25th APS Annual Convention

Poster Session V

V-001 Pilot Study: Empathy as a Moderator Between Parent Pain and Child Distress
Ketlyne Sol, Loma Linda University, Department of Psychology
Kendal Boyd, Loma Linda University
Kimberly Freeman, Loma Linda University, Department of Social Work and Social Ecology
Jason Owen, Loma Linda University, Department of Psychology
Children can experience varying levels of empathy as they develop. Basing on empathy-altruism hypothesis, level of empathy can affect child’s mood when parent has chronic pain. Results of this pilot study are promising in extending research on children of pain patients by examining the role of empathy in children’s distress.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Adolescent)

V-002 Relationships between Social Withdrawal and Peer Status in Taiwanese Youths: Self-regulatory personality traits as the moderated mediators
Kung-Yu Hsu, National Cheng-Chung University
The effects of regulatory traits on mediation of anxiety between social withdrawal and peer status in Taiwanese adolescents were examined. Anxiety, social withdrawal, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and peer status were measured. Results were shown that only agreeableness could have moderated mediation effects on relationships among social withdrawal, anxiety and peer rejection.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Adolescent)

V-003 The Timing of Routine Daily Activities Shapes Affective Experiences
Jacqui Smith, University of Michigan
Lindsay H. Ryan, University of Michigan
Tara L. Queen, University of Michigan
Sandra Becker, University of Michigan
Robert S. Stawski, University of Michigan
Richard Gonzalez, University of Michigan
Using a day reconstruction task, we identified time-of-day differences in diurnal sequences of positive and negative experiences (N = 968; Age 50 to 97). Inverted-U shaped patterns of stress and frustration were found for middle-aged, obese, and disabled groups but otherwise few differences in the timing of positive experiences.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Aging)

V-004 Talking a “Big” Game: BDEF-SF as a Better Predictor of College GPA than Conscientiousness
Emily J. Blevins, University of Richmond
Sarah Yurinich, University of Richmond
Kayla Miller, University of Richmond
Laura Knouse, University of Richmond
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Assessment)
V-005 Validity of the Integrated Visual & Auditory Continuous Performance Test with Clinically Referred Adults
Jeffrey G. Kuentzel, Wayne State University
Eamonn Arble, Wayne State University
Martin M. Tobia, Wayne State University
Michele Cantwell, Wayne State University
Ashley Carbery, Wayne State University
Merdijana Kovacevic
Kate Morris, Wayne State University
Brian Klassen, Wayne State University
Douglas Barnett, Wayne State University
The validity of the Integrated Visual & Auditory Continuous Performance Test (IVA+Plus) was explored with a sample of 68 clinically-referred adults. As expected, IVA+Plus Attention and Response Control scores were associated with the WAIS-IV Working Memory and Processing Speed Indexes, while fewer correlations occurred with Verbal Comprehension and Perceptual Reasoning.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Assessment)

V-006 Examining Stress Induced Changes in Sustained Attention: Is Cortisol To Blame?
Brittney A. Tamayo, Nova Southeastern University
Jaime L. Tartar, Nova Southeastern University
Matthew Welhalf, Nova Southeastern University
Shannon Ali-Samhoul, Nova Southeastern University
Rima Alomari, Nova Southeastern University
Jonathan B. Banks, Nova Southeastern University
Stress has been shown to impair sustained attention. The current study examines the impact of cortisol, alpha amylase, task unrelated thoughts on sustained attention following a stressor. The results suggest that only task unrelated thoughts impaired sustained attention. Cortisol and alpha amylase were related to fewer task unrelated thoughts.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Attention)

V-007 An Elephant Never Reappraises: Emotion Regulation as the Foundation of Political Attitudes
Julia Lee, Harvard University
Yunkyu Sohn, University of California, San Diego
James Fowler, University of California, San Diego
Three studies investigate the possibility that political attitudes may be shaped by the way in which individuals regulate emotions. In particular, we show that moral and political judgments are driven by the chronic and incidental use of different emotion-regulation strategies.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Attitude/Attitude Change)

V-008 Effect of methylphenidate and inhibitory load depend upon DAT1 genotype in childhood ADHD
Alaina Pearce, Georgetown University
Jennifer Foss-Feig, Georgetown University
Laura Kenealy, Children’s National Medical Center
William D. Gaillard, Children’s National Medical Center
Mark A. Stein, University of Illinois
Edwin H. Cook, University of Illinois
Chandan J. Vaidya, Georgetown University, Children’s National Medical Center
We examined dopamine transporter genotype (DAT1) differences in response to methylphenidate (MPH) in sustained attention and inhibitory control in children with Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
Carriers of the “high risk” genotype (10/10) benefited more from MPH for sustained attention and made more inhibitory errors under higher inhibitory load.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Behavior Genetics)

V-009 Attachment Security and Parental Involvement as Predictors of Executive Function in Children
Colby P. Wiley, Texas A&M University
Jeffrey Liew, Texas A&M University
Rachel Weber, University of Minnesota Medical School
Audrea Johnson, Cook Children's Hospital
Data was collected on children’s executive function (EF) and parent-child attachment and parental involvement (N = 67). Convergence was found for measures of EF and parent-child relationships. Multiple regression models demonstrated that parent ratings of attachment predicted measures of children’s metacognition while ratings of involvement predicted ratings of behavioral regulation.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Child)

V-010 Linear and Quadratic Growth Curves Model Basal Levels of Physiological Activity in Early Childhood
Steven J. Holochwost, Dept. of Psychology, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
Ashley Hill-Soderlund, Dept. of Psychology, St. Norbert College
Cathi B. Propper, Center for Developmental Science, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
Jean-Louis Gariepy, Dept. of Psychology, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
Little is known about the ontogeny of physiological self-regulation in young children. This study presents multilevel models of basal activity among the three systems that mediate physiological self-regulation. Implications for understanding adults’ regulation of their thoughts and emotions are discussed.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Child)

V-011 N2 ERP Latencies Associated with Self-Regulation in Toddlers
Isaac T. Petersen, Indiana University
John E. Bates, Indiana University, Bloomington
Kathleen M. Kelsey, University of Nebraska
Caitlin M. Hudac, University of Nebraska
Srinivas Kota, University of Nebraska
Cathryn Cortesa, University of Nebraska
Dennis L. Molfese, University of Nebraska
Angela D. Staples, University of Virginia
Neurophysiological mechanisms of self-regulation were examined in toddlers using a go/no-go event-related potential (ERP) task. Longer N2 ERP latencies on no-go trials were associated with poorer self-regulation performance. These findings suggest that less efficient neural inhibitory processing may be a promising biomarker for the early identification of self-regulation deficits.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Cognitive Neuroscience)

V-012 The Polarizing Effect of Calories: How Calorie Estimation Influences Food Perceptions
Deidre Popovich, Emory University
Although conventional wisdom suggests that providing consumers with calorie information should help them make more informed and healthier choices, this research shows that consumers who estimate calories tend to rate hedonic food items as healthier and utilitarian food items as unhealthier than consumers who do not estimate calories.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Consumer)

V-013 Differences in the Association between Husbands’ and Wives’ Self-Regulation and Intimacy Behaviors
This study examined whether the association between self-regulation and intimacy behaviors differed for husbands and wives. To capture relational dynamics, we also investigated whether one’s own self-regulation (actor) and one’s partner’s self-regulation influenced one’s intimacy behaviors. The results indicated that self-regulation was associated with husbands’ support provision and wives’ self-disclosure.

V-014 The Impact of Cultural Conceptualizations of Power on Action and Inhibition Regulation
Yu-Wei Hsu, Northwestern University
Adam D. Galinsky, Columbia University
Research has suggested Westerners associate power with reward and action, whereas East-Asians connect power with responsibility and inhibition. In two experiments, we demonstrated that cultural cues and degrees of cultural identity integration jointly influenced Asian-Americans’ action and inhibition regulation to power.

V-015 Atypical World/Mind Regulation: Dual-sensory Impaired Children use Multisensory Means for Joint Attention
Maria Nunez, Glasgow Caledonian University
Fabia Franco, Middlesex University, UK
Susan Leekam, Cardiff University
Fifteen congenitally deafblind children were recruited across the UK. Dyads of parent/child were observed free-playing for 15 minutes with sensory-adapted toys. A third of the children showed Joint Attention behaviours using differentiated multisensory means to communicate with their parent. Atypical sensory trajectories can fulfil typical functionality in regulating shared attention.

V-016 Effects of Mindfulness Practice on Math Anxiety
Sean M. Shiverick, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
This study investigated changes in math anxiety, emotion regulation, mindfulness presence, negative affect, happiness, and well-being in a sample of college students following 4 weeks of mindfulness breathing, body-scan, and attention training sessions in a pre/post design. A follow-up study was implemented to replicate the effects with a larger sample.

V-017 Future Time Orientation Predicts Spatial Self-Regulation Among Community College Students
Grace Campagna, City University of New York
The study links the effects of stressful housing conditions to academic outcomes among community college students. Individual temporal orientation was found to mediate the effect of housing stressors on the use of strategies associated with academic success. A new construct of Spatial Self-Regulation was also found to have mediating effects.

V-018 The Role of Flexibility and Regulation in Attitudes about Art in Elementary School Students
Ivonne Chand O’Neal, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Annie Schulz Begle, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
Mark A. Runco, Creativity Testing Services
Fourth and fifth grade student responses to the Attitudes about Flexibility scale and Attitudes about Arts were examined. Results revealed that higher flexibility scores indicated more positive attitudes about art. Significant gender differences were found with girls exhibiting higher flexibility scores and more positive attitudes about art. Implications for future work are discussed.

(V-019) Attachment Orientations: Exploring the Developmental and Motivational Origins of Emotion Regulation Strategies
Nora K. Keenan, Milwaukee VA Medical Center
Jennifer Fillo, University of Minnesota
The present study examines the relations between attachment orientations and various emotion regulation strategies. Specifically, we find significant main effects and interactions between measures of attachment (anxiety, avoidance) in predicting emotion regulation. Results illustrate that anxiety and avoidance are each associated with specific habitual emotion-regulation tendencies and difficulties.

(V-020) Regulating anger in parents: an experimental approach
Oana A. Gavita, Babes Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca
It is well documented that parent anger is associated with dysfunctional discipline strategies, child noncompliance, child abuse, and various emotional problems during childhood (Ben-Porath, 2010). Recent findings and current experimental approaches on emotion-regulation processes have rarely been integrated in the parenting field. We aimed to investigate comparative efficacy of reappraisal and acceptance based strategies in regulating parental anger.

(V-021) Attentional Deployment and Task Compliance Modulate the Neural Response to Unpleasant Pictures
Jamie Ferri, Stony Brook University
Joseph Schmidt, University of South Carolina
Greg Hajcak, Stony Brook University
Turhan Canli, Stony Brook University
The neural correlates of attentional deployment were examined. Increased frontoparietal activation, reduced amygdala activation, and reduced negative affect were observed when participants were instructed to attend to non-arousing (versus arousing) portions of unpleasant images. Reduced compliance was correlated with higher negative affect and increased activation in the ACC and insula.

(V-022) Cardiac vagal tone is associated with visual perception of happy faces at low spatial frequency
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University
Young (Grace) Kim, Azusa Pacific University
Paige Piontkowsky, Azusa Pacific University
According to the neurovisceral integration model (Thayer & Lane, 2000), cardiac vagal tone indicates functioning of emotional and cognitive self-regulatory systems. The research provides evidence that greater cardiac vagal tone is associated with a better visual perception of happy faces presented at low spatial frequency.

(V-023) Cardiac vagal tone predicts attentional engagement to and disengagement from fearful faces
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University
Jay J. Van Bavel, New York University
Michael W. Vasey, The Ohio State University
Julian F. Thayer, The Ohio State University
According to the neurovisceral integration model (Thayer & Lane, 2000), cardiac vagal tone indicates functioning of cognitive and emotional self-regulatory systems. The research provides evidence that greater cardiac vagal tone is associated with more adaptive top-down and bottom-up modulation of emotional attention.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-024 Cognitive reappraisal of emotion: A meta-analysis of human neuroimaging studies
Jason T. Buhle, Columbia University
Jennifer A. Silvers, Columbia University
Tor D. Wager, University of Colorado, Boulder
Richard Lopez, Dartmouth College
Chukwudi Onyemekwu, Columbia University
Hedy Kober, Yale University
Jochen Weber, Columbia University
Kevin N. Ochsner, Columbia University
We performed a meta-analysis of 48 neuroimaging studies of reappraisal. Reappraisal consistently activated cognitive control regions and lateral temporal cortex, and modulated bilateral amygdala. This suggests reappraisal involves the use of cognitive control to modulate semantic representations of an emotional stimulus, and these altered representations in turn attenuate amygdala activity.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-025 Effectiveness of Reconciliation Techniques on Musically Induced Emotions
Janani Subramaniam, Roger Williams University
Kaela Junior, Roger Williams University
Jenelle Femino, Roger Williams University
Charlotte Daussan, Roger Williams University
Jacqueline L. Cottle, Roger Williams University
Emotion regulation is important for an individual’s well being. The present study induced negative affect (sadness and fear) through music and gauged the effectiveness of expressive suppression and cognitive reappraisal at emotion regulation. Results showed that there was a reduction in general negative affect, with both techniques showing equal effectiveness.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-026 Emotion-Regulation Preferences and Outcomes Differ by Attachment Style and Arousal
Helena Rose Karnilowicz, University of San Francisco
Marisa Knight, University of San Francisco
The present study examined the selection and effectiveness of reappraisal and distraction in varying conditions of arousal in relation to attachment style. Attachment style differences emerged in the strategies’ affective consequences. Moreover, participants’ strategy preferences and self-reported negative affect varied by arousal level.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-027 Emotional Labor and Counseling Professionals
Kevin T. Mahoney, Louisiana Tech University
Brandon E. Dennis, Louisiana Tech University
Victoria J. Smoak, Louisiana Tech University
Ida Chauvin, Louisiana Tech University
Walter C. Buboltz, Louisiana Tech University
Emotional Labor is a form of emotional regulation wherein workers are expected to display certain emotions as part of their job. The current study investigated emotional labor, emotional exhaustion, and work engagement in an overlooked population of counselors. Emotional labor was found to impact both emotional exhaustion and work engagement.

(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-028 Emotions in personal “harm to save” moral dilemmas: The influence of cognitive reappraisal
Raluca D. Szekely, Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University
Andrei C. Miu, Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Babes-Bolyai University
The influence of emotion regulation on moral decision making was investigated in personal “harm to save” moral dilemmas. Findings indicated that emotion regulation moderated the relationship between emotional arousal and moral decision making, reducing bias towards harm aversive behaviors, thus highlighting its role in adapting moral decisions to social contexts.

(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-029 Engagement in Health Behaviors among Habitual Reappraisers and Suppressors
Casey E. Cavanagh, West Virginia University
Kevin Larkin, West Virginia University
Reappraisal and suppression are two emotion regulation strategies that have been examined extensively. However, little is known about habitual reappraisers’ and suppressors’ physical health. Therefore, we examined differences between reappraisers and suppressors across a range of health behaviors and found that reappraisers engaged in more health behaviors than suppressors.

(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-030 Examining the role of emotion dysregulation as a mediator of the affect lability and binge eating relationship.
Elizabeth D. Reese, University of Arkansas
Garrett A. Pollert, University of Arkansas
Jennifer A. Shaver, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
The current study focused on the mediating role of emotion dysregulation factors in the affect lability and binge eating relationship. Results of a multi-step regressional analysis indicated difficulties in emotion regulation, specifically non-acceptance of emotion, may account for this relationship in college and community populations.

(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-031 HULK SMASH! Regulating anger requires more self-control strength
Autumn N. Kuklinski, University at Albany
Rebekah L. Layton, University at Albany
Mark Muraven, University at Albany
Regulating emotion requires self-control resources; however, some emotions may be more depleting than others. Findings indicate that high arousal negative emotions, such as anger, result in greater depletion and a greater number of errors on a subsequent self-control task.

(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-032 Interaction of Rumination and Negative Evaluative Trier Social Stress Test on Affect
Elizabeth A. Velkoff, Northwestern University
Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn, Northwestern University, Department of Psychology
Richard E. Zinbarg, Northwestern University, Department of Psychology
Emma K. Adam, Northwestern University, School of Education and Social Policy
Susan Mineka, Northwestern University, Department of Psychology
Cognitive models of depression predict that high trait rumination levels lead to greater negative affect in the context of stress. In non-depressed adults, rumination interacted with lab-induced acute stress to significantly predict PANAS-X Guilt, with some evidence for an effect on PANAS-X Negative Affect. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-033 Investigating the relationship between maternal emotion regulation and working memory capacity
Cortney R. Booth, Yale Child Study Center
Sabrina M. Malak, Yale Child Study Center
Michael J. Crowley, Yale Child Study Center
Linda C. Mayes, Yale Child Study Center
Helena JV Rutherford, Yale Child Study Center
Successful emotion regulation is critical to caregiving, and may be facilitated by executive functions, such as working memory (WM). We examined the relationship between emotion regulation and WM capacity in recent mothers. Our results indicate that maternal emotion regulation is associated with visual WM, but not verbal WM, capacity. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-034 There’s an App for That: A Pilot Test of an Anxiety- and Stress-Reduction App
Tracy A. Dennis, Hunter College, CUNY
Emily J. Dunn, Hunter College, CUNY
Akeesha Simmons, Hunter College, CUNY
Sayma Ahmed, Hunter College, CUNY
We conducted pilot testing of a new mobile “app” that is a gamified version of Attention Bias Modification for anxiety. Compared to a placebo condition, extended app use (40 minutes) resulted in improved ability to disengage from threat, whereas brief app use (20 minutes) resulted in reduced subjective state anxiety. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-035 Training Big Picture Appraisal: Effects on Emotional Reactivity
Janna V. Miller, The University of Texas at Austin
Stephanie S. Rude, The University of Texas at Austin
The present study used cognitive bias modification procedures to alter appraisal style toward viewing events from a big picture perspective, thereby influencing emotional reactivity. Results indicated appraisal training was successful and participants trained in big picture as compared to personal/evaluative appraisal subsequently demonstrated less emotional reactivity to a stressful task. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-036 Training to Link Executive Control and Emotion Ameliorates Rumination
Noga Cohen, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Nilly Mor, Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Avishai Henik, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev
Rumination is a maladaptive coping strategy considered to be a hallmark feature of depression. The current research shows that training individuals to exert executive control prior to the appearance of negative stimuli eases ruminative thinking and ruminative-related dysphoric mood. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-037 Trait-level Rumination and Performance on Academic Tasks after Negative Mood Inductions
Amy L. Gentzler, West Virginia University
Cara A. Palmer, West Virginia University
Chit Yuen Yi, West Virginia University
Meagan A. Ramsey, West Virginia University
Katelyn Black, West Virginia University

Research indicates that experimentally-induced rumination can impair performance on academic tasks. The current study examines trait-rumination and cognitive performance after a stressor. Results indicate that increased levels of self-reported rumination may be linked to less efficiency on academic tasks, and some of these effects may vary by current depressive symptoms.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-038 Trauma Appraisals and Self-Compassion Mediate Relationships Between Childhood Abuse and Emotion Dysregulation
M. Rose Barlow, Boise State University
Rachel E. Goldsmith, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Like Vettese and colleagues (2011), we found that self-compassion mediates the relationship between childhood abuse and emotion dysregulation. Expanding on past research, we found that posttraumatic appraisals also mediate the same relationship. Adding a measure of posttraumatic appraisal significantly improved the prediction of emotion dysregulation from childhood trauma and self-compassion.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Emotion)

V-039 Global-Local processing predicts decision-making in stock-flow systems
Helen Fischer, University of Heidelberg
Cleotilde Gonzalez, Carnegie Mellon University Pittsburgh

Local-global processing was introduced and tested (N = 148) as a cognitive mechanism underlying the little understood failure to regulate stock-flow (SF) systems, SF failure. Local-global processing was found to affect SF reasoning using both correlation and experimental methods and therefore points towards a basic explanation of this phenomenon.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Experimental)

V-040 Intentions and cognitive load: Performance dynamics in high cognitive flexibility individuals.
Harpreet Kanwal Chhabra, Panjab University, India
Sakshita Anand, Deptt. of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Exploring the impact of high and low levels of cognitive load and intentions on visuospatial working memory task performance for high cognitive flexibility individuals, the role of intentions in performance with regard to cognitive load was seen. The sample comprised of 200 boys (Mean age= 16.2 yrs.). Repeated measures ANOVA and t-ratios were utilized.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Experimental)

V-041 Quantifying a Threat: Evidence of a Numeric Processing Bias
Laura N. Young, Boston College
Sara Cordes, Boston College

This study examined numerical processing of threatening (spiders) and non-threatening stimuli (e.g., neutral objects) in adults, revealing that participants underestimated threatening relative to neutral stimuli. A component extracted from an accompanying questionnaire capturing proneness to panic attacks was found to predict the magnitude of underestimation of threat stimuli.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Experimental)

V-042 The role of intentions in the visuospatial performance of high cognitive flexibility individuals across high and low cognitive loads.
Harpreet Kanwal Chhabra, Panjab University, India
Sakshita Anand, Deptt. of Psychology, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
A comparison of the role of goal and implementation intentions was carried out with regard to cognitive flexibility and cognitive load level in visuospatial task performance. The sample was 200 boys (Mean age=16.2 yrs). A major role of the intentions was found among the high cognitive flexibility sample individuals.

(V-043 Examining Catharsis: Cardiovascular Effects of Emotion Suppression during a Tearjerker Movie
Grant Benham, University of Texas-Pan American
Francisco A. Enriquez, University of Texas-Pan American
Georgina Villegas, University of Texas-Pan American
Anncarina Gutierrez, University of Texas-Pan American
Israel E. Arevalo, University of Texas - Pan American
Elvira Gonzalez, University of Texas-Pan American
Laura Barrios, University of Texas-Pan American
We examined blood-pressure changes in 29 females during a 50-minute tearjerker movie clip. During the final scene, subjects showed statistically-significant increases in blood pressure that returned to baseline levels within 10-minutes. Blood-pressure of subjects who were instructed to suppress crying did not differ from those who expressed emotions freely.

(V-044 Links Between Regulatory Focus and Food Choice Motives
Kacy Pula, Saint Michael's College
Craig D. Parks, Washington State University
Carolyn F. Ross, Washington State University
We examined relationships between regulatory focus and nine food choice motives. Prevention-focused participants (compared to promotion-focused) placed greater importance on mood, convenience, and familiarity. Prevention-focused participants also showed stronger positive correlations between the sensory appeal and price factors as well as the sensory appeal and natural content factors.

(V-045 The Association between Music and Health Compromising Behavior
Erum Qureshi, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
This study is examining music and its relation to health compromising behaviors, such as illicit drug usage and sexual behavior. Results indicate that lyrical content and the content in music videos promote illegal drug use and risky sexual behaviors.

(V-046 Heart Rate Variability Predicts Control Over Memory Retrieval
Brandon L. Gillie, The Ohio State University
Michael W. Vasey, The Ohio State University
Julian F. Thayer, The Ohio State University
This study examined the relationship between heart rate variability (HRV), a physiological index of self-regulatory capacity, and control over unwanted memories as indexed by performance on the Think/No-Think task. The results showed that higher levels of HRV were associated with better control over memory retrieval.

(V-047 High self-control reduces the framing effect
Bo Pang, Texas A&M University)
Darrell A. Worthy, Texas A&M University
The framing effect is a robust bias in human decision-making and research has demonstrated that it arises from affective heuristics. We found that in an experience-based decision-making context, high self-controllers, as opposed to low self-controllers, were able to better regulate the heuristics and were less susceptible to framing effects.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-048 Positive and Purposeful: Fueling Incremental and Radical Creativity
Kimberly S. Jaussi, Binghamton University and Center for Leadership Studies
Alexander Knights, Binghamton University and Center for Leadership Studies
Alka Gupta, Binghamton University and Center for Leadership Studies
Dong Ha Kim, Binghamton University and Center for Leadership Studies
Research suggests that creativity be viewed as radical or incremental. We explore relationships between positive affect, fun, purposeful monitoring and deepening of expertise with both types of creativity. Results indicate that fun and monitoring are mechanisms through which positive affect is positively related to incremental and radical creativity.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-049 The Role of Restrained Eating, Nutritional Knowledge, and Regulatory Focus on Calorie Intake
Nathaly S. Pacheco-Santivanez, California State University Northridge
Ashley C. Baker, California State University, Northridge
Jill L. Quilici, California State University, Northridge
A structural equation model was tested for 204 female college students to examine the role of restrained eating in the relationship between calories ordered from a mock menu and participant’s regulatory focus. Results indicated that restrained eating mediates the relationship between regulatory focus dispositions and the number of calories ordered.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-050 The Effects of Music on Anxiety and Depression in Emerging Adults
Kendra Bartel, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
The current study investigated how music preferences and music listening habits impact anxiety and depression in emerging adults. Results indicated that specific music genre preferences were associated with both outcome measures. Additionally, self-reported reasons for listening to music also impacted anxiety and depression among participants.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Media)

V-051 Meditation Training in Rook Cadets Increases Resilience
Carole L. Bandy, Norwich University
Marguerite Meyer, Norwich University
Kevin K. Fleming, Norwich University
John Dulmage, Norwich University
The US army reports high levels of suicide and post-traumatic stress and seeks to develop resilience prior to combat. In a randomized controlled study using meditation training, the TM-trained “rook” cadets reported significant decrease in all forms of negative affect and an increase in resilience and constructive thought relative to controls.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Military)

V-052 Energy Investment Varies With Task Demand but Exceeds Required Energy
Michael Richter, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Joséphine Stanek, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Motivational intensity theory suggests that the motivation to avoid wasting resources underlies energy investment in goal pursuit. An analysis of the results of four hand grip studies provided evidence that energy conservation plays an important role but it also questioned the primacy of energy conservation. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-053 Giving the Prevention Optimist a Sense of Control: Persevering Anagram Tasks
Annette Feravich, Oakland University
Promotion or prevention-focused individuals identified as high or low in feelings of control were asked to complete difficult anagrams with options for increasing scores. Results demonstrated that prevention-focused optimists who were given positive feedback performed significantly better than promotion-focused individuals. Additionally, promotion-focused self-regulatory style predicted health outcomes. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-054 It’s in the focus- The role of goal focus for procrastination
Kathrin Krause, University of Zurich
Alexandra M. Freund, University of Zurich
The cognitive representation of goal-pursuit primarily in terms of its means (i.e., adopting a process focus as compared to an outcome focus) is negatively related to academic procrastination. To obtain empirical evidence we conducted a short-term longitudinal study with students preparing for an exam, across nine measurement occasions. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-055 Learning goal orientation moderates the negative effects of pleasant and activating affect on goal striving processes
Garett Howardson, The George Washington University
Tara S. Behrend, The George Washington University
Some motivation scholars argue that pleasant and activating affect (PAA; e.g., excitement) impedes goal striving (e.g., increases off-task attention); others argue that PAA facilitates goal striving (e.g., decreases off-task attention). We show that PAA does negatively relate to goal striving, but only when learning goal orientation is low. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-056 Motivated Regulatory Failure? The Tricky Connections between Procrastination, Delay, Aversion, and Reactance
Tatiana Malatincova, Masaryk University
The study explores the effects of psychological reactance and task aversiveness on subjective trait and situational academic procrastination and delay. It is based on a model of “motivated regulatory failure” which states that people are motivated to behaviorally disrupt any regulatory structure if it threatens their important freedoms of choice. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-057 Self-Management Interventions Increase Sleep Duration
Erin Marie Conklin, Georgia Institute of Technology
Phillip L. Ackerman, Georgia Institute of Technology
Lack of sleep can have negative effects on mental and physical health. Undergraduates participated in a three-week ESM study to evaluate the utility of two self-management training sessions targeted towards getting more sleep. One training group slept more and reported better sleep quality post-intervention. Future applications are discussed. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)
V-058 Self-regulation and academic environmental perceptions of undergraduate students
Laurel Krokstrom, University of South Dakota
Luralyn Helming, University of South Dakota
Amy Schweinle, University of South Dakota
Undergraduates’ self-regulation was impacted by thinking about a previous class in which the classroom environment, method of instruction, or instructor interaction inhibited personal goals for learning. Furthermore, this did not change from freshmen to senior years and cognitive strategies did not change by environment or differ by year.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-059 Standardized Test Unfairness Beliefs Produce White Test-giver Produced Minority Stereotype Threat Effects
Lloyd R. Sloan, Howard University
Grady Wilburn, US Dept of Education
Debbie Van Camp, Trinity University Washington
208 African-American HBCU students took (SAT) tests presented as Diagnostic/nondiagnostic by Black or White experimenters. White tester’s produced stereotype threat decrements but Black experimenters didn’t. Only high unfairness-in-SAT-tests believers showed stereotype threat impact (Study 1). White tester’s assertions of test fairness (Study 2) also eliminated White tester-produced stereotype threat effects.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-060 The Ironic Implication of Wanting More Self-Control
Liad Uziel, Bar-Ilan University
This research introduces the construct of Self-Control Motive (SCM), which reflects individuals’ want to have more self-control. Four studies (longitudinal and experimental) explore the impact of SCM on self-control-related behavior in field and laboratory settings. Results reveal an ironic process, whereby a strong SCM often leads to impaired behavioral self-control.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Motivation)

V-061 Using structured peer feedback to reduce undergraduates’ neutralization of bad academic behavior
Margaret C. Baisley, Fordham University
Rachel A. Annunziato, Fordham University and Division of Behavioral and Developmental Health, Department of Pediatrics Mount Sinai Medical Center
A randomized-controlled trial of peer feedback was conducted within five undergraduate classes (N=97) of varying sizes and disciplines to promote student professionalism over one semester. Results did not support that feedback impacted later professionalism scores. However, peer evaluation appears feasible and well accepted in an undergraduate setting.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Organizational Change and Development)

V-062 Changes in Cognitive Appraisals: Ongoing Stressors in a College Population
Kristen E. Riley, University of Connecticut
Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut
Appraisals have been related to adjustment, but few studies have examined changes in appraisal. In 191 college students dealing with an ongoing stressor, over time, appraisals of self-control increased and centrality appraisals decreased. Decreases in event centrality but not changes in event self-control were related to decreases in intrusive thoughts.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Other)
V-063 I Feel Pretty: Mating Motivation Triggers Self-deceptive Body Perceptions in Women
Caroline F. Keating, Colgate University
Kendall A. Lyons, Colgate University
Patricia M. Jarombek, Colgate University
Females assessed their physique before and after exposure to either a romantic, mating motivation prime or a control prime. Romantic thoughts caused females to slenderize estimates of their waist and hips, and to perceive their weight and other body aspects more positively relative to females exposed to the control prime.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Other)

V-064 Perfect is as perfect does: Self-regulation mediates the relationship between perfectionism and anxiety symptoms
Katherine U. Sosna, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
We investigated whether self-regulation mediates the relationship between perfectionism and anxiety symptoms. Results of a multiple hierarchical regression revealed that some of the facets of perfectionism, personal standards and doubts about actions, were mediated by self-regulation while parental criticism remained a direct predictor of anxiety.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Personality)

V-065 Personality traits and alcohol use: Self-regulation moderates the relationship between extroversion and hazardous drinking
Kayla D. Skinner, University of Arkansas
Melissa J. Zielinski, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
This study tested if self-regulation moderated the effect of personality traits on hazardous drinking in a college sample. Results revealed a significant moderation such that when self-regulation was low, more extroverted people reported higher alcohol usage, but when self-regulation was high, extraversion did not lead to increased alcohol consumption.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Personality)

V-066 Self-Reinforcement Explains Unique Variance In Affective Responses, Symptomatology, Coping, And Well-Being.
Jannay Morrow, Vassar College
Trait self-reinforcement (Heiby, 1982) explained unique variance in well-being, dysphoria, anxiety, life-satisfaction, and reactions to imagined events. Furthermore, self-reinforcement prospectively predicted dysphoria after controlling for baseline dysphoria, dysfunctional attitudes, and trait optimism. Self-reinforcement may increase resilience by fostering effective affect regulation, cognitive flexibility, and positive emotions.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Personality)

V-067 Can Deficits in Executive Functioning Predict Risky Drinking Behavior in Undergraduate Students
Laura Knouse, APS Member
Justin J. Hempfling, APS Student Affiliate
Avery Harrison, APS Student Affiliate
A brief self-report measure of deficits in executive functioning in daily life predicted risky drinking and alcohol consumption in a sample of 314 undergraduate students. Subscales measuring problems with self-restraint and self-motivation best predicted these outcomes. Findings suggest students struggling with impulsivity and sustained attention may benefit from early intervention.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)
V-068 Cognitive Flexibility Predicts History of Non-Suicidal Self Injury
Matthew W. Jerram, Suffolk University
Madeleine G. Karpel, Suffolk University
Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is a maladaptive but relatively common method of coping with emotion that may be associated with deficits in cognitive flexibility. This study examined the relationship between NSSI and cognitive flexibility in a sample of 75 women. Results indicated that cognitive flexibility predicted self-reported history of NSSI.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)

V-069 Executive Function Deficit in Unipolar Depression: The Important Role of Emotional Control
Chris Murdock, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign
Laura Crocker, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Stacie Warren, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Katherine Mimnaugh, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Gregory A. Miller, University of Delaware
Wendy Heller, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Univariate analyses have not identified consistent executive function (EF) deficits in unipolar depression (UD). Descriptive Discriminant Analysis revealed a pattern of EF deficits specifically associated with UD, including impairments in emotional control (EC), shifting, and planning/organizing. However, only the EC component of EF predicted functioning after accounting for symptoms.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)

V-070 Low Emotional Clarity: Transdiagnostic Deficit with Symptom-Specific Paths through Emotion Regulation
Vera Vine, Yale University
Amelia Aldao, The Ohio State University
This study addressed two fundamental, unresolved issues about the role of emotion understanding in psychopathology. We examined emotional clarity across seven disorders, controlling for comorbid conditions, and compared the emotion regulatory mechanisms explaining different symptom types. Results suggest impaired EC appears transdiagnostically, but with symptom-specific emotion regulatory mechanisms.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)

V-071 Neuroticism and Beliefs about Repetitive Thought Prospectively Predict Rumination and Worry
Rosemary E F Kingston, University of Exeter
Ed Watkins, University of Exeter, United Kingdom
Heather A. O'Mahen, University of Exeter
In a non-clinical adult sample (n=401), neuroticism and the belief that repetitive thought aids instrumental understanding prospectively predicted repetitive thought 6-8 weeks later. Factors previously found to be cross-sectionally associated with repetitive thought (parental overcontrol, childhood maltreatment, abstract thinking styles) did not predict changes in rumination and worry.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)

V-072 Positive and Negative Overgeneralization in Individuals at High or Low Risk for Bipolar Disorder
Mian Li Ong, Temple University
Jonathan P. Stange, Temple University
Lyn Y. Abramson, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University
This study used a behavioral high-risk design to evaluate positive and negative overgeneralization in individuals at high or low risk for the first onset of bipolar disorder. Positive and negative overgeneralization exhibited unique factor structures and were differentially associated with Behavioral Approach System sensitivity and symptoms of depression and hypomania.

(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)

V-073 Self-Regulation Problems in Daily Life Predict Depressive Symptoms Beyond Anxiety and Personality
Laura E. Knouse, University of Richmond
Justin Hempfling, University of Richmond
Kayla Miller, University of Richmond
Gregory Feldman, Simmons College
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychopathology)

V-074 Rhythm as Regulator: Regulating a Therapy Dyad with Music and Eye Gaze
Mary E. Nikityn, The George Washington University
What is the “talking cure” when talking is limited? This case analysis explores the use of rhythmic regulators—music and eye gaze—to provide affect modulation and facilitate emotional processing in therapy. Session notes from a year’s work with a patient with advanced MS and limited verbal expression are examined.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Psychotherapy Research)

V-075 Nostalgia Regulates Avoidance and Approach Motivation
Elena Stephan, Bar Ilan University
Constantine Sedikides, University of Southampton
Tim Wildschut, University of Southampton
Clay Routledge, North Dakota State University
Ad Vingerboets, Tilburg University
In light of its role in maintaining psychological equanimity, we proposed that nostalgia facilitates a shift away from avoidance motivation and toward approach motivation. We found that avoidance motivation was positively associated with, or increased, nostalgia and that nostalgia in turn was positively associated with, or increased, approach motivation.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Self)

V-076 Run or Repair? Regulating Identity Threat from Organizational Scandal.
Melissa B. Gutworth, Pennsylvania State University
Alicia A. Grandey, Pennsylvania State University
Jason J. Dahling, The College of New Jersey
When scandal creates a negative group image, do group members tend to withdraw or try to “make it right”? For Penn State University students, identity threat was associated with withdrawal, but also with reparative behaviors (i.e., support of abuse victims) when the source of the scandal was perceived as controllable.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Self)

V-077 Self-acceptance mediates the relationship between mindfulness and stress
Marcus Rodriguez, Duke University
Xing Hua Liu, Capital Normal University
Xiao Ming Wang, Capital Normal University
Previous research has shown that cultivating mindfulness helps to reduce stress (e.g., Dialectical Behavioral Therapy and Mindfulness-based stress reduction). The purpose of this study was to examine the role of self-acceptance in relation to mindfulness and stress among a sample of 132 students from Beijing, China. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Self)

V-078 Self-concept clarity threats evoke worldview defense
Helen C. Boucher, Bates College
Thomas Bloch, Bates College
Consistent with other research on meaning maintenance (e.g., terror management theory), self-concept clarity-threatened individuals showed worldview defense relative to controls, by suggesting bigger rewards for social heroes and harsher punishments for social transgressors (Study 1), and by polarizing their ratings of complimentary and critical essays about their college (Study 2). (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Self)

V-079 Testing a 'natural' way to restore self-regulatory strength
Jason T. Chow, The University of Hong Kong
Shun Lau, The University of Hong Kong
Two experiments were conducted to investigate whether exposure to natural environment facilitates restoration of self-regulatory strength. In experiment 1, depleted participants who viewed natural scenes persisted longer on an anagram task than did control participants. Experiment 2 extended this finding by validating the restorative effect in a logical reasoning task. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Self)

V-080 The Role of Implicit Affective Cues in Resource Management
Rebekah L. Layton, University at Albany
Jacek Buczny, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Tracie A. Endelson, University at Albany
Sheliza R. Samuels, University at Albany
Mark Muraven, University at Albany
Implicit affective cues trigger management of ego resources after depletion. The effect is moderated by trait self-control. Individuals high in trait self-control may be less motivated to conserve remaining resources and avoid exerting self-control than those low in self-control who have been depleted, as indicated by affective cues. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Self)

V-081 Need for Cognition Influences the Structure of a Day and Emotions Experienced During Daily Activities
Tara Queen, University of Michigan
Lindsay H. Ryan, University of Michigan
Jacqui Smith, University of Michigan
Richard Gonzalez, University of Michigan
The association of need for cognition as intrinsic motivation for daily activities and affective experiences was assessed with a modified day reconstruction task (N = 885; ages 50 – 96). Multilevel model analysis revealed differential associations of need for cognition with specific daily activities and with complexity of negative affect. (Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Cognition)

V-082 Regulating Behavior and Reading Minds: Early Self-regulation Predicts Better Theory of Mind
Jeung Eun Yoon, University of Iowa
Sonya M. Zhu, Pomona College  
Lea J. BOLDT, University of Iowa  
We examined links between children’s self-regulation of behavior (effortful control) and of negative emotions (anger) at 5 ½ and 6 ½, observed in laboratory paradigms, and their Theory of Mind (ToM) at 10, observed in an innovative, interactive paradigm. Children’s better regulatory capacities predicted better functioning in the ToM paradigm.  
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Cognition)

V-083 Smart Breaks and Financial Decision-Making: In Search of Optimal Cognitive Replenishment  
Nils Olsen, George Washington University  
Vanessa G. Perry, George Washington University  
JD Lee, George Washington University  
Participants were asked to make a series of decisions within an online car-shopping simulation. Upon completing their car selections, participants watched video clips within one of two ego-replenishing conditions (moderate vs. high). Individuals were then given an opportunity to evaluate loan options, and ultimately to make specific loan decisions.  
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Cognition)

V-084 Social-Cognitive Intervention for Reducing Hostile attribution of Intent and Aggression  
Parwinder Singh, Bebe Nanaki Guru Nanak Dev University College, Mithra(KPT), PUNJAB, INDIA  
Vidhu Mohan, Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab (INDIA)  
The present study was intended to reduce aggressive tendencies through social cognitive intervention. The intervention mainly focused on modifying attribution style and information processing style of aggressive adolescents in negative ambiguous social situation and with this modification their hostile attribution of intent and aggression was reduced.  
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Cognition)

V-085 Stereotype Suppression and its Rebound Effect: The Moderating Role of Stereotype Content  
Qi Xu, New York University  
Pei Wang, Shanghai Normal University  
Two studies investigated the moderating role of stereotype content in stereotype suppression. Study1 found that people suppressed stereotype of ambivalent group (the elder) better than low-low group (criminals). Study2 found that participants had more difficulties to suppress stereotype of high-competent and low-warm group (the rich) comparing with high-warm and low-competent group (the elder).  
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Cognition)

V-086 When does envy become “good envy”? Or is it simply envy’s justification?  
Rail M. Shamionov, Saratov State University, Russia  
The article discusses results of research that studied peculiarities of envy’s justification in students (N=160) depending on the level of envy. It was determined: the non-envious tend to see only personal inability to cope with one’s states in destructive envy, while the envious concentrate on certain behavioral manifestations of envy.  
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Cognition)

V-087 From Pride to Shame: Organizational Identification and Burnout During Scandal  
Alicia A. Grandey, Pennsylvania State University  
Morgan Krannitz, Pennsylvania State University  
Organizational identification is often part of self-concept, but if the organization becomes stigmatized how do highly identified members regulate the threat to self? We integrate social identity and self-regulatory
theories to predict how identification with Penn State University contributed to emotions and burnout of front-line employees during the Sandusky scandal.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Groups)

V-088 Stereotype Threat Depletes Self-Control in Intergroup Interactions
Matthew Wilmot, University of Toronto, Scarborough, Canada
Michael Inzlicht, University of Toronto
Elizabeth Page-Gould, University of Toronto, Scarborough, Canada
Stereotype threat spillover is a phenomenon that causes a depletion of self-control in people from stigmatized groups. This depletion of self-control results in negative social interactions between different groups and positive social interactions within groups.
(Regulating the World, Regulating the Mind - Social Groups)

V-089 Effects of Perfectionism and Exercise on Disordered Eating in College Students
Lauren R. Paulson, Allegheny College
Patricia C. Rutledge, Allegheny College
This study examined the roles of two dimensions of perfectionism (Standards and Discrepancy) and two dimensions of exercise (cardiovascular and strength) in disordered eating among college students (N=314). Findings suggest that higher levels of cardiovascular activity combined with higher scores on Discrepancy, regardless of level of Standards, synergistically contributes to increased risk.
(Clinical - Health)

V-090 Effects of Treatment Setting on Distress in Pediatric Cancer Patients
Corissa Carlson, Graduate Student in Clinical Psychology at Wayne State University
Felicity Harper, Assistant Professor, Population Studies and Disparities Program, Karmanos Cancer Institute, and Department of Oncology, Wayne State University School of Medicine
Sean Phipps, Chair, Department of Psychology, St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital
Jeffrey W. Taub, Professor, Division of Hematology Oncology, Children’s Hospital of Michigan, and Department of Pediatrics, Wayne State University School of Medicine
Terrance L. Albrecht, Professor, Population Studies and Disparities Program, Karmanos Cancer Institute, and Department of Oncology, Wayne State University School of Medicine
Louis A. Penner, Professor, Population Studies and Disparities Program, Karmanos Cancer Institute, and Department of Oncology, Wayne State University School of Medicine
Treatment-related distress is an important determinant of longer-term well-being and psychosocial adjustment in pediatric cancer patients. This qualitative study examined differences in the clinic settings of two children’s hospitals to identify potential correlates of treatment-related distress. Future research should directly address how attributes of clinic settings contribute to children’s distress.
(Clinical - Health)

V-091 Empathy and responsiveness to emotional HPV vaccine messages
Andrea Fuhrel-Forbis, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
Amanda Dempsey, University of Colorado, Denver
HPV vaccines can substantially reduce the risk of several cancers (e.g. cervical, anogenital, oral). We examine how participants’ personality traits interact with different messages to predict vaccine intentions and behaviors. Specifically, are more empathic women more responsive to highly emotional content (i.e. fear appeals) compared to less empathic women?
(Social - Health)

V-092 Examining the Effects of Alternating Treatments of Concentration and Loving-Kindness Meditation
Christopher May, Carroll University  
Kelli Johnson, Carroll University  
Jared Weyker, Carroll University  

Alternating treatments of concentration (CM) and loving-kindness meditation (LKM) reduced rumination, neuroticism, tension, depression, and confusion, while increasing self-kindness, self-compassion, feelings of common humanity, and mindfulness. LKM reduced sympathovagal balance, consistent with reports of increased pleasant emotions after LKM sessions. With CM, participants felt a greater change in alertness.  
(General - Health)  

V-093 Exploring Employee Well-Being: Combining the Job Demand-Control and Job Demand-Resource Models  
John Buckner, Louisiana Tech University  
Gwendylen Dykstra-Long, Louisiana Tech University  
James DeLeon, Louisiana Tech University  

When employees encounter heavy demands at work but have few controls or little resources, they experience greater job strain (decreased well-being). However, controls and resources are typically examined in separate studies, or combined together under the ‘resource’ umbrella. This study examined controls and resources distinctly to predict employee well-being.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)  

V-094 Exploring Social Identity and Social Support in Musician Breast Cancer Survivors  
Ryan D. Williams, University of St. Thomas  
Jean E. Giebenhain, University of St. Thomas  
Sarah C. Schmalenberger, University of St. Thomas  
Catherine R. Cassingham, University of St. Thomas  
Hannah E. Steward, University of St. Thomas  
Charles E. Gessert, Essentia Health  
Lisa Starr, Indianhead Community and Technical College  

This study investigates the relationship between social identities and social support in a sample of 38 female musician breast cancer survivors. Data from interviews reveal the role social identities played in coping with their own cancer diagnosis as well as their eagerness to support other cancer patients.  
(Clinical - Health)  

V-095 Exploring Strategies for Increasing HIV Testing in an African American Church Setting  
Christine Y. Burleson, University of Missouri-Kansas City  
Erin W. Moore, University of Missouri-Kansas City  
Marcie Berman, University of Missouri-Kansas City  
Jannette Y. Berkley-Patton, University of Missouri-Kansas City  

HIV significantly burdens African American communities. This study evaluated church-based intervention HIV testing strategies and self-reported HIV testing within the African American church community. Members who watched testimonial videos, recited responsive readings, and attended health fairs in churches, among other strategies, were more likely to get tested for HIV.  
(General - Health)  

V-096 Expressive Writing About Workplace Events Improves Stress, Job Satisfaction, and Psychological Well-being in Expatriates  
Ken Sumner, Montclair State University  
Sheetal Gai, Montclair State University  
Jennifer Bragger, Montclair State University  
Aishwarya Shashidhar Shashidhar, Montclair State University
Theresa Brown, Georgian Court University
This study examined the effectiveness of expressive writing (EW) in an Indian expatriate sample where participants wrote about work and life experiences over 3 sessions. Changes from pre EW baseline measures indicated improvements in stress, job satisfaction, general health, and well-being due to the EW intervention. Results are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)

V-097 Factors affecting online health information use by older African American men
Vetta L. Sanders Thompson, Washington University in St. Louis
Salimah Cogbill, Centers for Disease Control
Brittney Francis, Washington University in St. Louis
This presentation will provide information on African American male response to targeted online health information, specifically colorectal cancer (CRC) screening information. Five focus groups and a feasibility trial were completed with African American men, ages of 45 and 80. Education was the major determinant of online CRC education use.
(Clinical - Health)

V-098 Flourishing among Adult Children of Alcoholics: risk factors and preventive resources.
Natalia K. Kominiarczuk, San Francisco State University
Flourishing is defined as optimal functioning, whereas the other side of dimension occupies languishing. In this study we investigated the possibility to flourish among Adult Children of Alcoholics. Risk factors and preventive resources were assessed. Our findings suggest that ACAs are able to function optimally, especially when they possess social support.
(Clinical - Health)

V-098 Emotional Intelligence Enhanced Through a Manualized Group Psychoeducational Program
Bianca A. Davoodian, Stanford University, University of California Berkeley, Harvard University
Laura Delizonna, Stanford University
Ted Anstedt, Stanford University
Matthew M. Williams, Stanford University
Andrew A. Davoodian, Stanford University
This study showed the effectiveness of a group psychoeducational intervention in increasing one's emotional intelligence in participant's enrolled in an Emotional Intelligence workshop at Stanford University. These finding suggest that a relatively simple psychoeducational intervention aids individuals increase flexibility in thinking, positive emotions, self-awareness, emotion management, and emotional intelligence.
(Personality/Emotion - Organizational Change and Development)

V-099 Creativity: Happy Misery and Despondent Delight
Viktoria Tidikis, Old Dominion University
Ivan K. Ash, Old Dominion University
This study examined the effects of mood and arousal on creativity. Results revealed a mood-by-arousal interaction. Highly arousing negative and low arousal positive mood improved performance on idea generation problems. Highly arousing positive and low arousal negative mood facilitated problem performance where pursuing novel solution paths was the major difficulty.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

V-100 Determination and Pride Interact with Confidence to Affect Appraisals of Performance and Perseverance
Jennifer Yih, Vanderbilt University
Leslie D. Kirby, Vanderbilt University
Craig A. Smith, Vanderbilt University
We demonstrated that a “pride effect” of decreased perseverance is present only among confident participants, suggesting the pride elicited in confident individuals may have been hubristic (characterized by arrogance and smugness). Our findings indicate the effects of determination and pride on perseverance extend beyond a simple main effect of emotion.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

V-101 Differences between sadness and amusement in affective chronometry
Yisheng Peng, Bowling Green State University
Ping Fang, Capital Normal University, Beijing, China
Yiwei Chen, Bowling Green State University
Affective responding unfolds over time, and it involves changes in temporal dynamics. The present study examined differences between sadness and amusement in the latency to onset, peak, and recovery time. Results revealed sadness arose earlier, but reached peak later and recovered slower than amusement. Implications for affective science were discussed.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

V-102 Distancing Oneself from Negative Past Events Reduces Empathy and Prosocial Behavior
Natalie K. Cook, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
Julia W. Tan, University of Michigan
We examine the effect of self-distancing versus self-immersion on empathy, prosocial behavior, and narcissism. This research brings to light the potential tradeoffs associated with self-distancing. We also discuss clinical implications and potential ways to mitigate these specific negative effects of self-distancing.
(Social - Emotion)

V-103 Distractibility Is Associated with Negative Mood States in High, But Not Low, Trait Anxiety
Jeffrey L. Birk, Tufts University
Heather L. Urry, Tufts University
Trait anxiety is accompanied by attentional control deficits, but the reasons for this association are unknown. In this study, greater distractibility was associated with stronger unpleasant moods only among high trait-anxious people, consistent with the possibility that anxious temperament moderates the link between attentional focusing and negative emotion.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

V-104 Do we have fun when time flies?
Matthew Pageau, Worcester State University
Seth Surgan, Worcester State University
This study investigates whether the feeling that “time is flying” affects enjoyment of a reading task. Participants were asked to read for 10 minutes. Researchers manipulated the complexity (high/low) and duration (5/10/15 minutes) of the task. Results indicate that time “flying” buffers against negative emotions in the high complexity condition.
(General - Emotion)

V-105 Ease of Self Simulation and Emotional Experience
Mark Davis, Eckerd College
Lily Ellis, Eckerd College
In two studies, participants reported the degree of gratitude or anger they would experience in hypothetical situations that differed in how easy they were to imagine. As expected, difficult-to-imagine situations
produced stronger emotional responses. The results offer support for the ease of self-simulation heuristic (Chambers & Davis, 2012).

V-106 Elicitation of Adolescent Facial Expressions: Task Validation and Relation to Internalizing Symptoms
Emily Wetter, University of North Carolina Asheville
Kate Flory, University of South Carolina
Benjamin Hankin, University of Denver
Ben Hinnant, Catholic University of America
This study validated a novel laboratory task and examined relations among the valence and intensity of emotion display and adolescents’ self-reported internalizing symptoms. Higher self-reported levels of negative affect and anxiety symptoms were related to more intense negative displays of emotion. A sex difference in emotion display was also found.

V-107 Embodying a foreign language: Behavioral and psychophysiological evidence
Margarida Vaz Garrido, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa & Utrecht University
Catarina Azevedo, ISCTE-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, CIS-IUL
Gün R. Semin, Utrecht University & Koç University
We examined psychophysiological and behavioral responses to words presented in primary-native and secondary-learned languages. Results indicate, irrespective of the language, higher corrugator EMG-activity in response to words rated as negative, stronger SCR’s for words rated higher in arousal. High arousing words were the most recalled.

V-108 Emotion and impulsivity increase novelty seeking during decision making
Vincent D. Costa, NIMH/NIH
Jessica M. Carson, NIMH/NIH
Bruno B. Averbeck, NIMH/NIH
We investigated how emotion and impulsivity impact novelty seeking when participants choose between pleasant, neutral, and unpleasant pictures. Initial values assigned to novel options were higher for pleasant pictures, compared to values assigned to neutral or unpleasant pictures. Attentional impulsivity enhanced the effect of emotion on novelty seeking behavior.

V-109 An Examination of Stress and Texting Patterns Among Young Adults
Cami J. Eickemeyer, California Polytechnic State University
Jenna Summerfield, California Polytechnic State University
Dan Levi, California Polytechnic State University
This study examines the relationship between texting frequency and self-reported levels of stress among young adults. Results showed a significant correlation between overall stress level and texting frequency. The highest stress scores were reported among subjects who never send text messages, followed by those who send 500+ texts per day.

V-110 An fMRI Investigation of the Effects of Belief in Free Will on Third-Party Punishment
Frank Krueger, George Mason University
Morris Hoffman, District Judge, Second Judicial District, State of Colorado, Denver, CO, USA
Henrik Walter, Division of Mind and Brain Research, Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité Universitaetsmedizin Berlin, Germany
When punishing low harm criminal offenses, lay people with strong beliefs in free will (BFW), instantiated in the right temporo-parietal junction, punished more harshly than lay people with weak BFW. But this effect disappeared in high harm cases, because it was swamped by an affective reaction from the right insula.

(V-111) Anger increases coherence in weapon carrying thought-behavior processes
Kristin Jung, St. John's University
Daniella Tiranno, St. John's University
Oana Varga, St. John's University
Claire Dunphy, St. John's University
Ernest V.E. Hodges, St. John's University
We test, and find support for, a conditional process model in which self-reported social cognitions (self-efficacy for accessing and concealing weapons; and outcome expectations for protection, submission, and rewards) most strongly predict peer-reported gun and knife carrying when adolescents (N = 436; Grades 7-9) have difficulties regulating their anger.

(V-112) Approach-Avoidance Motivational States Regulate Conflict Adaptation
Maikel Hengstler, Radboud University Nijmegen
Rob W. Holland, Radboud University Nijmegen
Henk van Steenbergen, Leiden University
Ad van Knippenberg, Radboud University Nijmegen
Research showed that, compared to approach, avoidance movements elicit increased cognitive control (reduced congruency effects). In two studies, we extended these findings by showing that avoidance movements also (and independently) increased conflict adaptation, i.e., enhanced performance on trials following incongruent compared to congruent trials.

Allison L. Skinner, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Dennis L. Molfese, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
We manipulated minority race (Asian vs. Black) and racial phenotypicality (race consistent appearance) using morphed photos in the context of a workplace race-based harassment complaint. We found that Black biracials and those high in racial phenotypicality were perceived as “more minority” and more likely to be victims of race-based discrimination.

(V-114) Attractiveness Predicts Judgments of Sexual Orientation
Connor P. Principe, Pacific University
Scout V. Northway, Pacific University
Ian M. Scott, Pacific University
We tested whether facial attractiveness predicted judgments of sexual orientation. Although participants correctly identified the sexual orientation of faces at above chance levels (replicating past research), these judgments were stereotype consistent: As attractiveness increased, participants were more likely to judge male faces as homosexual and female faces as heterosexual.

(V-115) Attributions about Moral Duties and Norms
The effect of norms and moral duties on intentionality attributions was investigated. Participants judged normative or deviant, perfect or imperfect moral duties. Intentionality attributions about moral behaviors pertaining to perfect duties were greater than those pertaining to imperfect duties. An interesting interaction between norms and target gender was also found.

V-116 Belief in God as a Predictor of Memory Representations of the terms Atheist, Christian, and Student
Maxine B. Najle, University of Central Florida
Valerie K. Sims, University of Central Florida
Travis M. Kent, University of Central Florida
Matthew G. Chin, University of Central Florida
Mason Cash, University of Central Florida
Anne M. Sinatra, University of Central Florida
Participants completed a lexical decision task pairing positive, negative, and neutral terms with the labels Atheist, Christian, or Student. Self-reported higher belief in God was associated with slower reaction times for pairings involving Atheist and positive terms. For those with lower belief in God, all labels received similar reaction times.

V-117 Construal Levels Influence the Role of Intention in Moral Judgment
Han Gong, Northwestern University
Douglas L. Medin, Northwestern University
Research has suggested that the role of intention in moral judgment varies. We proposed and examined one of the determinants of the variation is construal level. By experimentally manipulating construal levels, we showed that intention had greater effects on moral evaluations in the low-level condition than in the high-level condition.

V-118 Cooperation and collaboration in decision making
Lesley G. Hathorn, Metropolitan State University of Denver
John Hathorn, Metropolitan State University of Denver
In many classrooms an emphasis is placed on group work. This study examines the effectiveness of collaborative and cooperative decisions and the difference between group and individual decisions based on the amount of effort.

V-119 Correlates of Moral and Rational Decision Making: Examining Proneness to Guilt and Shame
Mary E. Frame, Miami University
Nathan S. Kemper, Baldwin Wallace University
Benjamin P. Brown, Baldwin Wallace University
Mark C. Armour, Baldwin Wallace University
Jennifer L. Perry, Baldwin Wallace University
This study examined participants' deductive reasoning ability, proneness to guilt and shame, moral foundations and moral reasoning on the short form of the Defining Issues Test (Rest, 1979). Individuals with higher deductive reasoning ability considered issues relating to broad social welfare to be important, compared with those who scored lower.
V-120 Cultural Differences in Opportunity Cost Consideration
Ning Zhang, Queen's University
Li-Jun Li, Queen's University
Ye Li, Central China Normal University
Two studies explored cultural differences in opportunity cost consideration. The results indicated that European Caucasians were less likely to consider opportunity cost than East Asians when opportunity cost information was not salient. Correspondingly, European Caucasians benefit more from the salience of opportunity cost information than Chinese.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-121 Defections from the Majority Effect Group Decision Making
Michelle Weiss, Towson University
David Earnest, Towson University
The current study investigated the effect of majority defection and level of experience of the minority member (in years) on the minority member’s influential ability. A significant main effect was observed for majority defection but was not observed for perceived level of experience or the presence of an interaction effect.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-122 Deontological Beliefs Predict Moral Judgment Independently of Emotionality
Jeffrey S. Robinson, University of Toronto
Jason E. Plaks, University of Toronto
Deontological moral judgments are associated with higher emotionality. The role of perceivers’ a priori beliefs, however, is unclear. In the present study, individual differences in endorsement of deontological beliefs predicted deontological judgment independently of emotionality. Thus, deontological judgments may result not only from affective sources, but cognitive sources as well.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-123 Dieters are More Impulsive than Non-dieters after a Blood Glucose Manipulation
Shane Melanko, West Virginia University
Kevin T. Larkin, West Virginia University
Impulsive decision making has been linked with past eating behavior as well as with changes in the body's blood glucose levels. In this study, dieters were found to be more impulsive than nondieters following a blood glucose manipulation. Also, impulsive decisions did not significantly vary for dieters during the manipulation, while non-dieters did have a significant change.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-124 Differential reward learning for self and others predicts pro-social behavior
Youngbin Kwak, Duke University
John Pearson, Duke University
Scott A. Huettel, Duke University
Subjects chose from card decks with differing payouts to themselves and charity. We modeled subjects’ learning processes and relative preferences for self and charity rewards using a reinforcement-learning model. A relatively better learning for charity compared to self reward predicted greater pro-social behavior.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-125 Dispreferred Markers Amplify the Politeness Effect on the Interpretation of Quantifiers
Thomas M. Holtgraves, Ball State University
Two experiments examined the influence of dispreferred markers (politeness indicators) on the interpretation of the quantifier “some”. In both experiments, dispreferred markers increased the likelihood that “some” would be given a strict logical interpretation (some and possibly all) when qualifying an undesirable proposition.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-126 Does the Pursuit of Extrinsic Goals Explain Unhappiness among Individuals with Maximizing Tendencies?
Hsiao-Tien Tsai, National Taiwan University
Jenny Chen-Yi Su, National Taiwan University
Little is known about whether goal contents (intrinsic vs. extrinsic goals) and motives (autonomous vs. controlled) explain why maximizers tend to be unhappy. The current study found that maximizing tendency is associated with the pursuit of extrinsic goals, which in turn is associated with poor psychological well-being.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

V-127 HIV-related Stigma, Coping strategies and Trauma among Children affected by HIV/AIDS in rural China
Cheuk Chi Tam, Pediatrics Prevention Research Center, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA
Xiaoming Li, Pediatrics Prevention Research Center, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA
Junfeng Zhao, Department of Psychology, Henan University, Kaifeng, Henan, China
Guoxiang Zhao, Department of Psychology, Henan University, Kaifeng, Henan, China
Peilian Chi, Pediatrics Prevention Research Center, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, MI, USA
Tingting Han, Beijing Normal University
Current study examined the relation between HIV-related stigma, coping strategies and trauma among children affected by HIV/AIDS in rural China and found that coping strategies were a significant partially mediated the effect on the relationship between HIV-related stigma and trauma.

(Developmental - Child)

V-128 How Differences in Relatedness Affects Children’s Altruistic Behavior Across Age
Karin Machluf, Florida Atlantic University
David F. Bjorklund, Florida Atlantic University
The ability to exhibit altruistic behaviors is considered one of the characteristics that distinguishes humans from other species (Haviland et al. 2004. This study uses a modified anonymous Dictator’s Game in order to measure 3, 4, 5, and 6- year-old children’s altruistic giving without the influence of a researcher.

(Developmental - Child)

V-129 Impact of socioeconomic status on informant agreement for ODD and ADHD
Abigail M. Webb, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Annie Garner, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
Leanne Tamm, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
Carolyn Denton, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
Jeffrey N. Epstein, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
Sarah B. Brenner, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
Monika E. Gaspar, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
Michael L. Smith, University of Cincinnati
We examined the relation between socioeconomic status (SES) and parent-teacher agreement on Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) symptoms, as SES may contribute to low informant agreement. Parent-teacher agreement was discrepant for disadvantaged students compared to non-disadvantaged students on ratings of ODD but not on ratings of ADHD. (Clinical - Child)

V-130 A Dialogical Approach of Identity Salience and the Academic Performance of Nontraditional College Students
Robert Thally, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
A key characteristic of the nontraditional college student is the influence of multiple role identities on the learning and engagement process. Prevailing theories of identity attempt to explain the complex dynamic of conflicting roles. A dialogical framework is proposed to improve the educational and social realities of the adult learner. (General - Education)

V-131 It is the Thought that Counts: Gratitude in Elementary School Students
Katelyn E. Poelker, Saint Louis University
Janet E. Kuebli, Saint Louis University
This study investigated school-aged children’s knowledge about gratitude and the role of givers’ intentions. Children rated characters’ thankfulness and made related attributions in response to vignettes about birthday presents in which gifts were either desirable or undesirable. Results indicated that effort and empathic understanding played a role in gratitude ratings. (Developmental - Child)

V-132 Longitudinal Trajectories of Depressive Symptoms Among Children Affected by HIV/AIDS: A Latent Growth Curve Analysis
Peilian Chi, Wayne State University
Xiaoming Li, Wayne State University
Junfeng Zhao, Henan University
Guoxiang Zhao, Henan University
Tingting Han, Beijing Normal University
This longitudinal study aimed to examine the enduring effects of parental HIV/AIDS on children’s psychological well-being in Asia. A sample of 1625 children aged from 6 to 18 years old were assessed annually for their depressive symptoms over three years. Our findings showed that children’s depressive symptoms scores can be expected to decrease over a 3-year period. (Developmental - Child)

V-133 Maternal Characteristics and Their Relation to Observed Parenting Behavior
Taylor Listul, Hamline University
Faduma Yakob, Hamline University
Paula Y. Mullineaux, Hamline University
The current study examined the link between maternal characteristics and observed parenting behavior. Mothers who reported higher levels of optimism and were higher in extraversion were observed to engage more positive control behavior during a series of parent-child interactions. This indicates that parental characteristics are important precursors to parenting behavior. (Developmental - Child)

V-134 Math Anxiety: A Cross-cultural Perspective
Jeannie K. Montagano, Andrews University
This study sought to determine if the North American 2-factor structure of math anxiety was replicated on a Trinidad elementary student sample. Confirmatory factor analysis did not meet the CFI = .9 criterion; therefore, we carried out an exploratory factor analysis and found a slightly different 2-factor solution.

(Personality/Emotion - Child)

V-135 Noisy Spit: Parental Noncompliance with Child Cortisol Collection
Victoria C. Smith, University of Maryland, College Park
Marissa R. Tolep, University of Maryland, College Park
Lea R. Dougherty, University of Maryland, College Park
This study examined the effects of parental compliance on children’s cortisol data. Based on electronic monitoring, we found that children of noncompliant parents evidenced higher observed waking cortisol and a lower observed cortisol awakening response, suggesting that parental compliance is an issue of significant concern in developmental neuroendocrine research.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Child)

V-136 Observed Conflicts and Mothers’ Perceptions of 4-year-olds’ Sibling and Friend Relationships
Hillary A. Rich, SUNY Geneseo
Kelsey M. Quest, SUNY Geneseo
Jordan A. Russell, SUNY Geneseo
Nicholas P. Palumbo, SUNY Geneseo
Molly K. Vierhile, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo
As part of a longitudinal study, we examined 4-year-olds’ conflicts with siblings and friends during free play. Characteristics of observed conflicts were compared with maternal questionnaire responses. Relationship symmetry and family rules for conflict resolution were predictive of rates of conflict and aggression during conflicts for siblings, but not friends.
(Developmental - Child)

V-137 Parent-Reported Inattention and Hyperactivity: Validation Using Laboratory Measures in Alcohol-Exposed Children
Leila Glass, San Diego State University
Diana M. Graham, San Diego State University
Benjamin N. Deweese, San Diego State University
Edward P. Riley, San Diego State University
Sarah N. Mattson, San Diego State University
Children with prenatal alcohol exposure or ADHD and controls were assessed with parent-report and laboratory measures of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity. Parents reported elevations in both domains in both clinical groups however laboratory measures only supported inattention in the alcohol-exposed group and hyperactivity in the ADHD group.
(Clinical - Child)

V-138 Parental Frustration Explains Externalizing and Internalizing with Latino Children
Christina L. Wise, Salesmanship Club Youth and Family Centers
Tyler C. Droge, Salesmanship Club Youth and Family Centers
Challenges with internalizing and externalizing behaviors have long-term impact for Latino youth, including school drop-out, victimization, and mental distress. This study included 171 Latino youth ages 2 to 7 from predominantly Spanish-speaking families. Findings indicated parental frustration is a significant contributor in explaining internalizing and externalizing.
(Clinical - Child)
Racial differences in parenting and attachment were assessed. Methodology included the Strange Situation paradigm and a multi-method, multi-context approach to measuring parenting. Findings support the generalizability of attachment theory to African-American children in low-income environments and suggest that parents of different racial groups promote healthy child development similarly.