(39.5%) or Terror Management (18.5%). Our third hypothesis was not supported: OA reported self-continuity most frequently (47.5%), followed by Integrity (31.9%) and Terror Management (20.6%). Nostalgia may provide a vehicle for self-reflection as people compare the past to the present, and future research should examine whether emphasis on different types of nostalgia has implications for psychological outcomes like wellbeing.

RECOGNITION OF AFFECTIVE FACES OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS
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It has been found that valence and arousal are the core affect dimensions in emotional structure. In this study, we hypothesized that there might be differences between different age groups in emotional structure using six facial expression stimuli (angry, disgusted, fearful, neutral, happy, and sad) of three age groups (young, middle-aged, and old). Unlike previous studies asking participants to rate subjective ratings or similarities between stimuli, participants in this study were required to determine whether stimulus pairs were the same or different emotions and reaction time and accuracy were measured for further analyses. We assumed that it would be harder when the stimulus pair is similar whereas it would be easier when the pair is different. The results showed that for the same emotion pair condition, the sad-sad pair had the lowest accuracy and the longest reaction time, while the happiness-happiness pair had the highest accuracy and the shortest reaction time. For the different emotion pairs, angry-disgusted and disgust-sad was the lowest accuracy and the longest reaction time. For age of the stimuli effect, responses to the old faces had the lowest accuracy and the longest reaction time. The results suggest that identification of emotional stimuli might be affected by emotion category and age. Further study may need to recruit various age groups, because participants in the current study were mostly young adults.

SOCIOEMOTIONAL GOALS AND DEFINITIONS OF EMOTION TERMIN: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS ACROSS AGE
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Major theories of adult development posit that knowledge about emotion might evolve across the lifespan. Socioemotional Selectivity Theory (SST) and the Strength and Vulnerability Integration (SAVI) models imply that the manner in which older (OA) and younger adults (YA) conceptualize emotions may differ in valence, arousal, reference to social partners, time perspective, and the self. Quantitative accounts of age differences in conceptualizations of emotion-terms offer mixed support for theoretical expectations, but many predictions have yet to be tested qualitatively. In this study, 90 OA and 210 YA provided narrative descriptions of 11 (5 positive, 6 negative) emotion-terms. Responses were coded on valence, reference to self/others, and arousal. O/YA used similar synonyms to define emotion-terms. As predicted, YA used high arousal language in their definitions of negative (OR = 10.29, p = 0.018) and positive terms more than OA (i.e. Happy: OR = 1.27, p<0.001); OA referenced other persons such as family and friends (pos: OR = 0.13, p<0.001; neg: OA = 0.32, p=0.002) more than YA. Contrary to predictions, OA self-referenced more often than YA in positive (OR = 0.12, p=0.001) and negative definitions (OR= 0.11, p=0.004); this may be attributed to OA providing more situational examples in their responses than YA.

THE EFFECT OF EVERYDAY STRESSORS AND THE PERCEIVED STRESS REACTIVITY SCALE ON VARIABILITY IN SYMPATHETIC AROUSAL
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This ecological momentary assessment study examined the effect of naturally occurring stressors and perceived stress reactivity on alpha-amylase, a proxy of sympathetic nervous system arousal. There are age-related changes in physiological systems sensitive to stress, so the sample included 174 adults ages 20-78 (M=48.65, SD=19.28). At the beginning of the study, participants completed the Perceived Stress Reactivity Scale (PSRS; Schulz et al., 2005). For 10 consecutive days, participants were prompted five times per day to report exposure to stressors. During the same 10-day period, participants provided seven saliva samples per day, assayed for alpha-amylase. Multilevel modeling was used to examine daily and momentary associations between stressors, the PSRS, and alpha-amylase activity. On a daily basis, stressors did not predict changes in the diurnal alpha-amylase pattern, but higher perceived stress reactivity predicted steeper diurnal slopes and lower total daily output. A significant cross-level interaction emerged showing people higher in perceived stress reactivity had steeper awakening responses on days they experienced more stressors than usual. On a momentary basis, alpha-amylase levels were higher on occasions when participants reported stressors. In addition, higher levels of perceived stress reactivity predicted lower overall alpha-amylase levels. Findings suggest that 1) stressors are associated with elevations in momentary but not daily aggregate levels of alpha-amylase, and 2) the PSRS has prospective validity as a predictor of stress-related fluctuations in diurnal alpha-amylase patterns. Age was not a significant moderator of the relationship between stressors and alpha-amylase, potentially suggesting the effect of stressors on alpha-amylase activity is age invariant.