III-001 **Emotion Regulation: Paths in the Expression of Obsessive-Compulsive Symptoms**

*Ximena Goldberg, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Narcis Cardoner, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Clara López-Solà, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Pino Alonso, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Eva Real, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Rosa Hernández-Ribas, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Marta Subirà, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Cinto Segalàs, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*José M. Menchón, Bellvitge University Hospital - IDIBELL*

*Carles Soriano-Mas, Bellvitge University Hospital – IDIBELL*

Individuals differ in their use of emotion regulation strategies and these individual differences have implications for mental health. By exploring the mechanisms of interrelations between emotion regulation, affect and cognitive flexibility, we have identified two pathways that may reveal differential susceptibility for obsessive-compulsive symptoms.

(Clinical Science, Neuroscience - Cognition & Emotion)

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III-002 **Emotional Cue on Face Recognition: A Two-Stage Model**

*Angela K. Tzeng, Chung Yuan Christian University*

No secondary authors

Literature of face recognition has been focused on the inner representation based on various physical features. In current study the role of emotional cues and semantic information were examined. Four experiments were conducted. A dynamic two-stage model was established to account for the role familiarity plays in face recognition.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
Emotional Future Thinking in Daily Life

Catherine Barsics, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Martial Van der Linden, University of Geneva, Switzerland / University of Liège, Belgium
Arnaud D’Argembeau, University of Liège, Belgium

This diary-based study characterizes emotional future-oriented thoughts arising in natural settings. Results show that emotional future thinking is a pervasive mental activity, taking on various representational formats, entailing different thematic and affective contents, influencing mood states, and serving important functions, such as planning, decision making and emotion regulation.

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

Emotional Security Mediates Physiological Responses to Human Distress Vocalizations in Male Adults

Arianna Dalsant, University of Trento
Kazuyuki Shinohara, Department of Neurobiology & Behavior, Unit of Basic Medical Sciences, Nagasaki University, Japan
Gianluca Esposito, Division of Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Here we investigated how physiological response to distress vocalizations are mediated by early significant interaction (attachment style) in adult male. Using parametric and tree-based models we found left-hand temperature change was shown when participants listened to emotional stimuli and right-hand temperature change and heart dynamics were involved for attachment style.

(Biological Psychology, Behavioral Genetics - Cognition & Emotion)

Emotional Suppression: Consequences for Memory and Executive Functioning Abilities in Young and Older Adults

Kristy A. Nielson, Marquette University
Alex Zurek, Marquette University
Kathleen E. Hazlett, Marquette University
Christina M. Figueroa, Marquette University
Steven J. Byers, Marquette University

Suppressive emotion regulation results in poorer memory in emotive contexts. We examined whether the “trait” of suppression impacts cognition more generally. Young and older adult “suppressors” exhibited significantly poorer verbal memory and executive attention (older adults) than non-suppressors. Suppression impairs cognition beyond emotional contexts with particularly detrimental effects in elders.

(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)
III-006 **Emotions and Counterfactuals in Moral Decision-Making**  
*Alessandra Tasso*, *University of Ferrara*  
*Michele Sarlo*, *Department of general psychology - university of padova*  
*Lorella Lotto*, *department of developmental psychology and socialization - university of padova*  
The present study was aimed at comparing the emotions experienced after the decision choice with those experienced after the respective counterfactual generation, in moral dilemmas. We suggest that, in the Footbridge-type dilemmas, the stronger negative affect associated with the counterfactual generation drives the rejection of the utilitarian choice.  
*(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)*

III-007 **Height Estimates Are Altered by State- and Trait-Lines of Fear**  
*M. Geuss*, *Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics*  
*Jeanine K. Stefanucci*, *University of Utah*  
Fear is characterized by both state- and trait-level changes, both of which can temporally fluctuate to alter behavior. We observed an interaction between state and trait fear on perceptual estimates over time. When trait fear was low, estimates increased with state fear. High trait fear led to consistent overestimation.  
*(Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)*

III-008 **How Does Uncertainty-Certainty Appraisal Affect the Performance and the Knowledge Level in the Iowa Gambling Task?**  
*Elvan Arikan iyilikci*, *Ege University*  
*Sonia Amado*, *Ege University*  
This study aims to investigate the effect of uncertainty-certainty appraisal on the Iowa Gambling Task performance and knowledge level. We found that certainty-associated emotions (induced anger and happiness) enhanced the task performance in the early blocks. Uncertainty-associated sadness group’s knowledge level was worse than the happiness and anger groups.  
*(Cognitive Psychology - Cognition & Emotion)*
How Fast Does a Face Reveal Anger or Happiness? A Study With Younger, Healthy Older Adults and Bipolar Patients

Rocco Palumbo, Schepens Eye Research Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA
Beth Fairfield, Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Chieti, Italy
Alberto Di Domenico, Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Chieti, Italy
Nicola Mammarella, Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Chieti, Italy

Natural facial expressions are dynamic events that reveal a particular emotion over time. Here we show that the ability to recognize emotions during online unfolding of positive and negative emotions is modulated by regulation strategies.

Implicit Memory: How Emotion and Evolution Affect Data-Driven Priming

Bethany C. Y. Wu, Research Center for Mind, Brain & Learning, National Chengchi University
Yan Jing Wu, Department of Psychology, The University of Sheffield
Nai-Shing Yen, Department of Psychology, National Chengchi University

We compared emotional pictures that were firstly encountered (unprimed) to those were studied (primed). Larger priming effects were found for positive and high-arousal pictures on hit rates. In addition, people process evolution-related pictures much faster and more accurate than evolution-unrelated ones in both primed and unprimed conditions.

Improving Treatment: Supplementing Treatment as Usual With Cognitive Bias Modification Training in Adolescents With Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Elske Salemink, University of Amsterdam
Lidewij Wolters, Department of Obsessive Compulsive-, Anxiety- and Tic disorders, Academic Center for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, de Bascule and Academic Medical Center, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the Netherlands
Else de Haan, Department of Obsessive Compulsive-, Anxiety- and Tic disorders, Academic Center for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, de Bascule and Child Development and Education, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Misinterpretation of intrusions is an important problem in Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD). Recently, Cognitive Bias Modification paradigms have been developed that target such misinterpretations (CBM-I). We examined the added value of CBM-I training to CBT in adolescents with OCD. This small randomised controlled trial revealed effects of CBM on symptoms.

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Adolescent Abstention From Delinquency: Examining the Mediating Role of Time Spent With (Delinquent) Peers
Natalie Mercer, Utrecht University
Loes Keijsers, Utrecht University
Susan Branje, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
Wim J.H. Meeus, Utrecht University, Tilburg University

Dual mediation models examined mechanisms related to adolescent abstention from delinquency. Namely, we tested if more distal theoretical predictors (social bonds, personal characteristics) were mediated by more proximal peer contexts (time spent with peers and peer delinquency). Results provide information regarding the question: why aren’t all adolescents delinquent?
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

Adolescent Resilience From Community Violence: Self-Esteem as a Protective Factor From Adult Depression and Aggression
Claire Burgess, University of Southern California
Randy P. Bautista, University of Southern California
John J. McArdle, University of Southern California

We examined examine self-esteem as a possible moderator of the harmful effects of community violence of adolescents’ psychological functioning. Using longitudinal structural equation modeling, early community violence exposure was related to later depression and aggression symptoms; however, self-esteem did not moderate this relationship. We discuss these findings in light of previous studies on the effects of community violence.
(Clinical Science, Social Psychology - Adolescent Development)
III-014 Adolescent’s Decision-Making: The Influence of Peers’ Choices on the Feelings of Regret and Relief
Marianne Habib, Paragraph Laboratory, University Paris 8 & CNRS Unit 8240, Paris Descartes University, France
Grégoire Borst, CNRS Unit 8240, Laboratory for the Psychology of Child Development and Education, Paris Descartes University & Caen University, Sorbonne Paris Cité, France
Olivier Houdé, CNRS Unit 8240, Laboratory for the Psychology of Child Development and Education, Paris Descartes University, Sorbonne Paris Cité & Institut Universitaire de France, France
Cassotti Mathieu, CNRS Unit 8240, Laboratory for the Psychology of Child Development and Education, Paris Descartes University, Sorbonne Paris Cité & Institut Universitaire de France, France

In daily life, adolescents are frequently surrounded by peers and their decisions can be influenced by their peers’ choices. This study aimed to evaluate this influence (with either cautious or risk-taking peers) on the feelings of regret in adolescents when confronted to a situation of decision making under risk.
(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Adolescent Development)

III-015 Adolescents’ Perception of Parenting: Establishing Measurement Invariance of the Parenting Practices Scale Across the Caribbean
Garth Lipps, University of the West Indies, Mona
Taniesha A. Burke, University of Guelph
Gillian Lowe, University of the West Indies, Mona

The factor structure and measurement invariance of the Parenting Practices Scale was explored across four Caribbean islands. Confirmatory factor analysis indicated that the original model was not invariant; subsequent modified models were invariant. Implications of how parenting is conceptualised among Caribbean adolescents are discussed.
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

III-016 Adolescents’ Perceptions of Impulsivity, Sensation Seeking, Peer Influence and Studies on the Teenage Brain
Eric Tardif, University of teacher education
Nicolas Meylan, University of teacher education / Lausanne University

Adolescents were questioned about impulsivity, sensation seeking and peer influence. They attributed more impulsivity, more sensation seeking and less peer resistance to the adolescent population than to adults. Also, most perceived data on the adolescent brain as not effective to prevent risky behaviours.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Adolescent Development)
Affective, Cognitive and Metacognitive Themes: A Qualitative Developmental Psychology Analysis
Ahu Öztürk, Uludag Üniversitesi, Turkey
No secondary authors
The study examined Turkish university students’ evaluations about the effects of the literary work on their emotional and cognitive development. The themes were found to be related to: 1) identity formation, 2) metacognitive abilities, 3) understanding others, 4) emotional dispositions and 4) motivations.
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

An Executive Functioning and Risk Behavior Model for Understanding and Supporting Urban Homeless Youth
Scott J. Hunter, University of Chicago
Niranjan S. Karnik, Rush University Medical Center, Chicago, IL
Dale Smith, Olivet Nazarene University, Bourbonnais, IL
Eric Rice, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA
Erika Gustafson, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL
Jaeson Kaylegian, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Rugile Ramoskaite, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL
Jennifer Edidin, Private Practice, Glenview, IL
Homeless youth are at increased risk for cognitive, emotional, and behavioral difficulties, given their adverse circumstances. They are also at a higher risk for substance use and poor decision making. We present a model of the EF-risk behavior relationship in homeless youth that allows for consideration of resilience based intervention.
(Clinical Science, Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)

Associations Between Self-Reported Attachment Disorganization and Role-Reversal Markers on Older Adolescents’ Psychological Outcomes and Parent-Child Relationship Quality
Molisa Meier, University of Ottawa
Jean-Francois Bureau, University of Ottawa
The effect of the number of disorganization markers on psychological and relational outcomes was explored in adolescents. There was a linear relation between number of markers and negative outcomes when reporting on relationship with mothers. For father-child dyad, presence of one marker was sufficient to increase odds of negative outcomes.
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)
III-020  **Attentional Priority for Special Interests in Autism Spectrum Disorder (Asd) and Neurotypical Passions**  
Anna Remington, Centre for Research in Autism and Education, Institute of Education, London  
Owen E. Parsons, Centre for Research in Autism and Education, Institute of Education, London  
Andrew P. Bayliss, University of East Anglia  
We investigate whether the 'special saliency' for faces in neurotypicals has been replaced in ASD by the individual’s area of interest. Using personalised stimuli related to participants’ interests, we demonstrate that for ASD there is a ‘special saliency’ that is not seen in neurotypical adolescents with similar passions.  
(Cognitive Psychology - Adolescent Development)

III-021  **Bullying, Suicide, and the Role of Health Concerns**  
Kelly Brown, Nova Southeastern University  
Gene Cash, Nova Southeastern University  
Scott Poland, Nova Southeastern University  
Bullying is a pervasive issue faced by children and adolescents, but its negative effects can persist into adulthood. Among the most serious potential consequences is suicidality. This poster will provide an overview of the association between bullying and suicide, with an emphasis on health concerns as a potential risk factor.  
(Social Psychology, Clinical Science - Adolescent Development)

III-022  **An Event-Based Account of Conformity**  
Diana Kim, Leiden University  
Bernhard Hommel, Cognitive Psychology Unit & Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, Leiden University  
This study attempts to explain cognitive mechanisms underlying conformity. We suggest that even actions without any social meaning can induce conformity effects due to similar cognitive representation of own actions and those of others, especially if own actions are similar to those of others.  
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)
III-023 **Arousal and Visual Complexity**
Xin Xia, *Leiden University*
Nimish Biloria, *Delft University of Technology*
Bruno Bocanegra, *Leiden University*
Ke Ma, *Leiden University*
Jia-Rey Chang, *Delft University of Technology*
Bernhard Hommel, *Cognitive Psychology Unit & Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition, Leiden University*

We demonstrate that heart rate increases over time when perceiving a high level of visual complexity, and decreases over time when perceiving a low level of complexity. This is consistent with the idea that visual complexity increases arousal and the function relating complexity to hedonic value has an inverted U-shape.

*(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)*

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III-024 **Assessment of Attention in Yoga Practicing Pre-Adolescents: A Control Group Study**
Deepak Nilsoge Guruswamy, *Phd student*
Shantharam KS, *Principal, Government yoga college Mysore*
Aravinda BS, *Ayurveda interdisciplinary research minds*
Aditya Bhat, *Ayurveda interdisciplinary Research Minds*
Madhu darshan H.V, *Ayurveda interdisciplinary research Minds*
Arpitha P, *Ayurveda interdisciplinary research Minds*
Srirama B Rao, *Ayurveda interdisciplinary research Minds*

This study aims at assessment of attention among yoga practicing pre adolescents with that of the control group who are not practicing yoga. Included 40 in each group and administered Trail making test, Stroop color test, digital span test. Results reveals statistically significance to yoga practicing group than control group.

*(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Science)*

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III-025 **Comparing the Effectiveness of Cognitive Therapy Based on Mindfulness With Group Therapy of Behavioral Activation in Depression Rate and Quality of Life of Depressed People**
Behzad Feizi Manesh, *ir an. univercity kordestan*
Armin Joulaei Manesh, *ir an. univercity of kordestan*
Masoud Azar Beig, *ir an. univercity of dezfoul*

Cognitive therapy based on mindfulness is a combination of Beck’s cognitive therapy and Kabat Zinn’s mindfulness based stress reduction program and behavioral activation provokes depressed clients searching for positive reinforcement.

*(Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)*
III-026 Do Additional Visuals Benefit Older Adults’ Information Processing in Learning?
Robert Zheng, University of Utah
Marilyn Luptak, University of Utah
Derek Smith, University of Utah
Randell Rupper, University of Utah and US Department of Veterans Affairs at Salt Lake City
Research has demonstrated that simultaneous presentation of multiple visuals may lead to cognitive overload, thus hurting the learner’s learning. Drawing from common causes hypothesis, which suggests older adults could benefit from multiple information sources, this study shows that multiple visuals are needed for older adults to effectively process information.
(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Cognitive Science)

III-027 Gaming and Creativity: Fast and Flexible Convergent Thinking in Young Adult Gamers Versus Non-Gamers
Kerwin J.F. Olfers, Leiden University, Institute of Psychology; Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition
Guido P.H. Band, Leiden University, Institute of Psychology; Leiden Institute for Brain and Cognition
Is gaming associated with creative thinking? Covertly recruited adult gamers respond faster and better on a convergent thinking task but not on a divergent thinking tasks, compared to matched non-gamers. Lower response time on a task switch paradigm furthermore suggests a general advantage in processing speed for experienced gamers.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

III-028 How Does Taking the Perspective of an Expert Affect Risky and Delayed Payoffs?
Michal Bialek, Kozminski University
Przemyslaw Sawicki, Kozminski University
In a set of two studies participants produced certain/immediate equivalents for risky/delayed choices. Results show that people are capable of creating different judgments, depending on the point of view taken: when people take the perspective of an expert they become less impulsive and more risk averse.
(Cognitive Psychology, Behavioral Economics - Cognitive Science)
III-029 Implicit Fear and Effort-Related Cardiac Response
Mathieu Chatelain, University Of Geneva
Guido H.E. Gendolla, University of Geneva
This experiment investigated the effect of implicit fear on mental effort assessed as cardiac pre-ejection period during a cognitive task. As predicted by the implicit-affect-primes-effort model (Gendolla, 2012), participants primed with the fear concept during performance invested more effort than participants primed with the anger or happiness concept.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)

III-030 Inferring Reasoning Strategies Based on Task-Evoked Pupillary Responses
Maria K. Eckstein, UC Berkeley
Jesse C. Niebaum, UC Berkeley
Silvia A. Bunge, UC Berkeley
When faced with cognitively demanding tasks, the choice of strategy is crucial. In this study, we aimed at inferring the strategies of 37 healthy adults using a physiological measure of cognitive effort, pupil dilation. Strategies inferred from eyetracking data matched the participants’ performance (reaction time, accuracy) and self-reported strategies.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Cognitive Science)

III-031 Investigating Interference Between Verbal and Visual Spatial Serial Memory
Monica D. Miron, University of Edinburgh, School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences
Candice C. Morey, University of Edinburgh, School of Philosophy, Psychology and Language Sciences
We investigated interference between verbal and spatial serial memory tasks, and also whether a task-irrelevant deviant would affect dual-task interference. Consistently with previous results, spatial memoranda were impaired by maintaining verbal information. Verbal memoranda were less affected by spatial maintenance, but were impaired by the deviant sounds.
(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Science)
III-032 Changes of 5-Year-Old Children During Class Discussion Time: Analysis of the Responses of Children
Xiaoyun Lu, Graduate School of Education, University of Tokyo
No secondary authors
This study analyses changes of the responses of five-year-old children during class discussion time though nine months observation. The findings show that children`s response relationships become stronger, as the response categories increased, also changes in categories and with in one categories were found.
(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)

III-033 Childcare by Live-In Maids: Quality of Care and Children’s Social Development
Rachel Fung-ying Chan, The University of Hong Kong
Terry K. Au, Department of Psycholohy, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
Foreign live-in maids are increasingly common in Asia and the Middle East, but little is known about the childcare they provide. This study examined potential correlates of these maids' caregiving: parent-maid relationship, maids' mood, and the social development of children under their care.
(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)

III-034 Community Violence and Academic Achievement
Fabianne Blake, Child Guidance Clinic, POS, Trinidad
Jondou Chen, Teachers College, Columbia University
Academic achievement has been shown to have persistent association with measures of income, but its relationship with community violence is not as clear. This study explores the association between community violence and academic performance. Surprisingly, results showed significantly high negative correlation between violent crime and academic performance, stronger than that between academic performance and poverty
(Developmental Psychology - Childhood Development)
III-035 Developmental Trajectories of Anxious and Depressive Problems During the Transition From Childhood to Adolescence: Personality × Parenting Interactions.

Peter Prinzie, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Leanthe V. van Harten, TNO
Maja Dekovic, Utrecht University
Alithe van den Akker, University of Amsterdam
Rebecca L. Shiner, Colgate University
Willemijn M. van Eldik, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Sarah S.W. De Pauw, Ghent University

This study examined developmental trajectories of anxious and depressive symptoms from childhood to adolescence (9-15 years). By means of growth mixture modeling, three developmental trajectories were identified for anxious symptoms and two developmental trajectories were found for depressive symptoms. Personality facets predicted membership in more problematic anxious and depressive groups.

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

III-036 Dynamic Associations Between Marital Stress and Externalizing Behavior From Middle Childhood to Adolescence: The Role of Parental Sense of Competence

Willemijn van Eldik, Erasmus University
Peter Prinzie, Erasmus University
Maja Dekovic, Utrecht University
Amaranta de Haan, Utrecht University

This longitudinal study followed 369 families over an eight-year period. The results were indicative of co-development between marital stress and children's externalizing behavior. Importantly, this is the first study to show that parental sense of competence is reciprocally and longitudinally related to marital stress and externalizing behavior.

(Developmental Psychology, Other - Childhood Development)

III-037 Emergence of Children’s Beliefs About Physics: A Byproduct of a Need for Order?

Heidi Kloos, University of Cincinnati
Joseph Amaral, University of Cincinnati
Christopher Griffin, University of Cincinnati

A child’s mistaken belief is an interesting beast: it causes stable performance despite changes in experience. We argue that such beliefs do not reflect an understanding of the world, but instead have the purpose of simplifying an otherwise unorganized task context. Results with 4- to 9-year-olds’ learning about sinking objects confirm this hypothesis, showing characteristic arbitrariness in children’s beliefs.

(Cognitive Psychology - Childhood Development)
III-038 Experimental Manipulation of Parent Self-Efficacy and Emotion Regulation: Micro-Trials, a Way Forward in Parenting Research?
Bénédicte Mouton, University of Louvain
Laurie Loop, University of Louvain
Isabelle Roskam, University of Louvain
Focused and theory-based micro-trials can contribute to the understanding of specific effects of distinct parenting variables on child outcomes. Two are presented to illustrate the potential added-value of micro-trials to parenting research, involving 119 preschoolers and their parents in short-term laboratory sessions on parent self-efficacy and emotion regulation strategies.
(Developmental Psychology, Methodology - Childhood Development)

III-039 Genetic and Environmental Influences on Stability and Change in Measures of Parenting and the Home Environment
Laurie J. Hannigan, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
Tom A. McAdams, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
Robert Plomin, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
Thalia C. Eley, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology & Neuroscience, King’s College London
The underlying aetiological influences upon children’s perceptions of parenting and household chaos can vary both quantitatively and qualitatively across development. Longitudinal analyses of twin data are used to uncover the relative contributions of genetic and environmental factors to stability and change in these measures.
(Developmental Psychology, Behavioral Genetics - Childhood Development)

III-040 Risk-Taking Propensity and Sensitivity to Punishment in Chinese Adolescents With Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms and/or Reading Disability
Kei Yan Poon, The Hong Kong Institute of Education
Connie Suk-han Ho, The University of Hong Kong
The present study examined Chinese adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms (AS), reading disability (RD), and their comorbidity in terms of their patterns of risk taking using a simulated risk task, the Balloon Analogous Risk Task (BART). It also examined how co-morbidity of these two disorders influenced delinquent behavior.
(Developmental Psychology - Adolescent Development)
III-041 **Identifying Resilience in Early Child Language Development**

Sinéad McNally, *National College of Ireland*

McCorry Cathal, *Trinity College Dublin*

Quigley Jean, *Trinity College Dublin*

Murray Aisling, *Economic and Social Research Institute*

This longitudinal study identified protective factors in infancy and early childhood associated with positive expressive language outcomes at three years of age for children typically at greater risk of poorer cognitive development.

(Developmental Psychology, Linguistics - Childhood Development)

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Chris McManus, *University College London*

Rebecca Chamberlain, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

Howard Riley, *University of Wales Trinity St David, Wales*

Qona Rankin, *Royal College of Art, London*

Nicola Brunswick, *Middlesex University, London*

A set of visual stimuli, ‘Complex fractal Fourier curves’, which are non-photographic, not geometrically regularly, without verbal labels, highly variable, and show the subtlety of curves found in ‘life drawing’, were developed for studying art student drawing ability. Wider applications include studying visual perception of curves and visual memory.

(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Perception)

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III-043 **A Crowdsourcing Study of the Flash-Lag Effect**

Maksims Ivanovs, *University of Latvia*

Jaan Aaru, *Institute of Computer Science, University of Tartu*

We conducted a large online survey (N = 238) about the flash-lag effect. The purpose of the study was to investigate whether such predictors as gender, age, or level of education have any influence on the perception of the flash-lag effect.

(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Perception)
III-044  A Novel Method for Capturing a Critical Developmental Shift in Face Processing Strategies
Louise Ewing, Dept. Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London; ARC Centre of Excellence in Cognition and its Disorders, School of Psychology, University of Western Australia
Annette D. Karmiloff-Smith, Department of Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London, United Kingdom
Emily Farran, Dept. Psychology and Human Development, Institute of Education, University of London
Marie Smith, Dept. Psychological Sciences, Birkbeck, University of London
We reveal developmental shifts in face information processing strategies by pinpointing the specific cues that drive children’s and adults’ identity judgments across different spatial frequency bands. Unlike older children and adults, 6-7-year-olds focus on the mouth at high spatial frequencies and make limited use of information from the eyes. (Developmental Psychology, Neuroscience - Perception)

III-045  Affect and Time Perception: Effects of Cognitive Load and Meaning Given to an Ambiguous Stimulus
Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University
Yogesh K. Arya, Banaras Hindu University
Bhawna Tushir, Banaras Hindu University
Using differential instructions for an ambiguous sound clip under experimental/ control conditions and by increasing cognitive load to three subgroups across conditions, this study found that differential instruction to same ambiguous stimuli resulted in different affective states that in turn lead to differences in time perception under different cognitive load. (Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Perception)

III-046  Affect, Cognitive Load and Time Perception
Bhawna Tushir, Banaras Hindu University
Tushar Singh, Banaras Hindu University
The study examined the effect of participants' affective states (induced by pre-instruction) and cognitive load (presented by different levels of lexical decision task) on perception of time. Results revealed that participants under negative affective state overestimate time. However the difference is found only under low cognitive load conditions. (Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Perception)
III-047 **Auditory Perception Modulated by Word Reading**

Liyu Cao, *University of Glasgow, UK*
Anne Klepp, *Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Duesseldorf, Germany*
Alfons Schnitzler, *Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Duesseldorf, Germany*
Joachim Gross, *University of Glasgow, UK*
Katja Biermann-Ruben, *Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Duesseldorf, Germany*

Auditory perception was measured with a sound detection task after reading a word. Three categories of words were used: mouth verbs (related to movement and sound), sound verbs (related to sound), and abstract verbs. We found an auditory perception enhancement with sound verbs compared to mouth verbs and abstract verbs.

*(Cognitive Psychology, Linguistics - Perception)*

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III-048 **Can the General Primacy of Communion Over Agency Be Reversed When Assessing Trustworthiness? A Study on Perceptual Determinants of Interpersonal Trust at Work**

Anna Oleszkiewicz, *University of Wroclaw*
Kinga Lachowicz-Tabaczeck, *University of Wroclaw*

Two experimental studies were designed to recognize the influence of perceived agency and communion on trust at work. Results indicate that trust at work is based more on agency than communion. The role of communion in assessment of trustworthiness depends on the trustee’s position.

*(Social Psychology - Perception)*

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III-049 **Do You See What I See? Joint Tasks Modulate the Expression of Visual Pathway Biases**

Merryn D. Constable, *University of Toronto*
Jay Pratt, *University of Toronto*
Davood Gozli, *University of Toronto*
Tim N. Welsh, *University of Toronto*

Magnocellular and parvocellular visual pathways are thought to be differentially employed on the basis of hand proximity to stimuli. Consequently, visual biases associated with the increased relative contributions of each are observed. We extend this to joint tasks showing that the presence of another’s hands also influences visual pathway biases.

*(Cognitive Psychology - Perception)*
III-050 Effect of Sensorimotor Experience on the Perception of Facial Expressions
Frédérique M. Bunlon, CeRCA (Centre de Recherche sur la Cognition et l'Apprentissage)
Cédric A. Bouquet, Université de Poitiers (France)
We investigated the effect of sensorimotor experience on the perception of facial expressions. Our study shows that the interference induced by face processing in a semantic judgment task was modified by prior sensorimotor experience in which an observed facial expression was paired with a similar or different executed facial expression.
(Cognitive Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Perception)

III-051 Holistic Processing of Postural Body Configuration Across Different Identities
Sam Willems, KU Leuven - University of Leuven, Faculty of Psychology & Educational Sciences, Laboratory of Experimental Psychology
Barbara Fierens, KU Leuven - University of Leuven, Faculty of Psychology & Educational Sciences, Laboratory of Experimental Psychology
Karl Verfaillie, KU Leuven - University of Leuven, Faculty of Psychology & Educational Sciences, Laboratory of Experimental Psychology
Recent studies suggest that human bodies of conspecifics are visually processed via holistic strategies but have mainly focussed on mere standing body stimuli. The current study explored via the composite task whether other body postures are holistically processed. We show that body postures are processed holistically even with different identities.
(Cognitive Psychology - Perception)

III-052 Empathic Rodents?
Maria Carrillo, Netherlands institute for neuroscience (NIN)
Filippo Migliorati, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience
Rune Bruls, Universiteit van Amsterdam
Christian M. Keysers, Netherlands Institute for Neuroscience
Increasing number of studies show that rodents are capable of sharing the painful experiences of familiar conspecifics. We further characterized this empathic ability by investigating the behavioral response of observer rats to repeatedly witnessing a familiar conspecific in distress.
(Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)
III-053 Energy State of the Brain and Cognitive Function in Older Women
Irina S. Deputat, Northern (Arctic) Federal University
Anatoly V. Gribanov, Northern (Arctic) Federal University
Yuliya S. Dzhos, Northern (Arctic) Federal University
Alexandra N. Nekhoroshkova, Northern (Arctic) Federal University
Yana V. Kereush, Northern (Arctic) Federal University
Irina L. Bolshevidceva, Northern (Arctic) Federal University

The paper presents findings on the characteristics energy metabolism of the brain in the elderly, as well as changes in metabolic activity in the frontal regions of the brain under different levels of cognitive function.

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-054 Eye-Movement Tracking Can Reveal Implicit and Subtle Changes in the IADLs of Patients With Mild Cognitive Decline
Masashi Odagiri, Kyoto Tachibana University
Hajime Takechi, Kyoto university
Toshihiko Aso, Kyoto university
Chihiro Namiki, Kyoto university
Keita Ueda, Kyoto university

Ability to function in everyday life can be subconsciously affected by even slight cerebral damage. To elucidate the mechanisms behind this impairment, we used an eye-tracking system and neuropsychological tests to explore behavioral and psychological changes in the instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) of patients with mild cognitive decline.

(Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-055 Facilitated Semantic Processing by Tdcs on Anterior Temporal Lobe
Ryo Ishibashi, Kyoto University
Tatsuya Mima, Kyoto University
Hidenao Fukuyama, Kyoto University
Mathew A. Lambon Ralph, University of Manchester
Gorana Pobric, University of Manchester

Applying transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) on human left anterior temporal lobe (ATL) facilitated semantic decision. In the present research, participants were asked to quickly choose a synonym to a probe word from three choices. With anodal tDCS on the left ATL, they showed higher accuracy than with sham stimulation.

(temporary)

(Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)
III-056 Is This Voice Mine or Yours? In Search of the Electrophysiological Correlates of Attentional Processing in Self-Generated vs. Unknown Voices

Tatiana Conde Magro, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho
Óscar Gonçalves, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho
Ana P. Pinheiro, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho

This study investigated the electrophysiological correlates of the attentional processing of self-relevant vocal stimuli. Event-related potentials were recorded during an oddball task comprising self-generated and an unknown voice. Our results pointed to a differential processing of self-generated voice stimuli relative to an unknown voice, as indexed by the P3 component.

(Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-057 Neuropsychological Functioning Among Adult Sickle Cell Disease Patients in Ghana

Mary Akua Ampomah, Ghana Institute Of Clinical Genetics
Charles Christopha Mate-Kole, University Of Ghana, Legon
Edeghonghon Olayemi, Dept. of Hematology, UGMS
Angela Ofori-Atta, Dept. of Psychiatry, UGMS
Adote Anum, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON
Ivy Ekem, Dept. of Hematology, UGMS
F. Sey, GHANA INSTITUTE OF CLINICAL GENETICS
J.K Acquaye, Dept. of Hematology, UGMS

This study investigated the neuropsychological deficits in adult SCD patients in Ghana. Sixty-three adult SCD patients and sixty-four adult healthy age and education matched controls participated in the study. Neuropsychological tests were administered to participants. The overall results showed that SCD adults obtained significantly lower scores on neuropsychological tests in comparison to the healthy control.

(Cognitive Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)
No Laughing Matter: How the Presence of Laughing Witnesses Changes the Perception of Insults

Marte Otten, University of Sussex
Liesbeth Mann, University of Amsterdam
Jos J.A. van Berkum, UIL OTS, Utrecht University
Kai J. Jonas, University of Amsterdam

Insults always sting, but the context in which they are delivered can worsen the effects. This ERP experiment shows that verbal insults receive additional neural processing over compliments, both at the lexical-semantic and emotional level. The presence of a laughing crowd leads to stronger and more elongated emotional processing. (Social Psychology, Linguistics - Cognitive Neuroscience)

Phasic Arousal Determines the Accessory Stimulus Effect: A Pupillometry Study

Klodiana- Daphne Tona, Leiden University
P. Murphy, Leiden University
S.B. Brown, Leiden University
Henk van Steenbergen, Leiden University
S. Nieuwenhuis, Leiden University

People are usually faster at identifying a visual stimulus when it is immediately preceded by a task-irrelevant, auditory stimulus. Here we report an experiment showing that the size of this “accessory stimulus effect” on response time is dependent on the accessory stimulus-evoked phasic arousal burst, as indexed by pupil diameter. (Neuroscience, Cognitive Psychology - Cognitive Neuroscience)

"Stick or Switch”; Mechanisms in Decision Making: the Moderating Role of Feeling of Rightness in Metacognitive Processes

Barnabas Szaszi, Eötvös Loránd Tudomány Egyetem
Aba Szöllosi, Eötvös Loránd Tudomány Egyetem
Pálfi Bence, Eötvös Loránd Tudomány Egyetem
Balazs Aczel, University of ELTE

The aim of our study is to further develop the model of the shift between heuristic and deliberative processes. Based on our findings we suggest an extended version of the two response paradigm which is more sensitive to Type2 thinking processes. (Cognitive Psychology - Decision Sciences)
III-061  A Case Study on Social Anxiety Disorder Coupled With Domestic Violence: Applying Integrative Therapeutic Practice Through Cognitive-Behavioural Framework
George Varvatsoulia, Newham College University Centre
George Varvatsoulia, Newham College University Centre (NCUC)
This is a case study on social anxiety and domestic violence. I have applied cognitive-behavioural therapy in twelve session, so to assess the client's cognitive, emotional and behavioural elements of her problem in order for interventions to be agreed towards meeting her goals in therapy.
(Clinical Science, Clinical Science - Cognition & Emotion)

III-062 Childhood Physical Abuse and the Role of Moral Disengagement on Adult Anger/Aggression
Kayla J. Renaud, University of South Florida
Tabitha Bittel, University of South Florida
James Epps, University of South Florida
We examined why victims of childhood physical abuse varied in adult aggression to determine what variable may be the deciding factor. Social Information Processing Theory indicated that moral disengagement could be the culprit. Moral disengagement fully mediated the relationship between CPA and adult anger/aggression.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Decision Sciences)

III-063 Choosing Versus Rejecting Revisited: Explanations for a Framing Effect That Does Not Hold True for all Countries
Sören Pape, University of Freiburg
Lisa Hüther-Pape, University of Freiburg
Anne Deiglmayr, ETH Zurich
Elisabetta Bollini, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan
Julian von Kügelgen, University of Freiburg
Hans Spada, University of Freiburg
Shafir (1993) found that some options are judged both better and worse than others. Options with clearly positive and negative features are more attractive – for both choosing and rejecting. Experiments in Britain, Germany and USA demonstrate that this only holds true for the US, process-data indicate differences in information processing.
(Cognitive Psychology, Social Psychology - Decision Sciences)
Decision Processes Optimized to Use Information Can Cause Irrational Behavior
Marco Vasconcelos, University of Minho
Tiago Monteiro, Champalimaud Neuroscience Program, Champalimaud Centre for the Unknown
Alex Kacelnik, University of Oxford
Irrational decision making is frequently used to challenge the optimality approach to animal behavior. We argue that behavioral functionality is best understood by considering psychological mechanisms and the structure of choices in nature. We show that blending optimal foraging and contemporary learning theories helps unraveling the causes of sub-optimal behavior.
(Other - Decision Sciences)

Association Norms for Early-Acquired Spanish Verbs and Body Parts Related to Them
Angel Fernandez, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain
Maria A. Alonso, Universidade de La Laguna, Spain
Emiliano Diez, Universidad de Salamanca
In an association task, participants provided names of body parts related to 392 early-acquired verbs in Spanish. The responses were used to build a normative database of body parts associated to each verb, providing quantitative indexes of the strength of the associations. Statistical analyses describe the norms in detail.
(Cognitive Psychology, Neuroscience - Embodied Cognition)

Brightness Perception Affects Mental Calculation via Metaphorical Mapping
Mia Setic, Catholic University of Croatia
Drazen Domijan, University of Rijeka
Participants were asked to verify the truthfulness of simple arithmetic statements such as $2 + 5 = 7$ or $9 - 6 = 5$, which appeared either in black or white on a gray background. Verification times revealed statistically significant three-way interaction between brightness, arithmetic operation and response.
(Cognitive Psychology - Embodied Cognition)
III-067 Burden on Shoulders Influences a Sense of Responsibility: The Effect of Physical Weight on the Intention to Help
Sayuri Honmoto, Kansai University
Genji Sugamura, Kansai University
Sixty-one participants were randomly assigned to a heavy (n=31) or light (n=30) group. Wearing a heavy backpack promoted men’s motivation for helping involving the greatest physical effort than a light one. Weight on shoulders might activate males’ exhibitionistic tendencies to help others since shoulders are display of power for men. (Social Psychology, Biological Psychology - Embodied Cognition)

III-068 Do We Feel Afraid Because We Tremble?: The Effect of Physical Coldness on Feelings of Fear
Genji Sugamura, Kansai University
Ryutaro Higuchi, Kansai University
We examined the possible effects of physical temperature on feelings of fear by manipulating room temperature. Participants in a cold room rated a horror film more horrified and felt more anxious than those in a control room. Physical coldness can literally promote a “chilling” experience. (Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Embodied Cognition)

III-069 Embodied Action, Gesture, and Children’s Executive Functioning
Peter E. McKenna, Heriot-Watt University
Gnanathusharan Rajendran, Heriot-Watt University
Oliver Lemon, Heriot-Watt University
Multimodal interfaces facilitate sensorimotor action, thereby providing a platform to study embodied cognition. Here, a group of children played a puzzle computer game using an electronic floor mat and a PC keyboard, then complete the executive function task. This allowed investigation of online and carry over embodiment effects. (Developmental Psychology, Methodology - Embodied Cognition)
Embodying Spatial Numerical Associations: Evidence From the Snarc Effect in Adults and Young Children
Rebecca Sheridan, Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds
Maaike van Rooijen, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen
Oscar Giles, Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds
Faisal Mushtaq, Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds
Bert Steenbergen, Behavioural Science Institute, Radboud University Nijmegen
Mark Mon-Williams, Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds
Amanda h. Waterman, Institute of Psychological Sciences, University of Leeds
This poster demonstrates the use of a novel task to investigate the SNARC effect in both adults and children (6 – 10 years). We explore not only the development of the effect, but also its robustness and the extent to which it can be considered ‘embodied.’ (Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Embodied Cognition)

Evidence for a Biofunctional-Psychological Understanding Solution to Mind-Body Integration
Asghar Iran-Nejad, The University of Alabama, USA
Behzad Mansouri, The University of Alabama
Fareed Bordbar, The University of Alabama
Parvaneh P. Yaghoubi, The University of Alabama
Since emergence of embodied cognition, interest is growing in body cognition and the assumption that in knowledge hides the answer to elusive mind-body integration, in the absence of more fundamental intellectual capacity of understanding. We present four experiments that point to the solution in integration of biofunctional and psychological understanding. (Cognitive Psychology, Biological Psychology - Embodied Cognition)

In Control but Out of Touch: Priming Self-Control Disrupts Eating Behavior Among Chronic Ruminators
Caroline Schlinkert, VU University Amsterdam
Mattie Tops, VU University Amsterdam
Nicola Baumann, University of Trier
Sander L. Koole, Department of Social Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Self-control can override bodily needs like hunger and fatigue. This process may become chronic among ruminators, who have difficulties relaxing self-control. Two experiments showed indeed that priming self-control lowered the association between hunger and food preference, especially among chronic ruminators. Self-control may thus disrupt eating behavior among vulnerable populations. (Personality/Emotion Psychology - Embodied Cognition)
‘Girls Should Better Cook Than’ – Female Soccer Players Under Stereotype Threat
Johanna Hermann, Goethe University Frankfurt
Regina Vollmeyer, Goethe University Frankfurt
Based on stereotype threat theory we tested, if female soccer players’ performance decreased, when the stereotype “females are bad at soccer” is activated. Beside performance flow-experience might also decrease. And indeed in a training situation females under stereotype threat performed worse than a control group.
(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

Benevolent Sexism and Attitudes Towards Nontraditional Women
Marta Szastok, Jagiellonian University
Malgorzata Kossowska, Jagiellonian University
The Present research tests the role of benevolent sexism and need for cognitive closure in perception of traditional and nontraditional women. We found significant interaction of woman’s role, BS and NFC. Study shows that people low in BS and NFC do not evaluate nontraditional woman negatively.
(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

Discrimination of Competent Women in the Workforce Due to Stereotypical Beliefs About Motherhood
Janina Pietrzak, University of Warsaw
Malgorzata Mikolajczak, University of Warsaw
One reason that women are hindered in professional advancement are stereotypical beliefs about prioritizing family life over career by women, but not men. We conducted four studies to investigate perceptions of mothers in the workplace and found that, in Poland, mothers are seen are competent but uncommitted to their careers.
(Social Psychology, Industrial/Organizational Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

Stereotyping Among Football Fans: Terror Management Perspective
Abdulkadir Kuzlakkx, Middle East Technical University
Nuray Sakali-ugurlu, Middle East Technical University
The purpose of this study is to understand the roots of stereotyping of Turkish football fans toward each other, which frequently turns into violent acts, through Terror Management Theory perspective.
(Social Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)
III-077 **Impacts of Stereotypes on Social Support and Rejection of People With Depression**  
Jun Kashihara, *University of Tokyo*  
No secondary authors  
The present study conducted a questionnaire-based experiment to examine what kinds of stereotypes may lead to social support or rejection of people with depression. Results indicated that the ‘working too hard’ and ‘gentle and sensitive’ stereotypes may increase social support and that the ‘weak-willed’ stereotype may lead to social rejection.  
(Social Psychology, Clinical Science - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

III-078 **It’s Not (All) About Race: Attire Affects Pain Perception**  
Dennis Küster, *Jacobs University Bremen*  
No secondary authors  
Seventy-two participants responded to digitally created and standardized images of pain patients of three different ethnicities depicted as wearing either hospital garments or a more formal outfit. While white Caucasians received significantly higher ratings of pain, hospital garments were shown to have the same direction of effect independent of race.  
(Social Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

III-079 **No Afterlife? Evidence of the Role of Existential Threat on Anti-Atheist Prejudice**  
Florette Cohen, *College of Staten Island CUNY*  
Corey Cook, *Skidmore College*  
Sheldon Solomon, *Skidmore college*  
Two studies were conducted to establish that existential concerns contribute to anti-atheist sentiments. Study 1 found that a subtle reminder of death increased disparagement, social distancing, and distrust of atheists. Study 2 found that asking people to think about atheism increased the accessibility of implicit death thoughts.  
(Social Psychology, Political Psychology - Stereotyping and Prejudice)

III-081 **Implicit Aging Influences Mental Effort**  
Athina Zafeiriou, *University of Geneva*  
Guido H.E. Gendolla, *University of Geneva*  
This experiment investigated the impact of age stereotype activation on mental effort assessed as cardiac pre-ejection period in young participants during a cognitive task. Results show a moderation of the prime effect by the prime presentation time that supports two different theoretical frameworks.  
(Other, Cognitive Psychology - Implicit Cognition)
III-082 Incomplete Updating in Response to Counterstereotypic Facts
Jack Cao, Harvard University
Mahzarin R. Banaji, Harvard University
When nothing individuating about a person is known, group stereotypes may drive expectations. However, once counterstereotypic facts are learned, stereotypes should no longer apply. We tested whether this rational updating occurs implicitly. While some updating occurred, a counterstereotypic person was still incorrectly perceived, demonstrating the tenacity of stereotypes.
(Social Psychology - Implicit Cognition)

III-084 Leadership From a Systems Perspective: Tolerance of Ambiguity and Diversity
Wendy Leppanen, Lakehead University
Mirella L. Stroink, Lakehead University
Correlational analyses was conducted between systems thinking, ambiguity and diversity tolerance, and an autocratic leadership style. Results demonstrated that systems thinking is positively correlated with ambiguity and diversity tolerance, and negatively correlated with autocratic leadership. Simple and multiple regressional analyses revealed that ambiguity and diversity tolerance significantly predicted systems thinking.
(Industrial/Organizational Psychology, Social Psychology - Implicit Cognition)

III-085 Masked Habituation: Reduction of Avoidant Behavior in Spider Phobic Individuals Using Brief Exposure Subliminal Imagery of Related and Unrelated Fearful Objects
Brandon R. Joachim, Adelphi University
Joel Weinberger, Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies
This study continues to test the hypothesis of whether subliminal images of another feared stimulus, like a snake, will evoke an immediate reduced avoidance effect toward the feared object, in this case, a tarantula. This study adds to literature demonstrating the activation, conditioning, and evoked responses of fear by masked phobic and fear-related stimuli.
(Cognitive Psychology, Methodology - Implicit Cognition)
Adults’ Physiological and Caregiving Responses to Infant Crying: the Leiden Infant Simulator Sensitivity Assessment (Lissa)

Alexandra Voorthuis, Centre for Child and Family Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands
Dorothee Out, Centre for Child and Family Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands
Lenneke R.A. Alink, Leiden University, The Netherlands
Szilvia Biro, Centre for Child and Family Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands
Marinus H. IJzendoorn, Centre for Child and Family Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands
Marian J. Bakermans-Kranenburg, Leiden University, The Netherlands

We developed an ecologically valid but standardized instrument (Leiden Infant Simulator Sensitivity Assessment; LISSA), to examine adults’ physiological and caregiving responses to infant crying in a controlled context. Reliability and validity of the measure were substantiated. Sensitivity with the LISSA was strongly associated with sensitivity to the own child.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Individual Differences)

Child Personality Facets and Overreactive Parenting as Predictors of Aggression and Rule-Breaking Trajectories From Childhood to Adolescence

Andrik Becht, Utrecht University
Peter Prinzie, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Maja Dekovic, Utrecht University
Alithe van den Akker, University of Amsterdam
Rebecca L. Shiner, Colgate University

This study showed that heterogeneity in aggression and rule-breaking trajectories from childhood to adolescence could be predicted with lower-order personality facets, overreactive parenting, and their interactions. Children’s personality facets uniquely predicted different forms and trajectories of externalizing behaviours. Personality facets moderated the relationship between parenting and trajectories of externalizing behaviours.

(Developmental Psychology, Personality/Emotion Psychology - Individual Differences)
Cognitive Need for Closure Predicts Low Scientific Skepticism
Kelly C. Jent, University of Central Oklahoma
Alisa M. Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma
Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma
Research indicates that individuals low in skepticism are intolerant of uncertainty. This study investigates how well the cognitive need for certainty predicts group memberships between high and low skepticism groups. Results indicate that need for order, intolerance of ambiguity, closed-mindedness, and decisiveness reliably predict higher versus low skepticism group membership.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Individual Differences)

Entrepreneurial Mindset as Predictor of Economically Rightist Political Orientation
Girts Dimdins, University of Latvia
Maria Sandgren, Södertörn University
Henry Montgomery, Uppsala University
Data from a representative sample showed that attitudes towards entrepreneurship were related to competitive jungle worldview, and private evaluations of own entrepreneurial skills were related to aversion to state control. The results show that the relation between entrepreneurial mindset and economically rightist political orientation is more complex than usually assumed.
(Political Psychology, Social Psychology - Individual Differences)

Examining the Cross-Cultural Associations Between Psychopathic Traits and Attachment in a Mega World Sample
Craig S. Neumann, University of North Texas, USA
David P. Schmitt, Bradley University
Data from the International Sexuality Description Project (ISDP; Schmitt et al., DOI: 10.1177/0022022104266105) were used to examine over 30,000 participants from across the globe on measures of attachment and psychopathic traits. Results highlight similarities and differences for the associations between disturbed attachment and psychopathic features as a function of culture.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Individual Differences)
III-091 Inattentional Blindness in 9-10 Year Old Intellectually Gifted Children
Hui Zhang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Jiannong Shi, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Why intellectually gifted children always cannot focus attention in the normal class but can do better in many experimental attention tasks? To shed a light on intellectually gifted children’s attention, we investigate this important question from the angle of inattentional blindness (IB).
(Cognitive Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Individual Differences)

III-092 Addictive Play or Adaptive Play?: "Social" Game Addiction in Mobile Online Games in Japan
Akiko Shibuya, Soka University
Mizuha Teramoto, Ochanomizu University
Kumiko Akiyama, Ochanomizu University

Mobile social games have been popular in Japan. On the basis of a mobile-online survey to 3800 teenagers and young adults, this study found that addictive social game players were more depressive but socially competent, and that the majority of players was non-addictive and less depressive than non players.
(Social Psychology, Developmental Psychology - Addictions)

III-093 Behavioral Drug and Risk Reduction Counseling (Bdrc): A New Psychosocial Treatment for Co-Occurring Opioid and Amphetamine-Type Stimulant Dependent Individuals in Kota Bharu, Malaysia
Norzarina Mohd-Zaharim, Universiti Sains Malaysia
Marek C. Chawarski, Yale University School of Medicine
Weng-Tink Chooi, Universiti Sains Malaysia
Alethea Desrosiers, Yale University School of Medicine
Richard S. Schottenfeld, Yale University School of Medicine
Vicknasingam Kasinather, Universiti Sains Malaysia

Behavioral drug and risk reduction counseling (BDRC), an integral component of a medically assisted treatment program, was developed for co-occurring opioid and ATS dependent population in Malaysia. BDRC showed promising results: frequency of counseling attendance positively correlated with proportion of opioid-ATS negative urine tests and maximum period of consecutive abstinence.
(Clinical Science - Addictions)
Desire in the Wild: Playing Tetris Weakens Cravings in Ecologically Valid Settings
Jessica Skorka-Brown, Plymouth University
Ben Whalley, Plymouth University
Jackie Andrade, Plymouth University, United Kingdom
Jon May, Plymouth University
We report the first demonstration that a cognitive load weakens desires for a range of substances and activities. Participants reported their desires 7 times a day for a week, played Tetris for 3 minutes (experimental group) and rated desire again. Playing Tetris consistently reduced strength of desire over the week.
(Clinical Science, Cognitive Psychology - Addictions)

Examining the Role of Source Credibility and Reference Group Proximity in a Laboratory-Based Personalized Normative Feedback Intervention to Reduce Alcohol-Related Outcomes Among College Students
Justin F. Hummer, University of Southern California
Gerald C. Davison, University of Southern California
The present research examines the roles of data source credibility and reference group proximity in the effectiveness of a laboratory-based personalized normative feedback intervention to reduce perceived drinking norms of other college students and decrease individuals’ own intentions to drink.
(Clinical Science - Addictions)

Fitting in and Standing Out: Increasing the Use of Alcohol Protective Behavioral Strategies With a Deviance Regulation Intervention
Robert D. Dvorak, North Dakota State University
Matthew R. Pearson, University of New Mexico
Clayton Neighbors, University of Houston
Matthew P. Martens, University of Missouri
College drinkers were presented with positive or negative frames about individuals who do, or do not, use alcohol protective behavioral strategies (PBS). Individuals with high PBS norms increased PBS use if they received a negative frame. Individuals with low PBS norms increased PBS use if they received a positive frame.
(Social Psychology, Clinical Science - Addictions)
III-097 Assessing the Efficacy of Web-Based Interventions for Survivors of Interpersonal Violence
Viann Nguyen-Feng, University of Minnesota
Christian S. Greer, University of Minnesota
Patricia A. Frazier, University of Minnesota
This poster presents findings from a randomized trial of a web-based universal, prevention intervention to reduce distress among students with a history of interpersonal violence (IPV). Results suggest that web-based interventions are effective and can serve as a non-stigmatizing and cost-efficient means for reducing distress in an at-risk group.
(Clinical Science, Other - Psychotherapy)

III-098 Effectiveness of Psychodrama Based on Union Therapy Approach on Resiliency of Multiple Sclerosis Patients
Saeed Dehnavi, MA in Clinical Psychology, Qazvin Branch of Islamic Azad University, Iran
Ali Zadehmohamadi, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran
Maryam Mohebbi Sheikhlary, Qazvin Branch of Islamic Azad University, Iran
The current paper aims to investigate the effectiveness of psychodrama based on a unity-focused approach on resilience of multiple sclerosis (MS) patients.
(Clinical Science, Clinical Science - Psychotherapy)

III-099 Internet-Based Self-Help Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia: A Randomized Controlled Trial
Fiona Y. Y. Ho, The University of Hong Kong
Ka Fai Chung, The University of Hong Kong
Wing Fai Yeung, The University of Hong Kong
Tommy H. Ng, Temple University
Self-help cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) is an acceptable, low-intensity treatment in a stepped care model for insomnia. We tested the application of Internet-based CBT-I in a Chinese population.
(Other - Psychotherapy)
III-100 Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Non Pharmacological Treatments in Children and Adolescents With Conduct Disorder Problems
Mireille J. Bakker, Radboudumc
Jan K. Buitelaar, Radboud University Medical Centre
Jeffrey C. Glennon, Radboudumc
This meta analysis evaluates the efficacy of non-pharmacological treatments in successfully treating conduct disorder problems in children with a clinical level of CD problems and/or CD diagnosis. Results suggest limited efficacy in reducing aggression and strategies for improvement are outlined.
(Developmental Psychology, Cognitive Psychology - Psychotherapy)

III-101 The Efficacy and Cost-Effectiveness of Stepped Care Prevention and Treatment for Depressive and/or Anxiety Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis
Fiona Y. Y. Ho, The University of Hong Kong
Christian S. Chan, The University of Hong Kong
Wing Fai Yeung, The University of Hong Kong
Tommy H. Ng, Temple University
Stepped care is an increasingly popular treatment model for common mental health disorders, given the large discrepancy between the demand and supply of healthcare service available. A meta-analysis was conducted to compare the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of stepped care prevention and treatment with care-as-usual for depressive and/or anxiety disorders.
(Other - Psychotherapy)

III-102 The Efficacy of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in Treating Patients With DSM–V Intermittent Explosive Disorder
Michael McCloskey, Temple
Alexander J. Hamilton, Temple University
Alexander A. Puhalla, Temple University
Lauren L. Uyeji, Temple University
Anne C. Knorr, Temple University
Daniel Kulper, Temple University
Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED) is a disabling psychiatric condition characterized by recurrent, problematic, impulsive aggressive outbursts. Despite this, there is currently no empirically supported treatment for IED. A 12-week cognitive behavioral therapy for IED reduced aggression and increased quality of life relative to supportive psychotherapy.
(Clinical Science - Psychotherapy)
III-103 Brazilian Youth Suicidality: An Incresingly Greater Risk for Non-Heterosexuals
Andrew SS Pasley, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul
Angelo B. Costa, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul
Wagner L. Machado, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul
Silvia H. Koller, Universidade Federal de Rio Grande do Sul
This study aimed to assess the systems moderating the relationship between sexuality and Brazilian youth suicidality. Network analysis provided support for a Minority Stress Model across two cohorts, demonstrating that non-heterosexuals, overall, were 260% more likely to attempt suicide than their heterosexual counterparts in 2012 – a 96% increase since 2004.
(Social Psychology - Sexual Orientation)

III-104 Sexual and Gender Minority Status Moderates the Impact of Beliefs About Emotion Controllability on Anxiety
Anna C. Salomaa, Pennsylvania State University
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
Beliefs about the malleability of emotion have been found to predict distress. In the present study this relationship was moderated by LGBT self-identification. Specifically, LGBT participants who believed emotions cannot be changed had a significantly higher anxiety score than straight participants or those who endorsed malleable beliefs of either orientation.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology, Clinical Science - Sexual Orientation)

III-105 The Influence of Religious Coping on Internal Problems in People With Gender Dysforia
Ria de Bruin - van der Knaap, Open Universiteit
No secondary authors
Results of a survey showed that positive religious coping is a significant moderator concerning the relationship between gender dysforia and internal problems and negative religious coping has a significant major effect on internal problems. The Image of God that subjects had, appeared to be significant for the religious style of coping.
(Personality/Emotion Psychology - Sexual Orientation)

Fabio Fasoli, Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, ISCTE-IUL
Anne Maass, Dipartimento di Psicologia dello Sviluppo e della Socializzazione, University of Padua, Via Venezia 8, 35139 Padova.
Simone Sulpizio, Department of Psychology and Cognitive Science, University of Trento, Corso Bettini 31, 38068 Rovereto.
Maria Paola Paladino, Department of Psychology and Cognitive Science, University of Trento, Corso Bettini 31, 38068 Rovereto.

Voice communicates a host of information about the speaker, including his or her sexual orientation. Leadership is considered a typically masculine profession from which LGBT people are excluded. Having a homosexual-sounding voice increases the likelihood of not being hired when applying for a leadership position.

(Social Psychology - Sexual Orientation)

III-107 Does Mindset Constrain the Effect of Love Drug? Opposing Oxytocin Effects on In-Group-Favoritism in Intuitive and Reflective Minds

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In-group favoritism is a ubiquitous feature of human psychology. We argue that the effect of such biological agents may be affected by the type of cognitive process an individual employs. Our results show the importance of including cognitive processing when examining biological underpinnings of human behavior.

(Behavioral Economics, Neuroscience - Neurotransmitters)

III-108 Prescriptive Authority for Psychologists: A Comparison Between Nurse Practitioners and Physician Assistants

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This study explores physician assistants (PAs) and nurse practitioners (NPs) views regarding prescriptive authority for psychologists (RxP). Both PAs and NPs endorsed the benefits (p < .01), but PAs were more concerned about the liabilities (p < .05). In general, NPs showed greater support, t (179) = 4.874, p = .001.

(Clinical Science - Psychopharmacology)