservatives when playing iterated trust game with a conservative political leader (Silvio Berlusconi) who
reciprocated or not their offers. Results show that while liberals adjusted to the economic behavior of the trustee (increasing/decreasing their offers over time), conservatives did not.

(Political Psychology, Social Psychology - Political Psychology)

**VI-119 Media competence of voters as a predictor of political behavior**

**Karina Bakulevax, Saint Petersburg State University**

**Tatiana Anisimova, Saint Petersburg State University**

The aim of the study is to identify the cognitive bases of political behavior and to determine the place of media competence in the structure of political behavior. The results show that political images which significantly differ depending on the level of media competence, effect the activity of political behavior.

(Political Psychology, Social Psychology - Political Psychology)

**VI-120 You’re hired! Mortality Salience Increases Americans’ Support for Donald Trump**

**Florette Cohenx, College of Staten Island CUNY**

**Sheldon Solomon, Skidmore College**

**Daniel Kaplin, College of Staten Island CUNY**

The present Study 1 hypothesized and found that a death reminder increased support for Donald Trump. Study 2 demonstrated that asking people to think about immigrants moving into their neighborhood increased the accessibility of implicit death thoughts. These findings suggest that electoral outcomes and public policy can be affected when existential concerns are aroused.

(Political Psychology, Social Psychology - Political Psychology)

**VI-121 An investigation of practice effects caused by repeated exposure to flicker paradigm in change detection research**

**Osman Iyilikcix, Ph.D.**

**Aysegül Aydinlik, M.A.**

**Pinar Ersoy, M.A.**

**Oya Somer, Prof. Dr.**

The present study aims to investigate the possible effect of repeated exposure to flicker paradigm in change detection research. It was found that familiarity could be a
methodological problem in change blindness experiments: As observers continually participated in the flicker experiment, their ability to spot changes is increased.

(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Vision)

VI-122 Certainty of uncertainty: Prestimulus prediction of perception in the damaged visual system
Younes A. Tabix, Institute for Medical Psychology, Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg
Bernhard A. Sabel, Institute for Medical Psychology, Otto-von-Guericke-University Magdeburg

With a growing interest in the pre-stimulus phase of visually evoked responses there is still a gap in recent research concerning the damaged visual system. With our study we try to identify the pre-stimulus differences in visual perception between healthy controls and patients.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Vision)

VI-123 Neuroplasticity of the Useful Field of View in Deaf and Hearing People
Brennan Terhune-Cotterx, Randolph-Macon College
Cedar Riener, Randolph-Macon College

Deafness is associated with enhanced peripheral visual attention, leading to an expanded useful field of view (UFOV). We tested deaf and hearing people’s UFOV before and after training on a task designed to expand one’s UFOV. Training expanded the UFOV of hearing people, but did not affect deaf people’s UFOV.

(Cognitive Psychology - Vision)

VI-124 Title: Visual aspects of developmental dyslexia: implications for assessing the risk.
Barbara Piotrowskax, Edinburgh Napier University
Jennifer Murray, Edinburgh Napier University
Alexandra Willis, Edinburgh Napier University
Jon Kerridge, Edinburgh Napier University
Rory MacLean, Edinburgh Napier University

A range of lower-level perceptual deficits may also be present in individuals with dyslexia; it has been argued that phonological deficits are secondary to a visual
processing deficit. Cross-sectional and longitudinal methods were used to explore the notions of visual aspects in dyslexia in a large sample of young children.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Vision)

VI-125 Exploring the Permanence of Psychological, Behavioral, and Physical Anabolic Steroid Side Effects
Bryan S Nelsonx, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health
Tom Hildebrandt, The Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
Pascal Wallisch, New York University

Possible side effects of anabolic steroid use include depression, polysubstance abuse, and psychopathic tendencies, but the permanence of these effects is unknown. Are these side effects reversible after steroid cessation? We cross-sectionally compared current steroid users to former steroid users in regards to risk of physical, behavioral, and psychological symptoms.

(Other - Substance Disorders)