VII-001 Investigating the effect of affective states on prospective memory task performance under naturalistic, laboratory and virtual settings.
Sushma Kumarix, Banaras Hindu University
Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University

Studies have shown that people show better prospective memory tasks performance in the laboratory which is often reversed in real-life performances. The present paper reports results of three studies conducted in naturalistic, laboratory, and virtual settings to investigate the effect of affective states on the prospective memory task performance.

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

VII-002 Individual differences in hedonic preferences for situation selection
Lara Vujovix, Tufts University
Heather Urry, Tufts University

We created an objective, well-controlled picture task to measure the frequency with which people choose situations based on the emotions they elicit. Confirmatory analyses revealed a hedonic pattern (positive > neutral > negative); exploratory analyses revealed significant between-subjects variability, some of which was explained by gender and cognitive flexibility.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
VII-003 Memory Modulation: Some Support for Modality Specific Effects  
Fara Tabrizix, Mid Sweden University  
Billly Jansson, Mid Sweden University

Using aversive auditory stimuli to induce involuntary memories, the present study investigated if emotional memories can be modulated. In line with the modality specific approach to intrusion development, the study found that intrusive auditory memories can be prevented by performing a verbal interference task following exposure to the experimental trauma.

(Cognitive Psychology, Clinical Science - Cognition & Emotion)

VII-004 Methodological Challenges in Experimental Studies of Verbal Affective Processing: The Case of a Pool of 670 European Portuguese Adjectives  
Diana R. Pereirax, Neuropsychophysiology Lab, School of Psychology, University of Minho  
Ana P. Pinheiro, Voice, Affect and Speech Lab, Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon; Neuropsychophysiology Lab, School of Psychology, University of Minho  
Adriana Sampaio, Neuropsychophysiology Lab, School of Psychology, University of Minho

In this work we discuss some of the challenges underpinning the process of selecting stimuli to use in affective processing research. The distinct steps of this procedure will be scrutinized by using as an example a recent study with a pool of 670 European Portuguese adjectives.

(Methodology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

VII-005 Mood Improvement in Referential Communication as a Function of Mutual Communicative Engagement  
David J Mouldsx, Abertay University  
Janet F. McLean, Abertay University  
Vera Kempe, Abertay University, Dundee

We present evidence for communicative interaction modulating interlocutors’ moods. We induced 48 dyads into negative moods before administering a referential communication task, and explored the effects of varying levels of task interactivity on self-reported mood following it. Results suggest that participants engaging in unconstrained turn-taking behaviour exhibit significant mood improvement.
VII-007 Nomen est omen: The effect of name presence and recognition on aesthetic preferences
Marin Dujmovic, University of Zadar, Department of psychology
Hrvoje Marin, University of Zadar, Department of psychology

The study investigated how name recognition affects aesthetic evaluations of paintings as well as possible predictors of these evaluations. Two groups evaluated paintings by anonymous painters; one with and one without the paintings being credited to famous painters. Results show a significant effect of name presence on evaluations.

VII-008 Online measures of affect and cognition during learning to play a new video game
Julien Mercier, University of Quebec in Montreal
Pierre Chalfoun, User Research Lab – Ubisoft Montreal
Kamran Shaikh, University of Quebec in Montreal, National Research Council

The goal of this poster presentation is to illustrate an innovative cross-disciplinary methodology to measure aspects of affect and cognition as they unfold in time during an episode of play with a video game. This information should inform the design of multiple contexts of human performance, including entertainment and education.

VII-009 Promoting Positivity or Reducing Negativity? Age Differences in How Exercise Regulates Emotions
Amber T Pham, DePaul University
Michael M Shuster, DePaul University
Eric A Peist, DePaul University
Crystal N Steltenpohl, DePaul University
Joseph A Mikels, DePaul University

In the current study, we found that older and younger adults discuss the influence of exercise on their affective experiences in different manners which reflect age related changes in emotional motivation. Younger adults reported exercising to reduce negative emotions while older adults reported exercising to promote positive emotions.
VII-010 **Pupil Mimicry Boosts Trust in Depression**  
**Katharina S. Wehebrinkx**, *Leiden University*  
**Katja Koelkebeck**, *University Hospital Muenster*  
**Carsten K.W. De Dreu**, *Leiden University, The Netherlands*  
**Mariska E. Kret**, *Leiden University*

Depressed individuals face difficulties trusting others. We investigated the putative relationship between this trust deficiency and how another’s eyes and particularly their pupils are looked at. We show that in depression, trust can be boosted through pupil dilation mimicry, a phenomenon where patients’ pupils align with those of another individual.

(VII - Personality/Emotion Psychology, Other - Cognition & Emotion)

VII-011 **Regulation of Self-Conscious Emotions: The Impact of Reappraisal and Rumination on Experimentally Induced Shame**  
**Diana Candeaux**, *Babes-Bolyai University*  
**Aurora Szentagotai-Tatar**, *Babes-Bolyai University*

This study investigates the effect of instructed reappraisal and rumination on experimentally induced shame. The results indicate that reappraisal can be used to regulate shame, while rumination seems to maintain the level of negative affect. These findings are in line with previous research on basic emotions, which identified rumination as a common dysregulation in mood related psychopathology.

(VII - Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)

VII-012 **ROLE OF THE EMOTIONAL VALENCE ON QUALITY OF LEARNING DURING CHILDHOOD**  
**Nicolas Stefaniakx**, *Laboratoire C2S, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne*  
**Pamela Gobin**, *Laboratoire C2S, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne*  
**Régis Pochon**, *University of Reims Champagne-Ardenne*  
**Véronique Baltazart**, *Laboratoire C2S, Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne*

We explored the impact of emotional valence on reading during childhood. A lexical decision task in which the emotional valence has been manipulated. Our results show that for all age groups, emotion have a deleterious effect on reading. This suggest an inhibitory effect of emotional valence on reading.
Our study examined how components of rumination – brooding and reflection – were related to attentional biases for emotional faces in a healthy adolescent sample. Since sex differences in rumination is marked, the moderation effect of sex on the relationship between rumination components and attentional biases were also analysed.

Is it more Difficult to Mindread Other Cultural Thoughts? A Cross-Cultural Result

In two experiments examining adult mindreading reasoning, we found that people experience more difficulties in inferring accurate inner mental states for people from a different cultural background than their own and also take more time to do so. These findings have important implications for cross-cultural communication and understanding.

Is working memory training in healthy elderly people effective? A meta-analytic review

In two experiments examining adult mindreading reasoning, we found that people experience more difficulties in inferring accurate inner mental states for people from a different cultural background than their own and also take more time to do so. These findings have important implications for cross-cultural communication and understanding.
Adriana Sampaio, Neuropsychophysiology Lab, School of Psychology, University of Minho

This study aimed to systematically assess the effects of working memory training on healthy older adults. Authors screened hundreds of trials retrieved from five databases and major reviews. Eighteen articles met our inclusion criteria. Improvement in the trained task and near/far-transfer tasks are discussed.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-016 Joint action and affordances
Valeriya Belyaevas, master student of National Research University "Higher School of Economics"
Aleksey Kotov, PhD in General Psychology

Experiments on joint attention provide evidence, that individuals represent each other’s actions. Simon effect was replicated in condition with two participants doing one task. The authors suggested that found effect can be due to pointing gesture. We argued that effect can be generalised to more abstract spatial stimuli like affordances.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-017 Language Production Monitoring as Action Control: Response-locked EEG as a Window into the Inner Workings of Language Production
Elin Runqvistx, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, Laboratoire Parole & Langage, France
Cristina Baus, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain
F.-Xavier Alario, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, Laboratoire de Psychologie Cognitive, France

We investigated whether language production monitoring shares processes with action control. Participants were primed to produce lexical (mole sale ? sole mail) or non-lexical (mole fence ? fole mence) errors. We observed more negative ERP amplitudes between 80-120 ms after vocal response onset for correct trials priming for lexical errors.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Science)

VII-018 Media Multitasking: Are you a super tasker?
Technological change is having an impact on many aspects of life affecting, amongst other things, the number of tasks we can perform simultaneously. The purpose of this study is to gain a better understanding of the negative impacts that media-multitasking exerts on performance.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-019 Mental representation of non-symbolic fractional magnitude
Jian Zheng, Beijing Normal University
Meng Zhang, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University
Qingfen Hu, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University

The present study was designed to investigate the mental representation of non-symbolic fractions. The results suggested that (a) non-symbolic fractions are represented spatially from left to right, the same as integers and symbolic fractions are; and (b) they are represented holistically rather than componentially by numerator or denominator.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-020 Only giving orders? An experimental study of the sense of agency of those who command
Emilie Caspar, Université libre de Bruxelles
Axel Cleeremans, Université libre de Bruxelles
Patrick Haggard, University College London

In the present study, we explored the implicit feeling of agency of those who command. Results showed that commanders experienced reduced agency when they gave orders to others in comparison with a condition in which they freely choose to act themselves, and that this effect was strongly correlated with psychopathy.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-021 Out of your sight, out of my mind: Knowledge about another person’s visual access modulates spontaneous visuospatial perspective-taking
Martin Freundlieb, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary
Natalie Sebanz, Department of Cognitive Science, Central European University,
Hungary
Ágnes M. Kovács, Central European University, Budapest, Hungary

We investigated whether knowledge about another’s visual access modulates the spontaneous adoption of somebody else’s visuospatial perspective (VSP) and how that impacts one’s own action-planning. The results of 2 experiments showed that knowledge about another’s visual access is pivotal for triggering spontaneous VSP-taking while having the same task is not.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-022 Oxytocin Shapes the Relation between Executive Control and Emotion
Sharon Naparstek, Department of Psychology and the Zlotowski Center for Neuroscience, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel; Department of Rehabilitation, Soroka University Medical Center, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Noga Cohen, Department of Psychology, Columbia University, New-York, USA
Avishai Henik, Department of Psychology and the Zlotowski Center for Neuroscience, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Roi Zultan, Economics Department, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Shaul Shalvi, Center for Experimental Economics and Political Decision Making, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Asher Shiber, Department of Psychiatry, Soroka University Medical Center, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Hadar Shalev, Department of Psychiatry, Soroka University Medical Center, Beer-Sheva, Israel

The current study focused on effects of oxytocin on the interaction between emotion and control. Oxytocin eliminated the inhibitory effect of cognitive control when viewing emotional pictures. These findings suggest oxytocin plays a role in shaping the link between emotion and executive control but not in emotional processing per se.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-023 Self-Efficacy and Self-Control in Simulated Partial Seizures
Gwenievere A. Birsterx, Albright College
Justin J Couchman, Albright College

We examined how augmented reality can be utilized as a new technology to replicate the sensation of a partial seizure. We discuss several results regarding the correlation between self-efficacy and self-control as they relate to the technology. We also measured physiological responses when the technology was applied.
VII-024 **Shared Mechanism for Emotion Processing in Adolescents With and Without Autism**
Christina IOANNOUX, *Ecole Normale Superieure*
Marwa El Zein, *Ecole Normale Superieure*
Valentin Wyart, *Ecole Normale Superieure*
Isabelle Scheid, *Centre Expert Asperger*
Frédérique Amsellem, *Hôpital Universitaire Robert Debré*
Richard Delorme, *Hôpital Universitaire Robert Debré*
Coralie Chevallier, *Ecole Normale Superieure*
Julie Grèzes, *École Normal Supérieure, Paris*

The roots of emotion recognition difficulties in autism are still debated. Here, using model-based analyses of participants’ accuracy during an emotion categorisation task, we demonstrate that the mechanisms behind emotion processing are the same in adolescents with (N=20) and without autism (N=20), irrespective of differences in accuracy between groups.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-025 **Social evaluation: The effect of the first impression based on the irrelevant information**
Natalia Andriyanovax, *Saint-Petersburg State University*
Karina Bakuleva, *Saint Petersburg State University*
Irina Golovanova, *Saint Petersburg State University*
Max Petrov, *Saint-Petersburg State University*

The aim of the study is to investigate the influence of attractiveness assessment on the further evaluation of social qualities. The results showed that negative evaluation of attractiveness didn’t lead to the reduction of social evaluation, but even led to the increase of social evaluation.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Cognitive Science)

VII-026 **Goal-directed eye movements during extinction deactivate amygdala and reduce fear recovery**
Lycia D. de Voogdx, *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*
This study shows how safety learning in humans can be improved via execution of specifically timed, goal-directed eye movements that we show to trigger amygdala deactivation. This provides mechanistic understanding of a widely used treatment for traumatic symptoms, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing, which uses eye movements to enhance therapy.

(Neuroscience, Biological Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-027 Is an automatic min-counting strategy for adults’ simple addition possible? A behavioural and ERP study of size congruency effect
Yalin Chenx, University of Saskatchewan
Jamie I.D. Campbell, University of Saskatchewan, Canada
Joshua Neudorf, University of Saskatchewan
Janeen Loehr, University of Saskatchewan

This study tested the possibility of an automatic min-counting strategy for adults’ simple addition. Size congruency effect (SCE), an implicit marker of the min-counting strategy, was tested. Experiment 1 found a robust SCE for number comparison but not addition. Experiment 2 replicated the behavioral findings and revealed corresponding brain signatures.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-028 Mediterranean Diet Adherence Demonstrates Positive Impact on Cognitive Function
Edward Hillx, University of Melbourne
Katherine F. Burn, University of Melbourne
Cassandra Szoeke, Department of Medicine (RMH), University of Melbourne
The global increase in incident rates of cognitive impairment and dementia has shifted research towards modifiable lifestyle factors that exhibit neuroprotective potential, such as the Mediterranean Diet (MeDi). This study found greater MeDi adherence was significantly associated with increased cognitive function in a cohort of elderly Australian women.

(Neuroscience, Consumer Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-029 Meta-Analysis of Action Video Games Effects on Cognition
Benoit Bedioux, Bavelier Lab, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Deanne M Adams, University of Notre Dame, Department of Psychology, Notre Dame, IN, USA
Richard E Mayer, University of California, Santa Barbara, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Santa Barbara, CA, USA
Shawn C Green, University of Wisconsin-Madison (USA), Department of Psychology
Daphné Bavelier, University of Geneva (Switzerland), Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences University of Rochester (USA), Brain and Cognitive Sciences

This meta-analysis of 200 comparisons found an overall positive effect (g = 0.53) of playing action video games on cognitive skills, although not all cognitive domains were equally impacted. There were significant effects for 151 cross-sectional studies (g = 0.58) and 49 intervention studies with active controls (g = 0.35).

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-030 Neural correlates of implicit and explicit processing of emotional facial expressions in adolescents
Giovanni Tirado-Santiagox, University of Puerto Rico
Antonio Algaze-Beato, University of Puerto Rico
Coral Rosado-Santiago, University of Puerto Rico
Lydia C Rodríguez-Corcelles, University of Puerto Rico
Laura E Quiñones-Camacho, University of Puerto Rico
Cybelle M Lopez-Valentin, University of Puerto Rico

While scanned for brain activity on an MRI, adolescents performed a task that required either explicit recognition of emotions in faces, or pairing of faces conveying emotional states using only perceptual attributes. Results show increased activation of brain regions related to emotional processing in the implicit condition.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)
VII-031 Neural patterns of transient and sustained cognitive control in low- versus high-conflict contexts
Bart Abenx, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Eva Van den Bussche, Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Tom Verguts, Ghent University

Several frameworks have suggested that cognitive control can operate in transient and sustained modes, depending on the degree of conflict. In the current fMRI study, we used a number flanker task with low- and high-conflict contexts to show differentiations in conflict-related fronto-parietal activity.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-032 Oneiric synesthesia: Occurrence of synesthetic-like experiences during sleep-inertia
Daniel Reznik x, Sagol School of Neuroscience, Tel-Aviv University, Tel-Aviv, Israel
Limor Gertner Saad, Department of Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Avishai Henik, Department of Psychology and the Zlotowski Center for Neuroscience, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel
Eyal Ben Mair, The Institute for Sleep Medicine and Fatigue, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, 53621 Tel Hashomer, Israel
Dalia Shechter-Amir, The Institute for Sleep Medicine and Fatigue, Chaim Sheba Medical Center, 53621 Tel Hashomer, Israel
Nirit Soffer-Dudek, Department of Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel

The current study tested the occurrence of synesthetic-like experiences during sleep inertia in non-synesthete subjects. Data was collected in a sleep laboratory setting. Findings provide support to the functional disinhibition theory in synesthesia etiology and reveal a new research direction on common brain dynamics between synesthesia and sleeping.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-033 Representation of Linguistic Rules in the Brain: Evidence from Comprehensive Neuropsychological Rehabilitation of Aphasia Patients
Harsimarpreet Kaurx, All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Senthil Kumaran, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India
Rohit Bhatia, Professor, Dept. of Neurology, Neurosciences Center, All India Institute of
India not only possesses racial diversity but also linguistic diversity. Rehabilitation of aphasia also becomes challenging. Developed intervention can be used with patients with low education or from lower socio-economic status & can come as aid where it becomes difficult for patients to visit the hospital due to financial constraints.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-034 Smoking Mediates High Blood Pressure and Cognitive Decline

Lilian Azerx, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Karen Wilson, California State University, Dominguez Hills

The use of tobacco may lead to a reduction in cerebral blood flow, which in turn reduces the amount of oxygen delivered to the brain and thus resulting in cognitive impairment. The current study investigated the relationship between blood pressure and cognitive functioning in 64 smokers and non-smokers.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-035 Spatial Representations of Number and Time: Correlation Between the SNARC and STEARC Effects

Masami Ishihara, Tokyo Metropolitan University
Peter E. Keller, Western Sydney University

This study investigated the correlation between the SNARC and STEARC to clarify the functional characteristics underlying these effects. We measured RTs to a visual target that was experimentally manipulated in its magnitude or in its onset timing. Results replicated the previous findings (“left-to-right” representations of magnitude/time), but these effects appeared to be functionally different from each other.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VII-036 Reducing the Implicit Stigma of Depression by Promoting Counterstereotypic Exemplars
Jun Kashiharax, Nihon University / Japan Society for the Promotion of Science
Shinji Sakamoto, Nihon University

This experiment, which had a pretest-posttest control group design, examined how the implicit stigma of depression can be reduced. We utilized the Brief Implicit Association Tests (BIATs) to measure stigma, and showed that the implicit stigma of depression was effectively reduced by promoting counterstereotypic exemplars of people with depression.

(Clinical Science, Social Psychology - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-037 Satisfaction with body size in adults
Wojciech Gruszkax, Health Promotion and Obesity Management Unit, Department of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Silesia, Poland
Katarzyna Wyskida, Health Promotion and Obesity Management Unit, Department of Pathophysiology, Medical Faculty in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
Aleksander Owczarek, Department of Statistics, Faculty of Pharmacy and Laboratory Medicine in Sosnowiec, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
Jerzy Chudek, Pathophysiology Unit, Department of Pathophysiology, Medical Faculty in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland
Magdalena Olszanecka-Glinianowicz, Health Promotion and Obesity Management Unit, Department of Pathophysiology, Medical Faculty in Katowice, Medical University of Silesia, Katowice, Poland

An improper body size perception and the lack of its acceptance may result in the development of nutritional status disturbances, both anorexia and obesity. Own body size perception and its acceptance were assessed in 452 women and 292 men. Women, especially with overweight and obesity, had the greatest dissatisfaction with body size.

(Clinical Science, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-038 Temperament Factors and Dimensional, Latent Bifactor Models of Child Psychopathology: Transdiagnostic and Specific Associations
Benjamin L. Hankinx, University of Illinois
Hannah Snyder, Brandeis University

It is unknown how temperament factors relate to emotional and behavioral problems when studied using bifactor structural models. 571 youth (ages 9-17) showed the p factor associated with lower EC and higher NA (transdiagnostic risks). Specific risks
showed higher NA and lower PA with internalizing, lower EC with externalizing, symptoms.

(Clinical Science - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-039 The Effect of the C.O.M.E Program for People with Mental and/or Drug Disorders to live a more Independent Life.

Nikolaus Blatterx, University of Innsbruck
Harald R. Bliem, University of Innsbruck
Barbara H. Juen, University of Innsbruck
Silvia Blatter, University of Innsbruck

The long term study evaluate if the C.O.M.E Program supports the service provider in their care work and if the individual care supports the clients to gain a life with more autonomy, increase permanent housing, improve the mental stability, encourage them to develop an alternative assistance for mutual support.

(Clinical Science - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-040 The effects of cognitive reappraisal subtypes on affects

Rie Tabuchix, Tokyo Gakugei University The United Graduate School of Education
Harumi Fukuzawa, Tokyo Gakugei University
Megumi Oikawa, Tokyo Gakugei University

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the subtypes of reappraisal (positive reappraisal and distancing) on affect. The results suggest that positive thinking that the situation being faced is good is a more adaptive strategy in negative situations.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-041 The influence of gender on Asian American acculturation and mental health stigma

Wanni Zhoux, Saint Louis University
Jadah Stephens, Saint Louis University
Imman Musa, Saint Louis University
Jillon Vander Wal, Saint Louis University

The present study examined the influence of gender on the relationship between Asian American acculturation and stigma. This relationship was stronger for men than women but women showed overall lower levels of stigma. Gender differences diminished at
greater levels of acculturation, and stigma toward mental health decreased in both genders.

(Clinical Science - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-042 **Trauma Type and Emotional Reactivity Reveal PTSD and PTG are Not Mutually Exclusive**  
**James K Haws**, *University of Central Oklahoma*  
**Deah Abbott**, *University of Central Oklahoma*  
**Yasmin Shirali**, *University of Central Oklahoma*  
**Caleb W Lack**, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Traumatic events can lead to psychological distress such as PTSD. However, some trauma victims develop posttraumatic growth. The study aimed to use trauma type and emotional reactivity to predict if PTSD and PTG. The results indicate PTSD and PTG are not polar opposites, and are likely on different spectrums.

(Clinical Science - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-043 **Why do they do it? A test for understanding complex social interaction in autistic and non-autistic individuals**  
**Irina Jarvers**, *Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich/University of Regensburg*  
**Katrin Doehnel**, *Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany*  
**Lore Blaas**, *Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany*  
**Manuela Singer**, *Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany*  
**Monika Sommer**, *Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany*

This study investigated how autists and non-autists perform on a short-story based mentalizing task. Non-autists had normal distributed mentalizing scores whereas autists had a left skewed distribution. Performance correlated with the amount of fiction read for the non-autists and with years of education for the autists.

(Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Clinical Psychological Science)

VII-044 **Why Does Nonsuicidal Self-Injury Improve Mood?**
People who engage in nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI) often state that it helps them feel better. We tested three hypotheses through which this mood modification might occur. Findings shed light on how NSSI improves mood by clarifying the circumstances under which different affect regulation processes may operate.

(Clinical Science - Clinical Psychological Science)

The study aims at exploring common psychological problems and personality structure in patients with migraine. The results revealed that migraine patients scored significantly higher in anxiety and depression. They further differed significantly in harm avoidance and cooperativeness scales in temperament and character inventory.

(Clinical Science, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)

A moderation model was tested to examine how veterinarians' personality traits impact the relationship between emotional intelligence and psychological flexibility. Results indicated that extraversion/introversion moderated the relationship between emotional intelligence and psychological flexibility and that as psychological inflexibility increased, emotional intelligence decreased. Extraverts evidenced a greater negative relationship than introverts.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)
Danilo Garcia, Blekinge County Council
Fernando R. González Moraga, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being

We investigated individual differences in how people organize the flow of time (past, present, future) using malevolent character (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy) profiles. For each trait, the model showed the characteristics of a complex dynamic adaptive system: multi-finality (i.e., same antecedents, different outcomes) and equifinality (i.e., different antecedents, same outcomes).

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Personality)

VII-048 Item Response Analysis of the Short Dark Triad Questionnaire
Danilo Garcia, Blekinge County Council
Björn N. Persson, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Petri Kajonius, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being

We used Item Response Theory to analyze item functionality in the Short Dark Triad Questionnaire. The responses were less reliable when Theta was less than 0, while most reliable when Theta was 0-3. The one deviation from this pattern was narcissism, which showed stable reliability coefficients between -2 and 3.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Methodology - Personality)

VII-049 Personality and Excuse Making
Cynthia Fekken, Queen's University at Kingston
Nicole L. Seligman, Queen's University at Kingston

Using an on line sample of 347 Americans, we demonstrate that socially malevolent personality traits are more important than context relevant attitudes for predicting self reports of having offered legitimate and phony excuses in a socially unpleasant situation.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)

VII-050 Self-descriptions of LinkedIn Users in Different Social Situations
Danilo Garcia, Blekinge County Council
Catrin Rappe, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Sverker Sikström, Lund University
We investigated personality descriptions of Swedish users of LinkedIn (http://www.linkedin.com) who were asked, at random, to describe their personality using 10 words as if they were describing it to an employer or a friend. The self-descriptions were quantified using the Latent Semantic Analysis algorithm and compared between conditions.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)

VII-051 The Effect of Narcissism on Task Performance: Evidence from Signal Detection and Task Framing
Henry Kin Shing Ngx, The University of Hong Kong
No secondary authors

This poster presents two preliminary findings which hint that the narcissism effect on performance is sensitive to regulatory focus. In Study 1, narcissists were biased to say "yes" in a signal detection task, while in Study 2, narcissists' performance in an anagram task was sensitive to task framing.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Social Psychology - Personality)

VII-052 The Effects of Childhood Abuse and Neglect on Adult Attachment Styles
Canan Karadenizx, Istanbul Justice Palace, III. Family Court
Zeynep Belma Gölte, Istanbul University Forensic Medicine Department of Social Sciences
Seda Akdemir, Istanbul University Forensic Medicine Department of Social Sciences
Phd. Student

This study explored the effects of childhood abuse and neglect on attachment styles. Participants consisted of 690 university students. Demographic Form, Childhood Traumatic Events Checklist, Experiences in Close Relationships Scale were used. Results showed that childhood physical, emotional abuse and neglect has negative effects on attachment styles in adulthood.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)

VII-053 The Roles of Personality Features and Perceived Threat in the Attitudes of Israelis Toward Peace with the Palestinians
Avi Besserx, Center for Research in Personality, Life Transitions, and Stressful Life Events, Sapir Academic College

...
The purpose of the present study was to examine the associations between personality features and the attitudes of Israelis toward peace with the Palestinians. Results revealed that the perceived threat posed by the Palestinians moderated the associations that certain personality features (i.e., openness, psychopathy, agreeableness, and Machiavellianism) have with negative attitudes of Israelis toward peace with the Palestinians.

(Variation Partition of Self-Reported Adulthood Sociability)
This study further examines the vulnerable subtype of narcissism in a nonclinical population. Our correlational findings suggest interpersonal problems, low self-esteem and the risk to become depressive by avoiding or inhibiting close contact. However, in contrast to the avoidant personality, vulnerable narcissists believe to be unique and special.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Personality)

**VII-056 Emerging Adulthood Measured Across Multiple Institutions: Preregistered and Exploratory Hypotheses**  
**Jon E. Grahex, Pacific Lutheran University**  
No secondary authors

The Emerging Adulthood Measured at Multiple Institutions 2 project is a collaborative replication study that includes potential for both replication and exploratory hypotheses. Contributors are collecting EA related surveys across a variety of universities for both research and pedagogical purposes. Findings, limitations, and possibilities will be presented.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Other)

**VII-057 Examining the association between risk preference and delayed gratification in young children.**  
**Bethany Burtonx, Birmingham City University**  
**Olga Fotakopoulou, Birmingham City University**  
**Silvio Aldrovandi, Birmingham City University**

Generally, children have difficulties delaying gratification (Kidd, Palmeri & Aslin, 2013). This current research aimed to further explore factors affecting delayed gratification in young children. Results found children who couldn't delay gratification were greater risk seekers. Additionally, interesting observations suggested differences between types of rewards, for example food and non-food.

(Developmental Psychology - Other)

**VII-058 Mental Contrasting of Counterfactual Fantasies: Feeling Energized**  
**Nora Rebekka Krottx, University of Hamburg**  
**Gabriele Oettingen, University of Hamburg and New York University**
Mentally contrasting fantasies about a desired future with current reality helps people let go from the desired future when expectations of success are low. Two studies showed that mentally contrasting fantasies about a counterfactual past helps people let go from the counterfactual past and energizes them regarding their current reality.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Other)

VII-059 **Powerful People Feel Less Fear of Negative Evaluation (FNE): the Mediating Role of Personal Control**

**Wei Caix**, *Research Centre of Brain Function and Psychological Science, Shenzhen University*

No secondary authors

This study examined whether and how power influence FNE. Two experiments were conducted and found that power caused less FNE, and personal control mediated this link. These findings sheds light on how power transferred from a person’s “external world” to “internal world” can influence their cognition and behavior.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Other)

VII-060 **Rhythmic Reading Training (RRT): Combining Rhythm and Reading for Improving Fluency of Italian Students with Dyslexia**

**Alice Cancerx**, *Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore of Milan, Italy*

**Serena Germagnoli**, *Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore of Milan, Italy*

**Silvia Bonacina**, *Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore of Milan, Italy*

**Maria Luisa Lorusso**, *Scientific Institute IRCCS ‘Eugenio Medea’, Bosisio Parini, Italy*

**Alessandro Antonietti**, *Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore of Milan, Italy*

Rhythmic Reading Training is a computerized intervention program for Dyslexia designed for Italian students of 8-14 years old. The main feature of the program is the combination of rhythm processing training with a language-based approach. Three test-training-retest studies showed the effectiveness of the training in improving reading skills of students with Dyslexia.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Other)

VII-061 **The body as a reference point in counting**

**Ronit Goldmanx**, *Department of Psychology, Zlotowski Center for Neuroscience, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*
Nurit Gronau, Department of Psychology and Cognitive Science Studies, The Open University of Israel

Does the body play a role as a reference point in object counting? Shown images of rooms containing objects, participants selected the object in the nth location (e.g., “3rd chair”). The dominant counting strategy relies on participants’ egocentric reference point: higher nth values were mapped further from the body’s center.

(Cognitive Psychology - Other)

VII-062 The Dual-Person Motor Plan: a Cognitive Basis for Interpersonal Coordination in Joint Actions
Lucia Maria Sachelix, SCNLab Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Department of Psychology Bicocca University of Milan
Elisa Arcangeli, University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy.
Eraldo Paulesu, University of Milano-Bicocca, and IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi, Milan, Italy.

The study shows that visuo-motor interference induced by the observation of a partner’s incongruent action is lower when agents share a common goal (joint action) than during non-interactive turn-taking. In joint action a dyadic motor plan describes the partner’s expected next steps, channelling predictions about his/her actions, hence boosting interpersonal coordination.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Other)

VII-063 The Strength-is-Weakness Effect in Coalition Formation is Affected by Allocation Norms, Not by Situational Complexity
Joeri Wissinkx, Tilburg University
Ilja van Beest, Tilburg University
Tila Pronk, Tilburg University
Niels van de Ven, Tilburg University

Previous literature has proposed that two factors contribute to the Strength-is-Weakness effect in coalition formation: equitable allocation norms, and situational complexity. Results from three studies using a novel self-selection paradigm suggest that equitable allocation norms contribute to the Strength-is-Weakness effect, but that situational complexity cannot account for the effect.

(Social Psychology - Other)
VII-064 Young adults’ static postural control was unaltered by time of day and cognitive load
Elizabeth M. Williamson, Missouri State University
Gabriella Smith, Missouri State University
Jessica Wilson, Missouri State University

The steadiness of young adults’ static postural control in six different sensory conditions was unaltered by time of day, cognitive load or both. This pilot study also established a reliable method for assessing the effect of time of day and cognitive load on static postural control of older adults.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Other)

VII-065 Placebo Empathy Analgesia: An indirect effect of trial design?
Jessie Adriaens, University of Vienna
Markus Rütgen, Social, Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience Unit, Department of Basic Psychological Research and Research Methods, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria
Claus Lamm, Social, Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience Unit, Department of Basic Psychological Research and Research Methods, Faculty of Psychology, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria

Through use of a placebo empathy analgesia paradigm, this study aims to show a direct relation between self-related pain and empathy for pain in which both rely on the same neural substrates and physiological mechanisms and thus provide support for the shared representations account of empathy.

(Biological Psychology - Other)

VII-066 Individual Differences in Delayed and Probabilistic Discounting of Hurricane Preparation
Gregory D. Webster, University of Florida
Joy E. Losee, University of Florida
David J. Cox, University of Florida

Drawing on established delay- and probabilistic-discounting tasks, we developed a preliminary measure of the extent to which people discount delay and probability information about a likely hurricane strike. Over 200 U.S. participants completed the hurricane-discounting task and individual difference measures (impulsivity, sensation-seeking), none of which related significantly to hurricane discounting.
VII-067 **Inferring the Beliefs of Others during Cooperative Decisions**  
**Tessa Rusch**, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf  
**Michael Spezio**, Scripps College  
**Jan Gläscher**, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf

By transferring the basic concept of the “False Belief Task” into the realm of social decision making we investigate mentalizing capacities in an ecologically valid interactive setting. Using EEG-Hyperscanning and computational modeling we characterize how people predict other agents’ behavior by inferring their beliefs during value guided choices.

VII-068 **Information Asymmetry and the Conjunction Fallacy**  
**Rebecca Maguire**, National College of Ireland  
**Phil Maguire**, Maynooth University

The conjunction rule of probability only applies in situations involving symmetric information where all observers know the same information. We show that when scenarios evoking the conjunction fallacy are rephrased to reduce informational asymmetry, the effect is mitigated. We conclude that information asymmetry plays an important role in decision making.

VII-069 **Joint or Separate Evaluation: A Determinant of Discrimination**  
**Xilin Lix**, Peking University  
**Christopher K. Hsee**, The University of Chicago Booth School of Business

This research explores an important but underappreciated determinant of the presence and absence of discrimination (based on traits such as ethnicity)—evaluation mode. Two experiments find that discrimination is more likely to arise in the separate evaluation mode than in the joint evaluation mode.
VII-070 **Manipulation of Obedience with Non-invasive Brain Stimulation**  
*Franziska Emmerling, University of Oxford*  
*Jörg Gross, University of Amsterdam*  
*Alexander T Sack, Maastricht University*

Inordinate obedience is a maladaptive form of rigidly following a stimulus-response pattern. Our work unveils the neurobiological basis of civil disobedience. We demonstrate, that the disruption of the right lateral prefrontal cortex leads to ‘blind’ rule following, shifting behaviour towards rule-based decisions that are less sensitive to the actual consequences.

(Social Psychology, Neuroscience - Judgment and Decision Making)

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VII-071 **Personality and framing in moral decision making**  
*Raluca D. Szekely, Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Cluj, Romania*  
*Andrei C. Miu, Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

This study investigated the Big Five personality traits in relation to judgment and choice in moral dilemmas. Findings indicated rejecting harmful actions in moral dilemmas may rely on either higher trait conscientiousness or higher trait agreeableness, but not the other traits, depending on type of decision making frame (judgment; choice).

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

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VII-072 **Seduced by Secrecy; Observant to Openness? Effects of Secret versus Open-Source Information on Intelligence Professionals’ Cognitive Processing and Evaluations of Informational Quality**  
*Tore Pedersen, Norwegian Defence Intelligence School*  
*Pia T Jansen, Norwegian Defence Intelligence School*

Do intelligence professionals process information and value informational content from secret sources differently than identical information from open-sources? Does the effect differ in a complex scenario, compared to a simple scenario? Significant results from our randomized experiment have implications for theory as well as practical implications for the intelligence profession.

(Cognitive Psychology, Political Psychology - Judgment and Decision Making)
What drives them to drive? Mode choice decision for children's school travel.
Jessica Westmanx, Karlstad University, Sweden
Margareta Friman, Karlstad University
Lars E Olsson, Karlstad University

The increasing car use to and from school have negative effects on both the environment and children’s physical health. But why do parents choose car for their children when other modes are available? This study aims to investigate the instrumental and affective factors that impact on travel mode decision.

(Social Psychology, Consumer Behavior - Judgment and Decision Making)

Sarcasm in the workplace: Cementing the relationship or cracking the foundation
Dawn Blaskox, Pennsylvania State University, Behrend College
Victoria Kazmerski, Pennsylvania State University, Behrend College

Sarcasm can be a workplace bully’s greatest weapon, but paradoxically sarcasm can build and maintain comradery among coworkers. What are the conditions that flip the switch between harsh criticism and humorous teasing? Variables such as gender, perspective taking, and culture can influence the perception of sarcasm.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Psycholinguistics)

Second language acquisition through multilingual education system environment
Yadykar Abdirakhmanovax, Turan University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Dana Naurzalina, Turan University

Kazakhstan represents a mix of historically-integrated languages as intercultural communication basics. As the research results, 89.9% respondents (N=127, age Me= 20.2) chose Russian as first language. Emotional attitudes towards three main languages (Linker scales) through tolerance and social distancing scale showed positive feelings towards Russian/English but negative towards Kazakh.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psycholinguistics)

Subjective Dutch Word Ratings for Semantic Gender and the Relationship With Lexical and Affective Variables
Hendrik Vankrunkelsven, University of Leuven
Gert Storms, University of Leuven

We collected ratings for 24,038 Dutch words for semantic gender. Every word was rated by 10 men and 10 women and every participant rated one of four lists, ca. 6000 words. Correlations with other lexical and affective variables were low arguing it to be an independent variable.

(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Psycholinguistics)

VII-077 The effect of word prediction across the different modalities of incoming speech
Angèle Brunellièrex, Univ. Lille, CNRS, UMR 9193 - SCALab - Sciences Cognitives et Sciences Affectives
Laurence Delrue, Univ. Lille, CNRS, UMR 8163 - STL - Savoirs Textes Langage

In an event-related potential study, we tested whether the audiovisual presentation of a constraining sentence context increases the precision of predictions about the target word in comparison with an auditory-alone presentation. We showed that an early negative response reflecting the on-line lexical predictions occurred earlier when the sentence contexts were presented audiovisually.

(Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psycholinguistics)

VII-079 The Influence of Direct and Indirect Speech on Source Memory
Anita Eerlandx, Uil-OTS, Utrecht University
Rolf A Zwaan, Erasmus University Rotterdam

In four experiments, we investigated whether indirect speech enhances memory for the source of a statement. Participants read a story (direct/indirect version) and then determined from memory which protagonist said what. We found better source memory after indirect than after direct speech. However, content memory was unaffected by speech type.

(Linguistics, Cognitive Psychology - Psycholinguistics)

VII-080 Utterance Comprehension and Pragmatics: an ERP study
Haejin Kimx, Pusan National University
Jarang Kwak, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University
Hyeonbo Yang, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University  
Donghoon Lee, Pusan National University

This study investigated how social information of an interlocutor can affect online utterance comprehension. In an utterance acceptability task with an ERP methodology, an N400 effect emerged when participants read utterances whose politeness form mismatched the social status of the addressee. And the N400 was modulated by social distance information.

(Linguistics, Social Psychology - Psycholinguistics)

VII-081 Words We Do Not Say – Context Effects on the Phonological Activation of Lexical Alternatives in Speech Production  
Jörg D. Jescheniakx, Leipzig University  
Franziska Kurtz, Leipzig University  
Herbert Schriefers, Radboud University  
Josefine Günther, Leipzig University  
Jana Klaus, Radboud University  
Andreas Mädebach, Leipzig University

We investigated whether contextual constraints can prevent inappropriate name alternatives from becoming lexically co-activated in speech production. Four picture-word interference experiments implementing different pragmatic constraints found that inappropriate words undergo full lexical processing. Thus, the production system is limited in its ability of fine-tuning the activation of word candidates.

(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Psycholinguistics)

VII-082 Japanese professors to be seers: can intuition predict the final achievements of students at first sight?  
Mayu Janssens-Shintanix, Tokyo Denki University  
Tomoko OE, Teikyo University  
Kazumasa Mori, Bunkyo University

Intuition is for most people a crucial strategy to make quick decisions in everyday life. The present research investigates on a real case, where intuition-based decision-making is used to predict the future achievements of someone, at a critical moment of his life.

(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Decision Sciences)
Red and Risk Taking in Decision Making
FENG JIANGx, CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS
Su Lu, University of International Business and Economics

Color is a ubiquitous stimulus that apparently has various effects on individual responses. The current study examined the link between color and risk behaviors and identified the underlying mechanism with two studies.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Decision Sciences)

Rejecting Outliers: Surprise Does Not (Always) Improve Belief Updating
Alex L.S. Filipowicz, University of Waterloo
Derick Valadao, University of Waterloo
Britt Anderson, Centre for Theoretical Neuroscience, Department of Psychology, University of Waterloo, Canada
James Danckert, University of Waterloo

What makes us change our beliefs? We tested the influence of unexpected, ‘surprising’ events on our ability to update beliefs about changing statistical environments. Our results demonstrate that there are particular circumstances in which surprising events are quickly integrated into existing beliefs, while in others they are ignored.

(Cognitive Psychology - Decision Sciences)

Social Dilemmas and Social Decision Making
Joseph A Calabrisotto, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Walter Sowden, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Ethan Kross, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

We ran a two part study incorporating a prisoner’s dilemma paradigm where money was at stake and a follow-up monetary decision. We found that when participants interacted in person (as opposed to online), experiencing a social dilemma within our paradigm led to more selfish decision-making in the follow-up monetary decision.

(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Decision Sciences)

The Effect of Cognitive Load on Intuitive Decisions
Galang Lufityanto, Universitas Gadjah Mada
Joel Pearson, The University of New South Wales
Human executive functions are bounded by the limits of cognitive resources. However, human can resort to alternative resources such as emotion and a certain types of thought that does not involve conscious awareness of the logic behind decisions, e.g. intuition. Here we tested whether cognitive load influenced intuitive decision accuracy.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Decision Sciences)

VII-087 **The effects of deciding for oneself versus for another person in the Ultimatum Game**
*Janna K. Ruessmann, University of Wuerzburg*
No secondary authors

Participants accepted more offers when playing the Ultimatum Game as a proxy for a client than when playing it for themselves. Consequently, proxies acted more rationally. However, this effect disappeared in within-subjects designs, resulting in participants accepting more offers for themselves than for their clients.

(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Decision Sciences)

VII-088 **Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses of the Reasons for and Barriers to Seeking Help for Depression**
*Brianna A. Lienemann, University of Southern California*
*Jason T Siegel, Claremont Graduate University*

As depressive symptomatology increases, help-seeking decreases. Three studies qualitatively and quantitatively explored reasons for and barriers to seeking help for depression with participants with varying levels of depressive symptomatology. These results could be used to develop depression messages and interventions with the goal of increasing help-seeking for depression.

(Social Psychology - Depressive Disorders)

VII-089 **Social Capital and Depression of Senior Citizens in Post-Disaster Area in Japan**
*Koji Abex, Kansai University of International Studies*
No secondary authors

Depression is a major problem among senior residents in post-disaster area. Aim of this study is to examine prevalence of depression and their related factors. Results indicated that there was no significant relationship between depression and damage from
The impact of executive functions and perceived stress on the relationship between emotion regulation and depression among older adults.  
Vivian Huang, Ryerson University  
Alexandra J Fiocco, Ryerson University

Emotion regulation (ER) and chronic perceived stress are associated with the onset of depression among older adults. It is unclear whether executive functions modify the aforementioned relationships. The current study examined the modulating role of executive function in the relationship between perceived stress, ER and depression in older adults.

Unfolding the notes from the walls: adolescents' depression manifestations on Facebook  
Yaakov Ophir, Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Christa S. C. Asterhan, Hebrew University of Jerusalem  
Baruch B. Schwarz, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

190 Facebook status updates of adolescents were rated by ten psychologists. A coding scheme resulted in a total of 13 features that differentiate 'depressive' from 'non-depressive' status updates. Four main features are: depressive symptoms, cognitive distortions, poetic style, and attitudes toward others. Descriptions and examples of these features are offered.

Selective Facial Mimicry of Linguistic In-group over Out-group Members in 11-month-old Infants  
Carina d de Klerk, Centre for Brain and Cognitive Development, Birkbeck College, University of London  
Chiara Bulgarelli, Centre for Brain and Cognitive Development, Birkbeck College, University of London  
Antonia Hamilton, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience, University College London
Mimicry, the spontaneous copying of others' behaviours plays an important role in social affiliation. With this study we investigated whether the social group status of the model modulates facial mimicry in 11-month-old infants. We found that infants showed greater facial mimicry for in-group compared to out-group members.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Developmental Neuroscience)

Sex Differences in the Processing of Facial Features in Infancy
Nurit Gazit Gurel, The University of British Columbia
Janet F. Werker, The University of British Columbia

Previously we showed females outperform males in detecting a featural change in eye expression at 5 months and 7-8 months. In the current study we show females outperform males in detecting a featural change in all 3 internal facial features (eyes, nose, mouth) at 5 months, but not 7-8 months.

(Neuroscience, Developmental Psychology - Developmental Neuroscience)

The sexual preference of female rats is influenced by males’ adolescent social stress history and social status
Cheryl M. McCormick, Brock University
Nicole L Cameron, Binghamton University
Madison Thompson, Brock University
Mark Cumming, Brock University
Travis E Hodges, Brock University
Marissa Langett, Binghamton University

We found that social instability stress (SS) in mid-adolescence (daily one hour isolation and change of cage partner postnatal day 30-45) influences rats “attractiveness” to females as adults, but depends on the males’ social status (dominant versus submissive).

(Neuroscience, Biological Psychology - Developmental Neuroscience)

Volumetric alterations in angular gyrus in the neonatal period are associated with inattention at 4 following very preterm birth
Anita Montagnax, King’s College London
Nigel Kennea, St Georges University of London
Mary Rutherford, King’s College London
A. David Edwards, King’s College London
Chiara Nosarti, King’s College London

High rates of inattention but not hyperactivity/impulsivity were described in a sample of 94 4-year-old children born very preterm (VPT). Children who exhibited inattention symptoms displayed neonatal brain volume alteration in the right angular gyrus providing evidence for a possible neurodevelopmental etiology of ADHD-inattentive presentation in VPT children.

(Neuroscience, Developmental Psychology - Developmental Neuroscience)

VII-097 Subjective Norms of Food Images
Marília Pradax, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIS-IUL
David Rodrigues, ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL / Goldsmiths, University of London
Margarida Garrido, ISCTE-IUL, CIS-IUL
Joana Lopes, ISCTE-IUL

We present subjective rating norms for a set of 210 food image selected from FoodPics (Blechert et al., 2014). Portuguese volunteers evaluated each food item regarding 10 evaluative dimensions (e.g., arousal, valence, perceived healthiness, palatability). Besides providing descriptive statistics per stimulus, we examined the correlations between dimensions and compared evaluations between low/high calories foods.

(Methodology, Consumer Behavior - Assessment)

VII-098 Tablet based activities for cognitive evaluation in Developmental Disorders
Marcela Tenoriox, Universidad de los Andes, Chile
Andrés D Aparicio, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Katherine Strasser, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Josefina Bunster, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Macarena Lizama, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Ricardo Rosas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile

We present four tasks based on touchscreen tablet and tested in sixty-eight children with Down Syndrome, with ages from 20 months old to 12 years old. Our data offers evidence of reliability and validity for task designed to asses inhibitory control, attention control, sustained attention, shifting attention and eye-hand coordination.
The Indiana Jones syndrome: a psychometric study of snake fear

Jakub Poláčkx, Charles University in Prague
Kristýna Sedláčková, National Institute of Mental Health
David Nácar, National Institute of Mental Health
Eva Landová, National Institute of Mental Health
Daniel Frynta, National Institute of Mental Health

Snakes are among the most feared stimuli by humans and ophidiophobia has significant clinical implications. This study reports data on distribution of snake fear in the Czech sample using a reliable and commonly used assessment, the Snake Questionnaire.

Under-recognized burden of elder mistreatment, community based, cross-sectional study from rural eastern Nepal

Uday N. Yadav, Forum for Health Research and Development
Man Kumar Tamang, Central Campus of Technology, Tribhuvan University

This study aimed to determine the prevalence of elder mistreatment and delve into the factors associated with. We conducted a cross-sectional study of 339 elders. Our data shows elder mistreatment is prevalent in rural Nepal. Addressing poor socio-economic or cultural class could have significant implications for improving the well being of elders.

Relationship between academic stress and health in students

Josipa Erdešič, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Gorka Vuletic, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Osijek, Croatia

This study examined the relationship between academic stress and health among university students. The study also considered gender differences. Previous research showed that stress can have a direct effect on health. Results revealed significant correlation between academic stress and health, and existence of gender differences.
VII-102 **A mixed method research approach to assess EEG neurofeedback training as a method to improve self-control - Pilot study**

*Cyril Kaplan*, *University of Charles, Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology*

No secondary authors

Three subjects underwent one session of neurofeedback protocol designed for self-control training. The continuous recordings of physiological indicators of momentary activation and training performance were used during the analysis of post-session interviews. Our poster presents subjectively perceived effects of training, expectations towards neurofeedback aroused by the training experience and momentary insights into training mechanisms.

(Methodology, Neuroscience - Self Control)

VII-103 **Compensation Effect of External Motivation on Ego Depletion: Moderation of Rewarding Value**

*Wenxuan Wang*, *Huazhong University Of Science And Technology, Wuhan, China*

*Xiaoxiao Luo*, *Beijing Sport University*

*Xiaoxu Liu*, *Beijing Sport University*

This paper is to demonstrate the effect of external motivation on ego depletion and moderation of rewarding value. It is concluded that 1) in all kinds of external motivation, external regulation is the best way to compensate ego depletion 2) rewarding value is a moderator between rewarding type and ego depletion.

(Cognitive Psychology - Self Control)

VII-104 **Mothers’ Autonomy Granting Predicts Preschoolers’ Emotional and Behavioral Control: A Longitudinal Study of Chinese Families**

*Kevin Kien Hoa Chung*, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

*Chun Bun Lam*, *The Education University of Hong Kong*

Data were collected from the mothers and class teachers of 373 Chinese preschoolers at two time points separated by 12 months. Multilevel modeling indicated that, controlling for child gender and age and maternal education and warmth, maternal autonomy granting was positively and longitudinally linked to child emotional and behavioral control.

(Developmental Psychology - Self Control)
VII-105 Persistence in Puzzle-Solving
Huei-Yi Laix, Teachers College Columbia University
Robert Cutler, Purdue University

The study conducted in an after-school program at a public primary school in New York City, 30 students solved a web-based 9-tile puzzle task as long as they could. The data was collected spontaneously by log file. We ask whether recognition of failures is a key element to foster children’s persistence.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Self Control)

VII-106 Musical long-term training and auditory deviance detection
Francesca Pernax, Center for Mind/Brain Sciences (CIMeC) - University of Trento
Francesco Pavani, Center for Mind/Brain Sciences (CIMeC), Department of Psychology and Cognitive Science - University of Trento
Veronica Mazza, Center for Mind/Brain Sciences (CIMeC), Department of Psychology and Cognitive Science - University of Trento

By means of behavioral and neural measures, we investigated the effect of long-term musical training on deviance detection within rhythmical and non-rhythmical sequences. Overall, the results indicated an effect of musical expertise, with enhanced neural mechanisms for musicians visible as early as 20 milliseconds after the occurrence of deviant stimuli.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Music (Psychology of))

VII-107 Processing the key distance in unprepared modulations: an ERP study
Grigorii Radchenko, Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod, Russia
Kirill N. Gromov, Lobachevsky State University
Marina Korsakova-Kreyn, Touro College, Manhattan (Lander College), New-York, USA

This study investigated neurocognitive processes during the perception of tonal modulation by using the ERP technique. The results of this study showed that the amplitude of P600 corresponds to the degree of violation of tonal expectations.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Music (Psychology of))

VII-108 What kind of personality traits relate to preference for music and emotion
We examined the relationship between personality traits and the preference for the happy or sad music, as well as the emotion induced by these two kinds of music. Results revealed that the personality factor of openness to experience was associated with the preference for both happy and sad music.

(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Music (Psychology of))

VII-109 Determinants of Subjective Social Standing
Zeynep Cemalcilarx, Koc University
Bihter Nigdeli, Koc University
Murat Kezer, Koc University

MacArthur ladder has been the predominant method to assess subjective SES. Respondents assess their relative social standing based on their education, income and occupational-prestige. We argue that, grounding individuals' self-evaluations to these pre-defined is restrictive. In this study, participants (N=1000) stated what they based their rating on. These reasons will be analyzed in relation to participants' objective SES levels.

(Social Psychology - Social Stratification)

VII-110 Effects of Contact and Causal Attribution on Mental Illness Stigma
Daniel J. Mazurowskix, John Carroll University
No secondary authors

The researcher investigated the effects that personal contact and the causal attribution given to mental illness have on levels of stigma/discrimination.

(Social Psychology - Social Stratification)

VII-111 Feeling Poorer, Giving More? Effects of Money Scarcity on Causal Attribution of Others’ Difficulties and Intention to Donate
Masataka Takebex, Hitotsubashi University
Koji Murata, Hitotsubashi University
We investigated why the poor donate more money than the rich from a cognitive perspective. The participants’ sense of money scarcity was manipulated in an experiment. Results suggested that the poor donate more than the rich because they attribute others’ difficulties to lack of money more than the rich do.

(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Social Stratification)

Andrew C Loignonx, NEOMA Business School
David J. Woehr, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

To improve the clarity surrounding the conceptualization and assessment of social class, we developed an integrative, theoretical model. Using this model and synthesized data from an interdisciplinary literature review (k = 3,920), we tested questions pertaining to the construct validity of ‘social class’ using meta-analytical structural equation modeling.

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

VII-113 A meaning-based approach to consciousness and its cognitive effects
Shulamith Kreitlerx, School of Psychological Sciences, Tel-Aviv University
Michal S Kreitler, Tel-Aviv University

A new approach to defining consciousness by the Kreitler theory of meaning is presented. The functioning of the cognitive system depends on the meaning variables prominent at a given time. The findings of a study in which the state of consciousness was changed by means of meaning are presented.

(Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

VII-114 The Genesis of Visual Awareness: Temporal Dynamics and Context-Dependency
Markus Kieverx, Ulm University
Thomas Kammer, Ulm University

This study investigated whether the emergence of visual awareness is context-dependent with a novel psychophysical approach. In support of a dynamic view of awareness, depending on feature-mask similarity, word features exhibited comparable
awareness thresholds suggesting a dichotomous transition from unawareness to awareness or had dispersed thresholds indicating a graded transition.

(Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

VII-115 The neural correlates and phenomenological content of spontaneous thoughts across wakefulness, NREM and REM sleep
LAMPROS PEROGAMVROSOX, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON / UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA
BENJAMIN BAIRD, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
MITJA SEIBOLD, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
BRADY RIEDNER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
MELANIE RIEDNER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
GIULIO TONONI, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Using high-density EEG we studied the neural correlates and phenomenology of thoughts across wakefulness and sleep. Our analysis highlights a mid/posterior cingulate region as a neural correlate of thought across both states. Phenomenologically, reported dreaming and waking thoughts were globally similar, with thoughts during dreams being less metacognitive than waking thoughts.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

VII-116 Unconsciously attracted: unconscious processing of facial attractiveness
Shao-Min Hungx, Duke-NUS Medical School
Po-Jang Hsieh, Duke-NUS Medical School

Previous research has proven humans’ extraordinary capability to extract facial information in the blink of an eye. Here in a series of experiments, we show that facial attractiveness can be processed unconsciously under interocular suppression: an unconscious attractive face still orient one’s attention.

(Cognitive Psychology - Consciousness)

VII-117 Examining Chimpanzees, Bonobos and Humans Navigational Decision-Making in Virtual Reality
Francine L. Dolinx, University of Michigan-Dearborn
Christopher G Klimowicz, University of Michigan-Ann Arbor
Charles R Menzel, Georgia State University, Language Research Center
We compared three ape species, bonobos, chimpanzees and humans of varying ages by testing them on parallel navigation tasks in virtual reality to determine differences and similarities in their spatial strategies. All three species showed similar spatial strategies with decreasing accuracy as environments became more complex, particularly the younger children.

(Cognitive Anthropology, Biological Psychology - Problem Solving)

VII-118 Underpinnings of Complex Problem Solving: A Machine-Learning Approach to Study the Effects of Cognitive Variables, Perseverance, Openness and Background
Mariel F. Mussox, National Research Council-CONICET (Argentina)- UADE
Samuel Grief, University of Luxembourg
Eduardo C. Cascallar, KU Leuven

Complex problem solving (CPS) has been identified as a necessary skill in modern society. This study utilized a neural network approach to develop models predicting the performance of first-year university students in several dimensions of CPS, examining the contribution of complex interactions of working memory, attention, perseverance, openness and background.

(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Problem Solving)

VII-119 When Knowledge Misleads You – Mental Set in Word-Puzzle Task
Mario Graf, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt
Merim Bilalic, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt

We conducted two eye tracking studies regarding the Einstellung (set) effect. Both included different Word-Puzzle tasks. Our study demonstrates that the participants who overcome the Einstellung (set) effect, slowly disengage their attention from the irrelevant elements and start devoting it to the relevant elements.

(Cognitive Psychology - Problem Solving)

VII-120 Summarizing the evidential value of research fields using citation network analysis: A case study
Michael Kossmeier, University of Vienna
Ulrich S Tran, University of Vienna
Martin Voracek, University of Vienna
Objectively summarizing the evidential value of an entire research field can be challenging. We demonstrate an approach based on citation network analysis of published research on digit ratio (2D:4D) by identifying the most central claims within this research field and evaluating their empirical evidence. Implications for future research are discussed.

(Methodology, Other - Research Design and Methodology)

VII-121 With or without Automaticity: Interference and Negative Priming Effects as Indicators of (Lacking) Convergent Validity in Two Computerized Stroop-like Tasks
Tatiana Malatincovax, Masaryk University
Jaroslav Tocik, Masaryk University
Cenek Sasinka, Masaryk University

Although significant interference and negative priming effects could be observed in two Stroop-like tasks regardless of the level of asymmetry (i.e. varying degree of automaticity) in target vs. distractor processing, these effects were unrelated across the tasks, suggesting a lack of convergent validity in tasks that are typically used interchangeably.

(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Research Design and Methodology)

VII-122 Zero-Inflated Regression Modeling for Longitudinal Semicontinuous Data
Seongah Im, University of Hawaii at Manoa
No secondary authors

This research compares zero-inflated Poisson and negative binomial models using semicontinuous data. In five times repeated measurements of children’s English letter sound fluency, significant amount of zero scores at the baseline and also thereafter were observed. Zero inflated mixed modeling to the longitudinal data illustrates usefulness of the approach.

(Methodology, Developmental Psychology - Research Design and Methodology)

VII-123 Actual and Placebo Effect of Caffeinated Soda on Cognitive Performance
Mitsuru Shimizu, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Brian Wansink, Cornell University
Nathan Orsi, Boston University
Harika D Cook, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, IL
Two studies examined the actual effect and the placebo effect of caffeine on cognitive performance. Participants who consumed caffeine performed better on anagram tasks (Study 1) and working memory capacity tasks (Study 2) when they were told that the beverage they were given did not contain caffeine.

(Biological Psychology, Consumer Behavior - Psychopharmacology)

VII-124 Effects of caffeine on EEG theta/beta ratio and threat-selective attention
Peter Putmanx, Institute of Psychology, Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands
Rik Schalbroeck, Leiden University (The Netherlands)

Moderate caffeine consumption might up-regulate attentional control (reflected in EEG theta/beta ratio, TBR) over threat-hypervigilance,. This might however depend on trait anxiety. Therefore, we studied effects of double-blind, within-subject placebo-controlled administration of 200 mg caffeine (n = 40) on TBR and performance of a pictorial emotional Stroop task.

(Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psychopharmacology)

VII-125 1) Influence of transient emotions on cognitive control is modulated by temperament
Anne-Clémence CHAILLOUX, University of Strasbourg, INSERM U1114
Anne GIERSCH, University of Strasbourg, INSERM U1114
Takoi AMRI, University of Strasbourg, INSERM U1114
Estelle KONING, University of Strasbourg, INSERM U1114
Anne BONNEFOND, University of Strasbourg, INSERM U1114

The aim of this electrophysiological study is to address the question of the differential influence of positive and negative affect on proactive and reactive modes of control, and the modulation of this influence by temperament.

(Biological Psychology, Neuroscience - Temperament)

VII-126 Disgusted faces affect decision-making among adolescents with social anxiety
PENG ZHANGx, Beijing Normal University
Xiangping Liu, Beijing Normal University

Individuals with high social anxiety accepted more unequal proposals compared to individuals with low social anxiety when presented with disgusted facial expressions.
This behavioral style could be caused by the fear of potential interpersonal conflicts that may be evoked by a rejection decision.

(Behavioral Economics - Decision Sciences)

VII-127 The Effects of Bilingualism on Performance of Cognitive Tasks: Evidence Against Simultaneous Language Activation in Bilinguals
Shahrzad Mahootianx, Northeastern Illinois University
Steven A Schott, Northwestern University

The effects of bilingualism on cognitive function are presented as we address the following: (i) are bilinguals’ languages in simultaneous activation? (ii) If yes, does it result in additional cognitive load for the bilingual? (iii) Is there a language priming effect resulting from the language used to give task instructions?

(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Psycholinguistics)

VII-128 Multi-Session Cognitive Interpretation Bias Training; Effective for alleviating Stress, Anxiety and Depression?
Charlotte L Clarkex, University of Essex
Bundy J Mackintosh, University of Essex

An Innovtive Treatment for Increasing resilience against symptoms of Stress, Anxiety and Depression.

(Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)