I-001 A Developmental Pathway from Early Adversity to Inflammation: The Role of Health Behavior
Elizabeth Raposa, University of California, Los Angeles
Julie Bower, University of California, Los Angeles
Constance Hammen, University of California, Los Angeles
Patricia Brennan, Emory University
Jake Najman, University of Queensland
A longitudinal dataset was used to test one developmental pathway by which early adversity might confer risk for elevated inflammation in young adulthood, via poor health behaviors. Analyses indicated that early adversity predicted increased smoking and higher BMI at age 21, which in turn predicted inflammatory markers at age 25.
(Developmental - Health)

I-002 A Mediated Model of Minority Stress and Binge Eating among Sexual Minority Women
Tyler B. Mason, Old Dominion University
Robin J. Lewis, Old Dominion University
A mediated model was developed to explain binge eating in sexual minority women (SMW). The model was primarily based on the psychological mediation framework and affect regulation model. Minority stress was indirectly associated with binge eating through mediated variables including social isolation, emotion-focused coping, and mental health.
APSSC RISE Research Award Honorable Mention
(Clinical - Health)

I-003 Affective Responses to Graphic Warning Labels in Daily, Occasional, and Nonsmokers
Anna K. Harris, College of William & Mary
Cheryl L. Dickter, College of William & Mary
Catherine A. Forestell, College of William & Mary
The purpose of this study was to examine affective responses of college-age daily, occasional, and nonsmokers to the new FDA graphic cigarette warning labels. Relative to the other two groups, occasional smokers rated the labels as less disgusting and disturbing if they contained health messages that directly affected smokers.
(General - Health)

I-004 Anger as a moderator between childhood maltreatment and health
Dana Manzella, Mercy College
Thomas W. Robertson, Mercy College
Denise Wilson, Mercy College
Alberto Ortiz, Mercy College
Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College

Poster Session I
This study assessed the impact of anger and childhood maltreatment on physical and psychological health for N=253 participants. Anger suppression had a more direct relationship with poorer health. Both anger styles were significant moderators. Overall greater maltreatment from the parents and greater anger suppression or expression evidenced more health symptoms.
(Social - Health)

I-005 Appraisals of Group-based Coping Options as Mediators of Lesbian Identity and Well-being
Robert Outten, Simon Fraser University
Michael Schmitt, Simon Fraser University
Lesbians were sampled to test the relationship between group identification, group-based coping options and psychological well-being. Group identification predicted ingroup social support (positively) and individual mobility (negatively), with both coping options mediating the relationship between both group identification and self-esteem and group identification and life satisfaction.
(Social - Health)

I-006 Articulating Oral Health Behavior Change in HIV+ Adults with Health Behavior Theory
Lance T. Vernon, Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine
Catherine A. Demko, Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine
Ryan M. Mizumoto, Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine
At baseline, we delivered Information-Motivation-Behavioral Skills (IBM) Model-informed oral health behavior change messages to HIV-infected adults with periodontal disease. At recall, subjects self-reported making specific behavior changes; more rigorous research is presently limited by the lack of a directly observed assessment instrument to measure oral hygiene skill mastery.
NIDCR Building Bridges Award Winner
(Clinical - Health)

I-007 Asceticism and Perfectionism: Risk Factors in a Childhood Sexual Abuse Population
Candice C. Johnson, Nova Southeastern University
Luzimar Vega, Nova Southeastern University
Britanie Jardine, Nova Southeastern University
Leah DiNardo, Nova Southeastern University
Siddika Mulchan, Nova Southeastern University
Alyssa Newman, Nova Southeastern University
Landon Michaels, Nova Southeastern University
Steven Gold, Nova Southeastern University
The present study examined risk factors associated with disordered eating symptomatology and substance abuse in childhood sexual abuse (CSA) survivors. Results suggest that asceticism and perfectionism are correlated with this clinical population. Further investigation of these risk factors is warranted to inform treatment planning for CSA populations.
(Clinical - Health)
I-008 Association Between BMI and Executive Functioning  
Laxmi N. Lalwani, Florida Atlantic University

There is growing evidence for the harmful impacts of excess body weight on cognition (executive functions). The current study examined the relationship between BMI and executive functions (working memory and inhibition) in young adults. High BMI was found to be significantly detrimental to measures of both working memory and inhibition.  
(Cognitive - Health)

I-009 Associations Between Big Five Traits and Reasons for Engaging in Health-Related Behaviors  
Megan M. Miller, Kansas State University  
Laura A. Brannon, Kansas State University  
This study examined how the Big Five personality dimensions are related to the self-reported influence that four different reasons have on an individual’s decision of whether or not to engage in various health behaviors. Influences were generally consistent with predictions. Implications will be discussed.  
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

I-010 Attitudes toward Infertility and Adoption: The Impact of Ethnicity, Gender, and Religion  
Kathleen Torsney, William Paterson University of New Jersey

This research project sought to assess attitudes toward infertility and adoption among college students and to explore the impact of gender, ethnicity, religion and perspectives toward child rearing. The results of this study suggest that gender and ethnicity significantly impacted beliefs about alternative modes of reproduction and adoption.  
(Clinical - Health)

I-011 A Factor Analysis of Constructional Praxis & Visual-Spatial Short-Term Memory  
Samuel W. Larson, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale  
Sarah M. Dyer, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale  
Michelle Y. Kibby, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

This study examined whether visual-spatial short-term memory and constructional praxis are better explained as a single construct of visual-spatial skill or as two separate factors. A confirmatory factor analysis indicated that visual-spatial memory and constructional praxis are best conceptualized as separate factors.  
(Clinical - Human Learning and Memory)

I-012 A Meta-Analytic Review of Collaborative Inhibition Effects: Testing the Retrieval Disruption Hypothesis  
Stephanie B. Marion, Ryerson University
Collaborative Inhibition (the increased memory performance of collaborative groups compared to nominal groups) has been explained in terms of the Retrieval Disruption Hypothesis. The RDH predicts moderating effects of several variables, however a systematic examination of these moderators questions the effectiveness of the RDH as the underlying mechanism of CI.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

I-013 A Method to use Response Time as an Indicator of Myths
Nathaniel S. Ring, Ball State University
Dana E. Burgan, Ball State University
Chris M. Altman, Ball State University
Carin K. Smith, Ball State University
Marlenne Devia, Ball State University
Natalie A. Sachs, Ball State University
Darrell L. Butler, Ball State University
We explore if myths related to psychology and criminal justice can be classified using response-times to detect different types of myths: myths stored in LTM and inferred myths. Using data-mining classification, we train models on direct-access and inference memory items, and then model RT and survey data; comparing model fit.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

I-014 Age differences in the effects of testing and interference on metamemory
Meeyeon Lee, Tufts University
Ayanna K. Thomas, Tufts University
John B. Bulevich, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
We investigated the influence of testing on memory retention and metamemory in younger and older adults. We found that repeated testing helped younger adults avoid retroactive interference and improved metamemorial monitoring and control. Testing also helped older adults avoid interference, but did not improve their metamemory.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

I-015 An Acute Stressor Enhances Striatal-based Implicit Learning
Marcie L. King, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University
Katherine R. Gamble, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University; Department of Psychology, The Catholic University of America; Department of Neurology, Georgetown University Medical Center
Darlene V. Howard, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University
This study examined the effects of mild stress on implicit probabilistic sequence learning. Consistent with earlier animal and human research showing that acute stress increases reliance on striatal-based learning, we found that participants in the stress group learned more than controls.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
I-016 Are Expanding and Contracting Superior to Uniformly Interleaving in Inductive Learning?
Toshi Miyatsu, University of California, Los Angeles
Michael A. Garcia, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Kornell and Bjork (2008) showed that presenting exemplars in an interleaved schedule elicits superior performance on inductive test. In the current experiment, participants studied paintings of 12 artists in expanding, contracting, massed, or uniformly interleaved schedule. Expanding and contracting resulted in better induction performance than massed and uniformly interleaved.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

I-017 Auditory-Motor Coupling in Violinists
Takafumi Kajihara, University of Tokyo & Riken Brain Science Institute
Joseph Sparks, Goldsmiths, University of London
Lauren Stewart, Goldsmiths, University of London
Musicians are occupationally specialized with regard to the coupling between actions and their auditory effects. Experiment 1 shows the existence of learned action - effect associations in adult violinists and their contextual dependency. Experiment 2 illustrates the modifiability of the action – effect associations by ear-based training (Suzuki Method).
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

I-018 Attitudes Towards Sexual Permissiveness Vary Across Gender and Sexual Orientation of Target Individual
C. Reyn Boyer, Towson University
M. Paz Galupo, Towson University
The present research utilizes experimental design in investigating how participants will view same-sex and cross-sex casual sexual encounters, in terms of promiscuity and appropriateness. Results showed that promiscuity and appropriateness vary across sexual orientation and across gender of same-sex and cross-sex encounters.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

I-019 Blame Conformity: Eyewitness Statements Influence Judgements of Blame for Accidents
Craig Thorley, Edge Hill University
Jayne Rushton-Woods, Edge Hill University
Participants watched a video of an accident involving two men and then read an eyewitness statement that blamed either no-one or one of the two men. Participant’s subsequent judgements of blame matched those in the eyewitness statement they read. This research is the first to demonstrate blame conformity in eyewitnesses.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

I-020 Blood pressure moderates ApoE epsilon4 effects on memory performance during midlife
Lauren E. Oberlin, University of Pittsburgh
Peter Gianaros, University of Pittsburgh
Robert Ferrell, University of Pittsburgh
Stephen B. Manuck, University of Pittsburgh
Richard Jennings, University of Pittsburgh
Janine Flory, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine
Indrani Halder, University of Pittsburgh
Kirk Erickson, University of Pittsburgh

Investigating the interaction between midlife hypertension and the ApoE epsilon4 genotype yielded a moderating effect of blood pressure on ApoE epsilon4 allele carriers, in which carriers with hypertension or at pre-hypertensive levels performed worse on episodic memory tasks compared to normotensives, even after controlling for other cardiovascular disease risk factors.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Human Learning and Memory)

I-021 A Multiethnic Study on the Effects of Family Variables on Emotion Regulation
Vanessa L. Madrazo, Florida International University
Alan Meca, Florida International University
Seth J. Schwartz, University of Miami
Dionne P. Stephens, Florida International University

The current study obtained data from 7,649 undergraduate students on perceived parenting style, familism, ethnic identity resolution, and emotion regulation. Results indicate good model fit (?2 (60) = 156.17; p < .001; RMSEA = .047; SRMR = .026; CFI = .922). Implications for future research are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-022 Adaptive Immersion and Distancing in Verbal Expressions of Emotion increase with Age
Louise Sundararajan, Rochester Psychiatric Center, NY
Chulmin Kim, School of Mathematical Sciences, Rochester Institute of Technology

A re-analysis of two empirical studies of expressive writing-- one based on children, and the other adult samples--was conducted by a combined use of two language analysis programs, SSWC and WRAD/DAAP. Results showed that across writing conditions, health consequences of expressing emotions vary with age.

(General - Emotion)

I-023 Aesthetic preferences for architecture do not rely on commonly shared semantic distinctions
Alexander H. Denker, New York University
G. Gabrielle Starr, New York University
Edward A. Vessel, New York University

People tend to express similar preferences for images of real-world scenes. Such shared preferences are primarily driven by culturally shared semantic associations. On the contrary, preferences for images of architecture are highly individual, suggesting that untrained observers do not rely on shared semantic information when making aesthetic judgments about architecture.

(Cognitive - Emotion)
I-024 Affect and Human Dynamics
Michael C. Amico, Housatonic Community College
Shannon Jackson, University of New Haven
Sixteen college students responded to the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support and the Mate Preferences Questionnaire. A significant positive correlation ($r = .62$) was found between pleasing disposition and the support of a significant other. These results provide further evidence of human dynamics.
(Social - Emotion)

I-025 Affect as Information about Judgment Intensity
Alexander J. Schiller, University of Virginia
Gerald L. Clore, University of Virginia
Two studies investigated how moods affect judgment intensity. Contrary to standard mood-congruence findings, we demonstrate that positive moods lead to more extreme judgments instead of mood-congruent judgments. We suggest that affect often provides information about one's provisional or implied judgment rather than about the object of judgment itself.
(Social - Emotion)

I-026 Age Differences in Well-being: The Roles of Savoring and Future Time Perspective
Meagan A. Ramsey, West Virginia University
Amy L. Gentzler, West Virginia University
Research indicates that well-being differs across adulthood. This study examined savoring, a previously unexamined regulatory strategy, to determine its contribution to well-being in adults aged 18-77 years. Results suggested a non-linear age trend in well-being. Although savoring was associated with well-being, the expected age differences in savoring were not found.
(Developmental - Emotion)

I-027 An Investigation of Emotional Responses to Weather-Related Pictures
Alan Stewart, University of Georgia
Azadeh Fatemi, University of Georgia
We investigated emotional reactions to variety of weather phenomena. Participants rated 60 weather-related pictures with regards to valance, arousal, dominance and surprise. Results demonstrate how different types of weather affect humans’ emotions and how changes in one emotional dimension affects other emotional reactions in response to weather stimuli.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-028 Anticipatory Emotions: Comparing High and Low Arousal Emotions
Maryalice Citera, The State University of New York at New Paltz
Claire Lichtenberg, State University of New York at New Paltz
Laura Santiago, State University of New York at New Paltz
When faced with complex tasks, individuals experience a variety of anticipatory emotions. This study compared high (anxiety, enthusiasm) and low (dread, contentment) arousal anticipatory emotions. Participants rated each of the four anticipatory emotions highest in its
corresponding scenario. High arousal emotions, however, overshadowed low arousal ones which were less differentiated.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-029 Appreciation Uniquely Predicts Subjective Wellbeing above the Big 5 Personality Factors
Nancy S. Fagley, Rutgers University
Kristina Langione, Rutgers University
Appreciation makes a significant unique contribution to subjective well-being (SWB), beyond the Big 5 personality factors, accounting for 8.4% of the variance in SWB. Most of this variance was associated with focusing on what one has rather than lacks ("Have" Focus subscale), rather than gratitude (measured via the gratitude subscale).
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-030 Autobiographical Memories: Events and Memories Differ
Carolyn Mebert, University of New Hampshire
College students described 4 events or 4 memories and completed the Centrality of Events (or Centrality of Memories) Scale for each. Negative memories were rated as significantly more central than were negative events. Characteristics of the experiences described also varied as a function of event/memory condition, suggesting important methodological considerations.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-031 Adolescent Trajectories toward Natural or Behavioral and Social Sciences
Rena Subotnik, American Psychological Association
Paula Olszewski-Kubilius, Northwestern University Center for Talent Development
John Almarode, James Madison University
Edward Crowe, Woodrow Wilson Foundation
Adolescents pursuing interests in STEM by entering a science high school or summer program develop more specialized interests over time. Our study of STEM talented adolescents identified 18% who completed majors in behavioral or social sciences. How did their trajectories differ from peers who completed degrees in natural sciences?
(Developmental - Education)

I-033 Academic Possible Selves: The Influence of Achievement Goals and Familial Factors
Ashley Payne, University of Memphis
Rashunda Stitt, University of Memphis
In an effort to account for what predicts the academic possible self, the present study answers the following questions: 1. Are achievement goals, parental encouragement, and parental discouragement related to academic possible selves? 2. Do achievement goals, parental encouragement, and parental discouragement predict academic possible selves?
(General - Education)

I-034 Academic Self-Efficacy Mediates Perceived Educational Barriers on Motivation to Attend College
Carrie L. Switzer, University of Illinois at Springfield
Frances Shen, University of Illinois at Springfield
Rachel Tohme, University of Illinois at Springfield
Lucy Parker, University of Illinois at Springfield
Stacey Windisch, University of Illinois at Springfield

Among 143 college students, perceived educational barriers were negatively correlated with academic self-efficacy and vocational outcome expectations. Academic self-efficacy and vocational outcome expectations were negatively correlated with default and expectation driven motivations to attend college. Academic self-efficacy mediated the relationship between perceived educational barriers and the motivation to attend college. 
(Developmental - Education)

I-035 Academic Success and Disciplinary Influences on University Students’ Learning and Motivation
Richard J. Hamilton, University of Auckland
Elizabeth Peterson, University of Auckland

This study focused on the impact of prior academic success and nature of chosen discipline on university students’ (N = 868) motivation and approaches to learning. Academic success was more predictive of students’ course performance than the nature of their discipline, however, motivational and approaches to learning differences occurred across disciplines.
(Cognitive - Education)

I-036 Acculturation, stigma consciousness, and mentorship’s importance in adolescent perception of college pursuit
Raisa Martinez, Georgia College & State University
Karen Bendersky, Georgia College & State University
Jason Stover, Georgia College & State University
Haley O’Hayer, Georgia College & State University

Why many minority students fail to pursue higher education remains unclear. This study examined the effect of mentorship, acculturation, and stigma consciousness on whether an African American student would pursue college. Data indicate that mentorship alone may not compensate for stigma consciousness’s effect on the decision to pursue college.
(Developmental - Education)

I-037 Associations Among Teacher-Reported Children's Motor Skills and Their Social and Academic Skills
Helyn Kim, University of Virginia
William M. Murrah, University of Virginia
Claire Cameron, University of Virginia
David Grissmer, University of Virginia

Teachers can identify and report on children’s classroom motor skills, which predict their achievement; however, not much research has been done using teacher-report motor measures. This study establishes construct validity of the Motor Skills Rating Scale and examines associations among teacher-report motor skills and other academic areas.
(General - Education)
I-038 Believing in the American Dream: The role of quality education
Shelby L. Williams, Berea College
Wendy R. Williams, Berea College
Kozol (1991) found that public schools in low-income areas were not only inadequately equipped and understaffed with poorly-paid educators, but that quality of education affected students’ beliefs in their personal social mobility. The present study investigated whether quality of education remains a determinant of belief in the American Dream.
(Social - Education)

I-039 Beyond Psychopathology: Positive Mental Health is Essential for Student Success
Susan Antaramian, Christopher Newport University
Katie Kannan, Christopher Newport University
A dual-factor model of mental health includes both positive well-being and psychopathological symptoms to classify psychological adjustment. This study used such a model to identify distinct groups of college students who differed in their mental health status. Moreover, these groups also differed in level of student engagement and GPAs.
(Clinical - Education)

I-040 Can High School Students Learn to SOAR to Success? A Mixed-Methods Investigation
Dharma Jairam, Penn State University-Erie
Krista Campbell, Penn State University-Erie
This study was the first test of the SOAR study system with high school students. Participants were assigned randomly to either the control group (used their preferred methods), or the experimental group (used SOAR methods). Results revealed that the experimental group outscored the control group on fact and relationship learning.
(Developmental - Education)

I-041 “Former Residents in this Room Separated Trash from Recyclables”: Using Provincial Norms to Reduce Commingling in College Dorms
George E. Schreer, Manhattanville College
Stevi Leavitt, Manhattanville College
Lauren Rossi, Manhattanville College
Jerry Laroche, Manhattanville College
Using a norm-based approach to examine recycling behavior, we found that college students given product reports that combined provincial norms (i.e., “former residents of your dorm room”) with aligned descriptive/injunctive norms (i.e., consistently recycled with a smiley face) were most effective at reducing commingling over a 2-week period.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-042 A stimulus/traits-organism-response (S/T-O-R) model of job satisfaction
Shinichiro Watanabe, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Toshihiro Nishizawa, University of Tsukuba, Japan
A stimulus/trait-organism-response (S/T-O-R) model of job satisfaction was heuristically proposed and tested. The results indicated that job enrichment (S) and extraversion (T) positively affected a sense of job challenges (O) that in turn improved job satisfaction (R). Also revealed was that S affected R both directly and indirectly through O.
(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-043 Antecedents of successful work performance in the telework environment
Benjamin E. Liberman, Columbia University
Kimberly Wells, United States Office of Personnel Management
This study examined whether supervisory support, role clarity, performance accountability and performance feedback served as predictors of successful work performance for teleworking employees. Results showed that all variables were positively related to work performance.
(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-044 Atheists and Non-Believers Are Viewed Differently Depending Upon Intrinsic Religion and Proposed Group Membership
Valerie K. Sims, University of Central Florida
Maxine B. Najle, University of Central Florida
Travis M. Kent, University of Central Florida
Matthew G. Chin, University of Central Florida
Participants did not differ in negative attitudes about the label “Atheists” or the definition “Individuals with no belief in God”. However, “Atheists” was more associated than the definition with membership in deviant or nontraditional groups. This suggests the negative stigma associated with the label “Atheist” comes from those associations.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-045 Attitudes Toward Economic Redistribution: Status-Justifying and Cognitive Antecedents
Samuel Hanig, University of Waterloo
Justin P. Brienza, University of Waterloo
Kevin Leung, University of Waterloo
The present study examines how social and cognitive factors relate to beliefs about meritocracy and support for policies of economic redistribution. Findings from an online survey of US residents suggest that analytic cognition and systems justification are distinct and important predictors of meritocratic views, which in turn, influence policy preferences.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-046 Attitudes towards same sex marriage and religiosity
Jay Middleton, Louisiana Tech University
Deborah P. Simpson, Louisiana Tech University
Rose M. Niles, Louisiana Tech University
Laura Beliech Harris, Louisiana Tech University
John Tracy, Louisiana Tech University
Sean Lajaunie, Louisiana Tech University
Alicia I. Ford, Louisiana Tech University
The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between attitudes towards same-sex marriage and motivations for religiosity. Results indicate that, regardless of gender, those who are intrinsically motivated are more likely to hold negative attitudes towards same-sex marriage. However, gender differences emerged when exploring the influence extrinsic motivations.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-047 Below the Confidence Threshold: The Predictive Validity of Voters' Implicit Candidate Preference
Kristjen B. Lundberg, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
B. Keith Payne, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
We found that both explicit and implicit candidate preferences predicted voting behavior in the 2008 U.S. presidential election. However, at lower confidence levels, only explicit measures were less predictive of the vote, suggesting that implicit measures may uniquely predict choices among those whose current preferences lie below a confidence threshold.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-048 'Perceiving' Wisdom and Dependency in Faces: the Buddha Effect and Other Stereotypes
Ahreum Kim, Adelphi University
Jonathan Singer, Adelphi University
Susan Petry, Adelphi University
Alyssa Conigliaro, Adelphi University
Young and old, male, Asian, African-American and Caucasian, neutral, happy and angry faces were shown to young and old females who rated their age, wisdom and emotional dependency. Many, but not all, stereotypes were supported; most strongly a Buddha Effect (high perceived wisdom in older happy Asian men).
(Cognitive - Perception)

I-049 A Psychophysical Method for the Measurement of Contrast Sensitivity in Tiger Salamanders
Amy E. Lindsey, Utica College
Michael S. Corelli, Utica College
Marissa J. Vomer, Utica College
Amanda J. Massey, Utica College
Tiger salamanders are a commonly used model to study retinal physiology. A psychophysical method was used to measure and describe contrast sensitivity in this animal. The contrast sensitivity curves were similar in shape to other species. Psychophysical description of vision in the tiger salamander may further our understanding of vision.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Perception)

I-050 Blind and sighted individual’s thresholds for ordinary pitch, repetition pitch and loudness
Bo N. Schenkman, Blekinge Institute of Technology
Mats E. Nilsson, Stockholm University, Sweden
The perceived pitch and loudness of sounds change as they fuse with reflections from nearby objects. Blind people use both sources of information, with dominance for the use of pitch. We studied if their better performance can be related to the ability to discriminate tone frequency, repetition pitch and loudness.
(Cognitive - Perception)

I-051 Can I Reach That? Action Uncertainty and Motor Simulation
Rebecca A. Weast, University of Virginia
Dennis R. Proffitt, University of Virginia
The current study examines the potential role of motor simulation in informing uncertain actions. The experimenters suggest that when people are most uncertain about their abilities - at their action boundaries - motor simulations are implemented to inform the actor of their abilities prior to movement. Alternative explanations are considered.
(Cognitive - Perception)

I-052 Correlates of Stress in an LGBT Sample: Health Perceptions, Substance Use and Self-Esteem
Wiley Stem, Center for Psychosocial Health Research
James Miller, Center for Psychosocial Health Research
Victor Prybutok, Center for Psychosocial Health Research
Mark Vosvick, Center for Psychosocial Health Research
Our study confirmed the hypothesis that health perception, substance use and self-esteem are significantly associated with stress in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. The findings suggest that clinicians should encourage positive health perception and self-esteem and discourage substance use to improve quality of life in sexual and gender minorities.
(Clinical - Perception)

I-053 Difference in Illusory Line motion strength reflect visual field asymmetries.
Raymond E. Phinney, Wheaton College
Jacob Gordon, Wheaton College
Susie Lee, Wheaton College
Taylor Hughes, Wheaton College
Illusory line motion (ILM) was stronger for vertical than horizontal lines regardless of monitor orientation (UPRIGHT or ROTATED). Thus, previously reported (APS 2012) ILM asymmetries are not caused by monitor aspect ratio or raster-plot paths but likely reflect asymmetries in visual motion processing or attentional fields.
(Cognitive - Perception)

I-054 Dimensions of Spatial Strategies
Sara Steele, The University of Alabama
Beverly Roskos, The University of Alabama
For the current study, participants completed a wayfinding task and then sorted spatial strategies that were on index cards into piles according to their similarity. The results were
replicated from a previous study (Prestopnik, 2001); however, more research is needed to verify the dimensions.

(Cognitive - Perception)

I-055 Dissociating Accuracy and Confidence in Facial Expression Recognition
Samuel E. Cooper, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Seungyeon Annie Lyu, The Graduate Center and Hunter College, The City University of New York
Mariann R. Weierich, Hunter College, The City University of New York

Confidence in accurate facial expression recognition might impact social functioning. We examined if participants report lower confidence in recognition of less intense expressions even when recognition was accurate. Participants reported lower confidence for accurate recognition of neutral and less intense negative expressions, demonstrating dissociability of these two socially-relevant perceptual processes.

(Cognitive - Perception)

I-056 Effects of Vocal Source Characteristics on Vowel Perception
Ashley A. Assgari, James Madison University
Christopher Becker, James Madison University
Michael D. Hall, James Madison University

Influences of vocal fold vibrations on vowel identification were examined using synthetic stimuli varying in both fundamental frequency (F0) and harmonic mistuning. Identification of /ae/ suffered with increasing F0 and inharmonicity, which contributed to a perceptual interaction. Thus, source characteristics can determine the strength of information about vocal tract resonances.

(Cognitive - Perception)

I-057 A Comparison of Parent and Adolescent Profiles of Religiousness
Gregory S. Longo, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Farley P. Julee, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Diana K. Riser, Columbus State University
Holmes Christopher, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Jeanette Walters, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Person-centered techniques are rarely used in research on religiousness, particularly in the comparison of parents and children. Using latent profile analysis, parent and adolescent religiousness were compared utilizing several scales of religiousness. Children and parents differed in the composition of their profiles, specifically in terms of religious self-regulation.

(Developmental - Religion)

I-058 Are Tree Huggers Holier Than Thou?
Sharon Tkacz, Kent State University
Alexandra Opatrny, Kent State University
Jennifer Foldesi, Kent State University
Corina Iannaggi, Kent State University
Zachariah Moore, Kent State University
Attitudes toward environmental issues were examined in connection to political party affiliation, connectedness to nature (CNS), and moral foundations. Analyses showed political parties differed on the moral foundation of Fairness, CNS score, and Environmentalism. This study extends the research by Feinberg and Willer (2013) on environmentalism, moral foundations, and politics.
(Social - Religion)

I-059 Authoritarian Parenting, Cognitive Style, and the Religious Fundamentalism-Homonegativity Relationship
Eric Hill, Albion College
Brian Weiss, Albion College
Allison Varley, Arizona State University
Blake Schuetz, Albion College
Heather K. Terrell, University of North Dakota
Andrew N. Christopher, Albion College
Craig T. Nagoshi, Arizona State University
Two studies examined the role of authoritarian parenting in the religious fundamentalism-prejudice relationship. In Study 1, the relationship between authoritarian parenting and student’s homonegativity was mediated by religious fundamentalism. Study 2 revealed a significant three-path mediated effect of mother’s authoritarianism on homonegativity transmitted through religious fundamentalism and then closed-mindedness.
(Social - Religion)

I-060 Changes in Religious Belief at a Christian University: A Comparison among Alumni, Students, and a Gay Alumni Association
Hannah J. Holmes, Cedarville University
Charles D. Dolph, Cedarville University
Chi-en Hwang, Cedarville University
Three new scales emerged from the responses of 417 Christian university students, alumni, and members of a gay alumni association to Village’s (2005) scale of religious beliefs. All three groups became significantly more liberal on Conservative Lifestyle, Religious Certainty, and Biblical Authority. The gay alumni association changed most.
(Social - Religion)

I-061 Childhood Sexual Abuse and Adult Religious Life: Challenges of Theory and Method
Ketan Tailor, University of Manitoba
Caroline P. Piotrowski, University of Manitoba
Roberta L. Woodgate, University of Manitoba
Nicole L. Letourneau, University of Calgary
Objectives of the current study were to review the literature on intersections between childhood sexual abuse and religion in adults, identify research initiatives, and provide suggestions for future investigation. Findings revealed that a comprehensive, multidisciplinary,
and theoretically informed approach to research may facilitate a deeper understanding of CSA and religion.  
(Clinical - Religion)

I-062 Correlates of Changes in Life Philosophy and Spirituality Following Stressful Life Events  
Crystal Park, University of Connecticut  
Jeanne M. Slattery, Clarion University of Pennsylvania  
In 392 college students, we examined changes in life philosophy/spirituality resulting from highly stressful life events. Only 28.2% of participants reported having changed their life philosophy/spirituality, despite most reporting fairly stressful events. Change was unassociated with personality but was related to stress appraisals, cognitive processing, and poorer adjustment.  
(Personality/Emotion - Religion)

I-063 Current and Childhood Religiousness and Spirituality: Relationships with Well-Being and Personality  
Laura B. Koenig, Kutztown University  
128 college students completed a survey assessing current and retrospective childhood religiousness and spirituality, personality traits, happiness, and well-being. Current religiousness was related to Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, but not after accounting for childhood religiousness. Spirituality was related only to Openness. Well-being measures were only related to childhood religiousness and spirituality.  
(Personality/Emotion - Religion)

I-064 Depressive Symptoms & Alcohol Related Problems: Intrinsic Religiosity as a Buffer  
Adrian J. Bravo, Old Dominion University  
Benjamin A. Kite, Old Dominion University  
James M. Henson, Old Dominion University  
The current study examined the relationships between religiosity, depressive symptoms, and alcohol related problems among college students. The central research question focused on religiosity and its role as a moderator on the association between depressive symptoms and alcohol related problems. Analyses revealed that intrinsic religiosity buffered the relationship.  
(General - Religion)

I-065 A Cross-Cultural Look at Co-rumination, Self-Disclosure, Friendship, Relational Concerns and Emotional Adjustment  
Mengni T. Brown, Linfield College  
Tanya L. Tompkins, Linfield College  
Aiming to further understand co-rumination, or problem-focused talk, we investigated cultural differences and patterns among co-rumination, rumination, friendship quality, self-disclosure, depression/anxiety, and values surrounding support-seeking among 242 Asian and 118 U.S. college students. Findings suggest that co-rumination may be a positive dyadic process that fulfills relationship building vs. support-seeking functions.
APSSC RISE Research Award Honorable Mention
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-066 A Facebook of One: Loneliness, Social Support, Extraversion, and Social Media
Lindsey Rein, California State University, Chico
Eddie Vela, California State University, Chico
The current study addresses the relationship between key personality traits, adequacy of social support, and elements of Facebook use such as number of Facebook friends, time spent on Facebook, willingness to share important life events on Facebook, and level of expectations for contacts on Facebook.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-067 A Warm Drink Reduces the Damaging Effects of Social Exclusion
Kevin J. McKillop, Washington College
Nichole R. Horne, Washington College
Following a laboratory experience of either social exclusion or inclusion, participants drank a cup of warm or cold chocolate milk. Participants who were excluded and drank a cold drink had lower state social self-esteem scores than participants who were excluded and drank a warm drink.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-068 Appearance Distinctiveness and Competition for Mates
Harvey A. Pines, Canisius College
Kathryn Kionke, Canisius College
Melissa Owczarzak, Canisius College
Judith Larkin, Canisius College
Although the role of appearance attractiveness in female competition for mates has been well researched, the role of appearance distinctiveness has not. We document the negative reactions produced by a loss of appearance distinctiveness and show that the magnitude of these reactions varies with manipulations designed to heighten mate competition.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-069 Associations between Social Group Attachment and Influence Tactics at Work
Greg W. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University
Data from 122 college students who worked at least 15 hours per week indicated that greater scores on anxious and avoidant social group attachment were associated with fewer effective influence attempts by coworkers and supervisors. One negative tactic, pressure, was reported as more frequent.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-070 Beliefs About Friendship Linked to Feelings of Loneliness
Kate L. Parkinson, Duke University
Steven R. Asher, Duke University
Molly Stroud Weeks, Duke University
Margaret A. Fields, Pennsylvania State University
This study presents a newly-developed assessment of beliefs about friendship and evidence for a link between friendship beliefs and loneliness. Results indicate that dispensability beliefs (the belief that friends are easily replaced) and forgiveness beliefs explain the most unique variance in feelings of loneliness.
(Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-071 Breakdown: Conflict’s Fundamental Reorganization of Coordinated Systems
Alexandra E. Paxton, University of California, Merced
Rick Dale, University of California, Merced
Intuitively, people recognize that conflict can change the tenor of a relationship; however, conflict’s effects can be much deeper, fundamentally changing the structure of human interaction. In this poster, we present findings from several studies aimed at investigating the ways in which conflict reorganizes interpersonal dynamics.
(Cognitive - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-072 Bystander Sex and Anxiety Trump Victim Sex in Interpersonal Violence Intervention Decisions
Edward W. Brand, New England College
Michael P. Amirault, New England College
Heather F. Chabot, New England College
One-hundred-one students completed anxiety and intervention barrier and likelihood measures after reading opposite-sex victim/perpetrator interpersonal violence scenarios. Bystander anxiety and victim/perpetrator sex were associated with reduced intervention likelihood. Females reported greater anxiety change and likelihood to engage in verbal and indirect interventions. Perceived barriers correlated negatively to all interventions types.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-073 A Novel Prototype for Real-Time Neurofeedback and Brain-Computer Interface
Andrew Valdespino, Virginia Tech
Merage Ghane, Virginia Tech
John A. Richey, Virginia Tech
Recent implementations of electroencephalography (EEG) have enabled brain-computer interfaces (BCI) which allow users to interface with assistive technologies for therapeutic purposes. One obstacle to BCI deployment is high cost and limited mobility of hardware. We therefore present the results of a prototype development effort for a low-cost, wireless BCI device.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-074 Anticipation - A Glimpse of The Future?: EEG equivalents of action effect anticipation
Christina U. Pfeuffer, University of Wuerzburg/ Yale Child Study Center, Yale University
Jia Wu, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University
Linda C. Mayes, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University
Michael J. Crowley, Yale Child Study Center, Yale University
In line with ideomotor theory, which states that human actions are preceded by the anticipation of their future sensory consequences, we show that action effect anticipations are reflected in particular patterns of EEG activity. Furthermore, we demonstrate the specificity of anticipation in terms of the nature of anticipated outcomes.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-075 Autism Spectrum Disorder and Facial Recognition
Geneva Polser, Christopher Newport University
Sarah E. Adams, Christopher Newport University
Noah Schwartz, Christopher Newport University
Alie Plott, Christopher Newport University
Cory Katona, Christopher Newport University
Paige Daniels, Christopher Newport University

Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) show impaired recognition of faces. Face recognition deficits are believed to result from a lack of configural/holistic processing. Using a face recognition paradigm that controls for individual differences, we show that high ASD individuals, in fact, use configural information more than neurotypical individuals.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-076 Baseline EEG Anterior Asymmetry as Related to Recency Memory
Isaac R. Flint, University of Central Missouri
Patrick A. Ament, University of Central Missouri
Michael T. Compton, University of Central Missouri
Hailie N. Leahy, University of Central Missouri
Elizabeth N. Bucy, University of Central Missouri
Duane A. Lundervold, University of Central Missouri

This study examined resting baseline EEG activity between the left and right human frontal lobes as it relates to the temporal organization of memory. Results show a significant positive correlation between increased activity in the frontal lobe at F4 and self-reported confidence ratings of responses in a recency memory task.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-077 Behavioral and Neuroimaging Evidence for Gender Differences in Creative Thinking
Anna Abraham, Kuwait University, Faculty of Medicine

Behavioral and brain function during creative thinking were assessed in relation to gender differences. While men and women were comparable in behavioral performance across all tasks, the pattern of differences in brain activity was indicative of cognitive style or strategy differences between the genders when faced with generative tasks.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-078 Behavioral and tDCS Interventions on Decision Making and Creative Problem Solving
Kayci Vickers, University of Kansas
Evangelia G. Chrysikou, University of Kansas
Cognitive control refers to one’s ability to maintain information that is relevant to the task at hand. In this study, we attempt to build on past research by using behavioral interventions and tDCS stimulation to influence performance on two target tasks shown to benefit from increased or reduced cognitive control. (Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-079 Behavioral Markers of Chronic Low-Level Lead Exposure in Young Mice
Mayra G. Flores Montoya, University of Texas at El Paso
Benjamin Valencia, University of Texas at El Paso
Christina Sobin, University of Texas at El Paso
The effects of early chronic exposure to lead on memory were examined. C57BL/6 pups (N=35) received 0 ppm, 30 ppm (BLL 1.9-5.7 µg/dL) or 330 ppm (BLL 6.9–18.7 µg/dL) of lead acetate via dam’s milk from birth to PND 28. Memory was significantly impaired at lowest levels of exposure. (Developmental - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-080 Child Responses to Two Videogame Tasks Differ by Condition: An ERP Study
Doris Bergen, Miami University of Ohio
Michael Chou, Miami University of Ohio
Patricia Wilks, Miami University of Ohio
Jeffrey Lyman, Miami University of Ohio
Robin Thomas, Miami University of Ohio
Event Related Potentials of 22 children (7-10; half M/F) in two videogame conditions were observed over 160 trials, alternating conditions of color identification, imaginative choice, and mixed condition. Results indicated significant P300 and N200 activation to color and choice stimuli, suggesting attention and cognitive processing may differ in such games. (Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-081 A Field Investigation of Parents’ Influence on their Child’s Alcohol Consumption
Molly A. Bowdring, Virginia Tech
Victoria L. Deal, Virginia Tech
Zach Jenkins, Virginia Tech
Ryan C. Smith, Virginia Tech
E. Scott Geller, Virginia Tech
College students in a downtown bar setting were asked about their parent’s punishment of high school drinking and current drinking behaviors prior to being administered a breath alcohol test. Results showed a link between high school drinking, parental punishment, downtown drinking frequency, and blood alcohol concentration. (Developmental - Substance Abuse)

I-082 A Qualitative Study of Differences In Substance Use Initiation Behaviors Among Early Vs. Later Initiators
Maya C. Rose, Dickinson College
Emily Knight, Dickinson College
Julian Cohen-Serrins, Dickinson College
This qualitative study was designed to investigate differences in contexts of substance use initiation between individuals who initiated at an early age and those that initiated at a normative age. Early initiators fit the profile of a group at high-risk for substance dependence due to family and physiological characteristics.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

I-083 A qualitative study of factors leading young adults into treatment for substance abuse and their initial reactions to 12 Step recovery programs
Hannah P. Gordon, Dickinson College
Sharon Kingston, Dickinson College
Justin Williams, Dickinson College
Maya Rose, Dickinson College
This presentation includes data from a sample of young adults who have participated in substance abuse treatment. The study was designed to identify the factors leading to admittance into treatment and young adults’ initial reaction to 12 Step recovery programs.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

I-084 An Effective Way to Reduce Alcohol Use and Abuse on College Campuses
Dan Mossler, Hampden-Sydney College
Daniel Cook, Hampden-Sydney College
Jonathan Gregg, Hampden-Sydney College
Three years ago, students at a small men’s college were surveyed about their use of alcohol. Informative social norms posters were then created each year and displayed around campus. Subsequent annual surveys revealed a significant decrease in both alcohol use and abuse. This decrease was greatest for members of fraternities.
(General - Substance Abuse)

I-085 Antisocial Personality Disorder Symptoms as Predictors of Dangerous Drinking Behaviors
Corey Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Laci L. Zawilinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Brad A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi
The purpose of this study was to examine the ability of the symptoms of Antisocial Personality disorder to predict dangerous drinking behaviors among individuals in an epidemiological sample. Findings suggested that impulsivity and recklessness together explained a majority of the variance explained by the model.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

I-086 Childhood Peer Victimization and Later Alcohol Use: Mediation by Age of First Use
Erin Hunter, University of Michigan
Crosby Modrowski, University of Michigan
Jessica Koolick, University of Michigan
Age of alcohol use initiation was found to mediate the relationship between childhood peer victimization and alcohol use during young adulthood, with younger age of alcohol use creating heightened risk for later alcohol use.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

I-087 Cognitive Performance Predicted by Recreational Drug Use
Andres L. Paz, Florida Atlantic University
Katherine M. Hughes, Florida Atlantic University
Stephanie B. Linely, Florida Atlantic University
Our goal was to determine if recreational drug use predicts performance on tests from the CANTAB neuropsychological battery among the young adult population. Regression analysis revealed that lifetime consumption of prescription narcotics significantly predicts poor performance on measures of attentional set shifting and delayed perceptual matching of non-verbal stimuli.
(Cognitive - Substance Abuse)

I-088 College Students Gone Wild? Daily Drinking Outcomes in Undergraduates.
Mark P. Kline, Methodist University
Richard P. Viken, Indiana University - Bloomington
The current study obtained descriptions of discrete drinking episodes and outcomes from 175 undergraduate students. Findings indicate that negative outcomes are relatively rare in the sample and are associated with reduced drinking on subsequent occasions. This may explain the occurrence of high drinking rates despite the publicity surrounding negative outcomes.
(General - Substance Abuse)

I-089 A Measure of Survey Engagement
Logan L. Watts, The University of Oklahoma
Emily K. Sanders, Middle Tennessee State University
Mark C. Frame, Middle Tennessee State University
Michael B. Hein, Middle Tennessee State University
Ryan Rippy, Middle Tennessee State University
Sarah Creek, Middle Tennessee State University
To identify potentially disengaged survey participants, a 19-item measure of survey engagement was created. Principal axes analysis with Promax rotation suggested a 4-factor structure. Confirmatory analysis yielded a final two-factor structure. Cross validation provided a weaker fit (CFI = .89, RMSEA = .081). Implications, limitations and suggestions are discussed.
(General - Quantitative)

I-090 An Evaluation of Using Standardized Bias to Measure Practical Effects of Bias
Charlotte M. Cunningham, University of Notre Dame
Lijuan (Peggy) Wang, University of Notre Dame
This study focuses on the comparison and evaluation of criteria used to evaluate the performance of estimators. We study whether cut off values of standardized bias should be
adjusted for different sample sizes and whether the standardized bias aids in the assessment of the practical importance of bias.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

I-091 Cross-cultural and cross-time analysis of the measurement invariance of CES-D
Yanyan Fu, Western Carolina University
Jamie Vakse, Western Carolina University
Leonardo Bobadilla, Western Carolina University
The cross-cultural and cross-time analysis of the measurement invariance of Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D) had been conducted by using an archival sample of European American and Asian American adolescents. The results show that the 13-item CES-D is measurement invariant across the groups and across time.
(Clinical - Quantitative)

I-092 Dual-Process of Decision Making and Cusp Catastrophe Modeling in Adolescent Behavior Research
Xinguang Chen, Wayne State University
Banita Stanton, Wayne State University
Din Chen, University of Rochester
A lack of analytical methods to quantify both continuous and discrete decision-making processes impairs the application of the dual-process theories in behavioral research. Findings from our analysis using longitudinal data collected from Bahamian early adolescents suggest the utility of cusp catastrophe modeling in overcoming this challenge.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

I-093 Examining taxonicity of mood disorder dimensions using Waller and Meehl's MAXEIG procedure
Steven A. Miller, Illinois School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Chicago
The tripartite model of anxiety and depression posits negative affect (NA), positive affect (PA), and physiological hyperarousal (PH) dimensions. Some research on depressive and anxiety disorders supports taxonicity. The taxonicity of tripartite dimensions using the MAXEIG procedure is assessed; dimensional models appear superior for PH and PA, and NA.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

I-094 Logistic Dominance Analysis: Incorporating an Improved Fit Metric and Comparison Technique
Joseph N. Luchman, Fors Marsh Group LLC
Logistic dominance analysis is used to determine predictor importance with binary outcomes. The present research extends logistic dominance analysis research by proposing the use of an alternative fit statistic based on an ordinal concentration metric. Fit statistics are compared by “reversing” the predictor-outcome roles and using multivariate dominance analysis.
(Methodology - Quantitative)
I-095 Number of dyads needed in dyadic data analysis
Han Du, University of Notre Dame
Lijuan (Peggy) Wang, University of Notre Dame
In dyadic research, the group size (number of members in a dyad) can be as small as 2. This study focuses on how the number of dyads (number of groups) compensates for the small group size in statistical inference of dyadic data analysis. Minimum numbers of dyads needed are suggested.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

I-096 Strategy Use in Number Estimation in Novice and Expert Adults
Karin Machluf, Florida Atlantic University
Patrick Douglas Sellers, Florida Atlantic University
Sarah Bidmead, Illinois Wesleyan University
David F. Bjorklund, Florida Atlantic University
Children progress from using a logarithmic function to a linear representation across estimation tasks. We suggest that math-novice adults’ estimates may also be best fit by a logarithmic function and estimates by expert adults by a linear function. This suggests that experience is a factor in children’s number estimation ability.
(General - Quantitative)

I-097 Temporal Effects of Individual Differences on Cognitive Flexibility: Optimization and Bayesian Models
David Wutchiett, Columbia University
The study examined changes in executive function and cognitive flexibility across conditions of solitude and observation, controlling for individual differences in anxiety and working memory capacity. Sequential reaction time data was examined alongside situational and individual difference variables using linear regression, regularized regression and hierarchical Bayesian modeling. Methodological comparisons discussed.
(Cognitive - Quantitative)

I-098 Terror management theory fails a test of mediation using a multicategorical I.V.
Bella Etingen, Loyola University Chicago / Edward J. Hines Jr. VA Hospital
Steven A. Miller, Illinois School of Professional Psychology at Argosy University, Chicago
Sherri L. LaVela, Edward J. Hines Jr. VA Hospital/ Institute for Healthcare Studies, Northwestern University
Scott Tindale, Loyola University Chicago
The tenet that mortality salience mediates the relationship between mortality threat and outcome was tested using three groups (college student control, college student mortality-primed, and soldiers). While differences in variables appeared, mortality salience did not mediate the relationship between group membership and age at which individuals hoped to be married.
(Social - Quantitative)
I-099 The Analyses of Time Lag and Model Specification for Longitudinal Mediation Under Auto-regressive Models
Qian Zhang, University of Notre Dame
Lijuan Wang, University of Notre Dame
Auto-regressive mediation models may lead to biased estimates even if the temporal sequence for causation is considered. We analyzed the influence of the time lag and model specifications. Biases were found for mis-specified models through analytical and simulation studies, and model fit indices were used in selecting appropriate time intervals.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

I-100 The Ultimatum Game: The Importance of Being Discrete
Miriam Dishon-Berkovits, Ono Academic College, Israel
Richard Berkovits, Bar-Ilan University, Israel
In many experiments subjects are requested to accept or dispense monetary compensation which is given in discrete units. Using an agent based computer simulation and a formal solution we show that the dynamics of acceptance are divergent for discrete versus continuous offers. Implications for the design of experiments are discussed.
(General - Quantitative)

I-101 A new method for studying chunking processes in non-human primates
Laure MINIER, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University, France
Joël Fagot, CNRS
Arnaud Rey, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University, France
Based on a combination of the serial response time paradigm and the artificial language paradigm, a new method is tested on a group of 21 baboons and preliminary results indicate that it provides a useful tool for fine-grained analyses of chunking processes.
(Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-102 A systematic replication and extension of an animal model of psychopathology
Darin A. Casler, Student
Paul Andronis, Northern Michigan University
This experiment is an extension of previous headbanging findings from Layng, Andronis, & Goldiamond (1997). We looked at a Secondary reinforcer in producing self injurious behavior within an animal model. Studying this reinforcement will allow us to add depth to the heuristic value of animal models of self-injurious behavior.
(General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-103 Changes in neural excitability and synaptic plasticity correlate with stages of learning
Sarah L. Hawes, George Mason University
Rebekah C. Evans, George Mason University
Fawad Gillani, George Mason University
Kim T. Blackwell, George Mason University
We find that changes in synaptic plasticity and intrinsic excitability within the dorsomedial striatum correspond to use of either early/attentive or late/habitual strategies by rats learning to navigate a maze. Our results demonstrate meaningful neural changes in stride with progression through behaviorally distinguished stages of a learning process. 

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-104 Comparison of 5 Antiepileptic Drugs in an Appetitive-to-Aversive Transfer Task in Rats
John J. Orczyk, Indiana University, Bloomington
Preston E. Garraghty, Indiana University, Bloomington
Melissa K. Banks, Indiana University, Bloomington

Antiepileptic medications have well-documented cognitive side effects. Instrumental learning is used to evaluate the effects of valproate, carbamazepine, phenytoin, felbamate, or ethosuximide in adult rats. Results show that the combination of appetitive and aversive tasks employed reveal differences in the consequence of treatment with the various medications. 

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-105 Effects of a 'Smart Drug' on Spatial Learning in Rats
Cyrilla H. Wideman, John Carroll University
Helen M. Murphy, John Carroll University

Rats receiving Adderall, a so-called 'smart drug', were tested in a Morris Water Maze, which was utilized to measure spatial learning. Animals exposed to the drug learned the maze faster than control animals. In addition, experimental animals did not exhibit state-dependent learning during withdrawal from the drug. 

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-106 Exploring the Tub: Enrichment and age affect young rats’ performance in the Morris water maze
Tanya Tavassolie, Franklin and Marshall College
Meredith J. Bashaw, Franklin and Marshall College

We assessed whether enrichment and developmental age altered spatial navigation and the stress response of Long Evans rats in the Morris water maze. Enriched rats and older rats learned the task faster and enriched rats had a smaller stress response during extinction, but age and enrichment effects did not interact. 

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-107 Parkinsonian executive dysfunction is associated with reduced serotonin turnover following MPTP lesions
Panchanan Maiti, University of Tennessee Health Science Center
Laura C. Gregg, University of Tennessee Health Science Center
Yi Xue, University of Tennessee Health Science Center
Shailaja K. Rao, University of Tennessee Health Science Center
Michael P. McDonald, University of Tennessee Health Science Center

Executive function was examined in mice lesioned with MPTP. MPTP did not affect baseline performance of the tasks. When challenged with shorter cue durations, reaction times were
slower in lesioned mice. When pre-cue times were doubled, MPTP mice increased impulsive responding. Prefrontal serortotonin was the best predictor of impaired performance. (Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-108 Propranolol Not Effective in Predator-Based Model of PTSD in Rats
Gretchen Hanson Gotthard, Muhlenberg College
Brittany L. Sherman, Thomas Jefferson University
Exposure to a predator (i.e., a dog) was effective at decreasing exploration on the elevated plus maze (EPM) in rats. However, administration of propranolol following reactivation of the trauma memory was not effective at increasing exploration on a second EPM test. (Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-109 Strategic Differences on a Radial Arm Maze Task in a Rodent Model of ADHD
Sean M. McVay, James Madison University
John J. O'Malley, James Madison University
Ashley Shemery, James Madison University
Ashley A. Assgari, James Madison University
Andrew Tiry, James Madison University
Matt Clasen, James Madison University
Sancho Sequeira, James Madison University
Caroline Cooke, James Madison University
Chrissy Yohn, James Madison University
Sarah Houhoulis, James Madison University
Drew Williams, James Madison University
Alex Jeter, James Madison University
Jeff Dyche PhD, James Madison University
Dan D. Holt PhD, BCBA-D, James Madison University
To further evaluate the strain by sleep deprivation group interaction observed in a systematic replication of Smith, Conway, and Rose (1998), the current researchers examined task performance in 12 Spontaneously Hypertensive Rats (SHR) and 12 Sprague Dawley(SD) rats without sleep deprivation. The results indicate strain differences in strategy but not performance. (General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-110 The Role of Sigma Receptor Ligands in Cocaine-Induced Behaviors.
Andrew S. Sage, Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia
Kuo-Hsien Fan, Department of Chemistry, University of Missouri, Columbia
Susan Z. Lever, Department of Chemistry & MU Research Reactor Center (MURR), University of Missouri, Columbia
John R. Lever, Department of Radiology & Truman V.A. Medical Center, University of Missouri, Columbia
Dennis K. Miller, Department of Psychological Sciences, University of Missouri, Columbia
Cocaine binds to sigma receptors in the nervous system and the present research determined that the sigma receptor ligand YZ185 significantly attenuated both cocaine-induced
hyperactivity and conditioned place preference in mice. These results suggest sigma receptors contribute to cocaine’s locomotor-activating and conditioned-rewarding properties.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-111 Tool Use in Rats
Kelly North, East Stroudsburg University
Gina Colonna, East Stroudsburg

In 2008, researchers trained five adult degus, small rodents native to Chile, to use a rake-like tool to retrieve a distant food reward. Using a method similar to the one displayed with the degus, we attempted to have the same outcome when working with male Long Evans rats.

(General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

I-112 Budgerigar (Melopsittacus undulatus) Responsivity to Allospecific Bird Calls.
Michael B. Casey, College of Wooster
Alexander J. Dorman, College of Wooster

Budgerigars were exposed to allospecific and conspecific bird calls. Vocal-behavioral responses were measured using a 5-point-scale. Subjects responded most strongly to higher-pitched calls, although some response was made to a large majority of calls regardless of acoustic features or species. Results are discussed regarding budgerigars’ vocal mimicry and motor abilities.

(Developmental - Comparative)

I-113 College Students and Risky Behavior: A Comparison Study
Kasey Thams, Argosy University, Orange County
Tica Lopez, Argosy University, Orange County
Bina Parekh, Argosy University, Orange County
Mark Hume, Argosy University, Orange County

Using quantitative data, this study examined patterns of alcohol consumption and risky sex behavior in college students. Students were recruited to complete a self-report survey using a snowball sampling method. Campus education recommendations are given with the expectation that more tailored interventions will be more effective in reducing risky behavior.

(General - Comparative)

I-114 Comparing Abuse Experiences among Heterosexual and Sexual Minority Former Foster Youth
Ashley L. Grynkiewicz, Towson University
Renae C. Mitchell, Towson University
M. Paz Galupo, Towson University
Angela L. Breno, Orphan Foundation of America, US

Using the concept of trauma related beliefs, the purpose of this study was to directly compare the abuse experiences of sexual minority and heterosexual former foster youth. Results indicated that sexual orientation and sex meaningfully interact to create the context of abuse within the child welfare system.

(General - Comparative)
I-115 Consistency of Retrospective Reporting of a Depressive Episode at a Six-Week Interval
Ethan Eisen, The George Washington University
George Howe, The George Washington University
A sample of 416 recently unemployed people twice completed a self-report questionnaire at a 6-week interval to determine the presence of a depressive episode at T1. Six people reported a T1 episode during both interviews, while 41 provided inconsistent reports. Researchers should use caution when using retrospective reports of depressive episodes.
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

I-116 Dispositional Optimism and Reduced Risk of Heart Failure
Eric S. Kim, University of Michigan
Robert SJ Kim, Washington University in St. Louis
Although higher optimism has been linked with an array of positive health outcomes, the relationship between optimism and heart failure remains uncertain. Furthermore, 80% of heart failures occur in adults over the age of 50. We examined whether higher optimism was linked with a lower incidence of heart failure in a nationally representative sample of older adults.
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

I-117 The Belief of the 'Will to Live' In Physicians and Laypeople
Ethan C. Green, Statistical Consulting
John Darsinos, Statistical Consulting
This study evaluates belief in the “Will to Live” on survival/demise rates. Physicians and non-physicians were asked to evaluate scenarios regarding the “will to live.” Both groups demonstrated a belief that “will to live” impacted survival/demise rates. Epidemiological and Psychological implications and future directions in research will be reviewed.
(General - Epidemiology)

I-118 “Because I’m Worth It:” Entitled Advertising Can Prime Selfish and Unethical Behavior
Phyllis A. Anastasio, Saint Joseph’s University
David Pagnotti, Saint Joseph’s University
165 undergraduates, who were pretested for trait entitlement, viewed advertising with “entitled” messages, non-entitled messages, or no advertising. They then rated their intentions to engage in selfish and unethical behaviors. Viewing Entitled advertising acted as an “on” switch for the highly-entitled, increasing their intentions to cheat and behave selfishly.
(Social - Advertising)

I-119 Changing an Organization’s Image: Overlooked and Unintended Consequences of Branding a College
Judith E. Larkin, Canisius College
Harvey A. Pines, Canisius College
Study examined students’ responses to a college’s branding campaign based on strength of identification with college and perceived accuracy of message. A branding video perceived as
inaccurate negatively influenced feelings and anticipated behavior towards the institution, as did low organizational identification. Implications for students’ behavior as alumni are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Advertising)

I-120 PROCESSING RHETORIC AND ARGUMENTS WHILE VIEWING ADVERTISEMENTS: EVIDENCE FROM EYE MOVEMENTS
Breanna Knudsen, Central Michigan University
Beini Hou, Central Michigan University
Bryan Gibson, Central Michigan University
Jane Ashby, Central Michigan University
Online processing of advertisements incorporating both rhetoric and argument strength has not previously been evaluated. We monitored eye movements as participants viewed advertisements with rhetorical and non-rhetorical headlines, and strong and weak arguments. Rhetorical headlines were viewed longer than non-rhetorical; strong arguments were viewed longer than weak.
(Cognitive - Advertising)

I-121 Relationship Closeness and Sincerity of Apology Impact Reconciliation but Not Forgiveness
Henry A. Danso, Messiah College
Nathaniel Agudelo, Messiah College
Elizabeth Wormald, Messiah College
Andrew Wismer, Messiah College
A correlational study found that importance of Christian faith, humanitarianism, and interdependency orientation predicted greater forgiveness. A follow-up experimental study revealed that participants were more willing to reconcile with a close friend than with an acquaintance. Sincere apology led to greater reconciliation than an insincere one, especially for an acquaintance.
(Social - Conflict Resolution)

I-122 Taking Responsibility Increases Settlement Expectations Following an Intentionally Harmful Act
Jessica Bregant, University of Illinois
Jennifer K. Robbennolt, University of Illinois
The study explores the effects of apologies on perceptions of the wrongdoer after a harmful act, comparing intentionally harmful acts to accidents and full apologies to so-called “non-apology apologies” that fail to take responsibility for the harm. Participants evaluated the apology, the wrongdoer, and their own expectations of legal settlement.
(Social - Conflict Resolution)

I-123 The Protective Function of Individual Differences in Personal Growth Initiative for Mental and Physical Health Outcomes among a Genocide-Affected Population in Rwanda
Laura E. R Blackie, Wake Forest University
The study investigated the protective function of individual differences in personal growth initiative (PGI; Robitschek, 1998) on physical and mental health outcomes in a genocide-affected population in Rwanda. Participants with high levels of depression and low levels of PGI experienced greater physical impairment, and identified fewer positive psychological changes.

(Clinical - Conflict Resolution)

I-124 Youth Accountability and Success Rates of Court Ordered Placements
Christopher R. Gueco, San Francisco State University
Amy Smith, San Francisco State University

High recidivism rates plague the juvenile justice system at rates similar to those of adults. One major issue appears to be juveniles who fail to complete, or remain in court ordered placements (“AWOL”). We hypothesize that a sense of accountability (two forms) may play a role in the success rate.

(Social - Rehabilitation)

I-125 Differential Behavioral Effects of Cerium Oxide Nanoparticles Following Traumatic Brain Injury
Hilary J. Hicks, Radford University
Amanda S. Adams, Radford University
Kimberly Crawford, Radford University
Mark D. Whiting, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The potential use of cerium oxide nanoparticles (CeONP) as a therapeutic intervention following traumatic brain injury (TBI) was investigated using a TBI model system. The results suggest that CeONP have the potential to reduce behavioral dysfunction following TBI; however, some doses may actually impair behavioral functioning.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Rehabilitation)

I-126 The Impact of Genetic Variants on Stress-responsiveness in the Cold Pressor Test
Ting Li, Institute of Psychobiology, Division of Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of Trier
Mauro F. Larra, Institute of Psychobiology, Division of Clinical Psychophysiology, University of Trier
Ulrike Winnikes, Institute of Psychobiology, Division of Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of Trier
Lukas Siebers, Institute of Psychobiology, Division of Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of Trier
Tobias Tempel, Department of Psychology, University of Trier
Jobst Meyer, Institute of Psychobiology, Division of Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of Trier
Andrea Schote-Frese, Institute of Psychobiology, Division of Neurobehavioral Genetics, University of Trier
Stress reactivity to a cold pressor stress test without a social component was investigated. Cortisol levels showed an association with a variant of NR3C2 but not with variants of NR3C1, 5-HTT and BDNF. This finding suggests the importance of social evaluation on the impact of NR3C1, 5-HTT and BDNF.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Behavior Genetics)

I-127 Transorbital Lobotomy and Dr. Walter Freeman: When Practice Parted from Science
Lawrence A. Osborn, Bowling Green State University
Michael J. Zickar, Bowling Green State University

Using a convenience sample of 16 medical records from deceased patients who received a transorbital lobotomy at Eastern State Hospital between 1951 and 1954, the present research investigated the specific rationale used to determine which patients were appropriate for lobotomy and who chose them. Comments on contextual evaluation and implications for today are made.

(Clinical - History of Psychology)

I-128 Overpopulation awareness: Subtle vs. direct approaches, biases
Grace B. Dyrud, Augsburg College
Emily L. Hause, St. Mary's College
Chrisina Keocher, Augsburg College

The United States and world populations which doubled in a half century are expected to double again in the next half century. Planned behavior or tragedy of the commons, which? Direct instruction was more successful than indirect methods, but attitudes regarding human nature and regulation fears can interfere with decisions.

(Social - Population)

I-129 Attachment Security Impacts Language Based Emotion Regulation in Preschool Aged Children
Megan M. Rogers, Biola University
Richard J. Brunt, Biola University

This study assessed the impact of child-caregiver attachment on language based emotion regulation in preschool aged children. Results indicated that securely attached children demonstrate less physiological arousal during emotion eliciting situations than their more insecurely attached peers. In addition, attachment security was associated with language usage during frustration.

(Developmental - Child)

I-130 Behavioral and Social Outcomes Among Maltreated Children in Therapeutic Group Homes
Olivia J. Derella, State University of New York at Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, State University of New York at Geneseo

I examined type and magnitude of childhood trauma to assess patterns in problematic outcomes within a group home population ages 5-13. Outcomes varied with age, severity and
type of maltreatment, and number of prior foster placements, with some findings seemingly specific to this particular population of children.
(Clinical - Child)

I-131 Beyond poverty: Local area socioeconomic inequality predicts children's antisocial behavior
Sachiko Donley, University of California- Irvine
Christopher Bates, California State University- Long Beach
Avshalom Caspi, Duke University
Terrie Moffitt, Duke University
Louise Arseneault, Kings College London
Candice Odgers, Duke University
We developed novel geospatial measures to capture levels of income inequality in the neighborhoods of the 2232 children in our ongoing longitudinal study. Children living in poverty, but surrounded by more affluent neighbors, exhibited higher levels of antisocial behavior when compared to their peers living in areas of concentrated poverty.
(Developmental - Child)

I-132 Brooding Moderates the Prospective Relationship Between Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms in Children.
Sherelle L. Harmon, Florida State University
Therese Skubic Kemper, Florida State University
Kimberly A. Driscoll, Florida State University College of Medicine
Christina M. Lopez, Medical University of South Carolina
Stephanie B. Dunkel Smith, Yale University
Janet A. Kistner, Florida State University
Brooding rumination is shown to play an important role in the development and comorbidity of anxiety and depression in children. Using the tripartite model, this study examined the prospective associations between brooding and tripartite factors. As predicted, Negative Affect significantly predicted changes in Positive Affect and Brooding moderated this link.
(Clinical - Child)

I-133 Can Age, Gender, Temperament and Cumulative Risk Predict Psychopathology in Children?
Nancy K. Gajee, May Institute
Leslie F. Halpern, University at Albany, SUNY
This study investigated whether three temperament dimensions—effortful control, negative affectivity and positive affectivity—along with gender, age, and cumulative risk, could predict psychiatric diagnosis in 99 children, 6-17.9 years. Multinomial logistic regression results indicated that predictors could only distinguish between internalizing and externalizing disorders, not between more specific diagnoses.
(Clinical - Child)

I-134 Child Engagement in Group Therapy is Related to Treatment Outcomes
This study examined the extent to which anxious children’s active engagement in group therapy was related to treatment outcomes in a clinical service setting. We found that child’s engagement in therapy was associated with improved functioning in domains including negative emotions, internalizing problems, resilience, and social oddities.

I-135 Children’s Equal Sharing Behavior Across Recipients
EUNJIN LEE, University of Wisconsin at Madison
Kayoung Kim, Texas A & M University
Paul Harris, Harvard Graduate School of Education
The development of preschooler’s sharing behavior begins with the concern of equity. Children show fair sharing behavior, regardless of the recipient (Lee, Kim & Harris). In this study, we vary the degree to which the concept of personal ownership becomes emphasized. The results indicate children can demonstrate equal sharing behavior.

I-136 Differential Diagnosis of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Bipolar Disorder in Children: A 9-Year Follow-Up
Michael Rosen, Graduate Student
David Lutz, Professor, Thesis Chair
Wayne Mitchell, Professor, Thesis Committee Member
Some of the diagnostic issues related to children, specifically between Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Pediatric Bipolar Disorder were examined. This is a follow-up from a study conducted in 2003, making it a 9-year longitudinal study. The purpose of this study was to examine any changes in diagnostic accuracy and diagnostic confidence of clinicians over a 9-year span.

I-137 Does Method Matter?: Open-Ended Responses and Early Adolescents
Amanda R. Butz, University of Kentucky
Brittany L. Waiters, University of Kentucky
Ellen E. Deatrick, University of Kentucky
Ellen L. Usher, University of Kentucky
This study investigated whether the method of administering surveys (i.e., paper v. computer) mattered in terms of children’s (Grades 4-6) response length and quality. Student responses were significantly longer on a computerized survey. This method of survey administration holds much promise for use with younger populations.
I-138 Effect of Peer Misinformation Through Video Varies by Age and Gender
Lisa Shanty, Towson University
Melinda Hines, Towson University
Ellyn Sheffield, Towson University
Kayla Carter, Towson University
Kerri Goodwin, Towson University
Research has shown that young children are susceptible to misinformation provided by adults, but limited research exists concerning peer-to-peer misinformation during the preschool years. In this study, children watched a peer give misinformation on a video. Results demonstrated that four-year-olds were not susceptible to peer misinformation but five-year-olds were.
(Developmental - Child)

I-139 Coping with Exclusion Changes Over Time
Tucker Jones, Adams State University
Jeff Elison, Adams State University
We used a rejection paradigm in which participants were told they had or had not been selected to work in a group. Their styles of emotional coping were assessed immediately and a few days later, so that we could compare reactions between inclusion/exclusion and changes in coping over time.
(Social - Social Groups)

I-140 A Psychophysiological Approach to the Measurement of Attitudes Toward Homosexuals
Elizabeth Kiebel, Western Illinois University
Sandra L. McFadden, Western Illinois University
Julie C. Herbstrith, Western Illinois University
Masu Omura, Western Illinois University
Brandon Wright, Western Illinois University
Rosa Witan, Western Illinois University
Thomas J. Lisy, Western Illinois University
Kearston C. Barwegen, Western Illinois University
One area of research that needs more attention in psychology is sexual prejudice. We measured emotional reactions toward nonheterosexual and heterosexual displays of intimacy using psychophysiological measures of affect (facial electromyography, heart rate, and skin conductance response), and compared these to other explicit and implicit measures of prejudice.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Groups)

I-141 Attitudes toward International Students: A Person x Situation Approach
Jay W. Jackson, Indiana University, Purdue University Ft. Wayne
Lindsay R. Roberts, University of Toledo
Our person x situation model suggests that Agreeableness and Openness predict positive intergroup attitudes because they lead to the selection and evocation of favorable contact
experiences, which, in turn, lead to favorable attitudes. We tested this model by examining American students’ attitudes toward their international peers. The results were supportive. (Social - Social Groups)

I-142 Cardiovascular and Self-Regulatory Consequences of Class-Based Identity Threat
Abdiel J. Flores, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Tanya A. Chavez, University of California, San Diego
Bettina J. Casad, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
The study examined cardiovascular and self-regulatory responses to class-based threat. Results showed that low SES participants under threat performed significantly worse on an exam, exhibited a cardiovascular threat response, and impaired self-regulation. In contrast, high SES participants performed significantly better in the threat condition than in the control condition. (Social - Social Groups)

I-143 Defending high status: Legitimizing ideologies protect high status group esteem under threat
Thomas J. Allen, University of California, Davis
Gregory M. Herek, University of California, Davis
In status hierarchies, low status groups must maintain self-esteem in response to the ego threat posed by status legitimizing ideologies. In contrast, we find following an ego threat, high status group members were more likely to endorse legitimizing ideologies. These findings suggest ego protection may contribute to maintaining status hierarchies. (Social - Social Groups)

I-144 Differential Centrality of Racial Identity: Is Whiteness Whited Out?
Kenneth Foster, Texas Woman's University
Retisha L Winton, University of Colorado - Denver
Alison Santos, Texas Woman's University
Linett Arevalo, Texas Woman's University
Emily Miller, Texas Woman's University
Jacqueline Hurlbut, Texas Woman's University
Angela Gilter, Texas Woman's University
Relatively few theoretical frameworks help explain the dynamics of White identity development, in general, and differential levels of centrality of White racial identity, in particular. Using theoretical frameworks of researchers such as Cross (Black identity) and Helms (White identity), and building on preliminary research, investigators sought to identify predictors of racial identity centrality. In particular, this work is a continuation of an investigation of the role of racial identity among Whites. Analysis of data from nearly 400 participants examined the roles of demographics, including education, and self-esteem, suggest that racial identity centrality among Whites may be a function of specific interacting variables. Findings and implications are discussed. (Social - Social Groups)
I-145 Facial Recognition of Mormons vs. Non-Mormons and Sexual Offenders vs. Non-Sexual Offenders
Allison J. Lovingier, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Adam M. Scalese, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Sarah C. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Laura De La Fuente-Rodriguez, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Kayla R. Suhrie, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Kylie Miles, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
David D. Whippy, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Boyd H. Timothy, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Research has shown that facial structure influences first impressions of religious grouping. Results are mixed in identifying criminal tendencies. This study uses facial analysis software to analyze 87 facial features. The facial features were analyzed to compare facial structure in religious and criminal groups.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Groups)

I-146 Improving the Acquisition and Retention of Vocabulary through Imagery Interventions
Marisa T. Cohen, St Francis College
This study examined the effect of imagery interventions for the presentation of novel science vocabulary. Eighty-nine students were randomly assigned to four interventions: Picture Presentation, Image Creation- No Picture, Image Creation- Picture, and Word Only. Results demonstrated that students in the imagery intervention groups scored higher on the outcome measures.
(General - Education)

I-147 Feeling Included/Excluded/Bullied in School: Associations with Positive and Negative Affect
Thormod Idsoe, University of Stavanger, Norway
Ella Maria Cosmovici Idsoe, University of Stavanger, Norway
Edvin Bru, University of Stavanger, Norway
Kjell Reidar Jonassen, Center for Adaptive Education
We investigated to what extent affective well-being among primary school students was associated with feeling included/excluded/bullied at school. SEM-models with latent variables showed that the variables were associated, indicating that being included/excluded/bullied seem to be significant predictors of affective well-being at school. Implications are discussed.
(Social - School)

I-148 Resilience Builder Therapy Program Addresses Core Social Deficits in High Functioning ASD Youth
Paula Aduen, Catholic University of America
Brendan Rich, Catholic University of America
Mary K. Alvord, Alvord, Baker & Associates, LLC
Lisa Sanchez, Alvord, Baker & Associates, LLC
Although social deficits are the most permeating symptom of Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), there are no effectiveness studies of social skills interventions in clinical service settings. The present study found that the Resilience Builder Program (RPB) was effective in improving social skills, mood, and emotion regulation in high-functioning ASD youth. (Clinical - Child)