25th APS Annual Convention

Poster Session III

III-001 The Science of Broadening Participation: Exploring Opportunities for Research Support in Psychology
Kellina M. Craig-Henderson, Howard University and National Science Foundation

This discussion will describe current funding opportunities at NSF to support the Science of Broadening Participation. Researchers in the psychological sciences are particularly well represented within the SBP, and specific topics likely to be of interest to psychologists and this funding initiative will be described. (General - Experimental)

III-001 Aggression and Masculinity Levels of Adolescent Males Exposed to Viewing Direct Contact Combat Sports in Selected Private Schools in Metro Manila
Marie Regina D. Wassmer, University of Santo Tomas
Christine Marie Kara G. Gozali, University of Santo Tomas
Samantha Eugene D. Manuntag, University of Santo Tomas
Jamila D. Morcillo, University of Santo Tomas
Clarisse Faith R. Belo, University of Santo Tomas
Dhanisa N. Fanunal, University of Santo Tomas

The study aimed to find the correlation between aggression and masculinity in adolescents exposed to direct contact combat sports. 207 participants were involved. It was found that aggression is significantly correlated to masculinity (r = 0.403, p<0.050), and that masculinity is significantly correlated to the subscales of aggression. (SSCP Poster - Adolescent)

III-002 Depression and Parenting in Youth with Type 1 Diabetes: Are Parenting Behaviors Associated with Depressive Symptoms over Two Years?
Faith Summersett-Ringgold, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Tonja Nansel, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Aiyi Liu, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

We examined cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships of general parenting style and diabetes-specific parenting behaviors with depression in youth with type 1 diabetes. Findings suggest a protective role of both general and diabetes-specific parenting behaviors for reducing the risk of depression in this population. (SSCP Poster - Adolescent)

III-003 Perceived Psychological Control and Anxiety in Early Adolescents: the Mediating Role of Attributional Style
Jessica L. Schleider, Harvard University
Clorinda E. Vélez, Swarthmore College
Elizabeth D. Krause, University of Pennsylvania
Jane E. Gilham, Swarthmore College

Analyses examined whether hopeless attributional style prospectively mediated links between perceived maternal psychological control and anxiety in 116 early adolescents. Child gender was assessed as a moderator of this pathway. The test of mediation reached significance; no evidence emerged for moderation by gender. Implications for youth anxiety interventions are discussed.
III-004 The Latent Structure of the PTSD: A Latent Class Analysis
fen ren, Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
meng-cheng wang, the center for mind and brain, guangzhou university, guangzhou
jianxin zhang, institute of psychology, China academy of sciences
This study was to investigate the latent structure of the PTSD using Latent class analysis (LCA). PCL-17 was used to assess 560 adolescents, and LCA was employed to deal with the dataset. Results revealed four classes of adolescent PTSD and no significant gender difference of prevalence within each class.

III-005 The relationship of parenting styles with DHEA and testosterone in nine-year-old children
Sarah R. Black, Stony Brook University
Daniel N. Klein, Stony Brook University
We investigated the impact of parenting styles on hormone levels in a community sample of 9-year-olds. Maternal negative parenting at age 6 predicted lower DHEA and testosterone at age 9. Maternal permissive parenting at ages 3 and 6, and paternal firm control at age 9 also predicted girls' hormone levels.

III-006 Trajectories of Suicidal Ideation and Subsequent Suicide Attempts among Adolescent Psychiatric Inpatients
Ewa K. Czyz, University of Michigan
Cheryl A. King, University of Michigan
This study examined longitudinal trends in suicidal ideation among 448 adolescent psychiatric inpatients followed for one year. Results suggest that, rather than severity of suicidal ideation at hospitalization, identifying adolescents who are vulnerable to persisting suicidal ideation may be key; these teens are at the highest risk for suicide attempts.

III-007 Differences in Self-Reported Somatic Anxiety Symptoms in Rural and Urban Older Adults
Anna Urbaniak, Appalachian State University
John Paul Jameson, Appalachian State University
The present study revealed partial support for higher levels of self-reported somatic anxiety symptoms rural older individuals in comparison to their urban counterparts. However, conclusions are tempered by inconsistent findings between the scales used. Results indicate more research is needed to clarify rural-urban influences on anxiety presentation in older adults.

III-008 The Role of Major Mood Disorder in Non Suicidal Self Injury Severity
Tatyana Kholodkov, University of Wyoming
Thomas Wykes, University of Wyoming
Carolyn Pepper, University of Wyoming
This study examined differences in NSSI severity among individuals with and without a major mood disorder.

III-009 Disordered Eating Links to Body-Relevant and Body-Irrelevant Influences on Self-Evaluation
Halley E. Woodward, University of Iowa
Marianne Rizk, University of Iowa
Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa
This study explored influences on self-evaluation among 517 women using three measurement strategies. All measures demonstrate overvaluation of shape and weight for those with eating concerns, but only measures that constrain choice show undervaluation of body-irrelevant values. Similar patterns emerged for depression but not body mass index (BMI).

(SSCP Poster - Assessment)

III-010 Impact of Anxiety, Rumination, and Mood on Articulated Thoughts in Simulated Situations (ATSS)
Kean J. Hsu, University of Southern California
Michelle C. Feng, University of Southern California
Kalina N. Babeva, University of Southern California
Justin F. Hummer, University of Southern California
Gerald C. Davison, University of Southern California
The present study examines how anxiety, ruminative processes, and current mood state impact cognitive expression and engagement in a think-aloud assessment paradigm (the ATSS). Participants were presented emotion-inducing audio scenarios, with responses being coded on indices of distraction and cognitive processing. Anxiety and current mood are associated with increased distraction.

(SSCP Poster - Assessment)

III-011 Problems with Criterion A for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: Suggestions for Revision
Chelsea K. VanderWoude, Western Michigan University
Abby E. Blankenship, Western Michigan University
Amy Naugle, Western Michigan University
The study investigates problems associated with Criterion A for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder using inter-rater reliability scores obtained for the Clinician-Administered Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Scale (CAPS).

(SSCP Poster - Assessment)

III-012 Context-dependent modulation of force production is decreased in adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
Karin Fisher, The City College of NY
Jared Goldman, the City College of NY
Clara Moisello, the City College of NY
Hilary Gomes, the City College of NY
Felice M. Ghilardi, the City College of NY
Jeffrey Halperin, Mount Sinai Medical Center
Force production suggests a “flexibility” to appropriately adjust motor performance and it is reduced in patients with basal ganglia disorders. We used three tasks to determine whether in ADHD, implicit context-dependent force modulation is normal. Study provides additional support for the notion that individuals with ADHD have basal ganglia abnormalities.

(SSCP Poster - Attention)

III-013 Probing the Absent Mind: Working Memory, Anxiety, and Self-Focus Predict Off-task Mind-wandering
Eugenia I. Gorlin, University of Virginia
Ann E. Lambert, University of Virginia
Deeksha Kola, University of Virginia
Bethany A. Teachman, University of Virginia
This study investigated effects of working memory (WM), state anxiety, and self-focused attention on mind-wandering. Lower WM and higher anxiety predicted greater distraction during mind-wandering and, when
self-focused attention was high, more frequent mind-wandering. These results suggest self-focused attention may be an important factor for interventions that target maladaptive mind-wandering.

(SSCP Poster - Attention)

III-014 Callous-unemotional traits moderate the relationship between specific parenting practices and child conduct problems
Kathleen I. Crum, Florida International University
Daniel A. Waschbusch, Florida International University
Daniel Bagner, Florida International University
Different facets of parenting affect conduct problems (defined as Oppositional Defiant Disorder [ODD] and Conduct Disorder [CD]) of children with high levels of callous-unemotional (CU) traits in unique ways. These results have important implications for parent-directed interventions meant to improve child ODD and CD in this population.
(SSCP Poster - Child)

III-015 Do Children with Generalized Anxiety Disorder Experience Increased Physiological Arousal During a Worry Task?
Michelle A. Clementi, University of Houston
Candice A. Alfano, University of Houston
Heart rate response to a worry task was examined in children with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and controls. In children with GAD, mean heart rate increased when anticipating the task. Conversely, control children experienced a decrease in peak heart rate during this period.
(SSCP Poster - Child)

III-016 Brain and behavior underlying regulation of craving in child development
Jennifer A. Silvers, Columbia University
Catherine S. Insel, Columbia University
Alisa Powers, Weill Cornell Medical College
B.J. Casey, Weill Cornell Medical College
Walter Mischel, Columbia University
Kevin N. Ochsner, Columbia University
The present study sought to characterize the basic mechanisms that underlie craving for food and regulation of craving in child and adolescent development. Results found that age predicted enhanced regulation success and that this was supported by greater recruitment of prefrontal control regions and greater modulation of reward circuitry.
(SSCP Poster - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-017 Change in Cognitive Functioning and Everyday Life Activities in Patients with Schizophrenia
Tasmia Khan, Wesleyan University
Dr. Matthew Kurtz, Wesleyan University
Through cognitive remediation, many functional deficits can be overcome and provide an overall improvement in a person’s skills. We present a longitudinal study that examines psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation to identify changes in executive function and attention.
(SSCP Poster - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-018 Quantifying Familial Influences on Brain Activation During the Monetary Incentive Delay Task
Merav H. Silverman, University of Minnesota
Kathleen M. Thomas, University of Minnesota
Robert F. Krueger, University of Minnesota
Stephen M. Malone, University of Minnesota
William G. Iacono, University of Minnesota
Despite the monetary incentive delay task being a well-established paradigm for studying reward activation, no studies have indexed the correlation in activation in the nucleus accumbens during the task in monozygotic twins. This study is the first to use the task to study twin similarity in reward activation. (SSCP Poster - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-019 The Cognitive Enhancing Effects of Psychostimulants in Healthy People: A Meta-analysis
Irena Ilieva, University of Pennsylvania
Martha J. Farah, University of Pennsylvania
In light of the growing use of psychostimulants to enhance healthy cognition, we conducted a meta-analysis of the influence of amphetamine and methylphenidate on healthy people’s inhibitory control, working memory, immediate and delayed declarative memory. Evidence for small effects emerged. The practical significance of this finding is discussed. (SSCP Poster - Cognitive Neuroscience)

III-020 Consumer Utilization of University Training Clinic Services: Variables Impacting Duration of Treatment
Christina M. Rouse, La Salle University
Kathleen P. Murphy-Eberenz, La Salle University
Data for 76 individuals presenting to a university training clinic were used to conduct a stepwise multiple regression to identify predictors of treatment duration. Predictors include age, as well as measures of mood, distress, quality of life and impairment. Results will inform strategies to improve consumer treatment and training opportunities. (SSCP Poster - Consumer)

III-021 Dispositional Happiness and Hedonic Shopping Motivations: Behavioral Inhibition and Behavioral Approach as Mediators
Srikant Manchiraju, Iowa State University
Ann Marie Fiore, Iowa State University
In the present study, we explore the role of dispositional happiness in the context of a consumer’s hedonic shopping motivations and propose a mediating mechanism. We found that the two constructs of Gray’s reinforcement sensitivity theory completely mediate the relationships between dispositional happiness and consumer’s hedonic shopping motivations. (SSCP Poster - Consumer)

III-022 Anxiety, Depression, and Delinquency
Fatima H. Sozzer, DePaul University
Kathryn E. Grant, DePaul University
Early intervention of psychopathology can save a child’s future. The trajectory of anxiety and depression and its relation to criminal activities later in life was explored. The results suggest a significant interaction between early anxiety and depression and later delinquency. (SSCP Poster - Criminal Justice)

III-023 Treatment Content and Demographics as Predictors of Dropout from Domestic Violence Interventions
Sarah Bannon, University of Iowa
Erika Lawrence, University of Iowa
Amie Langer, University of Iowa
Rosaura Orengo, University of Iowa
Intimate partner violence affects millions annually. Although perpetrators are often court-mandated to attend treatment, men still drop out of treatment at alarming rates, and those who drop out are significantly more likely to re-offend. The present study examined the influence of key demographics and treatment content on dropout.

(SSCP Poster - Criminal Justice)

III-024 Children’s Perceptions of Parental Harsh Parental Psychological Control, but Not Guilt Induction, are Similarly Associated with Perceptions of Parental Emotion across Cultures.
Alicia M. Lorio, University of Missouri
Duane Rudy, University of Missouri
In this study, undergraduates from the USA and India perceived harsh parental psychological control to reflect parents’ negative affect and lack of warmth. U.S. participants also perceived mild guilt induction in this manner. However, Indians perceived mild guilt induction to reflect higher levels of parental warmth.
(SSCP Poster - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

III-025 Discrimination and Internalizing Reaction Style is Associated with Elevated Depression and Anxiety Symptoms
Quenesha T. Lighty, City College of New York
Deidre M. Anglin, The City College of New York and The Graduate Center, CUNY
Lauren M. Elman, Temple University, Department of Psychology
The present study found discriminatory experiences and internalizing reaction styles to unfair treatment were associated with greater depression and anxiety in an urban college sample of 505 students. Interestingly, having a reactive style characterized by keeping unfair experiences to oneself lessened the negative mental health impact of racial discrimination.
(SSCP Poster - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

III-026 Examining the Attributional Style and Cognitive Style Questionnaires in African Americans
Temilola K. Salami, University of Georgia
Sierra E. Carter, University of Georgia
Kelci C. Flowers, University of Georgia
Rheeda L. Walker, University of Houston
Steven R.H. Beach, University of Georgia
The Attributional Style Questionnaire (ASQ) used to assess cognitive vulnerability to depression was reformulated into the Cognitive Style Questionnaire (CSQ). The aim of the present study was to examine the incremental validity of the CSQ over the ASQ in association with depressive symptoms in a sample of African American adults.
(SSCP Poster - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

III-027 Predictors of Alcohol and Substance Problems Differ by Immigration Age and Ethnicity
Jeanne Savage, Virginia Commonwealth University
Briana Mezuk, Virginia Commonwealth University
Immigrants from Latin America and Asia represent rapidly growing subsets of the U.S. population, and have higher rates of alcohol and substance use disorders than in their countries of origin. Acculturation, neighborhood and family characteristics, and discrimination predict substance misuse, but their impacts vary based on immigration age and ethnicity.
(SSCP Poster - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

III-028 Students from Underrepresented Backgrounds: Mental Health, Bicultural Self-Efficacy, Stereotype Threat and Belonging
Alexandria Jardine, State University of New York at New Paltz
Among first year college students from underrepresented backgrounds, impairment, perceived stress, and symptoms of anxiety and depression were lower when accompanied by a greater sense of bicultural self-efficacy, more comfort in the university environment, and lower levels of stereotype threat.

III-029 The Effects of Childhood Trauma on Depressive Symptomatology in Mexican Americans
Kristin Wilborn, University of Texas, San Antonio
Cory Knight, University of Texas, San Antonio
Dana Moeller, University of Texas, San Antonio
Willie Hale, University of Texas, San Antonio
Deborah Mangold, University of Texas, San Antonio
Childhood trauma is associated with mental health problems; Hispanic individuals specifically are at a higher risk for depressive symptoms after trauma. This study looks at the extent to which exposure to childhood trauma predicts depressive symptomatology in Mexican-Americans. Our results show a positive correlation with childhood trauma and depressive symptomatology.

III-030 Attentional Control as a Mechanism of Unpredictable Threat Sensitivity
Casey Sarapas, University of Illinois at Chicago
Dorota Blok, University of Illinois at Chicago
Atefeh S. Moricelli, University of Illinois at Chicago
GenesisRosales, University of Illinois at Chicago
Stewart A. Shankman, University of Illinois at Chicago
Sensitivity to unpredictable threat is related to anxiety disorders, but factors explaining individual differences in unpredictable threat sensitivity are unclear. Fifty-four undergraduates completed tasks assessing startle potentiation to predictable and unpredictable threat of shock and aspects of attention. Ability to effortfully control attention was specifically related to unpredictable threat sensitivity.

III-031 Does Collectivism Moderate the Effectiveness of Emotional Disclosure Techniques in College Students?
Jacob Kaplan, Pitzer College
KaMala S. Thomas, Pitzer College
This study examined the effectiveness of two emotional disclosure techniques, expressive writing and mandala drawing, on state affect and blood pressure in college students who participated in an emotional disclosure study over a 3-week period. Individualism-Collectivism was also examined as a potential moderator of effects. Implications of results for those from collectivistic cultures are discussed.

III-032 Emotion Regulation and Stress Generation
Benjamin G. Shapero, Temple University
Denise Labelle, Temple University
Richard T. Liu, Brown University Medical School
Chris Richards, Villanova University
Ashley Seeleman, Temple University
Mian L. Ong, Temple University
Ben Van Son, Haverford University
Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University
The current study examined the relationship between emotion regulation and stress generation in a sample of 194 undergraduates (56% Caucasian; 70% female; Mean age=22). Results show that lower levels of cognitive reappraisal predicted increased prospective dependent life events. Inversely, higher levels of expressive suppression predicted increased independent life events.  

III-033 In the mood: The role of positive emotions in reversing the impact of negative emotions. Philippa-Sophie Connolly, University College Dublin, Ireland  

The aim of this experiment was to test the ‘Undoing Hypothesis’ by investigating whether the cognitive state induced by negative emotion could be reversed by the subsequent inducement of positive emotion. Results indicate that exploration of alternate theoretical explanations, and potential mediating factors, such as coping, appraisal, and resilience, are warranted.  

III-034 Mindfulness as a Mediator Between Emotion-Driven Beliefs and Psychological Distress  
Anna C. Salomaa, University of Arkansas  
Jennifer A. Shaver, University of Arkansas  
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas  
In the current study, we found that mindfulness, specifically the abilities to describe emotions, avoid self-judgment of emotional experience, and not react to emotion in unhelpful ways, mediated the relationship between emotion-driven beliefs (e.g. belief that emotion is an unchangeable force) and symptoms of psychological distress.  

III-035 Optimal Optimism Model: Exploring the Cognitive Content of Realistic Optimism  
Sophia C. Chou, National Taiwan University  
Why can one be both realistic and optimistic? This research addressed this question by deciphering the cognitive black box of the realistic optimist. We also found that, although there is no difference in life satisfaction between the realistic and unrealistic optimist, the former tends to perform better than the latter.  

III-036 Trauma and negative emotions: The role of the autonomic nervous system  
Alison J. Rivers, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Ari N. Rabkin, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Samantha A. Barry, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Melissa Lehrbach, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Bridget Szczypinski, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Ilana D. Huz, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Jessica N. Tasca, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Christy L. Olezeski, Westchester Jewish Community Services, Central Yonkers Clinic  
Elana B. Gordis, University at Albany, State University of New York  
Results indicate that reciprocal RSA and SCL activity in adult females protect against negative emotions in the face of adolescent interparental aggression and harsh parenting while co-inhibition and co-activation may confer risk. Results support gender-specific and age-specific effects of the autonomic nervous system as a risk and protective mechanism.  

III-037 Avoidance Mediates Earlier Anxiety and Later Depression over a Decade Later
Nicholas Jacobson, Pennsylvania State University
Michelle G. Newman, Pennsylvania State University
This longitudinal study used anxiety to predict depression twelve to fourteen years later with avoidance as a mediator. In a sample of 6,504 participants, the results showed that avoidance partially mediated the relationship between anxiety and depression. Moreover, the relationship between avoidance and depression was moderated by trauma.
(SSCP Poster - Epidemiology)

III-038 The BDNF Gene Does Not Moderate the Effect of Physical Activity On Depressive Symptoms
Swathi Gujral, University of Pittsburgh
Steve Manuck, University of Pittsburgh
Robert E. Ferrell, University of Pittsburgh
Kirk I. Erickson, University of Pittsburgh
The present study examined whether the BDNF Val66Met polymorphism moderates an effect of physical activity on depressive symptoms. We found that in midlife, the BDNF val66met polymorphism and physical activity are independently associated with depressive symptoms and that greater amounts of physical activity, as measured by the Paffenbarger, does not mitigate the association between the BDNF gene and depressive symptoms.
(SSCP Poster - Exercise)

III-039 Social Anxiety and Cortisol Reactivity are Related but do not Interact to Reduce Stress
Alexandra Schulz, University of Freiburg
Frances Dr. Chen, University of Freiburg
Henrik Singmann, University of Freiburg
Bernadette Dr. von Dawans, University of Freiburg
Markus Prof. Heinrichs, University of Freiburg
Recent studies indicate that heightened psychological stress responses in socially anxious individuals may be related to an insufficient supply of endogenous cortisol. Our research results indicate that there is a relation between social anxiety levels, a heightened stress response and cortisol, but an insufficient supply of cortisol does not explain heightened stress responses.
(SSCP Poster - Experimental)

III-040 Crime and Punishment: Gender in Teacher Sex Offense Cases
Emily Mackelprang, University of Arizona
Judith V. Becker, University of Arizona
This research project examined the effect of perpetrator gender on attitudes about the punishment deserved for committing a sexual offense. Results indicate that participants view male offenders more harshly than female offenders and believe male offenders should be more severely punished than female offenders.
(SSCP Poster - Forensic)

III-041 Force of Beauty or Object of Desire? The priming effects of makeup video advertisements on self-objectification in college women.
Jenna D. Johnson, Linfield College
Jessica C. Lucas, Linfield College
Zachary E. Brandon, Linfield College
Adrianna M. Mendoza, Linfield College
Kadi M. White, Linfield College
Tanya L. Tompkins, Linfield College
Priming effects of positive and negative body-focused makeup advertisements on college-aged women’s level of self-objectification was examined. Participants viewing positive vs. negative advertisements reported more trait and abilities; this was especially true for high self-objectifiers. They also reported more positive emotions, suggesting the salutary role that positive messaging may play.

(SSCP Poster - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

III-042 The Differential Experience of Childhood Maltreatment Between Genders: Is It Really Different?
Jessica Thurmond, University of West Florida
Raquita Peasant, University of West Florida
The purpose of this research was to assess differences between genders in samples that were and were not subjected to childhood maltreatment. Analysis confirmed our hypotheses that there were no significant differences in trauma symptomology or social anxiety between the genders in either condition (child abuse vs. no child abuse).

(SSCP Poster - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

III-043 Evaluation of Distress Levels in Primary Care Patients Referred for Psychological Services
Elizabeth Sadock, Virginia Commonwealth University
Stephen M. Auerbach, Virginia Commonwealth University
Bruce Rybarczyk, Virginia Commonwealth University
This study evaluates the level of distress (depression, anxiety, and incidence of stressful life events) of patients who have been referred to primary care psychology (an integrated psychological service) by their primary care physician. The research setting is an urban academic medical center that primarily serves indigent populations.

(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-044 Future orientation as a mediator between stigma and self-esteem among children affected by HIV/AIDS in China
Yazhe Wang, Department of Psychology, Henan University, Kaifeng, China
Xiaoming Li, Pediatric Prevention Research Centre, Wayne State University, Detroit, US
Peilian Chi, Pediatric Prevention Research Centre, Wayne State University, Detroit, US
Guoxiang Zhao, Department of Psychology, Henan University, Kaifeng, China
Junfeng Zhao, Department of Psychology, Henan University, Kaifeng, China
Limited data address potential resilient factors that may buffer the negative impact of stigma on children’s self-esteem. By analyzing data from 626 children affected by HIV, we found that future orientation mediated the relationship between stigma and self-esteem.

(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-045 Life-course-persistent trajectory of externalizing symptoms is associated with greater consumption of sweetened drinks among individuals with high temperamental resistance to control
Wai Sze (Trista) Chan, Indiana University
John E. Bates, Indiana University, Bloomington
Jennifer E. Lansford, Duke University
Kenneth A. Dodge, Duke University
Gregory S. Pettit, Auburn University
This study examined associations between developmental trajectories of externalizing symptoms and body mass index (BMI) and consumption of junk food and the moderating effect of temperamental resistance to control. Individuals with life-course-persistent externalizing symptoms and high resistance to control consumed more soda and sweetened drinks.

(SSCP Poster - Health)
III-046 Nomothetic and Idiographic Aspects of Nutrient-Specific Perceptions of Food Healthiness
Marianne Rizk, University of Iowa
Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa
263 undergraduate women judged the healthiness of 104 food stimuli and completed nutrient knowledge tasks. Participants relied substantially on fat and fiber, moderately on sugar, and minimally on protein when judging healthiness. In contrast, explicit knowledge was greatest for sugar, moderate for fat and protein, and minimal for fiber.
(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-047 Number of Prior Treatments Does Not Reduce The Efficacy of Cognitive-Behavior Therapy for Insomnia
Leanna Garb, University of Arizona
Spencer Dawson, University of Arizona
Jennifer Cousins, University of Pittsburgh
Souraya Sidani, Ryerson University
Dana Epstein, Phoenix Veterans Affairs Health Care System
Patricia Moritz, University of Colorado Health Services Center
Richard Bootzin, University of Arizona
The goals of the present study were to determine whether the number of techniques used by people with insomnia before seeking treatment and their effectiveness 1) are related to insomnia severity and 2) serve as a moderator of response to behavioral treatment. Results indicate that the number of used techniques is associated with ISI scores.
(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-048 Social Problem Solving Predicts Blood Pressure in Patients with Heart Failure
Lauren M. Greenberg, Drexel University
Arthur M. Nezu, Drexel University
Christine M. Nezu, Drexel University
Psychosocial factors contribute to HBP. SBP has been associated with mortality in HF patients. Social problem solving (SPS) is comprised of beliefs, attitudes, and emotional reactions to problems and cognitive-behavioral activities to solve problems. N= 46. Regression analysis indicated SPS significantly predicted SBP and DBP among patients with heart failure.
(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-049 Women's Understanding Of Personal Breast Cancer Risk - Does Education Level Matter?
Sarah Herman, SKA
Jonathan Herman, Hofstra North Shore-LIJ Medical School
Stephen Sullivan, SKA
Joseph Indelicato, Touro College, NY
A woman’s understanding of her own breast cancer risk is an important precursor for care. A valid estimate would allow for a greater opportunity to consider early detection modalities and chemopreventive medications. The objective of this study is to compare patients’ perceived breast cancer risk versus their calculated risk and then parse those findings by educational level.
(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-050 State Anxiety is Negatively Correlated with OSpan but Not Digit Span
Manasi Muchrikar, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Geeta Shivde, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
Alyse Reed, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
V. K. Kumar, West Chester University of Pennsylvania
College students completed trait and state anxiety questionnaires and two different working memory tasks. Students’ performance on the complex Operation Span task varied with their state anxiety level but not with trait anxiety. Simple Digit Span task performance was not associated with variations in state or trait anxiety levels.

**III-051 Test of Emotional Aesthetics: Impaired Aesthetic Judgment in Patients with Frontotemporal Dementia**

Michaela L. Simpson, University of California, Berkeley  
Michelle Shiota, Arizona State University  
Heidi E. Kirsch, University of California, San Francisco  
Robert W. Levenson, University of California, Berkeley and Past APS President  
The aim of this study is to test the ability of FTD patients to recognize pleasantness and the discrete emotional quality of sensory stimuli in order to explore where deficits in aesthetic judgments might be occurring. In the Test of Emotional Aesthetics, FTDs performed worse than normal and non-normal controls.

**III-052 The Effect of Dispositional Optimism on Selective Exposure Bias**

John M Adams, University of Alabama  
Will P Hart, University of Alabama  
The current study investigated the influence of dispositional optimism on selective-exposure bias. Results indicate that optimists (vs. pessimists) are more prone to selective-exposure bias. However, this bias is extinguished for optimists (but not pessimists) when they are made to doubt their judgment.

**III-053 Treatment Selection and Use of Critical Thinking Differ Among Younger and Older Adults.**

Alaina N. Talboy, The University of West Florida  
Rodney P. Guttmann, The University of West Florida  
Older adults rely on doctor’s recommendations more than critical thinking skills when they select a mental health treatment. Younger adults rely on critical thinking skills and cite personal knowledge as support for the decision. However, older adults scored higher in overall critical thinking scores, as well as higher Inference scores.

**III-054 Diminished Audiovisual Speech Integration for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders**

Andrea Sorcinelli, Haskins Laboratories  
Julia Irwin, Haskins Laboratories  
Lawrence Brancazio, Haskins Laboratories  
Nina Gumkowski, Haskins Laboratories  
Jonathan Preston, Haskins Laboratories  
Nicole Landi, Haskins Laboratories  
This project uses event related potentials to examine auditory and audiovisual speech perception in children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) and typically developing children. Results indicate that typically developing children integrate auditory and visual speech however children with ASD are less visually influenced.

**III-055 Deaf Acculturation as a Buffer against Internalization of Mainstream Media’s Beauty Messages**
Aileen Aldalur, Gallaudet University
Deborah Schooler, Gallaudet University
Research suggests that ethnically diverse women’s cultural values can buffer them from internalizing female beauty standards presented in mainstream media; however, this is dependent on the women’s level of acculturation and acculturative stress. The current paper presents survey data investigating whether these patterns extend to D/deaf women as well.
(SSCP Poster - Media)

III-056 Anhedonia Predicts Motivational Drive in Schizophrenia
Emily K. Olsen, University of Illinois at Chicago
Ellen S. Herbener, University of Illinois at Chicago
Anhedonia Predicts Motivational Drive for Viewing Humorous Films in Schizophrenia
(SSCP Poster - Motivation)

III-057 Poorer odor detection threshold sensitivity in homozygous ApoE e4/4 individuals with probable AD
Stephanie Oleson, San Diego State University
Claire Murphy, San Diego State University, University of California San Diego
ApoE e4/4 homozygotes with AD displayed significantly poorer odor detection thresholds in the left nostril relative to a e3/4 heterozygous group. These results suggest olfactory deficits are occurring at the peripheral level and may reflect underlying neuropathology beginning in central olfactory pathways in the brain earlier on than e3/4 heterozygotes.
(SSCP Poster - Neuropsychology)

III-058 Materialistic (and Unhappy?) Adult Now, Economically Deprived Child Then: How are Felt Formative Economic Deprivation, Materialism, and Well-Being Measures Related?
Srikant Manchiraju, Iowa State University
Jihyeong Son, Iowa State University
The role of economic deprivation during childhood and its implications during adulthood has been explored by several researchers. Of particular interest for the present study was to explore the role of economic deprivation and its relationship with materialism and well-being measures.
(SSCP Poster - Other)

III-059 Mood Bias of Child’s Autobiographical Recall of Stressful Life Events
Laura Mlynarski, George Washington University
George W. Howe, George Washington University
This study investigates autobiographical recall of stressful life events through a two-reporter design. Results suggest recall of events are influenced by depressed mood resulting in a bias to recall stressful life events, for children. The stressful life event, however, similarly affected the depression for both the child and parent.
(SSCP Poster - Other)

III-060 Shared and Unique Predictors of Posttraumatic Distress, Growth, and Well-being
Susan F. Folger, Miami University
Margaret Wright, Miami University
Lucy J. Allbaugh, Miami University
An exploration of predictors of posttraumatic stress, growth, and well-being in 572 college students who experienced stressful events highlighted the shared and unique pathways to these outcomes. The findings may inform clinical intervention since a better understanding of these mechanisms can inform treatment approaches for clients with trauma histories.
(SSCP Poster - Other)
III-061 The Effects of Autism Characteristics and Social Anxiety on Gaze Patterns in Adults
Brenna B. Maddox, Virginia Tech
Susan W. White, Virginia Tech
Robin Panneton, Virginia Tech
Forty-five undergraduate students completed an eye-tracking session. Greater self-reported social anxiety was related to decreased time looking at the eye region of human faces, whereas Autism Spectrum Disorder characteristics were, contrary to hypotheses, related to longer eye region fixation duration during the second block of faces in a free-viewing condition.
(SSCP Poster - Other)

III-062 Magnifying Lens of Fear: Effects of State and Trait Fear on Perception
Shari A. Steinman, University of Virginia
Yi Tak Tsang, University of Virginia
Kierstin E. Rainey, University of Virginia
Alexandra J. Wernitz, University of Virginia
Bethany A. Teachman, University of Virginia
Research suggests that emotions affect perception. The current study evaluates relationships among spider fear, perception, and memory. Results suggest that perception of spider size is related to state spider fear, but not trait spider fear. Additionally, perception of size is more strongly related to fear than to memory of size.
(SSCP Poster - Perception)

Da'Quallon Smith, Texas Southern University
Arthur L. Whaley, Texas Southern University
This study examines the association between negative stereotypes about Blacks and cognitive test performance among African-Americans, African-Caribbeans and European-Americans. The National Survey of American Life (NSAL) is used to test the hypothesis of racial stereotypes being associated with poor test performance. Implications for stereotype threat theory are discussed.
(SSCP Poster - Performance)

III-064 Extreme Attributions Mediate Impact of Personality Disorder Characteristics on Episode Recurrence in Bipolar Spectrum Disorders
Jonathan P. Stange, Temple University
Ashleigh R. Molz, Temple University
Jared K. O’Garro-Moore, Temple University
Rachel B. Weiss, McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School
Mian L. Ong, Temple University
Patricia D. Walshaw, UCLA Semel Institute for Neuroscience & Human Behavior
Lyn Y. Abramson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University
Given that cognitive and affective extremities often characterize bipolar disorders and personality disorders, we evaluated and found evidence for the hypothesis that individuals with bipolar disorders and high levels of personality disorder characteristics would exhibit extreme pessimistic attributions, and that these attributions would predict the prospective onset of mood episodes.
(SSCP Poster - Personality)

III-065 Meaning-making as a Coping Style, not Universal Process: Correlational and Longitudinal Data
Meaning-making has often been considered a universal process aiding individuals in coping with adversity. However, research on Singaporean undergraduates suggests that meaning-making may be a coping style rather than automatic process. This presentation tracks the same participants longitudinally over two time-points, corroborating the arguments raised in the previous correlational study.

(HSSC Poster - Personality)

III-066 The Double-Edged Sword of Grandiose Narcissism: Implications for Leadership Among U.S. Presidents
Ashley L. Watts, Emory University
Sarah Francis Smith, Emory University
Scott O. Lilienfeld, Emory University
Joshua D. Miller, University of Georgia
W. Keith Campbell, University of Georgia
Irwin D. Waldman, Emory University
Steven J. Rubenzer, Houston, Texas
Thomas R. Faschingbauer, Foundation for the Study of Personality in History, Houston, Texas
We examined narcissism and its relations with performance surveys and objective indicators of performance among the U.S. presidents. Grandiose, but not vulnerable, narcissism was associated with both superior performance and certain negative outcomes. These findings suggest that grandiose narcissism may be a double-edged sword in the leadership domain.
(HSSC Poster - Personality)

III-067 Emotional Adjustment in Left-Behind and Non-Left-Behind Children: A Mediational Model
Chun Tao, Arizona State University
Jun Gao, Fudan University
Zhi-jie Wang, The Communist Youth League Committee of Chongqing
Yi Pan, The Communist Youth League Committee of Chongqing
This study yielded evidence of significant differences in subjective well-being, but not depression, between left-behind and non-left-behind children in China. Structural equation modeling indicated that children’s current family functioning and cognitive emotion regulation mediated their emotion adjustment to negative life events. Implications for effective prevention and intervention strategies are discussed.
(HSSC Poster - Prevention)

III-068 Social support as a protective factor in suicide: Two studies from American and English nationally representative samples
Evan M. Kleiman, George Mason University
Richard T. Liu, Brown University, Alpert Medical School
We examined social support as a protective factor in suicide in US and English nationally-representative samples. We found that when controlling for a variety of relevant factors, like depression and severity of suicide ideation, higher social support predicted lower likelihood of a lifetime suicide attempt in both samples.
(HSSC Poster - Prevention)

III-069 Construct validity analyses of a common eating disorder measure: Evidence for caution in nonclinical samples
Elizabeth A. McLaughlin, University of New Mexico
Jane E. Smith, University of New Mexico
Katherine E. Belon, University of New Mexico
Angela Bryan, University of Colorado
The Eating Disorder Inventory-2 is widely used, despite inconsistent psychometric support. Focusing on three commonly used EDI-2 scales, this study assessed the factor structure across Hispanic and Caucasian groups, and convergent and discriminant validity. The factor structure was not replicated. Support was found for convergent validity, but not discriminant validity.
(SSCP Poster - Psychometrics)

III-070 Alcohol Coping Motives Predict Anxiety and Depression in Affluent Emerging Adults
Clarissa A. Green, Teachers College, Columbia University
Sharon Y. Lee, Teachers College, Columbia University
Among our sample of 159 emerging adults, motives for alcohol use was significantly associated with anxious depressed symptoms. Of the five motives for alcohol use outlined by Simon and colleagues (1998), coping was the sole predictor for anxious depressed symptoms, supporting Luthar and Becker’s (2002) work on the self-medication phenomenon.
(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-071 Anxiety Predicts Depression over the Course of Minutes, Hours, and Days: An Ecological Momentary Assessment
Nicholas Jacobson, Pennsylvania State University
Michelle G. Newman, Pennsylvania State University
Anxiety was used to predict later depression across minutes, hours, and days using an ecological momentary assessment. Participants (N = 57) completed measures eight times per day for a period of one week. The results indicated that anxiety predicted later depression across minutes, hours, and days.
(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-072 Association Between Psychopathy and Academic Achievement: Implications of Race and Socioeconomic Status
Sherry J. Hines, Georgia State University
Mariya V. Malikina, Georgia State University
Robert D. Latzman, Georgia State University
We examined moderating effects of race and socioeconomic status on the relationship between psychopathy and academic achievement. Results suggest a positive association between psychopathy (Coldheartedness) and GPA, moderated by parental education, but not race. Further research is needed into potential factors influencing the relationship between psychopathy and more adaptive outcomes.
(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-073 Attenuated Negative Affect Differentiation in Individuals Reporting Anxiety
Lindsey M. Matt, Kent State University
Lavinia A. Pinto, Kent State University
Karin G. Coifman, Kent State University
Expanding on prior research, administration of an emotion modulation task revealed that those with higher levels of anxiety symptoms had more difficulty differentiating negative affect than those with lower symptom levels. Future work should seek to examine negative affect differentiation both longitudinally and in clinical samples.
(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-074 Callous-Unemotional Traits and Conduct Disorder Produce Different Patterns of Electrocortical Activity
Anna S. Rudo-Hutt, University of Pennsylvania
Heterogeneity in the relationship between conduct disorder (CD) and decreased cortical arousal may be partially accounted for by callous-unemotional (CU) traits. Electroencephalography (EEG) was recorded in 11-12 year old children (N=454) who were grouped by CD symptoms and CU traits. Findings indicated distinct patterns of electrocortical activity among these groups.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

Can the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide explain the depression/suicidal ideation relationship? A short-term prospective study using structural equation modeling

Evan M. Kleiman, George Mason University
Richard T. Liu, Brown University, Alpert Medical School
John H. Riskind, George Mason University
Jenna Beaver, George Mason University

We explored variables from the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness, as mediators of the well-documented relationship between depressive symptoms and suicidal ideation. We found that the relationship between depressive symptoms and suicide ideation was mediated by increases in beliefs of burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

Cognitive Confidence in Compulsive Checking: More Evidence for a Link between Delayed Sleep Phase Disorder and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

Jessica Schubert, Binghamton University, State University of New York
Meredith E. Coles, Binghamton University

Recent research has linked delayed sleep phase disorder (DSPD) and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). The current study demonstrated that individuals with DSPD perform similarly to individuals with OCD on a checking task. Specifically, DSPD participants evidenced accurate memory for their checking behavior, but lower memory confidence than non-DSPD participants.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

Distraction Coping May Exacerbate the Impact of PTSD on Daily Pain

Laurie E. Steffen, University of New Mexico
Bruce W. Smith, University of New Mexico

This research reports on the daily diary finding that daily pain is predicted by PTSD symptom level and daily coping (distraction and self-blame). PTSD interacted with distraction coping such that for those with higher levels of PTSD symptoms, distraction coping was related to increased next day pain among firefighters.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

Extracurricular Involvement and Well-Being: The Mediating Role of Mastery and Creative Agency

Marie JC Forgeard, University of Pennsylvania
Lizbeth Benson, University of Pennsylvania

This correlational study investigated two potential mechanisms explaining the beneficial effects of extracurricular involvement for youths. Structural equation modeling results showed that extracurricular involvement during high school predicted higher levels of well-being and lower levels of psychopathology in college, and that mastery (but not creative agency) mediated this effect.

APSSC Student Research Award Honorable Mention

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

Implications of Psychopathic Traits for the Workplace: Menace, Miracle, or Both?
The present study, based on 312 community participants recruited through Mechanical-Turk, suggests that differing components of psychopathy bear opposing implications for work behavior and leadership. Fearless Dominance was positively associated with adaptive correlates, whereas Self-Centered Impulsivity was positively associated with maladaptive correlates.

III-080 Nuances in Self-Focused Thinking and its Relationship to Adolescent Anxiety and Depression
Aria E. Fiat, Northwestern University

The present study examines the relationship between self-focused thought and depression/anxiety disorders among adolescents. Data collected using the Experience Sampling Method and a Structured Clinical Interview were analyzed using a one-way ANOVA to identify whether the absence, presence, onset or offset of depression and/or anxiety is related to participants' focus-of-thought.

III-081 Oppositional Defiant Symptoms Uniquely Associated with Working Memory Deficits in Childhood ADHD
Anthony R. Ward, Florida International University, Department of Psychology
Erica D. Musser, University of Oregon
Sarah Karalunas, Oregon Health & Science University
Joel T. Nigg, Oregon Health & Science University

This study examined the possible moderating effect of dimensions of antisocial behavior (defiance, aggression, callous-unemotional) on cognitive functioning in children with ADHD. Cognitive testing and behavioral reports were collected for 238 children ages 7 to 11. Results indicated that ODD diagnosis, but not other conduct problems, predicted working memory deficit.

III-082 Preliminary Evidence for Enhanced Reactivity to Emotional Content in Generalized Anxiety Disorder
Annette M. Mankus, Hunter College, City University of New York
Samuel E. Cooper, Hunter College, City University of New York
Douglas S. Mennin, Hunter College, City University of New York
David M. Fresco, Kent State University
Richard G. Heimberg, Temple University

Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and control participants completed a measure of reactivity to emotional stimuli. We predicted that individuals with GAD would demonstrate enhanced reactivity. Our results did not indicate a significant group difference; we discuss avenues for future research to clarify the interfering effects of emotional stimuli in GAD.

III-083 Pubertal Development and Emotional Clarity as Predictors of Depressive Symptoms Among Early Adolescent Girls
Jessica L. Hamilton, Temple University
Liza M. Rubenstein, Temple University
Elissa J. Hamlat, Temple University
Jonathan P. Stange, Temple University
Lyn Y. Abramson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University
In a diverse sample of early adolescents (N = 318), pubertal development interacted with emotional clarity and sex to predict increases in depressive symptoms. Specifically, among more pubertally developed girls, lower emotional clarity predicted depressive symptoms. Further, pubertal development predicted increases in depressive symptoms among girls with low emotional clarity.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-084 Recent Changes in Anhedonia Account for the Relationship Between Depression and Aggression
Taban Salem, Mississippi State University
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University
Michael Nadorff, Mississippi State University
Jennifer Fanning, National Center for PTSD
Jenn Veilleux, University of Arkansas
Alana Helms, Mississippi State University
Mitchell Berman, Mississippi State University
The current study replicated previous work showing that recent changes in anhedonia, gender, anger, and hostility predicted lifetime history of aggression. In addition, novel findings indicated that current symptoms of depression predicted aggression, but that recent changes in anhedonia accounted for the relationship between depression and aggression.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-085 Remembering the Past and Envisioning the Future in Bereaved Adults with and without Complicated Grief
Donald J. Robinaugh, Harvard University
Richard J. McNally, Harvard University
We examined the ability to recall specific past events and imagine specific future events in bereaved adults with and without complicated grief (CG). Those with CG exhibited difficulty generating specific past and future events that did not include the deceased but exhibited no difficulty generating events that included the deceased.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-086 Ruminative Subtypes: Mediators between Immigrant Generation and Depressive Symptoms, Hopelessness, and Suicidality
Robert Lane, Hunter College
Soumia Cheref, Hunter College
Regina Miranda, Hunter College
We examined ruminative subtypes as mediators of the relation between immigrant generational status and depressive symptoms, hopelessness, and suicidal ideation, among young adults. Brooding mediated the relation for first-generation individuals, while reflection mediated the relation for third-generation individuals. Cultural experiences related to generational status may align with specific ruminative subtypes.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-087 Sex and Chocolate: Depression History Affects Appetitive Information Processing
Peter F. Hitchcock, Department of Psychology, Drexel University
Maria Capaceletro, Contemplative Studies Initiative, Brown University
Matthew Sacchet, Neurosciences Program, Stanford University School of Medicine
Samuel M. Miller, Contemplative Studies Initiative, Brown University
Willoughby Britton, Department of Psychiatry, Brown University
Major Depressive Disorder is characterized by cognitive biases, reflected in changed language use. Evidence suggests depression effects accumulate with subsequent episodes, but no prior studies have assessed effect
of depression duration on language use. We found greater depression duration, but not current depression, caused individuals to use less appetitive words.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-088 Social Anxiety Corresponds with Increased Anterior Cingulate Activity During Reward Anticipation
Erin L. Maresh, University of Virginia
Madelon Hendrix-Riem, Leiden University
Joseph P Allen, University of Virginia
James A. Coan, University of Virginia
We investigated whether neural activity during punishment and reward processing was related to social anxiety levels. Social anxiety corresponded with increased anterior cingulate and superior frontal gyrus activity during anticipation of monetary gains. This suggests increased cognitive load and conflict in socially anxious individuals when presented with potential non-social rewards.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-089 The Incidence of Self-Harm Cases in Rural Appalachian Emergency Departments
Ellen H. Steele, Appalachian State University
John P. Jameson, Appalachian State University
Kerry C. Kelso, Appalachian State University
People in rural areas have poorer mental health, are more likely to attempt suicide, and less likely to pursue treatment. This study compares self-harm visits in rural, suburban, and urban communities as well as considering Appalachian location. Both rurality and Appalachian areas were significant independent predictors in the self-harm model.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-090 The Relationship between Information Processing Biases, Cognitive Vulnerabilities, and Depressive Symptoms in Adolescents: Evidence from a Self-Referent Encoding Task
Samantha L. Connolly, Temple University
Kadesha D. Stewart, Temple University
Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University
Lyn Y. Abramson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
The current study examined whether cognitive vulnerabilities such as negative cognitive style and rumination predicted increased depressive symptoms and were linked to negative information processing biases on a self-referent encoding task. Partial support was found for this hypothesis both concurrently and prospectively in a nonclinical sample of adolescents.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-091 The role of negative affect and effortful control in depression versus anxiety
Amber Turner, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Bradley A. White, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
We compared the ability of the interaction between negative affect and effortful control to uniquely predict depression versus anxiety in a young adult sample. The predicted interaction was observed for depression, with low effortful control and high negative affect predicting higher levels of depression, but not for anxiety.

APSSC Student Research Award Winner

(SSCP Poster)

III-092 The Temporal Relationship Between Anxiety and Depression: A Meta-Analysis
Nicholas Jacobson, Pennsylvania State University
Michelle G. Newman, Pennsylvania State University
This study is a meta-analysis of anxiety predicting later depression. The preliminary results showed that anxiety predicted later depression and vice versa in normal levels. In the psychopathology literature, anxiety preceded the development of depression more often than vice-versa, suggesting anxiety may present a risk factor for later depression.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-093 Transgenerational transmission of mental health problems: The mediating role of parent-child relational stress
Anushka Patel, Harvard University
Jessica Schleider, Harvard University
Lauren Krumholz, Harvard University
John Weisz, Harvard University
Analyses examined whether stress in the parent-child relationship mediated relations between parental psychiatric symptoms and youth symptomatology. Tests of mediation reached significance for overall symptoms and externalizing problems in youth.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-094 Degrees, Methods, and Locations of Outpatient Practitioners Treating Anorexia Nervosa
Courtney K. Pickworth, Albion College
Barbara Keyes, Albion College
Samantha Schneider, Albion College
Zach Kribs, Albion College
Dana Anderson, Albion College
Andrew N. Christoper, Albion College
Andrea P. Francis, Albion College
The current study examines degrees held, methods used, and locations of outpatient practitioners treating anorexia nervosa. Results indicate that outpatient practitioners report holding over 150 degrees and certifications, with the most common being PhD; they are most likely to be found in California, and the vast majority use cognitive-behavioral therapy.

(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)

III-095 Interpersonal Emotion Regulation in Context: Minimization Is Potentially Harmful in Psychotherapy
Samantha L. Bernecker, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Michael J. Constantino, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Rebecca M. Ametrano, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Psychotherapists use various strategies to help clients regulate emotions. This study investigated the relation of one such emotion regulation strategy, interpersonal minimization, to psychotherapy session outcome. The best estimate of this association was r = .36, with greater minimization relating to worse outcome, suggesting important practice and research implications.

(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)

III-096 Psychotherapists' Personal Identities, Theoretical Orientations, and Professional Relationships: Affinities and Adaptations
Erkki Heinonen, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland
David E. Orlinsky, University of Chicago
In a diverse, multinational sample of over 4,000 practitioners, psychotherapists' experiences in private life showed associations to their preferred professional theoretical frameworks; psychotherapists were less accepting, less tolerant and more demanding in their personal relationships than with clients; and they adjusted their professional relational manner to their orientations' specific expectations.

(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)
III-097 New York State Nurse Practitioners Support Prescriptive Authority for Psychologists
Daniel Kaplin, College of Staten Island
Michael Dacunto, College of Staten Island
Amy Lee, College of Staten Island
Ermona Ismail, College of Staten Island
Mirette Misak, Brooklyn College
Ala Jaarah, College of Staten Island

Much of the past research on prescriptive authority in the past 25 years examines the views of the psychological and medical communities. The focus of this research was to extend this research to Nurse Practitioners (NPs) using a 15-item questionnaire. Our results suggest the majority of NPs support prescriptive authority.

(SSCP Poster - Public Policy)

III-098 "The influence of social support and religious faith on dating behavior of college students"
Heather C. Key, Howard University (Clinical Psychology PhD Student)

Differences in dating behavior, religious faith, and social support among college students were investigated. Individuals who were more religious tended to have a more restricted sociosexuality (lower promiscuity), and individuals who were more satisfied with their social support networks were less likely to participate in unfaithful behaviors.

(SSCP Poster - Relationships)

III-099 Jealousy Following Emotional/Sexual Infidelity is Based upon the Type of Threat
Sarah R. Martinez, California State University, Los Angeles
Sharon Ashrafi, Cal State University of Los Angeles
Mayra Santana, Cal State University of Los Angeles
Haik Toomasian, Cal State University of Los Angeles
Gary Shaw, Cal State University of Los Angeles
Doug Stenstrom, Cal State University of Los Angeles

Researchers have started to unlock the evolutionary and social-cognitive consequences of jealousy after romantic infidelity, but one overlooked area of investigation is the type of threat to the relationship. The purpose of the research was to experimentally manipulate the type of threat in a 2 x 2 x 2 design.

(SSCP Poster - Relationships)

III-100 Predicting Changes in Relational Security among Early Adolescent Girls
Jessica Latack, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
Joanne Davila, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

The effects of early adolescent girls' romantic experiences and parent-adolescent relationships on changes in two domains of relational security, comfort with intimacy and anxiety about abandonment, were examined. Findings suggest that a subset of both romantic experiences and parent-adolescent relationship characteristics predict changes in relational security over a one-year period.

(SSCP Poster - Relationships)

III-101 The Self-Control Attitudes and Motivation Scale: Is Self-Control Controllable?
Daniel V. Blalock, George Mason University
Samuel S. Monfort, George Mason University

Self-control beliefs influence self-control abilities. Metacognitive beliefs commensurate with Baumeister's limited-resource theory of self-control amplify ego depletion, whereas extreme opposing beliefs buffer against it. We propose an improved scale that measures less extreme (and more probable) alternative
beliefs to Baumeister’s limited-resource theory, and incorporates beliefs about motivation’s influence on self-control.

(SSCP Poster - Self)

III-102 Increased center-surround suppression of early visual motion processing in major depression
Daniel J. Norton, Boston University
Alice Cronin-Golomb, Boston University
Diego A. Pizzagalli, McLean Hospital
Yue Chen, McLean Hospital

Altered visual processing may provide insight into functional brain changes in depression. We assessed center-surround suppression (CSS) of visual motion in depressed patients. Surprisingly, patients showed increased CSS at short but not long presentation times. CSS correlated with depressive symptomatology, suggesting it may serve as a state marker for depression.

(SSCP Poster - Sensation/Perception)

III-103 A Signal Detection Approach to Quantifying Social Motivation in Adults
Natasha Tonge, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
Robert T. Schultz, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
Vanessa Troiani, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
Gregor Kohls, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
Coralie Chevallier, Center for Autism Research, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

In this experiment, we used a signal detection task as a tool to quantify responsiveness to social reward. We demonstrated that participants’ development of a response bias to social reward inversely correlated with self-reported levels of social anhedonia, while bias toward monetary reward remained independent of social anhedonia scores.

APSSC Student Research Award Honorable Mention

(SSCP Poster - Social Cognition)

III-104 Adolescents' and parents' perspective taking: Associations with adolescent alienation
Claire M. Burgess, University of Southern California
Estibaliz Iturralde, University of Southern California
Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California

The present study focuses on 108 behaviorally-observed adolescent pairs engaging in perspective taking during a discussion task. We measured parents' perspective taking abilities and adolescents' feelings of alienation. Hierarchical regression analyses found relationships between adolescents' parents' perspective taking and adolescents' alienation and perspective taking.

(SSCP Poster - Social Cognition)

III-105 Depressive Rumination Produces Greater Sensitivity to Emotional Expressions
Azra Jahanitabesh, Department of Psychology, University of Otago
Jamin Halberstadt, Department of Psychology, University of Otago
Kumari Fernando, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago

Depressed individuals exhibit negative bias in the perception of facial emotional expressions. Current study found that mood and rumination—an analytic type of self-focused attention often co-occurring with depression—interact to produce biases in emotion perception, with the greatest bias resulting from a combination of sad mood and ruminative thought.

(SSCP Poster - Social Cognition)

III-106 Early Adversity and Quality of Best Friendships: Implications for Depression and Health
Elizabeth Raposa, University of California, Los Angeles
Constance Hammen, University of California, Los Angeles
Patricia Brennan, Emory University
Longitudinal analyses explored whether early adversity influences the development of best friendships, and whether these friendships affect young adults’ own outcomes. Analyses indicated that early adversity was associated with higher rates of psychopathology in best friends, and that best friends’ psychopathology led to increased depression and poorer health in young adults.
(SSCP Poster - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

III-107 Factors Related to Bullying in a Child Welfare Sample
Erin Weinstein, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Robert Prentky, Fairleigh Dickinson University
This study examined a sample of male welfare children with a uniquely high base rate of maltreatment, including children with AND without histories of severe, chronic bullying. Significant differences were found between the bullies and non-bullies in four domains: response to treatment, interpersonal competence, global adjustment, and sexual reoffending behavior.
(SSCP Poster - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

III-108 Multiple Sclerosis Patients: Longitudinal Indirect Effects of Social Support on Depressive Symptoms.
Sheri A. Nsamenang, East Tennessee State University
Catherine A. Rowe, East Tennessee State University
Julie I. Morrisey, East Tennessee State University
Ross B. Wilkinson, Australian National University
Jameson K. Hirsch, East Tennessee State University
We examined a potential mechanistic effect in the association between social support and depressive symptoms in individuals with multiple sclerosis. Supporting our hypotheses, social support was associated with less perceived cognitive impairment, at baseline, which, in turn, was associated with fewer depressive symptoms at baseline and at 12-month follow-up.
(SSCP Poster - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

III-109 Predicting Longitudinal Functioning Following School Shootings via Social Constraints and Interpersonal Alienation
Andrew J. Smith, Graduate Student, Virginia Tech Psychology Department
Russell T. Jones, Virginia Tech Psychology Department
Michael D. Hughes, Virginia Tech Sociology Department
This study examined the effects of interpersonal alienation and social constraints on functioning and psychopathology measured at two time points among 828 survivors of the Virginia Tech shootings. Beyond the effects of time 1 posttraumatic-stress symptoms and perceived threat, acute interpersonal alienation and social constraints predicted time 2 outcomes.
(SSCP Poster - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

III-110 Social Anxiety and Communication within Intimate Relationships: What do Partners Think?
Elizabeth A. Gordon, Temple University
Richard G. Heimberg, Temple University
This study examined how partners of socially anxious individuals felt after naturalistic conversations with their partner about an area of conflict or a personal problem. We expected that partners would experience low levels of closeness to their socially anxious mates and detect limited engagement. Unexpectedly, results reflected adaptive functioning within these relationships.
(SSCP Poster - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

III-111 Types of Social Support Act as a Mental Health Buffer in LGBT Individuals
Ethan M. Shutt, The University of Alabama in Huntsville
Eric A. Seemann, The University of Alabama in Huntsville
The current study investigates LGBT individuals and how interpersonal social support and experienced discrimination interacts with an individual’s mental health. The research used a computer-assisted survey to measure sub-categories of social support, experienced discrimination, and multiple facets of mental health symptomology. As overall social support increases, depression and anxiety decrease.

(SSCP Poster - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

III-112 Believing marijuana harmful and addictive associated with increased problems when using
Mallory J. Loflin, The State University of New York, Albany
Mitch Earleywine, The State University of New York, Albany
The study investigated how beliefs about the harm potential of using marijuana relate to self-reported problems in a sample of 950 cannabis users. Findings suggest that for people who use at the same frequency it is those who view marijuana as the most harmful and addictive that show increased problems.

(SSCP Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-113 Forgiveness and problems related to substance use among college student drinkers who also abuse drugs: Mental health and social support as mediators
Bridget R. Jeter, East Tennessee State University
Lurelle Maxey, East Tennessee State University
Jon R. Webb, East Tennessee State University
Alcohol and drug use contribute to a growing health risk for college students. We found that psychological distress mediates the relationship between forgiveness and substance use related problems among college student drinkers who also abuse drugs. Forgiveness interventions developed to bolster self-forgiveness may contribute to better substance use outcomes.

(SSCP Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-114 Gender Differences in the Consequences of Alcohol Use Disorder after Symptom Desistence
Katherine T. Foster, University of Michigan
Brian M. Hicks, University of Michigan
William Iacono, University of Minnesota
Matt McGue, University of Minnesota
The extent to which men and women return to normal function after exhibiting alcohol use disorder (AUD) symptoms was evaluated. While men exhibited a full recovery of normal functioning after AUD symptoms desisted, women continued to endorse a number of significant risks which may signal a heightened vulnerability for relapse.

(SSCP Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-115 Implicit Attitudes Toward Smoking Cues Are Associated With Craving and Relapse In Smokers Attempting to Quit
Joanna R. Sells, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
David W. Wetter, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Paul M. Cinciripini, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Jason D. Robinson, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Yisheng Li, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Andrew J. Waters, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
We examined relationships between implicit memory associations, assessed using the smoking Implicit Association Test (IAT), and craving/relapse in smokers (N=268) attempting to quit. More positive implicit associations with smoking were associated with higher craving for cigarettes and also relapse status at the end of the study.
III-116 Low Distress Tolerance as a Longitudinal Predictor of Substance Use in Youth
Anne N. Banducci, University of Maryland, College Park
Julia Felton, University of Maryland, College Park
C. W. Lejuez, University of Maryland, College Park
Laura MacPherson, University of Maryland, College Park
Understanding the predictive relationship between early distress tolerance (DT) and later substance use represents a critical step in understanding the etiology of substance use disorders. In the current study, low DT prospectively predicted substance use (binge drinking, marijuana use, past 30 day drinks) among 277 adolescents, followed annually over five years.

III-117 Negative Urgency Mediates the Relation Between Components of Executive Functioning and Alcohol-Related Aggression
Courtney M. Kuiper, Centre College
Aaron J. Godlaski, Centre College
Peter R. Giancola, University of Kentucky
Robert Roth, Dartmouth Medical School
To further elucidate risk factors for alcohol-related aggression, we investigated the capacity of negative urgency to serve as a mediator between behavioral and affective regulation components of executive functioning and intoxicated aggression. Results indicated that negative urgency significantly mediates this relation for intoxicated male participants.

III-118 Trajectories of Substance Use Disorders in Youth After Detention
Jennifer A. Hershfield, Northwestern University - Feinberg School of Medicine
Leah J. Welty, Northwestern University - Feinberg School of Medicine
Karen M. Abram, Northwestern University - Feinberg School of Medicine
Linda A. Teplin, Northwestern University - Feinberg School of Medicine
Substance use disorders are prevalent and persistent among detained youth; not all youth follow the same pathways of disorder. Using growth mixture modeling, we identified three trajectories of SUD during the 12 years after detention. Rates of disorder decreased, but not for every subgroup. Demographic characteristics predicted trajectory membership.

III-119 A Comparison of Physiological Responses to Food and Non-Food Stimuli Across BMI
Julia C. Fleming, Centre College
Anne Wigginton, Centre College
Jan Wertz, Centre College
Hannah Greer, Centre College
Jennifer Bohnert, Centre College
The current study examines the extent to which participants’ physiological responses differ when viewing food and non-food stimuli. Responses to the food and non-food stimuli videos were not significantly different. The data also suggest that body mass index does not correlate with a heightened physiological response to the food stimuli.

III-120 Better Adherence to Self-Paced versus Prescribed-Moderate-Intensity Exercise among Overweight Adults: Pilot Study
National guidelines recommend aerobic exercise of at least moderate intensity (64-76% maximal heart rate), which may be aversive for overweight adults. In a pilot study among 59 previously inactive overweight adults, a prescription for self-paced (versus moderate intensity) exercise resulted in 26 additional min/week of exercise ($f^2=0.17$) over six months.

(Clinical - Health)

III-121 BMI and Depressive Symptoms: The Role of Media Pressures on Body Image
Amy J. Jeffers, Virginia Commonwealth University
Elizabeth Cotter, Virginia Commonwealth University
Daniel J. Snipes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Eric G. Benotsch, Virginia Commonwealth University
This study examined whether media pressures on body image mediate the relationship between BMI and depressive symptoms. Structural equation model results supported this relationship such that young adults with higher BMIs also had greater depressive symptoms when they exhibited higher feelings of media pressure to look a certain way.
(Clinical - Health)

III-122 Body Mass Index and Waist Circumference Predictors of Cardiovascular Risk in African American College Students
Vernessa R. Clark, Virginia State University
Bernice L. Carson, Virginia State University
Christine Smith, Virginia State University
Renia Brown-Cobb, Virginia State University
The present study examined the ability of body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference to predict cardiovascular activity in 105 African American college students. BMI significantly predicted stroke volume, cardiac output, systolic and diastolic blood pressure. BMI also completely mediated the relationship between waist circumference and cardiovascular activity.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

III-123 Cancer Survivorship Effects on Quality of Life, Relationship Satisfaction and Psychosocial Functioning
Aldwin Domingo, Argosy University, Orange County
Alan Golian, Argosy University, Orange County
Stephen Berger, Argosy University, Orange County
Bina Parekh, Argosy University, Orange County
This study examines the effects of cancer treatment and survivorship on an individual’s quality of life, relationship satisfaction, and psychosocial functioning. The cancer survivors report lower quality of life and physical functioning, more frequent fear of the cancer occurring, and higher levels of life disruption due compared to control participants.
(Clinical - Health)

III-124 Cancer-Related Identities: Predictors and Relationships with psychological well-being and health behaviors
We examined 1) the extent to which cancer survivors endorse different cancer-related identities, 2) predictors of cancer-related identities, 3) relations between identities and adjustment, and 4) the role of coping as a mediator of the identity-adjustment links in survivors diagnosed with cancer during late adolescence and young adulthood (LAYA).

(Clinical - Health)

III-125 Cognition of a Psychosocial Prostate Cancer Intervention is Sensitive to Topics, Stimulus, and Patient Types
Walter G. Charles, North Carolina Central University
Lisa Campbell, East Carolina University, Department of Psychology
Prostatectomy patients sorted separate sets of representative sentence from an psychosocial cancer intervention into a serial order that makes sense to them. Sorting order was validated against the standard intervention order. Patients and intervention orders converged differently for different topic, and effect varied by patient and item order in the set.
(Clinical - Health)

III-126 Colorectal Cancer Screening Among African-Americans: Cultural Factors and Message-Framing
Todd Lucas, Wayne State University
Lenwood Hayman, Wayne State University
James Blessman, Wayne State University
Kanzoni Asabigi, Department of Health and Wellness Promotion, City of Detroit
Julie Novak, Wayne State University
Although loss-framed messaging has been shown to effectively encourage individuals to engage in illness detection behavior, we demonstrate that gained-framed messages better compel African-Americans to consider Colorectal Cancer Screening. In addition, we identify racial identity and perceived racism as culturally relevant factors influencing the effectiveness of message-framing.
(Social - Health)

III-127 Controllability of Cardiac Attributions: Short- and Long-Term Associations with Adjustment
Kymberley K. Bennett, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Alisha Howarter, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Jillian Clark, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Kadie Harry, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Ricardo Marte, University of Missouri, Kansas City
Data were collected from 209 cardiovascular disease patients on their attributions for their cardiac events, and on several health outcomes. Content analyses revealed three attribution themes: behavioral causes that are controllable, biological causes that are uncontrollable, and stress-related causes. Results did not support the prediction that controllable attributions aid adjustment.
(Social - Health)

III-128 Coping with Perceived Racism: Protecting Ethnic Minority Group from Depression
Juliet Honglei Chen, University of Macau
Soo Yun Uhm, University of Macau
Kay Sio Nga Chang, University of Macau
The study examined moderating effects of coping strategies on the perceived racism-depression link among Filipinos in Macau, China. We found perceived racism as a unique predictor of depression beyond effects of general stress. Main effects and moderating effect of specific coping strategies have been found in different age groups.
III-129 Can Implicit Appraisal Concepts Produce Emotion-Specific Effects? A Focus on Unfairness and Anger
Eddie M. W. Tong, National University of Singapore
Deborah H. Tan, National University of Singapore
Yan Lin Tan, National University of Singapore
Two studies showed that subliminal activation of an appraisal concept can elicit responses associated with
the corresponding emotion. Specifically, subliminal activation of unfairness enhanced anger responses
(facial expression and latency responses to anger words). Responses associated with other emotions were
not affected.
(Social - Emotion)

III-129 Explicit and Implicit Self-Esteem as Predictors of Psychopathological Symptoms and Personality Traits
Grace Y. Jhe, Loyola University Chicago
Scott Leon, Loyola University Chicago
Jeffrey Huntsinger, Loyola University Chicago
Anne K. Fuller, Loyola University Chicago
Tracey Riley, Loyola University Chicago
Karan Panchal, Loyola University Chicago
Taha Zaffar, Loyola University Chicago
This study examined whether explicit and implicit self-esteem, and their interaction are associated with
anxiety, depression, narcissism, and histrionic. Results showed that unlike explicit self-esteem, the
moderating role of implicit self-esteem was significant only for depression and histrionic. Implications for
self-esteem related to psychopathology are discussed.
(Social - Self)

III-130 Can Individuals Distinguish Dread from Anxiety?
Maryalice Citera, The State University of New York at New Paltz
Tina Guerin, State University of New York at New Paltz
Gabriela Guzzo, State University of New York at New Paltz
Rami Ismail, State University of New York at New Paltz
Lori Lynch, State University of New York at New Paltz
Emma Scott, State University of New York at New Paltz
While most people are familiar with the concept of dread, few empirical studies have examined it. This
study identified descriptive terms that distinguished between high arousal anticipatory fear (anxiety) and its
low arousal counterpart (dread). The results showed that different terms described anxiety and dread, yet
some overlap still existed.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

III-131 Changes in Empathic Concern and Personal Distress as a Function of Time: A Time Course Study of
Adults' Responses to Infant Crying
Hung-Chu Lin, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Jessica Manuel, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Joshua Landry, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Claude Cech, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Lauren Ashy, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Stinne Soendergaard, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
This study described the temporal associations between adults’ perceived aversiveness of infant crying and
the elicited empathic concern and personal distress. Using visual analogue slider scales, participants’
empathic concern toward the crying infant was best predicted by the perception of aversiveness in crying when distress arousal was low.

(Developmental - Emotion)

III-132 Childhood Maltreatment Impairs Performance in a Cueing Paradigm using Emotion Faces
Stephanie Miller, University of Northern Colorado
Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado
Christopher Gonzales, Arizona State University
Vanja Pejic, University of Northern Colorado
We used an adapted Posner paradigm with emotional faces as spatial cues to explore attention allocation among college students who experienced childhood maltreatment. Participants in the maltreatment group were relatively slower following invalid cues, suggesting more difficulty disengaging from emotional stimuli.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

III-133 Childhood Maltreatment is Associated with Increased Perceptual Sensitivity for Facial Emotion
Vanja Pejic, University of Northern Colorado
Stephanie Miller, University of Northern Colorado
Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado
Christopher Gonzales, Arizona State University
Mackenzie Peake, University of Northern Colorado
In our paradigm, participants made forced-choice judgments to identify blended emotion faces. Using stimuli that varied in emotional intensity (e.g., 10% anger/90% neutral), we identified increased perceptual sensitivity (higher accuracy at lower emotional intensities) among college students who experienced childhood maltreatment.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

III-134 College Students Who Experienced Childhood Maltreatment Self-Report Higher Levels of Aggressive Behavior
Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado
Stephanie Miller, University of Northern Colorado
Vanja Pejic, University of Northern Colorado
We used self-report measures of childhood maltreatment and current levels of aggressive behavior among undergraduate students. Results indicated that participants who experienced moderate to severe maltreatment in childhood self-reported significantly higher levels of anger, hostility, and indirect aggression as well as total aggression.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

III-135 Color Metaphorical Representation of Chinese Undergraduates’ Emotional Concepts
Junqing Chen, The Graduate Center, City University of New York
Nianyang Wu, Department of Psychology, Shanghai Normal University
Xianxian Chen, Department of Psychology, Shanghai Normal University
Through 3 studies we proved that Chinese undergraduates use redness to represent the happiness and anger concepts; use blueness to represent the sadness concept. And the red-happiness association is stronger than the red-anger one. It is new empirical evidence from the Chinese cultural background for the Conceptual Metaphor Theory.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

III-136 Components of distraction: A factor analytic investigation of the Distracting Responses Scale
Pooja Dave, Illinois Institute of Technology
Katherine Meyers, Illinois Institute of Technology
Michael Young, Illinois Institute of Technology
To our knowledge, no studies have examined components of distraction as a coping response to depressive symptoms. Exploratory factor analysis of the Distracting Responses Scale in a non-clinical sample revealed a meaningful 2-factor solution, and supported a distinction between coping styles focused on increasing positive mood and decreasing negative mood.
(Clinical - Emotion)

III-137 Contextual Differences Affect the Relationship between Resources and Emotion Regulation: History and Current Symptoms of Psychopathology Matter
Philipp C. Opitz, Tufts University
Jeffrey L. Birk, Tufts University
Sarah R. Cavanagh, Assumption College
Heather L. Urry, Tufts University
Recent findings suggest that resources influence emotion regulation (ER). We show that depression history and current depressive symptoms can inform these relationships. One particular resource, the quality of social relationships, predicted ER success in never-depressed participants with high current depressive symptoms, but not in remitted-depressed participants regardless of depressive symptoms.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

III-138 Contextual Risk Relates to Parent Emotion Socialization and Children's Emotion Regulation Skills
Carla D. Correia, Alpert Medical School of Brown University
Danielle H. Dallaire, The College of William and Mary
Janice L. Zeman, The College of William and Mary
This study examined associations between contextual risk, parent emotion socialization strategies, and children's emotion regulation skills. Results suggest that risk is associated with less use of adaptive socialization strategies by parents and emotion regulation skills in children. Furthermore, these relations differed by child gender and by level of neighborhood risk.
(Clinical - Emotion)

III-139 Ego-control and technology-media use among college students: Psychological implications
Angela M. D'Antonio, Wesley College
Jack Barnhardt, Wesley College
Victor Greto, Wesley College
This poster highlights the results of interdisciplinary research – surveys, diaries and interviews – examining the psychological implications of technology and media use among college students. Media use was negatively correlated with ego-control, especially for females. Interviews suggest high levels of anxiety, impatience, need for immediate gratification, and overall dependence on technology.
(General)

III-140 Application of Classical Attachment Theory to Parasocial Relationships: A New Way to Look at Attachment
Gayle Stever, Empire State College
Parasocial relationships most often involve a well-known celebrity but that knowing is not reciprocated. Parasocial attachment uses the human attachment system as defined by Bowlby (1969) and Ainsworth (1978), and the mechanisms that drive both infant-caregiver, and also adult romantic attachment (Shaver and Hazan, 1987), apply equally well to parasocial attachment.
(General)