VIII-001 Social Representations of Psychologists in Social Media
Abdulkadir Kuzlakk, Middle East Technical University
No secondary authors

The aim of this study is to investigate social representations of psychologists in Turkish social media. Definitions of psychologist from a popular public dictionary were analyzed by frequency analyses. Results show psychologists are perceived as mostly clinical psychologists and still conflicts exist about the differences between medical doctor and psychologist.

(Social Psychology - Social Psychology)

VIII-002 The Effect of Empathy in the Psychological Outcomes of Volunteering in Daily Life and Motivation to Continue Volunteer Work
Haruka Koikex, TOKAI UNIVERSITY JUNIOR COLLEGE
No secondary authors

We investigated how empathy influence the psychological outcomes of volunteering in daily life and motivation to continue volunteer work. A total of 295 volunteers in their twenties, thirties, forties and fifties answered the self-reported questionnaires. The results revealed that empathy influenced motivation to continue volunteering.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Social Psychology)
In this study, the effect of ostracism on memories of an attachment figure was tested. 144 participants played the cyberball game and then answered questions regarding memories of their mothers. It was found that those who were ostracized remembered negative memories in more detail than those in the control condition.

(Social Psychology - Social Psychology)

In this study, the effects of the third parties on intergroup vicarious retribution was examined. The results suggested that the difference of audience effected on perceived hostility of outgroup. What a member deny outgroup hostile might be important to maintaining group image, even if they were attacked by outgroup.

(Social Psychology - Social Psychology)

An experiment was conducted to examine the effects of perceived emotional control ability and actual lie-related behaviors in deception detection. Results revealed that both social norms and expectations have effects, and any violation of expectations or violation of norms appear, people will be more likely to judge senders as liars.

(Social Psychology - Social Psychology)

An experiment was conducted to examine the effects of perceived emotional control ability and actual lie-related behaviors in deception detection. Results revealed that both social norms and expectations have effects, and any violation of expectations or violation of norms appear, people will be more likely to judge senders as liars.

(Social Psychology - Social Psychology)
The present study investigated whether experienced levels of bodily arousal influence the perceived familiarity of emotional pictures. First, results reveal overall higher familiarity ratings for positive stimuli. Second, highly arousing pictures were evaluated as more familiar following a cycling session (increased bodily arousal) than following a relaxation session (reduced bodily arousal).

(VIII-007 The Predictors of Institutional Trust Regarding Electromagnetic Field: The Moderating Role of Objective and Subjective Knowledge
Aya Takagix, Chiba Institute of Technology, Japan
Megumi Komori, International Buddhist University
This study found that predictors of trust were moderated by knowledge only among participants who were highly interested in EMF. For participants who were highly interested, the effects of subjective knowledge and the interactive effects of objective knowledge and other predictors (perceptions of sincerity and salient value similarity) were significant.

(VIII-008 The Relationship Between Personality Traits and Job Satisfaction of Bank Staff
Huan Hux, Beijing Normal University School of Psychology, China
Xiangping Liu, Beijing Normal University
Gong Rui Lan, Qingdao University, School of Psychology
This article took 97 employees of ICBC Qingdao branch as the research object, used Chinese Big Five Personality Inventory brief version (CBF-PI-B) and Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire (MSQ) as questionnaire and analyzed the correlation of ICBC employees’ personality traits and job satisfaction.

(VIII-009 The Time perspective and Well-being: Korean studies
Goeun Leex, Busan National University
Myeong-Ho Sohn, The George Washington University
Seung-Lark Lim, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Bia Kim, Pusan National University
Hyunjung Shin, Busan National University
A set of survey researches has been done in order to explore the relationship between the time perspective and well-being of Korean people. The survey was done by 320 Korean workers. The average age of subjects was 36.59. The responses were gathered from 93 female and 227 male subjects.

(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Social Psychology)

VIII-010 Time Perspective and Volunteerism: The Mediating Role of Internalized Social Norms
Bihter Nigdelix, Koc University
Zeynep Cemalcilar, Koc University

Through two studies, we examined the relationship between time orientation and volunteerism, along with the mediating role of two internalized social norms: reciprocity and conformity. Volunteerism is also contrasted to spontaneous prosocial behavior.

(Social Psychology - Social Psychology)

VIII-011 Trust as a Mechanism of Sustaining Social Inequalities
Katarzyna Samsonx, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
No secondary authors

This work shows how trust may contribute to sanctioning and sustaining social inequalities through psychological mechanisms of system justification. In a series of four experiments using the trust game I manipulated the relationships of status between interaction partners and observed how it affected the players’ behaviors.

(Social Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Social Psychology)

VIII-012 When Shared Attention Does Not Help: Reduced Attentional Effect in Dyads
Xun Hex, Bournemouth University
Juan Camilo Avendaño Diaz, Bournemouth University

Visual attention performance was tested in dyads performing together but independently. We found for the first time that the attentional effect was greatly reduced when the dyads paid attention to the same spatial location, and that this interpersonal effect only occurred when the co-actor’s task load was low.
VIII-013 **The Effect of Movement-Related Information on Visuo-Spatial Working Memory: An Explanation of the Discrepancy between the Traditional Corsi Block Tapping Task and Digital eCorsi**  
Allegra Indraccolo, Dept. of Human Sciences - Università Europea di Roma, Italy  
Claudia Del Gatto, Dept. of Human Sciences - Università Europea di Roma, Italy  
Clarissa Cavallina, Dept. of Human and Educational Sciences - Università di Perugia  
Franco Delogu, Lawrence Technological University, Southfield, MI  
Riccardo Brunetti, Università Europea di Roma, Italy

Using eCorsi, a touchscreen version of the Corsi Block Tapping Task, we demonstrate that the discrepancy between the traditional and the digital versions might be explained with extra movement-related information included only in the traditional version instead of a direct motor resonance between the experimenter’s and the participant’s hand movements.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VIII-014 **The Influence of Childhood Socioeconomic Status on Seeing the Past through Rose-tinted Glasses**  
Soyeon Choix, Yonsei University  
Eunkook M. Suh, Yonsei University

Childhood socioeconomic status may have a lasting influence on how pleasant and unpleasant pieces of information are integrated into one’s well-being judgment in adulthood. Positive information was less readily available in memory for people from resource-scarce backgrounds, especially in delayed retrospective judgments in comparison to immediate judgments.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Memory)

VIII-015 **The me in memory - Using the self-construct to predict the self-reference effect in early childhood.**  
Jacqui Hutchison, Abertay University  
Josephine Ross, University of Dundee  
Sheila J. Cunningham, Abertay University

There is a lack of empirical research examining the cognitive underpinnings of the mnemonic bias for self in early childhood. We report novel empirical evidence
demonstrating the relationship between emerging self-memory systems and self-concept in early childhood. The findings can improve our ability to effectively design educational learning strategies.

(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Memory)

VIII-016 The role of the South-North Gap: Regional differences in own-group face recognition biases
Linlin Yanx, Zhejiang Sci-tech University
Jianling Huang, Zhejiang Sci-tech University
Zhe Wang, Zhejiang Sci-tech University
Yuhao Sun, Zhejiang Sci-tech University

The South-North Gap in China play a role in the effect of social categorization on face recognition. Faces labeled with university affiliations separately located in the North or the South would lead to a comparable face recognition bias, whereas the faces labeled with university affiliations both located in the South did not.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VIII-017 Threat of dementia: the role of self-protective memory and replication of the mnemonic neglect effect
Gary Christopherx, University of the West of England
Richard Cheston, University of the West of England
Constantine Sedikides, University of Southampton
Tim Wildschut, University of Southampton
Emily Dodd, University of the West of England

Memory often serves a self-protective function, such that information threatening to the self is less well-remembered. We replicated this effect among people with dementia where there is a threat to identity. Findings will inform how clinicians can best talk to people about dementia, as well as assist discussion within families.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Memory)

VIII-018 Visual Search and Working Memory
Anna Concitx, Universität Klagenfurt
Merim Bilalic, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt
In this study we investigate the role of the working memory in multiple target visual search task (resource deletion account) in airport security setting. The results show that the working memory influences the visual search performance.

(Other - Memory)

VIII-019 Visual Working Memory of Own- and Other-Race faces
Mintao Zhao, Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics
Duangkamol Srismith, Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics
Isabelle Bültthoff, Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics

We examined the influence of set size and delay on the other-race effect in visual working memory. We found that memory capacity for own-race faces was larger than for other-race faces. However, visual working memory of own- and other-race faces showed no difference in terms of memory precision.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

VIII-020 When Forgetting the Past Induces Amnesia for the Present: Temporal Dynamics of the Amnesic Shadow
Zall Hirschstein, Bard College
Brontë Baker-Blake, Bard College
Sean Murphy, Bard College
Zien Hodge, Bard College
Justin C Hulbert, Bard College

Suppressing unwanted memories casts an amnesic shadow over unrelated “bystander” events introduced before/after suppression attempts (Hulbert et al., 2016). To map this side effect’s temporal profile, we parametrically manipulated the delay between bystanders and suppression epochs. Behavioral and electrophysiological data reveal a non-monotonic pattern of disruption, centered around 5-second lags.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Memory)

VIII-021 When Green Is Positive and Red Is Negative: Aging and the Influence of Color on Emotional Memories
Alberto Di Domenico, University of Chieti, Italy
Nicola Mammarella, University of Chieti
Rocco Palumbo, Schepens Eye Research Institute, USA
Beth Fairfield, University of Chieti
We investigated whether older adults' emotional memory is modulated by color. Younger and older adults studied a series of colored emotional stimuli. A recognition memory task followed. We found that older adults' memory was sensitive to positive-green stimuli only. This finding emphasized joint effects of color and valence in memory.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Memory)

**VIII-022** When long-term memory associations are updated: The role of strategic variables
*Caterina Artusox, University of Pavia*
*Paola Palladino, University of Pavia*

Our aim was to investigate cognitive and strategic effects during the working memory updating of long-term memory (LTM) retained associations. In particular, we manipulated frequency of lexical associations in LTM. Results were discussed in the light of relevant updating models and in their contribution to strategies use.

(Cognitive Psychology - Memory)

**VIII-023** Why Collaboration Hurts Memory: Retrieval Inhibition Underlies Collaborative Inhibition in a Chinese Sample
*Huan Zhang*, *Chinese Academy of Sciences*
*Xingli Zhang*, *Chinese Academy of Sciences*
*Jiannong Shi*, *Chinese Academy of Sciences*

This study aimed to explore the possible mechanism that underlies collaborative inhibition with a non-Western cultural background. Results showed that retrieval inhibition has played a role in collaborative inhibition in a Chinese cultural context. We hope that this study stimulates further research into other possible cognitive mechanisms that underlie collaborative inhibition.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Memory)

**VIII-025** The Development of the Neural Correlates of Body Schema Processing During Childhood
*Han Kex, Lancaster University*
*Elena Geangu, Lancaster University*

This study aims to reduce this gap by showing how the ERP components associated with body schema processing mature throughout childhood. Results suggested a
reversed inversion effect on N170 component, opposite to facial inversion effect, inverted body evoked more positive amplitude than upright body.

(Developmental Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Development)

VIII-026 The effect of social group membership in inducing and correcting overimitation behaviors of children
Nazli Altinokx, Cognitive Development Center, Central European University
Mikolaj Hernik, Cognitive Development Center, Central European University
Ildikó Király, Eötvös Loránd University
Gyorgy Gergely, Cognitive Development Center, Central European University

We argue that over-imitation could be a phenomenon reflecting children’s readiness to treat communicative actions as demonstrations of knowledge relevant in their social group. We show that 4-year-olds tend to imitate inefficient actions of speakers of their own language despite viewing efficient action demonstrations by foreigners.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-027 The Gap between Children’s Individual and Group Distributive Justice
Xiaohui Xux, School of Educational Science, Ludong University
Liqi Zhu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

This research examined the individual-group gap in fairness decisions in economic games. Results indicated that there was discrepancy between individual and group fair decisions both as proposers and responders, and 7- to 8-year-old boys demonstrated more strategic thinking in UG, while reputation management emerged in 5- to 6-year-old boys.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-028 The Intergenerational Effects of Childhood Trauma: Pathways Between Early Adversity, the Maternal Neuroendocrine System, and Infant Cognitive Development
Sophie Fossx, Long Island University, Brooklyn; Columbia University Medical Center
Sara C. Haden, Long Island University, Brooklyn
Catherine Monk, Columbia University Medical Center; New York State Psychiatric Institute
In a longitudinal study of pregnant adolescents and their infants, we examined effects of maternal childhood trauma (MCT) on infant cognition (IC) and whether prenatal cortisol rhythm (PCR) mediated these effects. Results showed a direct negative effect of MCT on IC, but indicated that PCR was not a mediator.

(Developmental Psychology, Biological Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-029 The Relation between Television Exposure and Executive Function among Chinese Preschoolers: The Role of Parental Mediation
Xiaohui Yangx, School of psychology, Shaanxi Normal University
Zhenhong Wang, School of psychology, Shaanxi Normal University
Liqi Zhu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

This research examined the influence of television exposure on preschooler's Executive Function (EF). Results indicated that television viewing time and child-directed programs were positively associated with EF. Television content fully mediated the effect of viewing time and parental restrictive strategies moderated the direct effect of viewing time on EF.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-030 The Relationships Among Children’s Understanding of Logical Connectives, Ambiguous Figures, and Counterfactuals
Jay F. Kosegartenx, Southern New Hampshire University
Katelyn Walker, Southern New Hampshire University

The study presents findings demonstrating strong predictive relationships among 3-to-8-year-old children’s abilities in understanding logical connectives, ambiguous figure reversals, and counterfactual reasoning tasks. The authors conclude that both mastering logical connectives and counterfactual thinking are necessary prerequisites for reversing ambiguous images.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-031 The Role of Frontal Lobe Functions in Inattentional Blindness and a Search for an Implicit Memory Trace
Merve Gul Degirmencix, Yeditepe University
Simay Ikier, Yeditepe University
Ayse Altan Atalay, Yeditepe University
Inattentional Blindness (IB) is an inability to see a stimulus when attention is engaged in an alternative task. The present study investigates the relationship between frontal lobe functions (FLF) and IB in children. Additionally, the present study investigates whether there is an implicit memory trace for the unexpected stimulus.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-032 The Role of Social Referencing in Infant Appreciation of Clown Humour
Gabriela Markovax, University of Vienna
Valerie Göbel, University of Vienna

Infants between 3 and 24 months were observed in interactions with hospital clowns to examine the role of social referencing for their understanding of clown humour. Results showed significant relationships between social referencing with caregivers and children’s laughter, suggesting the importance of parents for infant understanding of humour by strangers.

(Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-033 The Use of Tablet Technology in Special Education: Autistic Spectrum Conditions
Chris Girvan, University of Sussex
Nicola Yuill, University of Sussex

The study presented here address positive and negative beliefs using tablet technology in Special Educational Needs (SEN) schools using measures of attitudes, self-efficacy and autistic spectrum condition (ASC). We found tablets were perceived as a positive resource and suggest focussed studies in areas including communication and collaboration for ASC pupils.

(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-034 Thinking about thinking about thinking: Investigating the developmental link between meta-cognition, mind-reading and self-control
Mariel Symeonidoux, University of Dundee
Martin Doherty, University of East Anglia
Josephine Ross, University of Dundee

This research explores the developmental link between meta-cognition (the capacity to reflect on own mental states), mind-reading (the capacity to reflect on other’s mental
states) and self-control. We find that 3- and 4-year-olds meta-cognition skills are related to their capacity for mind-reading, but only through common links with self-control.

(Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-035 **Transfer Effects of Role-play Training on Mindreading: From Level-2 to Level-1 Perspective Taking with Communicative Context**

**Fumikazu Furumix**, JSPS/Kobe University/ King’s College London  
**Masuo Koyasu**, Konan University

Participants who experienced role-play with Level-2 perspective taking made fewer errors not only in a task which included Level-2 perspective-taking but also in a task which included Level-1 perspective-taking. In contrast, participants who experienced role-play with Level-1 perspective-taking made fewer errors only in the task which included Level-1 perspective-taking.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Development)

VIII-036 **Learning the impossible: absolute pitch is not meant for the selected few**

**Ken H.M. Yip**, Department of Psychology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
**Kelvin F. H. Lui**, The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
**Alan C.N. Wong**, Department of Psychology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
**Yetta K.L. Wong**, Faculty of Education, The University of Hong Kong

It is generally believed that absolute pitch cannot be trained in adults. We used computers to train adults with no absolute pitch, and 6 out of 44 attained absolute pitch afterwards. The findings indicate that it does not take both genetic predisposition and early childhood training to acquire absolute pitch.

(Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

VIII-037 **Mediofrontal negativity signals unexpected timing of salient outcomes**

**Sara Garofalo**, University Of Cambridge (UK) - University of Bologna (Italy)  
**Christopher Timmermann**, Imperial College London, London, UK  
**Simone Battaglia**, University of Bologna, Italy  
**Martin E. Maier**, Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany  
**Giuseppe di Pellegrino**, University of Bologna, Italy

The medial prefrontal cortex and the anterior cingulate cortex have been consistently implicated in learning predictions of future outcomes, and signaling prediction errors.
Mediofrontal event-related signals of prediction error were observed for outcomes occurring at unexpected times, which were specific for salient (shock-associated), as compared to neutral, outcomes.

(Neuroscience - Learning)

VIII-038 Reinforcement learning in skills acquisition during piano performance
Naoki Ogasax, Kwansei Gakuin University
Shinichi Furuya, Sophia University
Noriko Nagata, Kwansei Gakuin University

We investigated differences in the impact of two distinct learning types—reinforcement and supervised learning—on finger movements and physiological efficiency during piano performances. The results suggested that reinforcement learning was capable of enhancing both movement accuracy and neuromuscular efficiency, which was shown as unlikely in the supervised learning.

(Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

VIII-039 Social transfer of learning in infancy
CRISTINA IANIx, UNIVERSITY OF MODENA AND REGGIO EMILIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND ECONOMICS
GIACOMO STELLA, UNIVERSITY OF MODENA AND REGGIO EMILIA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN SCIENCES
SANDRO RUBICHI, UNIVERSITY OF MODENA AND REGGIO EMILIA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN SCIENCES

We investigated whether in 6- to 8-year-old children knowledge acquired during joint performance of a perceptual-motor task transfers to a subsequent similar task performed jointly. Our results indicate that acting alongside another person influences learning processes already in children as young as 6-year-old.

(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Learning)

VIII-040 The Effect of Perceptual Discrimination Training on Reducing Fear Overgeneralization in the Context of Fear Learning
Rivkah Ginat-Frolichx, University of Haifa
Zohar Klein, University of Haifa
Omer Katz, University of Haifa
Tomer Shechner, University of Haifa, Israel
Overgeneralization of fear is a core feature in various anxiety and stress-related disorders. A novel perceptual discrimination training task was therefore designed to improve discrimination between threat and safety cues. The poster presents the results of a randomized controlled trial of 70 adults.

(Clinical Science - Learning)

VIII-041 The effect of reward and punishment on learning to perform or withhold behaviour.
Christina Meierx, University of Exeter, United Kingdom
Stephen E.G. Lea, University of Exeter, United Kingdom
Ian P.L. McLaren, University of Exeter

We assessed pigeons’ acquisition rates of either a Go/No-Go or a conditional-discrimination task when correct behaviour was rewarded or incorrect behaviour was punished. Both punishment and reward led to the withholding of an incorrect response, but pigeons only learned to execute a response when being rewarded for doing so.

(Cognitive Psychology, Other - Learning)

VIII-042 The examination of spatial learning ability of silkworm larvae
Ryunosuke Sudox, Kyushu University
Mayuko Tsunashima, Jissen Women University
Shunji Awazu, Jissen Women University
Takeshi Yokoyama, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology
Yuji Takano, Center for Baby Science, Organization for Research Initiatives and Development, Doshisha University

The present study examined spatial learning ability in silkworm that is domesticated animal, which is necessary for animals to survive in the wild. The results of spatial memory task indicated that silkworm larvae learn spatial information in group what they cannot do individually.

(Social Psychology, Biological Psychology - Learning)

VIII-043 The perceptual learning of time-compressed speech: A comparison of training protocols with different levels of difficulty
Yafit Gabayx, University of Haifa
Avi Karni, University of Haifa
Karen Banai, University of Haifa
The aim of the study was to determine whether adaptive training in which speech became gradually faster depending on each listener’s performance, was preferable to training with a pre-determined fixed difficulty level. Both protocols yielded robust learning. Nevertheless, better learning and generalization to new tokens were observed with adaptive training.

(Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

VIII-044 The role of emotional words in learning statistically dense and sparse categories
Alexey Kotovx, Higher School of Economics
Tatyana Kotova, Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration

We explored the influence of the emotional words on the learning different types of categories. We found that in the case of dense categories an emotional word had no impact on the learning, but in the case of sparse categories it influenced on the learning.

(Cognitive Psychology - Learning)

VIII-045 The role of eye contact in fast-mapping words and facts
Cristina I Galuscax, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Martin Guida Forneas, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Luca L Bonatti, Universitat Pompeu Fabra ICREA

This series of studies investigates the role of eye contact in learning words and different types of facts in 5 year-old children. The results revealed a better performance when information was presented with eye contact and the presence of ostension was crucial for the long-term acquisition of words, especially.

(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Learning)

VIII-046 Transcranial direct current stimulation affects sequence learning and chunking in older adults
Brian Greeleyx, University of Michigan
rachael seidler, university of michigan

We coupled transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), a form of non-invasive brain stimulation, with two days of practice on an explicit sequence learning task with older adults. We found that tDCS affects both learning and chunking.
Using Computer-Assisted Instruction to Improve Early Literacy Skills for Struggling Students

Haya Shamir, Waterford Research Institute
Kathryn Feehan, Waterford Research Institute
Erik Yoder, Waterford Research Institute

The Waterford Early Reading Program (ERP), a computer-assisted instruction program, was assigned to elementary school students. Analysis revealed statistically significant higher percent gains made by first and second grade students that used ERP, indicating that CAI programs can improve early literacy skills when added to an existing curriculum.

Big Five Personality Inventory (BFI-10): Standardised Items Have Not Standardised But Heterogeneous Meanings

Jana Uher, London School of Economics, United Kingdom
No secondary authors

Big-Five Inventories are widely used for standardised personality assessments; but how people actually understand these scales is still largely unknown. Participants’ (N = 80) interpretations of BFI-10-Inventory items reveal that people construct for the same item different meanings that influence and change the assessments generated in ways not previously considered.

Pleasing or withdrawing: Differences between dependent and self-critical depression in psychosocial functioning following rejection

Yanhe Deng, Beijing Normal University
Xiangping Liu, Beijing Normal University

The present study examined the psychosocial functioning of individuals with two sub-type depression, dependent and self-critical depression, facing with rejection. Results indicated different consequences of rejection on dependent and self-critical individuals. Dependent individuals increased state dependency and pleasing others, while self-critical individuals decreased and exhibited withdrawing orientation in interpersonal functioning.
VIII-050 Teachers’ attitudes and peer acceptance of students with Down syndrome in primary school
Tatiana Yudina, Russian Academy of National Economics and President’s Administration
Svetlana Alekhina, Moscow State University of Psychology and Education

The poster presents the results of an empirical study on psychological conditions of children with Down syndrome inclusion in groups of peers in mainstream primary school. The participants were 117 students and 6 teachers. Following methods were used: interview, criterion-oriented observation, sociometric instrument, Relations color test, projective drawing technique.

VIII-051 The Association of Attachment Orientations with Everyday Social Daydreaming
Yeeun Lee, Korea University
Young-Gun Ko, Korea University
JeeWon Hong, Korea University

This ESM study revealed both avoidant and anxious attachment styles were associated with maladaptive patterns of social daydreaming in daily life, but each in distinctive way. While avoidant individuals were characterized by a lack of positive daydreaming about close others, anxious individuals were featured with the excess of negative daydreaming.

VIII-052 The Effects of Partner Instrumentality on Changes in Goal Pursuit and Relationship Satisfaction
Judith Gerex, Kent State University
Angela Ehrich, Kent State University

We examined the effects of a romantic partner’s instrumentality on goal pursuit and relationship satisfaction over time in a sample of newly dating couples (N = 118). Results showed that partner instrumentality predicted increases in goal progress, marginal decreases in goal-related effort, and increases relationship satisfaction across time.
VIII-053 **The Influence of Materialism on Interpersonal Processes**  
**Chin Ming Huix**, *Chinese University of Hong Kong*  
**O Suet Tsang**, *Chinese University of Hong Kong*  
**Ka Yan Wong**, *Chinese University of Hong Kong*  
**Siu Ling Tsim**, *Chinese University of Hong Kong*

This paper consists of 3 studies examining how people's level of materialism influences interpersonal processes in close relationships. In general, materialism undermines people's responsiveness to their romantic partner's needs. However, materialism is only weakly related to people's evaluation of their relationship.

VIII-054 **The Primary Role of Morality in Humanizing Judgments and Unselfish Behaviors**  
**Francesca Pratix**, *University of Bologna*  
**Silvia Moscatelli**, *University of Bologna*  
**Monica Rubini**, *University of Bologna*

This research explains the relevant impact of morality in social perceptions and behaviors. Across three studies, it is showed that information about morality (compared to sociability and competence) of others enlarges the circle of human concern to them by promoting their humanness which in turn increases unselfish behaviors towards them.

VIII-055 **The role of aesthetics and interpersonal attraction in relationship satisfaction**  
**Nataly Loumbax**, *Webster Vienna Private University*  
**Marc Mehu**, *Webster Vienna Private University*

This study examines the association between interpersonal attraction, relationship satisfaction and aesthetics (dressing, way of talking, smell). The findings suggest that aesthetics significantly influence the level of satisfaction experienced in an intimate relationship. Interpersonal attraction (social attraction in particular) is an important mediator of the relationship between aesthetics and satisfaction.
VIII-056 *Social pain as sign of infrahumanisation in children.*

**Alexandra Chas**, Universidad de La Laguna  
**Naira Delgado**, Universidad de La Laguna  
**Verónica Betancor**, Universidad de La Laguna  
**Armando Rodríguez-Pérez**, Universidad de La Laguna

Recently, several studies have found a tendency to consider that, in a threatening event, members of the ingroup experience more pain than outgroup members, whereas this difference is not significant for physical pain. The objective of this research is to check whether this form of infrahumanisation also occurs in children.

VIII-057 *Social ties to Muslims predict political views and stereotype endorsement*

**Maneeza Dawood**, Columbia University  
**Kate M Turetsky**, Columbia University  
**Mamfatou Baldeh**, Columbia University  
**Emily A Kenyon**, Columbia University  
**Hannah E Weinstock**, Columbia University  
**Valerie Purdie-Vaughns**, Columbia University

We examined intergroup contact theory using a social network approach and found that more and closer social relationships with Muslims predicted attitudes toward Muslims as a group, increased knowledge of Islam and Muslims, and more positive attitudes toward some political policies that may benefit Muslims as a group.

VIII-058 *Societal stereotypes are maintained through cumulative cultural evolution.*

**Douglas Martin**, University of Aberdeen  
**Sheila J. Cunningham**, Abertay University  
**Jacqui Hutchison**, Abertay University  
**Gillian Slessor**, University of Aberdeen  
**Kenny Smith**, University of Edinburgh

We tested people’s memory for social information in linear diffusion chains, whereby the test responses of each person were transmitted as the learning materials for the next.
As information passed down the chains weak stereotype consistent bias in participants’ memories accumulated resulting in the emergence of strong stereotype consistent bias.

(Social Psychology, Cultural Anthropology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-059 stereotype about Math: Its impact on cognitive flexibility in 9 year-old children
Solene Ambrosix, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, LPC UMR 7290 - FR3C, Marseille, France
Isabelle Régner, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, LPC UMR 7290 - FR3C, Marseille, France
Agnès Blaye, Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, LPC UMR 7290 - FR3C, Marseille, France

Using a task-switching paradigm, the present study assessed the gender stereotype effect on cognitive flexibility in 9 year-olds. Our findings revealed that boys, who displayed a stronger knowledge of the gender-math stereotype than girls, were better at switching between arithmetic tasks when this stereotype favoring them in math was activated.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-060 The Contrast Relations between Ambivalent Sexism and Perceived Gender Discrimination for Women and Men
Burcu Çuvasxx, TED University
Abdulkadir Kuzlak, Middle East Technical University
Nuray Sakalli-Ugurlu, Middle East Technical University

This study aimed to examine how ambivalent sexism and perceived discrimination of women and men are related in Turkish culture. Results showed hostile sexism and perceived personal and group-based discrimination were oppositely related for different genders. However, benevolent sexism was barely related to perceived discrimination scores of both genders.

(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-061 The Effects of Psychiatric Condition and Childhood Upbringing on Perceptions of Mentally Ill Persons
Amanda Hefnerx, Roger Williams University
Garrett L Berman, Roger Williams University
Participants read one of eight scenarios varying in illness (schizophrenia vs. substance-induced psychotic disorder vs. medically-induced psychotic disorder vs. no label/control) and childhood upbringing (positive vs. negative). Participants in the no label/control condition rated the individual as most dangerous. Implications for interactions between police and mentally ill persons are discussed.

(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-062 The Role of Education and Ingroup Definition on Nationalism Ethnic Exclusionism and Prejudice
Anna Miglietta, University of Torino
Silvia Gattino, University of Torino
Stefano Tartaglia, University of Torino

The study focuses on ingroup definition and social status in the development of nationalistic and anti-immigrant attitudes among Italian young adults. Results showed that low status people identified with the nation and defining nationality on ethnic bases show greater chauvinism, ethnic exclusionism and prejudice. The role of education was discussed.

(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-063 The Role of Relational Closeness, Interaction Time, Trust and Interdependence in Stereotype Communication
Elizabeth C. Collins, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
Lúcia Ferreira, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
Fabio Fasoli, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
Diniz Lopes, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
Eliot R. Smith, Indiana University, Bloomington

Two studies examine information communication depending on interlocutor relationship (Study 1: closeness, interaction frequency; Study 2: trust, interdependence) and information characteristics (stereotype consistency, cultural acceptability). When stereotypes were acceptable, people shared stereotype consistent information more; when unacceptable, people communicated inconsistent information. Also, relationship qualities interacted when stereotypes were unacceptable.

(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-064 The smell of prejudice. Body odor disgust sensitivity moderates the effect
of disgusting smells on implicit prejudice
Marco Tullio Liuzz, Stockholm University
Leo Derkert, Psychology Department, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
Torun Lindholm, Psychology Department, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
Maria Larsson, Psychology Department, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden
Jonas K Olofsson, Psychology Department, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Body odors are powerful elicitors of disgust, a core emotion involved in prejudice. We found that the relationship between disgust sensitivity to body odors and implicit prejudice towards outgroups is stronger when participants are exposed to a sweat-like odor as compared to a pleasant odor or to no odor.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-065 Women’s Labeling of Gender Discrimination: The Role of Perceived Shared Fate
Donna M. Garcia, California State University San Bernardino
Kamiya Stewart, California State University, San Bernardino
Molly Rottapel, Claremont Graduate University
Nyla Branscombe, University of Kansas

In Study 1, women who focused on their similarities to other women rather than their unique traits were more likely to acknowledge another woman experienced discrimination. In Study 2, women tended to label unfair treatment as discrimination in front of another woman who likely experienced similar rather than different treatment.

(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

VIII-066 Peer aggression victimization and drug use: a study involving Southern Brazilian adolescents
Cristina Hortax, 1 Pontifical Catholic University of the Rio Grande do Sul
Rogério Horta, Unisinos University
Daniela Levandowski, UFCSPA
Carolina Lisboa, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

School based study involving 3.547 adolescents, Mage= 14 years old (SD=1,66) held in Southern Brazil. A self reported questionnaire aimed to verify the association between peer aggression victimization with alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs use. A positive association between drug use and this violence was observed.

(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)
VIII-067 Developmental dynamics of infant-parent distance in gaze communication: When infants are learning to walk
Hiroki Yamamoto, Kyoto University
Atsushi Sato, Faculty of Human Development, University of Toyama
Shoji Itakura, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

We used head-mounted eye-tracker to record infant-parents' daily gaze communication from parents' view longitudinally. Acquisition of walking didn't change infant-parent distance when eye contacts occurred. Previous research showed walkers explore and access farther objects than crawlers. Walkers' tendency to explore farther environment might be restricted in the physical domain.

(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)

VIII-068 Relations between parenting and adolescents' attachment in diverse cultures
Katarzyna Lubiewskax, Kazimierz Wielki University
Boris Mayer, University of Bern
Isabelle Albert, University of Luxembourg
Gisela Trommsdorff, Konstanz University

Linking attachment and parenting traditions from a cross-cultural perspective this study with 3079 adolescents from 10 cultures reveals that perception of maternal sensitivity/warmth relates differently to parental control across Western and non-Western cultures, with adolescents' attachment security predicted differently by parental acceptance, rejection and control.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Adolescent Development)

VIII-069 Rumination: The Driving Force behind Gender, Bullying, and Low Self-Esteem
Lynnette Whitsittx, University of Evansville
Olivia Butterman, University of Evansville
Georgie Davidson, University of Evansville
Margaret Stevenson, University of Evansville

Bullying and gender effects on self-esteem were explored through a retrospective survey of college students. Female gender and higher bullying victimization scores predicted lower self-esteem levels. A series of mediation analyses, employing non-
parametric bootstrapping analyses revealed that rumination mediates the effects of both bullying victimization and participant gender on self-esteem.

(Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Adolescent Development)

VIII-070 Sexuality Education Interests, Needs and Conceptions of Adolescents Living in Host Institutions
Zélia Anastáciox, Research Center on Child Studies, Institute of Education, University of Minho
No secondary authors

Institutionalization of adolescents has increasing in Portugal after 2009, being the more representative age group that of 11 to 14, when the sexual desire arouses. Our objective was to identify teenagers' interests and conceptions and verify the influence of individual factors in this conceptions. By questionnaire 114 adolescents were inquired.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Adolescent Development)

VIII-071 The Development of Adolescents’ Prosocial Behavior in China
Yu Koux, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China
Mengyuan Zhang, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University
Ying Yang, Institute of Developmental Psychology, Beijing Normal University

The results showed that girls and younger students reported more prosocial behaviors than boys and elders on the overall performance of prosocial behaviors. But with grade increased, the performance of commonweal-social rule and relationship showed significant decline; the performance of personal trait kept stable, while that of altruism increased slightly.

(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)

VIII-072 The Importance of Strength Factors in Predicting Behavioral Outcomes in Recently Immigrated Hispanic Adolescents.
Sabrina E. Des Rosiersx, Barry University, Department of Psychology
Guillermo Wated, Barry University
Seth J. Schwartz, University of Miami Leonard Miller School of Medicine
Jennifer B. Unger, University of Southern California
Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati, University of Southern California
The present study evaluated strength factors that predict behavioral outcomes among recently immigrant Hispanic adolescents. Results suggested that collective self-efficacy and bicultural acculturation are negatively associated with aggressive behavior of recently immigrated Hispanic adolescents. The findings point towards the relevance of strengths factors that support immigrant youth adaptation.

(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

About 60% of individuals with autism have IQs within the average range; however, many also have cognitive difficulties such as restricted behavioural patterns, lack of imagination and problems with episodic thinking. In these studies, we investigated the attitudes of autistic adolescents and young adults towards their own past, present and future.

(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

This study explores psychological characteristics related to different vocational identity statuses. On a sample of 582 high-school students we have analyzed personal characteristics, contextual circumstances and career construction competencies of people in different vocational identity statuses. The observed results are discussed in the realm of cultural differences in identity formation and theoretical conceptualizations of identity types.

(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)
The effect of affect prime visibility on effort-related cardiovascular response.

David Framorandox, Geneva Motivation Lab, University of Geneva
Guido H. E. Gendolla, Geneva Motivation Lab, University of Geneva

Based on the IAPE model (Gendolla, 2012, 2015), our experiment investigated the effect of affect primes' visibility on effort-related cardiovascular response. Predictions of the IAPE model worked if primes were suboptimally presented, whereas they did not if primes were clearly visible. Prime visibility is a boundary condition of the IAPE model.

(The Personality/Emotion Psychology, Biological Psychology - Psychophysics)

The Physiological Correlates of Long-lasting Pleasant Touch

Chantal Triscolix, Gothenburg University
Ilona Croy, Technische Universität Dresden
Susann Steudte-Schmiedgen, Technische Universität Dresden
Uta Sailer, Oslo University

Long-lasting pleasant touch has a beneficial effect on the autonomic system, as shown by the increased SDNN (heart rate variability index), which is associated with wellbeing. This finding highlights the importance of long-lasting social touch interactions for improving the physiological state of the individual.

(The Social Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psychophysics)

The Pupil - The Window to Judging Social Intentions

Friederike Behrensx, University of Leiden
François Quesque, University of Lille
Mariska E. Kret, Leiden University

The study investigated whether people can consciously and unconsciously recognize another’s personal or social incentives from their kinematics by i) asking about the observed intentions explicitly and ii) by measuring observer's pupil size.

(Cognitive Psychology - Psychophysics)

The Train Wreck Effect: Brain Laterality and the Emotional Impact of Reality Television on Psychophysiological Activity
Benjamin B. DeVorex, Virginia Tech
David W. Harrison, Virginia Tech
J. Dale Alden, Lipscomb University

With its growing popularity, the need to determine the emotional and psychological impact of reality television is increasing. 42 university students were analyzed using heart rate variability and electrodermal activity to assess changes in emotional responses to reality television. Significant differences were observed and imply general affect expression.

(Biological Psychology, Neuroscience - Psychophysiology)

VIII-079 To Trust Or Not To Trust: A Thermal Imaging Study On The Effects Of Social Exclusion On Decision Making
Giorgia Ponsix, Sapienza University of Rome
Bianca Monachesi, Sapienza University of Rome
Maria Serena Panasiti, Department of Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome

Regulating emotions elicited by others is pivotal for social interaction. We investigated behavioural and physiological consequences of social exclusion and found that sympathetic activation triggered by ostracizing interactions is essential to learn whether to trust others and to adjust future behaviour consequently. This mechanism seems deficient in low-regulators.

(Behavioral Economics, Biological Psychology - Psychophysiology)

VIII-080 The dynamics and physiological mechanisms of cardiac response to stress: model, experimental data, monitoring of daily life activity
Sofia A. Polevaia, Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy
Serg B Parin, Lobachevsky State University Nizhny Novgorod
Andrey V. Kovalchuk, Institute of Applied Physic
Kirill N. Gromov, Lobachevsky State University
Eugene V. Eremin, Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy

On the basis neurochemical framework (Parin et al., 2014) we created an explicit model of stress that describes, how neuroendocrine input modulates cardiac responses during acute stress. Short-term variability of R-R intervals in the experimental model and in real life stress significantly correlate with the results of the proposed model.

(Biological Psychology, Neuroscience - Psychophysiology)
VIII-081 The dynamics of cardiac response to stress: model, experimental data, monitoring of daily life activity
Kirill N. Gromov, Lobachevsky State University
Sofia A. Polevaia, Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy
Serg B Parin, Lobachevsky State University Nizhny Novgorod
Andrey V. Kovalchuk, Institute of Applied Physic
Eremin V Eugene, Nizhny Novgorod State Medical Academy

On the basis neurochemical framework (Parin et al., 2014) we created an explicit model of stress that describes, how neuroendocrine input modulates cardiac responses during acute stress. Short-term variability of R-R intervals of the experimental model and in real life stress significantly correlate with the results of the proposed model.

(Biological Psychology, Neuroscience - Psychophysiology)

VIII-082 Legislating Youth Suicide Prevention: Does it Really Work?
Katie A. Jacobs, University of Central Missouri
April C Roller, University of Central Missouri

This study examined the differences between the youth suicide rates of states that legislated mandatory annual suicide prevention training for teachers (n=4) and those that did not (n=6). It also examined each state that legislated suicide prevention training for teachers with data from before and after implementation of the legislation.

(Other - Developmental Psychopathology)

VIII-083 Lest We Forget: Comparing Retrospective and Prospective Assessments of Adverse Childhood Experiences in the Prediction of Adult Health
Aaron Reuben, Duke University
Terrie Moffitt, Duke University
Avshalom Caspi, Duke University
Daniel W. Belsky, Duke University
Honalee Harrington, Duke University
Felix Schroeder, US Army
Sean Hogan, University of Otago
Sandhya Ramrakha, University of Otago
Richie Poulton, University of Otago
Andrea Danese, King's College London

We compare the strength of associations of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), prospectively-recorded in childhood by Study staff and retrospectively-reported in
adulthood by Study members, with adult outcomes in multiple domains. In contrast to prospective ACE records, retrospective reports appear to underestimate negative impacts of adversity on objectively-measured life outcomes and overestimate impacts on self-reported outcomes.

(Developmental Psychology, Clinical Science - Developmental Psychopathology)

VIII-084 Predictors of anxiety and depression in University students
Ana Kurtovicx, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Ana Jurcevic, Faculty of humanities and social sciences

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of personality traits, self-liking and self-competence, and perfectionism with anxiety and depression in University students. Neuroticism, conscientiousness, self-liking, self-competence, concern over mistakes and doubt about actions predicted anxiety. Depression was predicted by neuroticism, conscientiousness, extraversion, self-liking and parental criticism.

(Clinical Science, Developmental Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)

VIII-085 Relational and physical victimization among Japanese school-age children: Measurement, gender, and associations with depressive symptoms, peer support, and friendships
Yoshito Kawabatax, University of Guam
Anne-Marie W Harcrow, Fayetteville State University

This study examined the association between relational and physical victimization and depressive symptoms, peer support, and friendships. Results showed that relational victimization (not physical victimization) was associated with greater depressive symptoms. Further, peer support and high-quality friendships were linked with lower relational victimization (not physical victimization) for boys only.

(Developmental Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)

VIII-086 Sensorimotor processing in 22q11.2 Deletion Syndrome and its putative relationship with psychiatric conditions
Adam Cunninghamx, MRC Centre for Neuropsychiatric Genetics and Genomics, Department of Psychological and Clinical Neurosciences, Carddif University School of Medicine, Cardiff, UK
Liam J.B. Hill, School of Psychology, University of Leeds, Leeds, West Yorkshire, UK
Mark Mon-Williams, School of Psychology, University of Leeds, Leeds, West
22q11.2 deletion syndrome (22q11.2DS) is a rare chromosomal disorder that often affects neurocognitive and psychological development. It is increasingly recognised that motor skill impairment is a characteristic feature of 22q11.2DS. This study innovatively identifies links between sensorimotor difficulties, cognitive ability, psychopathology and psychiatric disorder in children diagnosed with 22q11.2DS.

(VIII-087 The Relationship Between Spouse Support and Marital Satisfaction in Chinese Newlywed Couples: A Longitudinal Study Focusing on the Transition to Parenthood
Jing Lanx, Beijing Normal University
Yi Chen, Beijing Normal University
Xiaoyi Fang, Beijing Normal University

The present study aims to explore the relationship between spouse support and marital satisfaction, especially the change of spouse support during transition to parenthood, and its effect on decline of marital satisfaction, by recruiting 200 newlywed couples in China and keeping track them in two-year intervals.

(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Developmental Psychopathology)

(VIII-088 Relationship between sleep quality and mental health according to demographic situation in 850 patients with COPD
Mitra Safax, Clinical Tuberculosis and Epidemiology Research Center, National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NRITLD), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
Fatemeh Ghassem Boroujerdi, Chronic Respiratory Diseases Research Center,
**National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases (NRITLD), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran**
**Farzaneh Haji Zadeh, Allameh Tabatabaiee University**
**Maryam Pashm Foroush, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran.**

We evaluated the relationship between sleep quality and mental health, regarding demographic status in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) patients. 5.9% suffered from severe sleep problems and 4.7% had severe mental problems. Various age groups were different in feeling anxious. Women suffered more from sleep and mental health problems.

*(Clinical Science, Other - Mental Health)*

**VIII-089 Stressful Work Trajectories and the Progression of Depressive Symptoms in Middle-Aged Husbands and Wives: The Moderating Role of Marital Context**
**K.A.S. Wickramax, University of Georgia**
**Victoria A Bryant, University of Georgia**
**Catherine Walker-O’Neal, University of Georgia**
**Federick Lorenz, Iowa State University**

Using spill- and cross-over dyadic models of husbands and wives, this research investigates the influence of stressful work trajectories on mental health of middle-aged couples. The results show that the severity and change in stressful work contributes to progression of depressive symptoms in long-married husbands and wife over middle years.

*(Social Psychology - Mental Health)*

**VIII-090 Subtypes of positive mental health in a representative adolescent sample**
**Melinda Reinhardt, Eötvös Loránd University, Institute of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary**
**Gyöngyi Kökönyei, Eötvös Loránd University, Institute of Psychology, Budapest, Hungary**

The study contains the confirmation of the three-factor-structure of the Hungarian version of the Adolescent Mental Health Continuum–Short Form and the exploration and description of latent classes of the positive mental health continuum in a representative Hungarian adolescent sample. Consequences of the three-class and four-class solutions are also discussed.

*(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Other - Mental Health)*
VIII-091 The Impact of Teacher Self-Efficacy and Job Satisfaction on the Use and Nature of Discipline Strategies
Michael Brachfeld, Tulane University
No secondary authors

This poster aims to examine the relationship between teacher self-efficacy and job satisfaction and methods that are used in disciplining children. The use of exclusionary discipline strategies has continued to be prominent at the forefront of elementary schools and the underlying mechanisms must be studied to inform future interventions.

(Clinical Science - Mental Health)

VIII-094 The Impact of Effort Expenditure on Stereotyping in Older Age
Gabriela Czarnek, Jagiellonian University
Małgorzata Kossowska, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
Michael Richter, Liverpool John Moores University

Drawing on within Hess' Selective Engagement Theory, we examined whether greater stereotyping tendency among older adults, in comparison to young people, can be decreased through higher effort expenditure. We found that despite older adults' higher effort expenditure in the task, they were more prone to stereotyping than younger counterparts.

(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Lifespan Development)

VIII-095 The Integration of Actions and Gestures With Speech in Young and Older Adults
Kim Ouwehand, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Jacqueline de Nooijer, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Tamara van Gog, University of Utrecht
Fred Paas, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The present study investigated the N400 effect in 40 young and 33 older adults when observing videos presenting an action or a gesture while simultaneously listening to a congruent or incongruent spoken action phrase.

(Cognitive Psychology - Lifespan Development)
VIII-096 The process of acculturation in Brazilian soccer players
Fernanda Faggianix, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul
Carolina Lisboa, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul

Qualitative study involving eight young soccer athletes (16-20 years old) held in Southern Brazil. Semi-structures interviews aimed to investigate aspects of the process of acculturation. An increase use of social networks and a decrease in physical performance and social abilities were observed.

(Developmental Psychology - Lifespan Development)

VIII-097 The Relations between Meanings of Children and Happiness in Korean Middle-aged
Seolae Jox, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea
Youngsook Chong, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

This study was focused on the meaning of children and how this meaning affect to quality of family relationship and personal happiness in Korean mid-aged. This study found that children have symmetrical meanings for their parents and positive and negative meanings affect the relationship between parents and children and parent’s happiness.

(Developmental Psychology, Social Psychology - Lifespan Development)

VIII-098 Years of Expertise in Chess: Is Age Really Cruel to Experts
Nemanja Vacix, Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt
Bartosz Gula, Universität Klagenfurt, Institut für Psychologie
Merim Bilalic, Alpen-Adria-Universität Klagenfurt

In the study we investigate "age is kinder to the initially more able" hypothesis and show preserving effects of expertise on the age-related decline. Results show that experts decline, however, previously acquired knowledge and current practice enables them to maintain high level of skill at an advanced age.

(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Lifespan Development)

VIII-099 The Relationship between Participation in Meaningful Creative Hobbies and Life Satisfaction in Retired and Non-Retired Adults
Carolyn E. Adams-Pricex, Mississippi State University

...
Danielle K Nadorff, Mississippi State University
Danielle K Nadorff, Mississippi State University
Linda W Morse, Mississippi State University
Linda W Morse, Mississippi State University

We examined the relationship between four types of creative benefits (Identity, Spirituality, Mastery, and Calming) and life satisfaction in 106 retired and 186 non-retired adults over 40. Results indicated that Mastery contributes to life satisfaction in both groups, and Spirituality increased life satisfaction for the retired group.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Creativity)

VIII-100 Training to Enhance Convergent and Divergent Thinking in Adults: A Meta-analysis of Randomized Experimental Studies
Kasia Z. Gallox, Mississippi State University
David T. Morse, Mississippi State University

We report a meta-analysis of randomized studies investigating the effect of training on creative cognition in adults. Divergent and convergent thinking do respond to training-based interventions, as suggested by previous literature. Structured programs had the largest impact; convergent thinking was affected slightly more. Evidence for delayed effects was weak.

(Other - Creativity)

VIII-101 Transformational Process and Transformational Abilities in the Context of the Creative Process
Min Max, Central University of Finance and Economics
Na Zhao, Central University of Finance and Economics
Jaarsveld Saskia, University of Kaiserslautern
Fred Van Oystayen, University of Antwerp
Thomas Lachmann, University of Kaiserslautern

We explored the transformational process and transformational abilities (TA) in the context of the creative process and aimed to figure out the relationship between TA and creative potential. We developed a scoring method of TA in a creative reasoning test. The certain type of TA rather than the whole represents creative potential.

(Cognitive Psychology - Creativity)
VIII-103 Sexual Jealousy and Satisfaction with Sexual Agreements among Israeli Gay Male Couples

Ofer Feinx, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Yaffo
Nave Rappaport, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Yaffo

We examined the effect of different types of jealousy on sexual agreement satisfaction of Israeli gay men engaged in different relationship agreements: monogamous, open and monogamish (having sex with other men only in the presence of the partner). Different anticipated jealousy types predicted sexual agreement satisfaction in the 3 groups.

(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VIII-104 Tense links between religion and sexual behavior among Muslims: The role of explanatory cognitive and emotional tendencies

Caroline Rigox, UCLouvain
Kenza El Marsni, UCLouvain
Vassilis Saroglou, UCLouvain

Previous research has investigated the links between religiousness and restrictive sexuality, and possible explanatory cognitive and emotional factors, mainly among Christians. Little if anything is known on religiousness and sexuality, at the individual level, within Islam, a religion restrictive of pre- and extra-marital sexuality, but encouraging marital sexuality.

(Social Psychology, Other - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VIII-105 The construction of masculinity amongst sex offenders in the Limpopo province

Mandu Selepe, University of Kwazulu-Natal

This qualitative study explores how sex offenders construct masculinity and account for their sexual violence. 19 sex offenders participated. Results indicate that several social discourses are used to account for sexual violence. It is recommended that current 'unhealthy' masculine discourses be replaced with empathy, love, respect and tolerance of diversity.

(Social Psychology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
UN Sustainable Development Goal three highlights the need to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being. Yet, we may be at a relative early stage of understanding the complexity of interrelationships that need to be taken into account to achieve this agenda, particularly, in a context of global inequality and poverty.

(Developmental Psychology, Cultural Anthropology - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Waterpipe and e-cigarette represent alternative ways of inhaling nicotine, and prevalence has risen substantially in recent years. Cigarette smoking and cannabis use are heritable. We investigated whether genetic vulnerability underlying cigarette smoking and cannabis use explained variability in e-cigarette and waterpipe phenotypes. Results suggest overlapping genetic factors underlying these traits.

(Behavioral Genetics, Biological Psychology - Addictions)

The inverse association between mobile phone addiction and age has been well-documented. However, the reason why such an association exists is not clear. This study found that digital nativity was a factor that explained the age differences in mobile phone addiction.
VIII-109 The Impact of Smoking Cessation on Real-World Prospective Memory. Thomas Heffernanx, Northumbria University
Terence O'Neill, Northumbria University

Smokers, previous smokers and a never smoked group completed a real-world prospective memory task (RWPMT) where they had to remember particular tasks at specific locations on a campus tour. After controlling for age, gender, alcohol, IQ, existing smokers showed reduced performance on the RWPMT compared to the other two groups.

VIII-110 The sounds of emotion across the life span: probing age-of-speaker and age-of-listener effects on vocal emotional recognition
Ana P. Pinheiro, Voice, Affect and Speech Lab, Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon; Neuropsychophysiology Lab, School of Psychology, University of Minho
Augusto Mendes, School of Psychology, University of Minho
César F Lima, Psychology Center, University of Porto; University College London, Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience

We probed the effects of speaker’s age and listener’s age on vocal emotional recognition. Short nonverbal vocalizations uttered by children, adolescents, young adults, adults and older adults were presented to listeners of these age groups in a forced-choice emotional categorization task. Both speaker’s age and listener’s age affected emotional decoding.

VIII-111 Vulnerable Narcissism and Negative Performance Feedback
Kira Grafx, University of Hamburg
Saskia Busch, University of Hamburg

This study investigated the influence of negative performance feedback on negative affect and the motivation and performance in a second task in vulnerable narcissists. Results imply that vulnerable narcissists show more negative affect after receiving negative feedback but no significant change in motivation or performance.
VIII-112 Suppression strategies relates to brain volumes and top-down regulation of limbic brain systems during inhibition of emotional distraction
Ninni Perssonx, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, Sweden; Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
Maryam Ziaei, Centre for Advanced Imaging, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia, 3 School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia
George Samrani, Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden
Jonas Persson

The study suggest that habitual use of suppression explained individual differences in the brains functional and structural architecture of executive control and down-regulation of emotion response. Future longitudinal studies may shed light on more specific a priori, or a posteriori relations between suppression and brain estimates.

(VIII-113 Flourishing among women bankers: A strength based mental health study
Anindita Ghoshx, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad
Amrita Deb, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

The investigation is a strength-based approach to study mental health and well-being among working women. Women (N=304; mean age= 35.81) from a bank in India were selected. 78.3% reported high flourishing; an unexpected finding as women generally fulfill many responsibilities at home and work according to sociocultural demands in India.

VIII-114 Impacts of Loving-kindness Meditation (LKM) on Aggression among Middle School Boys
Chanda Sara Sramanx, University of Peradeniya

Free-standing bulletin boards (8-10) in vertical format will be utilized. The size of the posters is 95 cm wide x 120 cm high. Primary text font and headings font would be 20 points and 30 points respectively. Study and research findings will be illustrated using graphs and tables.
VIII-115 Positive orientation to life: Exploring the links between positivity and psychological functioning markers
Maria J Ferreirax, Department of Psychology, Education and Sport, Lusófona University of Oporto
José F Cruz, Department of Applied Psychology, University of Minho, Braga,

Positive orientation to life seems to play a determinant role on optimal and adaptive psychological functioning. This study explores the association between positivity and coping strategies, dispositional self-control, well-being and optimism. Discriminant analysis was also performed to predict the low and high positivity group members based on these variables.

VIII-116 Search for Meaning in Life Predicted Prosocial Behaviours
Tak Sang Chowx, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
No secondary authors

The current research found that search for meaning predicted prosociality ($\beta = 0.25$, $p = .001$) after controlling for demographic variables, personalities, emotions, presence of meaning and death anxiety. While past research focused on the effect of prosociality on meaning, the present study suggested that search for meaning motivates prosociality.

VIII-117 Virtual Reality Experiences: Physiological and Psychological Effects
Natalie M Wilsonx, Albright College
Tyler Bernadyn, Albright College
Keith Feigenson, Albright College
Justin J Couchman, Albright College

We examined the use of virtual reality technology with respect to cognitive, affective, and physiological changes. A control group experienced a neutral virtual reality environment nearly identical to their real environment. An experimental group experienced a relaxed and artistic virtual environment. We measured mood, heart rate, and galvanic skin responses.
VIII-118 **Actors and bystanders differences in violence sensitivity**
**Grisel M. Garcia-Ramirez**, *University of Rhode Island*
**Charles Collyer**, *University of Rhode Island*

This study analyzed violence sensitivity based on the different perspectives (victims, bystanders, or perpetrators) and media (video or article) participants were randomly assigned. Results suggested that bystanders were less violence sensitive for more severe physical violence, and less severe physical violence.

(Social Psychology, Other - Peace Studies)

VIII-119 **Irrational beliefs and country-level functioning: a cross-sectional analysis on 60 countries**
**Monica B. Bartucz**, *Babes-Bolyai University*
**Daniel O David**, *Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca; Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York*

In this cross-cultural study we investigated if citizens’ aggregated irrational beliefs, derived from the cognitive-behavioral model, are associated with country-level functioning. Although no conclusions related to causality can be made at this point, our results show that irrational beliefs are related to country development, autonomy, peacefulness and cultural values.

(Social Psychology, Clinical Science - Peace Studies)

VIII-120 **The psychological impact of transitional justice in Rwanda, twenty-two years after the genocide**
**Serge Caparos**, *Université de Nîmes*
**Sara-Valérie Giroux**, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*
**Eugène Rutembesa**, *University of Rwanda*
**Emmanuel Habimana**, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*
**Isabelle Blanchette**, *Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières*

We studied the psychological impact of transitional justice (Gacaca) exposure in post-genocide Rwanda. Compared to participants who had not attended any Gacaca trial (N=202), those who had (N=244) had fewer PTSD/depression symptoms, were more open to reconciliation, more integrated into their community, and less pessimistic about the risk of genocide recurrence.
Who's In, Who's out? Loneliness, Exclusion and Integration in South Sudan Civil War (2013-2016)
Ufuoma Patience Ejokex, North West University, South Africa
Lere Amusan, North West University, South Africa

Dominance of Dinka and Nuer ethnic groups over the rest in South Sudan’s ongoing civil war calls for academic interrogation. The plights of other ethnic groups faced with loneliness, politics of exclusion and crisis of integration employing attribution theory and qualitative data collection will be this paper’s focus area.

An exploration of the representation of fractional magnitude for each 0.1 using an immediate serial recall task
Yuki Tanidax, Osaka University
Yu Koshima, Osaka Prefecture University
Masahiko Okamoto, Osaka Prefecture University

We investigated whether 0.1 is a base number in the magnitude representation of fractions using an immediate serial recall task. The results showed that 0.1 is one anchor point in the magnitude representation of fractions. However, this representation did not correlate with magnitude comparison and the calculation of fractions.

Direction Dependence Analysis: Determining the Direction of Effect in Observational Data
Wolfgang Wiedermannx, University of Missouri
Xintong Li, University of Missouri
Alexander von Eye, Michigan State University

Direction Dependence Analysis (DDA) is introduced which enables researchers to test the direction of effects in linear models (e.g., x -> y versus y -> x) using observational data. Empirical examples illustrate the application of DDA in multiple regression and mediation models and an implementation of DDA in SPSS is provided.
The use of the operand-recognition paradigm for the study of strategies in mental arithmetic: An overview.

Sandrine Massonx, University of Lausanne
Catherine Thevenot, Institut de Psychologie Université de Lausanne
Michel FAYOL, University of Clermont Auvergne Blaise Pascal and CNRS

Ten-years ago, we developed the operand-recognition paradigm (ORP) in order to identify individual’s strategies in mental arithmetic. This poster summarizes the main findings reached through the use of the ORP but also present the main criticisms addressed to it over time. And the way we could respond to these criticisms.

(Methodology, Cognitive Psychology - Mathematical Psychology)

Resilience in Families After a Child’s Same-Sex Sexual Orientation Disclosure: The Child’s Perspective

Abraham P. Greeffx, Stellenbosch University
Barend L De Villiers, Stellenbosch University

In this poster the theoretical foundation of family resilience as well as the research design for this study are briefly explained. Then the findings, qualities and resources that are associated with families’ adaptation to their child’s same-sex sexual orientation disclosure, are presented.

(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Sexual Orientation)

Mixed-Handedness and Left-Footedness Replicably Predict Bisexuality and Homosexuality Among Women but not Men in Two Large and Independent Community Samples

Ulrich S Tranx, University of Vienna
Michael Kossmeier, University of Vienna
Martin Voracek, University of Vienna

Non-right-handedness is reportedly associated with bisexuality and homosexuality. We present replicable evidence that mixed-handedness and left-footedness are associated with bisexuality and homosexuality among women, but not men. Results are discussed with regards to theories and evidence on the effects of prenatal androgen exposure on cerebral lateralization and sexual orientation.
(Biological Psychology - Sexual Orientation)