SOCIETY FOR AFFECTIVE SCIENCE

SAS • 2018 • UCLA • APRIL 26-28

Society for Affective Science

Fifth Annual Conference · April 26-28, 2018
UCLA Meyer and Renee Luskin Conference Center

FINAL PROGRAM

The 2018 Society for Affective Science meeting is on the OSF! Hop on now to access talk slides and poster files uploaded by presenters. Link: https://osf.io/view/2018SAS/

Sponsors

BIOPAC Systems, Inc.

Current Designs

University of California, Irvine, Department of Psychology and Social Behavior

University of California, Los Angeles, Psychology Department

Exhibits—Centennial Ballroom Foyer

BIOPAC Systems, Inc.
Tel: 1-949-228-2206
Website: biopac.com
Email: sadafg@biopac.com

Data acquisition and stimulus delivery for research, with AcqKnowledge® software automation for ECG, HRV, EDA, RSA, EMG, EEG. Demo the new, compact and portable Smart Center, it fits in your hand. Plus see the MP160, fNIR, and B-Alert systems.

Oxford University Press
Tel: +44 1865 353 819
Website: academic@oup.com
Email: paul.kidd@oup.com

Diplaying promotional flyers and information regarding the Journal, Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience

Book Exhibit

Emotional Success: The Power of Gratitude, Compassion, and Pride
David DeSteno

Students

The Society for Affective Science Student Committee (SASSC) supports affective science students—from undergraduate to postdoctoral levels—by coordinating social and professional initiatives for student members of SAS.

Student Social 2018

Starting this year, the SAS Student Social will be held the Thursday evening of every annual SAS meeting. This year, we're doing something a little different: we'll start the social off with a loosely affective science-themed scavenger walk taking place along the way from the Luskin Center to our social venue, Seventy7 West, about 15-minutes from the Luskin Center.

- Scavenger Walk: Meet us in the main lobby of the Luskin Center at 8:15 p.m. to join the fun and connect with other trainees as we head over together. The first two teams to reach Seventy7 West and successfully complete everything on the scavenger to-do list will get free drinks plus a goodie bag each!
- Student Social: If a scavenger walk isn't your thing, please still join us at Seventy7 West (1000 Gayley Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024) around 9-10 p.m. for a social hour with refreshments.
- Post-Social Nightlife: Some folks will also head out after 10 p.m. to explore the LA nightlife, with our venue as the starting place. Can't wait to see you there!

Other Student Things This Year

- Need a break or poster storage? Stop by the SAS Student Lounge in the Pathways Room of the Luskin Center.
- Want to explore LA and need some advice? The SASSC put together a guide of some LA highlights—see link on the SAS Student Facebook!

- Have questions or need a group to hang out with? Join the SAS Student Facebook and give us a shout out! https://www.facebook.com/groups/affectivesciencestudents/
- Need a roommate in future years? We offer a SAS roommate finder service and also you can sign up to be a "SAS Buddy"—see the SAS Student Facebook for more info.
- Can't get enough affective science? SASSC is hosting a new "Journal Club" podcast series led by Victoria Spring and Abhishek Saxena, plus continuing our SAS The "Expert Interview" series and hosting SASSC local events.

We're always looking for more ways to bring SAS trainees together and feature how awesome they are! If you have any ideas or want to get involved in SASSC, please reach out to any of us. Happy science-ing from the 2017-2018 SAS Student Committee!

Jenn MacCormack, Chair and Student Representative | Events Team Lead:
jkmaccor@unc.edu
Katie Hoemann, Vice-Chair | Diversity & Innovation Team Lead:
khoemann@gmail.com
Sarah Bassett, Secretary | Social Media Team Lead:
sarahbassett2019@u.northwestern.edu

Poster Awards

The Society for Affective Science deeply values the contributions made by its student members. To acknowledge the Society's appreciation of our students, the most outstanding student presentations each year will be recognized with awards. All trainees (postdocs, graduate students, undergraduate students, and post-baccalaureate students) who are first-author on a poster or thematic flash talk will be eligible for these awards. Process: Awards are determined based on a two-step process. Candidates are initially identified based on the quality of submitted abstracts (blind to author name/affiliation) by a team of three raters from the SAS Program Committee.

Abstracts are evaluated for the impact of the work. Those who self-select to present flash talks and who are rated the highest by the evaluation team are chosen to present flash talks at the conference. All others are chosen to present posters. These same ratings are used to designate which trainees will subsequently be evaluated for flash talk or poster awards in person at the conference. Approximately the top 10% of flash talks and posters are selected for further in-person evaluation after the initial review of abstracts.

Second-stage evaluation is completed at the conference by a team of judges from the SAS Program Committee that spans disciplines. Each flash talk and poster selected from the first stage is evaluated in person by a team of three judges. Flash talk and poster candidates are rated on three dimensions: research quality, presentation clarity, and effectiveness in answering questions.

Awards are given to the four top-rated flash talk presenters and four poster presenters, representing roughly 5% of all flash talk and poster abstracts initially submitted. Awardees will be recognized at the conference's award ceremony.

Poster awards will be presented at the Closing Ceremony on Saturday.

Poster Session Schedule

There will be three poster sessions, all of which will be located in Centennial Ballroom C. The schedule is provided below.

Poster Session A: Thursday, April 26, 2018
5:30 p.m.-6:30 p.m.....Assemble your poster
6:30 p.m.-7:45 p.m.....Author Present
7:45 p.m.-8:15 p.m.....Take down your poster

Poster Session B: Friday, April 27, 2018
12:00 noon-1:00 p.m.....Assemble your poster
1:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.....Poster Viewing
6:00 p.m.-7:15 p.m.....Author Present
7:15 p.m.-7:45 p.m.....Take down your poster

Poster Session C: Saturday, April 28, 2018
12:00 noon-1:00 p.m.....Assemble your poster
1:00 p.m.-4:30 p.m.....Poster Viewing
4:30 p.m.-5:45 p.m.....Author Present
5:45 p.m.-6:15 p.m.....Take down your poster

Personal interaction with meeting attendees is an important part of your poster presentation. Please make yourself available at your poster during the "Author Present" time to answer questions and interact with your colleagues.

Thursday, April 26, 2018

7:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.
2:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.
Registration

Pre-Conferences
(presented concurrently and at an additional fee)

8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Legacy
Pre-Conference #1: Emotion & Decision Making
Organizers: Candace Raio, New York University, and Oriel Feldman Hall, Brown University

This pre-conference will focus on the role that emotion plays in value-based decision making. It will highlight research that bridges affective science with economic and social decision-making research in an effort to understand how anxiety, stress, arousal, and positive/negative affect shape value representations and drive choice behavior. Invited speakers will discuss the latest research investigating the interplay between emotion and risk, uncertainty, foraging, cognitive control, reinforcement learning, and social decision making using behavioral economic and computational approaches. The pre-conference will feature invited speakers, flash talks, and a poster session, and will close with a keynote address by Dr. Brian Knutson of Stanford University.

9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Laureate
Pre-Conference #3: Positive Emotions
Chairs: Jennifer Stellar, University of Toronto, Christopher Oveis, University of California at San Diego, and Lisa Williams, University of New South Wales

The 5th Annual SAS Positive Emotions Pre-Conference will feature state-of-the-science research on positive emotions. The Positive Emotions Pre-Conference is designed to bring researchers together from a variety of fields to advance the science of positive emotions using a data-centric approach. We encourage thinking, discussing, and integrating across disciplines and invite speakers that range across research lab traditions, to promote diversity in positive emotion research.

For more details and a schedule of the event, click here.
https://sites.google.com/site/saspositiveemotions/

9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Optimist
Pre-Conference #4: Emotions in Social Relationships: Parents, Peers, and Partners
Organizers: Jennifer Silvers, University of California, Los Angeles, and Darby Saxbe, University of Southern California

This pre-conference focuses on social emotions within the context of close relationships across the life span, including parent-child relationships, adolescent and adult friendships and peer relationships, and romantic dyads. Speakers will discuss interpersonal emotion dynamics and the functions of social emotions (including buffering stress and promoting intimacy), and integrate perspectives from neuroscience, developmental psychology, and health psychology. We will have invited speakers and are soliciting abstracts for oral and poster presentations within each of these three broad topic areas. Current confirmed speakers include Jim Coan (University of Virginia), Naomi Eisenberger (University of California, Los Angeles), Jamil Zaki (Stanford University), and Leah Hibel (University of California, Davis). The day will also include flash talks and a poster session.

9:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.
Nutrition Hub
Refreshment Break including coffee and snacks (e.g., baked goods, granola bars)

4:30 p.m.-4:35 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Opening Remarks
Ann Kring, SAS President

4:35 p.m.-5:05 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Opening Event
Moderator: Brian Knutson

Opening Panel: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Value
(7-minute presentations)

Simple and Complicated Concepts of Value (=utility) in Economics
Colin F. Camerer
California Institute of Technology

Value in economics is conventionally assumed to be a latent variable (utility) that is only revealed by choices. Complications to this simple view include goods and services with multi attributes (Lancasterian characteristics), risk and ambiguity, and choices which effect or are affected by other (conformity, fashion goods, charity). The lion's share of empirical work until recently was about stability and consistency of these utilities. Most studies indicate very high consistency but few studies have pushed boundaries to domains in which consistency is less plausible. Behavioral economics has generalized this stable utility view to include effects of description (framing) and context (particularly "menu effects" in which utilities change depending on the set of choices). The economic view is impoverished and desperately needs help from neuroscience and other fields taking a 3-level Marr view.

Understanding Value in Psychopathology: Progress and Future Goals
Sheri L. Johnson
University of California, Berkeley

For 40 years, theory has focused on the idea that schizophrenia, depression, substance use, and bipolar disorder may all involve problems in the pursuit of reward. Multiple facets of valuation and reward processing have been differentiated, and measures related to these more refined models have been applied in psychopathology, with good effect. We find it helpful to differentiate liking versus wanting, and to consider various costs a person might be willing to expend in the pursuit of a reward, including cognitive or motoric effort, money, or time. It is also highly important to consider the role of ambiguity and risk. We will highlight some of the exciting findings that show the promise of applying these models in depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and ADHD. We then discuss gaps and future directions.

Do We Compute Values at All?
Yael Niv
Princeton University

Much research in decision making and neuroeconomics has focused on understanding how the brain computes the values of different options or goods, and where in the brain are these values stored. However, if I ask you "how valuable is this conference to you," you would be hard pressed to answer. "Is this conference a better use of your time than conference Y? Than surfing the waves?" These questions are much easier to answer. Perhaps that is because we do not compute values at all? I will argue that there is little evidence to suggest that action selection involves computation of absolute values -- all that is necessary for decision making is a back-of-the-envelope comparison of the relative merits of available options. I will also touch on how this relates to reinforcement learning, which has traditionally been cast as the algorithmic solution to learning correct values for actions and situations.

Allostasis: A Way to Define What Humans Deem Valuable
Karen S. Quigley
Northeastern University and Edith Nourse Rogers Memorial VA Hospital

Allostasis constitutes the physiological regulatory processes that balance the continual utilization and acquisition of biological resources required to support major organismic goals such as growth, reproduction, and survival. Allostasis is the major task of a brain, and an optimally efficient brain anticipates changes in the world outside the body (and inside it), instead of merely reacting to them. An anticipating brain is also metabolically costly, expending resources in support of obtaining new resources such as glucose, oxygen, and water, in preparation for expected needs. These biological resources are what I will suggest that humans consider valuable. I will provide examples of allostatic physiological processes that support anticipated action, and how those may be reflected in measures of peripheral physiological function. Finally, I will propose that we need new paradigms and methods before we can fully comprehend the implications of this biologically-grounded view of what human brains deem valuable.

5:05 p.m.-5:25 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Audience Breakout Session

5:25 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Moderated Questions and Discussion

6:00 p.m.-6:15 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Poster Spotlights

A MULTIPLICATIVE INCREASE IN SUBJECTIVE VALUATION UNDERLIES BOTH FOOD AND DRUG CRAVING
Anna Konova, New York University

HOW DO CHILDREN LEARN NOVEL EMOTION WORDS? A STUDY OF EMOTION CONCEPT ACQUISITION IN PRESCHOOLERS
Holly Shablack, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

COGNITIVE BIASES AND ADOLESCENT WORRY
Annabel Songco, University of Oxford

ALIGNMENT OF ATTENTIONAL BIAS TO THREAT: A PROOF-OF-PRINCIPLE STUDY
Sam Parsons, University of Oxford

APPRAISING THAT GOD IS GREAT: EMOTIONAL PREFERENCES IN RELIGION ACROSS 11 SAMPLES
Allon Vishkin, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY OF THE VENTRAL ANTERIOR INSULA IS RELATED TO AFFECTIVE REACTIVITY IN RHESUS MACAQUES
Anthony Santistevan, Columbia University

EFFECTS OF OXYTOCIN ON INTRINSIC BRAIN CONNECTIVITY MECHANISMS RELATED TO THREAT ARE MODULATED BY PARENTAL OVERPROTECTION AND WARMTH
Michael Parrish, UCLA

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DAILY AFFECT AND NON-EXERCISE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN A SAMPLE OF SWISS OLDER ADULTS
Marko Katana, University of Zurich

PREDICTING SIMULTANEOUS EMOTIONS WITH MIXTURE MODEL, MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION, AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK
Weiqiang Qian, Vanderbilt University

6:30 p.m.-7:45 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom C
Opening Reception and Poster Session A

8:30 p.m.
Student Social for Trainees (after the poster session)
Seventy7 West (100 Gayley Avenue, 424-248-3145)
Meet outside the entrance to the UCLA Luskin Center at 8:30 pm for a scavenger hunt on the way to the Student Social.

Friday, April 27, 2018

7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Registration

Pre-8:30 a.m.
Breakfast on your own. Complimentary coffee is available in your room and on the main floor of the UCLA Luskin Conference Center. Breakfast is available 6:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m. in the Luskin Center restaurant and via in-room dining for a fee. Coffee and breakfast shops are a short walk from the Conference Center. Please see the SAS website for suggestions.

8:30 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Attendee Submitted Thematic Flash Talks:
Stress and Psychopathology
Session Chair: Wendy D'Andrea
(5-minute presentations)

AN IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH TO FUTURE AFFECT PREDICTIONS IN DYSPHORIC AND HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS
Allison Diamond, University of California, Berkeley

INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN AFFECTIVE FLEXIBILITY PREDICT ANXIETY AND WORRY
Maud Grol, Oxford University

WHY DO DEPRESSED PEOPLE CHOOSE SAD STIMULI?
Sunkyng Yoon, University of South Florida

MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THE TRAIT-BASED TENDENCY TO REACT IMPULSIVELY TO EMOTIONS: THE ROLE OF AROUSAL
Jennifer Pearlstein, University of California, Berkeley

MOTIVATION TO EXPEND PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE EFFORT: DISTINCT ROLES IN ANHEDONIA AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING IN MAJOR DEPRESSIVE DISORDER
Tanya Tran, Queen's University

WHEN WORDS HURT: AFFECTIVE WORD USE IN DAILY NEWS COVERAGE IMPACTS MENTAL HEALTH
Madeline Devlin, Northeastern University

SHOULD YOU BE READY FOR THE WORST? NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL ANTICIPATION AND REACTIVITY AND RECOVERY FROM A NEGATIVE EVENT
Elise Kalokerinos, University of Leuven

PRENATAL STRESS, ANXIETY, AND SOCIAL SUPPORT PREDICT COUPLES' SUBSEQUENT CHILDBIRTH EXPERIENCES
Mona Khaled, University of Southern California

FACEBOOK USE AND MOOD: WHEN DIGITAL INTERACTION TURNS MALADAPTIVE
Natalia Macrynikola, The Graduate Center, City Univ. of New York

8:30 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
Legacy
Attendee Submitted Thematic Flash Talks:
Decision Science
Session Chair: Nathan Consedine
(5-minute presentations)

THE EFFECT OF PAIN AND TOUCH ON RISK TAKING DEPENDS ON THE BEHAVIORAL RELEVANCE OF AFFECT
Lina Koppel, Linkoping University

SELECTIVE EXPOSURE PARTLY RESULTS FROM AN AFFECTIVE FORECASTING ERROR
Charles Dorison, Harvard University

WHEN AND WHY PEOPLE MISESTIMATE FUTURE FEELINGS
Zari Carpenter, Texas A&M University

ARE EXPERIENTIALISTS REALLY HAPPIER THAN MATERIALISTS: A MULTITRAIT-MULTIMETHOD ASSESSMENT
Karynna Okabe-Miyamoto, San Francisco State University

THE JOY OF PITCHING: EXAMINING HOW THE EMOTION OF JOY PREDICTS PITCHING STATISTICS IN BASEBALL
Hooria Jazaieri, University of California, Berkeley

DISSECTING THE INFLUENCE OF RELATIVELY AND ABSOLUTELY UNFAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENTS ON AFFECT AND DECISION-MAKING
Vikki Neville, University of Bristol

UNCOVERING THE "REAL-TIME" EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE CONCOMITANTS OF SELF-REPORT USING MACHINE LEARNING
Alex Cohen, Louisiana State University

THE EFFECTS OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECT ON SUBSEQUENT BEHAVIOR AND COGNITION IN CAPUCHIN MONKEYS
Mackenzie Smith, Georgia State University

8:30 a.m.-9:30 a.m.
Laureate
Attendee Submitted Thematic Flash Talks:
Affect and Social Interaction
Session Chair: Sandra Langeslag
(5-minute presentations)

SOCIAL-FUNCTIONAL SMILES: EVIDENCE FROM REVERSE CORRELATION AND MACHINE LEARNING PLATFORMS
Paula Niedenthal, University of Wisconsin

UNIQUE SAFETY SIGNALS: EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL SUPPORT ON FEAR LEARNING
Erica Hornstein, UCLA

ADDITIVE AND INTERACTIVE EFFECTS OF SPECIFIC EMOTION CUES ON EMOTION CATEGORIZATION: FACES, POSTURES, AND SCENES
Eric Walle, University of California, Merced

THE PRIMACY OF CATEGORIES IN THE RECOGNITION OF 14 EMOTIONS IN SPEECH PROSODY ACROSS TWO CULTURES
Alan Cowen, University of California, Berkeley

DISTRESS, DISCRIMINATION AND DEPRESSION: LINKS TO NEURAL RESPONSES FOLLOWING THE 2016 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
Sarah Tashjian, UCLA

SOCIAL INTERACTION ALTERS SELF IDENTITY IN HEALTHY POPULATIONS AND DIFFERENTLY IN PATIENTS
Daina Crafa, McGill University

WHAT PEOPLE REGARD AS COMPASSIONATE IS SHAPED BY CULTURE AND AVOIDED NEGATIVE AFFECT
Birgit Koopmann, Santa Clara University

CONVERGENCE OF EMOTIONS AND OPINIONS IN SHARED EXPERIENCES
Jin Hyun Cheong, Dartmouth College

FACIAL ACTIONS INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONAL SMILES: INSIGHTS FROM MACHINE LEARNING AND COMPUTER-ASSISTED FACIAL EXPRESSION ANALYSIS
Jared Martin, University of Wisconsin

9:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m.
Nutrition Hub
Refreshment Break including coffee and snacks (e.g., baked goods, granola bars)

10:15 a.m.-12:00 noon
Centennial Ballroom A
TED-Style Talks
Session Chair: James Gross
(15-minute presentations followed by 20 minutes of discussion)

The Science of Happiness
Sonja Lyubomirsky
University of California, Riverside

Happiness not only feels good; it is good. Happy people have more stable marriages, superior health, and higher incomes. Fortunately, experiments have shown that people can intentionally increase their happiness. In this presentation, I will describe my work on the "how" of happiness—that is, when and why such practices as gratitude or kindness work "best" and how small and simple activities can transform people into happier and more flourishing individuals. Finally, I will propose several ways by which engaging in presumably happiness-increasing activities may actually backfire.

Loneliness: Not for Humans Only
John Capitanio
University of California, Davis

Loneliness is a psychological condition that is associated with significant morbidity and mortality in humans, though the mechanisms whereby this condition affects health remain unclear. Does loneliness occur only in humans? In this talk, I argue that it does not. Rather, at a fundamental level, loneliness reflects a discrepancy between desired and attained social connection, and as such could be found in any social species. The trick, of course, is in measuring it in a non-verbal species. We believe we've found a reliable and valid way to measure naturally occurring loneliness in adult male rhesus monkeys, and the underlying biology shows striking similarities in monkeys and humans. Our sociality is a remarkable consequence of evolution, but it comes with costs. And this is true regardless of taxonomic status.

Microbes and the Mind: Can Our Gut Microbes Change How We Feel and Behave?
Kirsten Tillisch
University of California, Los Angeles

It has long been clear that the brain can effect the gut. We get "butterflies" in the stomach with excitement and have a "sick feeling" in the stomach when we are sad. But can the activity in the gut make us sad? Can the bacteria that live in the gut make us anxious? The autonomic nervous system has an intricate relationship with the gut, allowing us to understand how the complex feelings created in the brain are translated into action in the stomach and intestines. But these neural connections are two way streets and it turns out that there is even more traffic heading up to the brain than down to the gut. This means that the gut, and by extension the microbes it contains, has quite a bit to say to the brain. Understanding this conversation can lead us to a better understanding of why we feel the way we do, behave the way we do, and most importantly help us on the road to feeling our best!

12:00 noon-1:15 p.m.
Centennial Terrace
Lunch Break (lunch is included in your registration fee)

12:00 noon-1:15 p.m.
Optimist
Methods Lunches (Pre-registration required)

In affective science, our questions ("the what") and methods ("the how") are deeply intertwined. The Methods Lunches offer an opportunity to focus on the "how" in a structured small-group setting. Discussion leaders will draw on their expertise to introduce and summarize selected methodologies, and then will facilitate dialogue within the small group. Topics range from tools used in the laboratory to those used in the field. They will include well-established methods, experimental innovations, and mechanisms for obtaining funding. The Methods Lunches are meant to help you to expand, refine, or rethink your methodological toolkit, whatever your career stage.

Methods Lunch 1
Studying Emotion and Emotion Regulation in Daily Life with Ecological Momentary Assessment: Pete Koval, University of Melbourne
Description: This will be a general introduction to EMA and related methods, focusing on how to design and conduct an EMA study of emotion and emotion regulation, including development of EMA protocols and survey items, software and hardware options, and potential challenges and pitfalls of intensive longitudinal studies.

Methods Lunch 2
Psychoneuroimmunology and Affective Science: Integration and Interpretation of Immunological Measures in Emotion Research: Aric Prather, University of California at Los Angeles.
Description: This methods lunch will focus on both conceptual and practical concerns and opportunities for integrating immune system measures in human affective science research. All levels of expertise and experience welcomed.

Methods Lunch 3
Network Approaches to Characterizing Relationships Among Units of Analysis in Affective Science: Greg Siegle & Becky Silton
Description: Graph theoretic formulations are increasingly applied across domains of affective science, clinical psychology, and neuroscience yielding insights into relationships among affective experiences, psychological symptoms, and brain systems. We will discuss how to capitalize on network formulations to yield opportunities for cross-domain inference while also critically examining the limitations of these methods.

Methods Lunch 4
Cultural Psychology Methods: Batja Mesquita, KU Leuven
Description: Cultural psychology is not merely a description of cultural differences in emotions, but rather it tries to understand the (social) processes by which emotions become socialized and remain encultured; both early and life, and in adulthood. Includes an overview of the methods in cultural psychology of emotions, and discuss strengths, limitations, and future directions.

Methods Lunch 5
Lesion Models of Emotion: Kate Rankin, University of California at San Francisco
Description: While most affective neuroscience research is done with healthy individuals, a subculture of important investigation is ongoing in neurologic patient populations. These studies require distinct methodologic

approaches, but are invaluable for clarifying brain-behavior relationships, including revealing the real-life impact of dysfunction in key neural networks underpinning socioemotional behavior.

Methods Lunch 6
How can Computational Models Help You Quantify Individual Differences: Yael Niv, Princeton University
Description: Affective responses and their effects on future behavior are often illusive and hard to quantify. Discussion will revolve around how computational models can be used to state hypotheses precisely, and how, together with behavioral and neural measurements, they allow us to quantify, on an individual or group level, the existence and strength of a process that we hypothesize.

Methods Lunch 7
NIH Funding for Affective Science: Becky Ferrer & Lis Nielsen
Description: Many affective scientists examine topics of relevance to NIH institutes such as NCI and NIA, but do not realize it, and/or do not know how to present their science in ways that align with these institutes' missions. During this methods lunch, Program Officials from these institutes will discuss how affective science research can be framed and designed to address institute-specific research priorities.

Methods Lunch 8
Meta-Analysis Software with R: W. Kyle Hamilton, University of California at Merced
Description: This talk will go through the process of starting your own meta-analysis using MAVIS and MAJOR. Both are free, opensource, and user-friendly R packages with graphical user interfaces.

Methods Lunch 9
Knowing Emotion: Emotion Understanding in Social and Developmental Contexts: Amy Halberstadt, North Carolina State University
Description: What are the issues involved in measuring emotion understanding? Are you interested in emotion knowledge, emotion recognition, emotion intelligence, or what? And for whom (e.g., your participant's self-awareness or understanding of others)? And in what contexts and ages? At this table, we will discuss how one's theoretical definition of emotion understanding (should) direct(s) one's empirical measurement. Along the way, I am happy to discuss how to measure emotion understanding within social contexts and across development, and describe innovations in measuring emotion understanding.

1:30 p.m.-2:45 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Invited Flash Talks
(7-minute presentations)

Remembering Emotional Objects and Spatial Locations: The Role of Value in Binding
Alan Castel
University of California, Los Angeles

People often express frustration when they forget where they put their keys or parked their car. The ability to remember spatial locations can be influenced by motivation to remember and the importance of the objects in younger and older adults (Siegel & Castel, 2018). We examined how emotional information can be selectively remembered and bound to spatial locations. Participants studied positive and negative emotional objects in a spatial layout, and then recalled the location of each object. Participants then rated the subjective importance of each object, to determine if these ratings were related to memory. Participants were more likely to remember the general vicinity of emotional objects relative to neutral objects. In addition, recall performance was positively correlated with subjective importance ratings. The results suggest that emotional binding can influence memory for high-priority objects, providing evidence that value or importance can enhance memory for spatial locations.

Looking Up to Virtue: Averted Gaze Facilitates Moral Construals Via Posteromedial Cortical Activations
Mary Helen Immordino-Yang
University of Southern California, Los Angeles

Witnessing exemplary actions triggers admiration, a positive emotion that can pertain to specific concrete skills, or move the onlooker beyond such physical characteristics to appreciate the moral implications, which are abstract. Participants reacted to narratives depicting skilled or virtuous protagonists first during a videotaped interview, and then during fMRI. We analyzed participants' gaze aversion (a behavioral indicator of disengaging from the immediate environment) and verbal construals (mentions of concrete characteristics, versus abstract beliefs and values) during the interview, and relations to individuals' subsequent neural activations. When reacting to virtue, the more participants averted their gaze, the more they mentioned abstract construals. Abstract construals predicted greater subsequent activation to virtue stimuli in the inferior-posterior posteromedial cortices (ipPMC), a core hub of the default mode network. Gaze aversion predicted activation in dorsal-posterior cingulate cortex (dPCC), involved in visual attention. Critically, dPCC and ipPMC activation sequentially mediated the relationship between gaze aversion and abstract construals. No such relationships were found for reactions to skill, despite that participants reported equivalently strong positive emotion. These findings suggest that to appreciate virtue, individuals move beyond the physical, viewable context toward internalized abstract values and moral concerns, and that visual attention is co-opted to support this.

Bodily Contributions to Affect During Social Experiences: A Pharmacological Approach
Keely A. Muscatell
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Prominent theories of emotion and decades worth of empirical research suggest that there is a relationship between our affective experiences and our bodily states. Most work in this area focuses on how affective states influence changes in physiology; less attention has been paid to how bodily states influence affective experiences. In this talk, I will discuss recent work in which we use a pharmacological approach to manipulate physiological states and examine the affective consequences. I will present findings from two studies: one that manipulated activation of the immune system and examined changes in neural responses to negative and positive social feedback, and a second where we suppressed the sympathetic nervous system and examined changes in affect during

social stress. The results converge to suggest that information from the body feeds back to the brain to influence affect during social situations, and highlights the utility of pharmacology for advancing affective science.

Cortical-amygdala Circuits Driving Reward Valuation and Pursuit

Kate Wassum
University of California, Los Angeles

The value of an anticipated rewarding event is crucial in the decision to engage in its pursuit. The networks that mediate the encoding and retrieval of reward value are largely unknown. Using glutamate biosensors and pharmacological manipulations, we found that basolateral amygdala (BLA) glutamatergic activity tracks and mediates both the encoding and retrieval of the hunger-state-dependent value of a palatable food reward. Using projection-specific chemogenetic and optogenetic manipulations, we found that the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) supports the BLA in these processes. Critically, we identified a double dissociation in the function of lateral (lOFC) and medial (mOFC) OFC projections. Whereas activity in lOFC to BLA projections is necessary for and sufficient to drive encoding of a positive shift in the value of a reward, lOFC to BLA projections are necessary and sufficient for retrieving this memory to guide reward pursuit. These data reveal a new circuit for adaptive reward valuation and pursuit and have important implications for the myriad psychiatric diseases characterized by dysfunction in these processes.

Role of Human Amygdala Face Cells in the Recognition of Emotions

Ueli Rutishauser
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

The human amygdala is critical for recognizing emotional facial expressions, but it remains unclear how this representation relates to decisions. We studied face cells in the human amygdala in patients undergoing neurosurgical procedures. We used morphs between happy and fearful faces to create ambiguous stimuli that resulted in varying emotion recognition decisions for the same visual input. Patients decided whether a given face was happy or fearful. We found two populations of face neurons that scaled their response as a function of expressed emotion: one whose response correlated with increasing degree of fear, or happiness, and a second whose response varied as a function of ambiguity. These neurons signaled the emotion that the patient thought was expressed by the face, indicating that they represent a decision. This data indicates that the human amygdala processes both the degree of emotion in facial expressions and the categorical ambiguity of the emotion shown.

The Case for Simpatía

Belinda Campos
University of California, Irvine

What can emotion researchers learn from Latino cultures? This flash talk will bring attention to the link of positive emotions and positive emotion regulation with the Latino culture value of simpatía. Simpatía is a term that captures the tendency to prefer and create social interaction characterized by warmth and emotional positivity while also avoiding conflict and/or overt negativity. This emphasis on positive emotions and positive social interactions dovetails with research highlighting the beneficial role of positive emotions for relationships and health. Findings from two recent studies will be shared that highlight the promise of a focus on simpatía for the future research on emotion.

Climate and Emotion

Nick Obradovich
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

We conduct the largest ever investigation into the relationship between meteorological conditions and the sentiment of human expressions. To do this, we employ over three and a half billion social media posts from tens of millions of individuals from both Facebook and Twitter between 2009 and 2016. We find that cold temperatures, hot temperatures, precipitation, narrower daily temperature ranges, humidity, and cloud cover are all associated with worsened expressions of sentiment, even when excluding weather-related posts. We compare the magnitude of our estimates with the effect sizes associated with notable historical events occurring within our data.

Three Empirical Challenges to the Affective Role of Medial Prefrontal Cortex in Social Evaluation

Jennifer S. Beer
University of Texas at Austin

A strongly held assumption is that MPFC mediates affective significance in social evaluation (e.g., is similar for evaluations of self and close others compared to unrelated others). Yet previous research has been subject to small samples, mixed results, and confounds between familiarity and affective significance. Two fMRI studies ($N = 43$; $N = 48$) addressed these issues and did not find strong evidence that MPFC is modulated by affective significance in social evaluation. Both studies disentangled the affective significance and familiarity of other people using a standardized technique. That is, participants made trait evaluations of strangers randomly assigned to share the participant's group (minimally-related person) or not (unrelated person). Participants showed greater positive affective associations with the minimally-related person than the unrelated person. However, affective significance (a) did not shape MPFC repetition suppression in the trait evaluation task, (b) did not shape MVPA distinctions between social targets, and (c) did not consistently shape the relation between MPFC and trait descriptiveness. The studies did not generally fail to support previous findings; several canonical findings were replicated (e.g., greater MPFC activation and positivity for judgments of self compared to unrelated others, repetition suppression for consecutive self-judgments, MPFC modulation by trait descriptiveness in self-judgments). These results from the two largest studies on this topic cast doubt on existing neural models of affective processing in social cognition.

3:00 p.m.-3:45 p.m.
Legacy
Salons with Coffee
Brian Knutson, Stanford University

3:00 p.m.-3:45 p.m.
Laureate
Salons with Coffee
Sheri Johnson, University of California, Berkeley

3:00 p.m.-3:45 p.m.
Optimist
Salons with Coffee
Leah Somerville, Harvard University

3:00 p.m.-3:45 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Salons with Coffee
Ann King, University of California, Berkeley

4:00 p.m.-5:30 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Panel: Getting it Right by Being "Wrong" in Affective Science
Moderator: Bob Levenson

Emotion Coherence
Iris Mauss
University of California, Berkeley

Many theories posit that people's emotional experiences, behaviors, and physiological responses are coordinated – cohere – during emotional episodes, and that greater coherence is functional (associated with benefits for the individual). Despite the theoretical and practical importance of these *emotion coherence hypotheses*, empirical support for them is surprisingly limited. At least two 'wrongs' have made it difficult for researchers to get emotion coherence 'right'. First, neglecting to distinguish among different approaches to conceptualizing and quantifying coherence (e.g., coherence of responses across individuals versus within individuals); and, second, neglecting to distinguish among different types of coherence (e.g., experience-physiology versus experience-behavior coherence). I will illustrate with my research both wrongs as well as the insights into emotion coherence and its functions we can obtain when making them right. These insights have theoretical (e.g., what is the nature of emotion coherence?) and practical (e.g., what is healthy emotional responding?) implications.

The Benefit of Doubt: Illustrations from Research on Emotion Dynamics
Peter Kuppens
University of Leuven, Belgium

I gladly accept this opportunity to illustrate some of the many times I have been wrong during my scientific research, with examples ranging from stupid mistakes to gaining profound new insights in the (mal) adaptive nature of emotion. As one broad example, I will focus on how I originally thought that emotional variability is maladaptive and that there was good evidence for this. However, along the way, I came to realize that variability in emotion (from certain perspectives) can and should be adaptive, that some of the evidence should be interpreted differently, and that—in contrast to my earlier thinking—indicators of inflexible emotions may be the real signs of problematic emotional functioning (but I may conclude that this is wrong all over again). As an end conclusion I propose that doubt is one of the best qualities and driving motivations you can have as a scientist, and that you should never make the mistake of being totally convinced you're right.

Emotion as Placebo
Maya Tamir
The Hebrew University

We often think about emotions as causal agents with predictable and fixed behavioral effects (e.g., anger leads to aggression). In this talk, I describe a journey to understand the impact of emotion on behavior. It began with one set of predictions, produced unexpected findings, and led to a new set of predictions – namely, that how emotions impact behavior may depend, in part, on how we expect emotions to impact behavior. I will share examples of studies that tested the first set of predictions (and failed) and studies that tested the new set of predictions (and succeeded). The findings show, for instance, that anger leads to aggression only when people expect anger to increase aggression, and that excitement leads to creativity only when people expect excitement to increase creativity. This journey illustrates that sometimes taking a wrong turn can lead to hidden treasures.

5:30 p.m.-5:45 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Poster Spotlights

THE IMPRESSIONABLE SOCIAL SELF OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: NEURAL CORRELATES OF SELF-OTHER CONFUSION AFTER SOCIAL INTERACTION
Daina Crafa, McGill University

DIMINISHED POSITIVE EMOTION LINKAGE BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH BEHAVIORAL VARIANT FRONTOTEMPORAL DEMENTIA AND THEIR CAREGIVERS
Kuan-Hua Chen, University of California, Berkeley

EXPERIENCES OF PLEASURE DURING SOCIAL INTERACTION IN SOCIAL ANHEDONIA AND CONTROLS
Melody Moore, University of California, Irvine

EMOTION REGULATION IN DAILY LIFE, AND THE ROLE OF EMOTION DIFFERENTIATION
Yasemin Erbas, KU Leuven

SEMANTIC GENERALIZATION OF FEAR CONDITIONING ACROSS LANGUAGE
Laurent Gregoire, Louisiana State University

TIMING IS EVERYTHING: INCREASED TIME BETWEEN THREAT INDUCTION AND ENCODING ENHANCES MEMORY SELECTIVITY IN YOUNGER BUT NOT OLDER ADULTS
Kelly Durbin, University of Southern California

CHIMPANZEE SOCIO-AFFECTIVE SEGREGATION BY SEX AND SPACE
Ashley Murphy, University of California, Davis

USING MACHINE LEARNING TO PREDICT EMOTION GENERATION AND EMOTION REGULATION
Jennifer Yih, Stanford University

PRESCHOOLERS COMMUNICATION ABOUT DISCRETE EMOTIONS
Jennifer Knothe, University of California, Merced

6:00 p.m.-7:15 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom C
Poster Session B

Saturday, April 28, 2018

8:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Registration

Pre-8:45 a.m.
Breakfast on your own. Complimentary coffee is available in your room and on the main floor of the UCLA Luskin Conference Center. Breakfast is available 6:30 a.m.-10:00 a.m. in the Luskin Center restaurant and via in-room dining for a fee. Coffee and breakfast shops are a short walk from the Conference Center. Please see the SAS website for suggestions.

8:45 a.m.-9:45 a.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Attendee Submitted Thematic Flash Talks:
Developmental Trajectories
Session Chair: Kristen Lindquist
(5-minute presentations)

UNSUPERVISED STATISTICAL LEARNING SHIFTS FACIAL EXPRESSION CATEGORIES IN CHILDREN AND ADULTS
Adrienne Wood, University of Wisconsin

DID YOU MEAN TO DO THAT? INFANTS USE EMOTIONAL COMMUNICATION TO INFER AND RESPOND TO OTHERS' GOALS
Peter Reschke, University of California, Merced

THE AMYGDALA AS A NEUROBIOLOGICAL LINK BETWEEN EARLY ADVERSITY EXPOSURE AND ANXIETY
Jennifer Silvers, UCLA

REGULATING MORAL EMOTION ACROSS DEVELOPMENT
Chelsea Helion, Columbia University

THE NONLINEAR DEVELOPMENT OF EMOTION DIFFERENTIATION: ADOLESCENCE IS A PERIOD OF LOW EMOTION DIFFERENTIATION
Erik Nook, Harvard University

FORGIVENESS AS A SOCIAL SIGNAL: YOUNG CHILDREN RESPOND FAVORABLY TO THOSE WHO FORGIVE
Janine Oostenbrook, University of Virginia

INSTRUCTED & UNINSTRUCTED EMOTION REGULATION CHOICE(S) IN CHILDHOOD: WHAT DO CHILDREN ACTUALLY DO?
Parisa Parsafar, University of California, Riverside

EARLY COGNITIVE AFFECTIVE PREDICTORS OF DEPRESSION ONSET: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY
Charlotte Booth, Oxford University

NEURAL BASIS OF ENHANCED EMOTIONAL REACTIVITY IN DYSLEXIA
Virginia Sturm, University of California, San Francisco

8:45 a.m.-9:45 a.m.
Legacy
Attendee Submitted Thematic Flash Talks:
Brain, Body, and Affect
Session Chair: Amitai Shenhav
(5-minute presentations)

INCREASING INTEROCEPTION VIA PERTURBATION OF BRAIN, BODY AND AFFECT: IMPLICATIONS FOR MENTAL HEALTH
Sahib Khalsa, University of Tulsa

ENHANCING VMPFC ACTIVATION LEADS TO INCREASED ACCEPTANCE RATES AND DECREASED ANGER REPORTS IN THE ANGER-INFUSED ULTIMATUM GAME – A SIMULTANEOUS TDCS-FMRI STUDY
Gadi Gilam, Stanford University

THE FUNCTIONAL VALUE OF EMOTION COHERENCE: GREATER COHERENCE BETWEEN PHYSIOLOGY AND SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE IS ASSOCIATED WITH GREATER WELL-BEING
Casey Brown, University of California, Berkeley

NEURAL CORRELATES OF PRODUCING GENUINE AND DISINGENUOUS FACIAL EXPRESSIONS OF EMOTION
Craig Williams, Stanford University

LETS START AT THE VERY BEGINNING: DATA-DRIVEN INDICES OF PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONDING UNDER STRESS
Mallory Feldman, Northeastern University

FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY OF BILATERAL AMYGDALA AND SUBGENUAL ANTERIOR CINGULATE CORTEX PREDICTS ANHEDONIA AS A FUNCTION OF CD38 GENETIC VARIATION
Benjamin Tabak, Southern Methodist University

PSYCHOPHYSIOGICAL MEASURES OF NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL RESPONSES PREDICT MORTALITY 10 YEARS LATER
Stacey Schaefer, University of Wisconsin

SUPPLEMENTARY MOTOR AREA ACTIVATION AND CORTICOSPINAL TRACT INTEGRITY ARE RELATED TO ALTERATIONS IN STRESS NEUROMODULATORS IN DEPRESSED WOMEN WITH CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL ABUSE
Heather Abercrombie, University of Wisconsin

AFFECTIVE AND SEMANTIC REPRESENTATIONS OF VALENCE
Assaf Kron, University of Haifa

8:45 a.m.-9:45 a.m.
Laureate
Attendee Submitted Thematic Flash Talks:
Emotion Regulation
Session Chair: Renee Thompson
(5-minute presentations)

COGNITIVE REAPPRAISAL OF SNAKE AND SPIDER PICTURES: AN EVENT-RELATED POTENTIALS STUDY
Scarlett Horner, University of Missouri, St. Louis

EMOTION REGULATION IN POLITICS: PREDICTING ENGAGEMENT IN COLLECTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE POLITICAL BEHAVIOR
Cherie Maestas, University of North Carolina, Charlotte

HURTS SO GOOD: PAIN AS A REGULATORY ALTERNATIVE TO REAPPRAISAL AND DISTRACTION
Ashley Dukas, The New School

IS STRESSING ABOUT STRESS STRESSFUL: REAPPRAISAL MESSES WITH STRESSES FROM COLD PRESSES
Vera Newman, University of New South Wales

A DARK SIDE OF REAPPRAISAL: DOWN-REGULATING MORAL EMOTIONS FACILITATES UNETHICAL BEHAVIOR
Brett Ford, University of Toronto

IS 'EXPERIENTIAL EMOTION REGULATION' AN EFFECTIVE NEW EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGY?
Marie Vandekerckhove, University of Brussels

EMOTION REGULATION WITHIN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE IMPACT ON MENTAL HEALTH
Sarah Holley, San Francisco State University

POOR EMOTION SUPPRESSION IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED ANXIETY IN CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS WITH DEMENTIA
Jenna Wells, University of California, Berkeley

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE: AFFECTIVE ATTENTIONAL BIAS TRAINING IN DEPRESSION
Stephanie Woolridge, Queens University

9:45 a.m.-10:15 a.m.
Centennial Ballroom Foyer
Refreshment Break

10:30 a.m.-12:15 a.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
TED-Style Talks
Session Chair: Lisa Feldman Barrett

Boo! The Consciousness Problem in Emotion
Matthew Lieberman

This talk will examine why conscious aspects of emotion, arguably the defining features of emotion, are also some of the least studied topics in emotion research. I will conclude the talk by suggesting a research agenda for examining the conscious aspects of emotion. #alienateyourcolleagues #curmudgeon #wontbeinvitedback?

Law and the Value of Emotions
Hila Keren
Southwestern Law School, Los Angeles

Anywhere around us there is a growing interest in the value of happiness, mindfulness, and emotional intelligence. And yet, if one's emotions are harmed by another the law refuses to order compensation, even though it is fully committed to compensating victims of any other type of harm. Much of the resistance comes from a legal misunderstanding and mistreatment of emotions. However, given scientific and technological progress, it should have been clear by now that emotional harms are not—as the law assumes—trivial, easy to fake, or impossible to value. What's worse, while the legal debate has continued without resolution, reality has dramatically changed: in our neoliberal world the value of emotions has been celebrated, making emotions an important component of people's human capital. That makes the refusal to compensate for emotional harms more devastating than ever before and thus, it is about time for law to better *value emotions*.

Cognitive and Affective Effects of Primary Sexual Rewards with a Partner in the Laboratory
Nicole Prause
Liberos

Dysregulated emotions include difficulty sustaining pleasant feelings over time. Interventions, like meditation, cognitive-behavioral therapies, and serotonergic medications, strongly target more negative rumination. Sex is a strong model of sustained primary reward and positive feelings. Further, sex may offer a bottom-up intervention to help people improve their ability to sustain positive emotions over time. While sex may offer many benefits to scientific study and those who struggle with dysregulated emotions, sex must be made amenable to the laboratory to study these effects. We have created protocols, including vibratory genital stimulation and dual-EEG partnered sex, which led to discoveries of unique brain states for sustained high pleasure states in humans.

12:15 p.m.-1:30 p.m.
Centennial Terrace
Lunch Break (lunch is included in your registration fee)

12:15 p.m.-1:30 p.m.
Optimist
Speed Networking Lunch (Pre-registration required)

The Speed Networking Lunch will provide attendees the opportunity to interact briefly in an informal setting with several leaders in the field of affective science. These leaders will serve as faculty hosts who will be seated at tables with an empty seat across from them. These empty seats will be filled by attendees who will be scheduled to spend several minutes conversing with their faculty host until the signal is given to move to their next appointment. By the end of this session, attendees will come away having enjoyed a series of brief, engaging interactions with leaders in the field.

Faculty Hosts:

Lisa Feldman Barrett
Colin Camerer
Susan Turk Charles
Nathan Consedine
Naomi Eisenberger
James Gross
Derek Isaacowitz
Ann Kring
Peter Kuppens
Bob Levenson
Linda Levine
Matt Lieberman
Sonja Lyubomirsky
Iris Mauss
Wendy Berry Mendes
Batja Mesquita
Greg Miller
Dean Mobbs
Kevin Ochsner
Nikki Prause
Greg Siegle
Maya Tamir
Jeanne Tsai

1:45 p.m.-3:00 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A

Hot Topic Session: Emotions and Health

Session Chair: Wendy Mendes

WHAT DO EMOTIONS HAVE TO DO WITH HEALTH?
Anchor Talk: Annette Stanton, University of California, Los Angeles

A rapidly growing body of research is illuminating the vital role of emotion in engagement in health-promoting and compromising behaviors, health-related decision making, communication in the medical setting, and the impact, management, and outcomes of life-threatening diseases. In this session, Stanton will highlight recent research that illustrates the significance of affective processes in health outcomes, including her lab's experimental and longitudinal investigations of emotional expression in the context of coping with chronic disease and its connections with the physical and psychological health of adults diagnosed with cancer. Although relevant research is burgeoning, many questions remain regarding the links between emotion and health. Stanton will offer questions for consideration by affective scientists to advance understanding and application directed toward the enhancement of physical health and well-being.

FULFILLING SELF-DETERMINATION NEEDS PREDICTS BETTER SLEEP AND LESS WORRY DURING A STRESSFUL PERIOD OF UNCERTAINTY
Kate Sweeny, University of California, Riverside

Research on self-determination theory (SDT) broadly suggests that people have fundamental needs to feel autonomous, competent, and socially connected and that fulfilling these needs is critical for well-being. In the present study, we examined whether fulfilling self-determination needs is associated with physical and psychological well-being while managing the unique stress of awaiting uncertain news. In a study of law graduates ($N = 89$) during the four months while they awaited their California bar exam results, personal increases in need fulfillment related to temporally congruent reductions in sleep disruption and worry, two key indicators of well-being during waiting periods. In addition, those whose needs were most fulfilled during the waiting period responded less negatively to failing the bar exam, yet need fulfillment during the wait mattered little if one ultimately passed the exam. Together these findings suggest that SDT needs may be a fruitful target for interventions that can protect well-being while people wait and even once their uncertainty is resolved.

AROUSAL MATTERS: THE CRITICAL ROLES OF EMOTION ACTIVATION AND STRESS IN THE POSITIVE AFFECT-HEALTH CONNECTION
Sarah D. Pressman, University of California, Irvine

While the growing evidence of the benefits of positive emotions on physical health is impressive, much of the research continues to take a "one size fits all" approach. That is, researchers assume that all types of positive emotions are beneficial in all types of circumstances and for all types of people. This talk will explore some important nuances of the happiness-health connection, with a focus on the possible role of emotional arousal in predicting when different kinds of positive emotions are helpful versus harmful, especially in the context of psychological stress. Lessons are drawn from an array of research paradigms including naturalistic ambulatory studies, laboratory stress paradigms, and emotion induction experiments.

CAN PATIENT BRAINS BE USED TO PREDICT CAREGIVER HEALTH?
Alice Y. Hua, University of California, Berkeley

Caregivers of patients with dementia have higher rates of health problems compared to non-caregiving adults. Poor caregiver outcomes are linked to patient behavioral impairments. Because patient behavioral changes result from brain atrophy, we tested whether patient brain atrophy predicted caregivers at heightened risk for poor health and assessed the value-added of using patient brain atrophy as a predictor of caregiver health compared to a measure of patient behavior. In 162 patient-caregiver dyads, caregivers completed questionnaires about their health in close proximity to patients' structural MRIs. Clinicians assessed patient neuropsychiatric behavior through caregiver interviews. Patient atrophy in the right ventral anterior insula and superior medial frontal gyrus predicted worse caregiver health, and patient brain volume in these two regions improved predictions of poor caregiver health above and beyond patient neuropsychiatric behavior. These findings highlight the promise of this approach for identifying caregivers at heightened risk for adverse health outcomes of caregiving.

RELATIONSHIP CONFLICT INTERACTIONS DURING THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD: IMPLICATIONS FOR BIRTH AND INFANT HEALTH
Mona Khaled, University of Southern California

This study examined how positive and negative emotion during prenatal couple conflict predicted partners' perceptions of the birth experience and infants' birth outcomes. Methods: Forty-nine pregnant couples participated in a conflict discussion, coded for affect. Within 24-hours of birth, participants self-reported birth stress and told the birth story. Gestational age, birthweight, and induction status were drawn from medical records. Results: Mothers' negative conflict behavior predicted their reports of a stressful birth and was negatively associated with couples' "we" language during the birth narrative. Mothers' positive conflict behavior inversely predicted fathers' birth stress. If mothers or fathers behaved more positively during prenatal conflict, the baby was more likely born full-term. In contrast, if either parent behaved more negatively, labor was more likely to be induced. Conclusions: Prenatal couple conflict behavior may influence parents' perception of childbirth and infants' health. These results highlight the dyadic nature of the childbirth experience.

REGULATION VERSUS MAINTENANCE? EMOTION PREDICTS ADAPTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOR IN A COMMUNITY SAMPLE
K. Maria Nylocks, Kent State University

Adaptive behaviors (e.g. exercise) are well-demonstrated to provide broad health benefits, yet little is known about how emotion precede and/or influence their use. Literature suggests adaptive health behaviors are enacted for the purpose of *regulating* negative affective experiences. Other theoretical work suggests that positive affect precedes adaptive health behaviors, serving to maintain positive affect. We sought to explicitly test the role of within-person fluctuations in negative and positive emotion in future adaptive behavior. Adults (n=56) who were either psychologically healthy or diagnosed with MDD and/or SAD completed a 14-day experience sampling diary measuring within-person fluctuations in positive and negative emotion and health behaviors. Within-person levels of positive affect predicted future positive health behaviors (B=0.12,SE=.04,p=.01). Prior positive behaviors also predicted behaviors reported in the next signal (B=0.13,SE=0.03,p<.001). Additionally, mean positive affect predicted engagement in positive health behaviors (B=0.29,SE=.11,p=.01). Together, these results support a *maintenance* model with potentially important implications for psychotherapy.

3:15 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Legacy
Salons with Coffee
Annette Stanton, University of California, Los Angeles

3:15 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Laureate
Salons with Coffee
Susan Charles, University of California, Irvine

3:15 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Optimist
Salons with Coffee
Bob Levenson, University of California, Berkeley

3:15 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Salons with Coffee
Kevin Ochsner, Columbia University

4:15 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Poster Spotlights

USE YOUR WORDS: A LONGITUDINAL PILOT STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF A NOVEL ONLINE EMOTION-WORD LEARNING TASK ON EMOTION DIFFERENTIATION AND SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
Lindsay Matt, Kent State University

CORTICAL SPECIALIZATION SUPPORTS SUCCESSFUL EMOTION REGULATION IN YOUTH
Joao Guassi Moreira, University of California, Los Angeles

STRESS AND AFFECT REGULATION ACROSS SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA
Angela Smith, Stanford University

THE PREDICTIVE POWER OF LOW-AROUSAL POSITIVE AFFECT
Maria McManus, Claremont Graduate University

TEMPORAL DYNAMICS OF SPONTANEOUS AFFECTIVE PROCESSING: LONGER NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL EVENTS ARE RATED MORE POSITIVELY
Daisy Burr, Dartmouth College

HOW COGNITIVE AND REACTIVE FEAR CIRCUITS OPTIMIZE ESCAPE DECISIONS IN HUMANS
Song Qi, Caltech

INVESTIGATING THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF FRONTAL-BRAINSTEM PATHWAYS IN THE N-BACK TASK WITH 7T FMRI
Phillip Kragel, University of Colorado, Boulder

4:30 p.m.-5:45 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom C
Poster Session C

6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom C
Closing Event and Presidential Symposium
The Reach of Affective Science
Moderator: Ann Kring
Speakers:
Jack Gallant, University of California, Berkeley
Gabriele Oettingen, New York University
Dan Jurafsky, Stanford University

7:00 p.m.-7:15 p.m.
Centennial Ballroom A
Closing Ceremony and Poster Awards Presentation

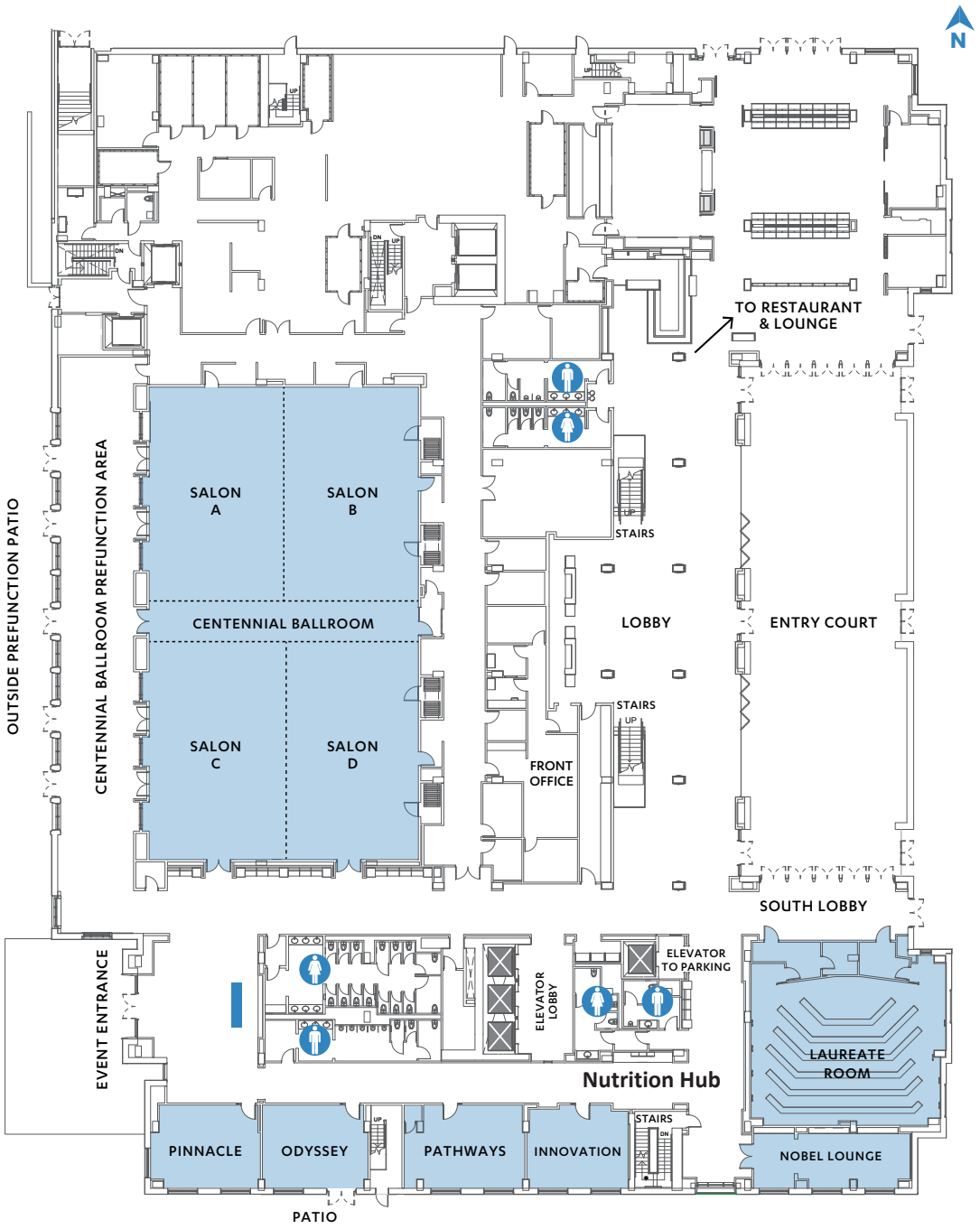
7:15 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
Centennial Terrace
Closing Reception

SOCIETY FOR
AFFECTIVE SCIENCE

NOTES

MEETING SPACE: LEVEL 1

UCLA LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER



MEETING SPACE: LEVEL 2

UCLA LUSKIN CONFERENCE CENTER