25th APS Annual Convention

Poster Session VI

VI-001 The influence of valence and decision difficulty on self-referential processing
Harma Meffert, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
Laura Blanken, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry/Psychology, Erasmus MC – Sophia Children’s Hospital
Karina S. Blair, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health
Stuart F. White, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
Several regions implicated in self-referential processing are also implicated in emotional processing and decision-making. We directly examined the influence of valence and decision-difficulty on regions implicated in self-referential processing, while participants evaluated personality traits. We observed no modulation by valence and very minimal overlap with regions implicated in decision-difficulty.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Self)

VI-002 Facilitation Versus Overshadowing: Does Multimodal Input Help or Hinder Object Recognition?
Erica Christian, University of Mary Washington
Eric Knapp, University of Mary Washington
Mercedes McWaters, University of Mary Washington
Andrea Fritch, University of Mary Washington
David Stahlman, University of Mary Washington
Jennifer Mailloux, University of Mary Washington
We compared object recognition accuracy for multimodal (i.e., visual and haptic input) and unimodal (i.e., visual or haptic input) learning conditions, and for testing conditions in which objects were presented visually or haptically. We discuss our results as they relate to cognitive theories of facilitation and overshadowing.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-003 Hypnosis and Working Memory: A Unique Methodology to Control Placebo Effects
Nicholas Kolenda, Stonehill College
The present study examines the effects of hypnosis on working memory, and the author proposes a unique methodology to help researchers validly control placebo effects. The author also examines factors influencing posthypnotic amnesia. Significant relationships were found between posthypnotic amnesia and expected treatment effectiveness, perceived hypnotizability, and previous hypnosis experience.
(Methodology - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-004 Improving Expository Text Comprehension by Inserting Strategy Questions within Well-Structured Text
Jill Ordynans, Teachers College, Columbia University
Two studies were conducted to investigate the effectiveness of inserted strategy questions (ISQs) and well-structured text on elementary students’ comprehension of expository text. Findings suggest that ISQs and well-structured text improve comprehension, and that this effect is greatest when both factors are combined, especially as the text increases in complexity.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-005 Individual Differences in Function Learning Persist with Increased Training
Extrapolation performance on a function-learning task was used to categorize students’ learning as rule or exemplar-based. The proportion of rule versus exemplar learners remained stable despite varying the amount of task training time, suggesting stability of individual differences in function-learning tendency. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-006 Influence of Memory Self-Efficacy, Study Time, and Sex on Recall Performance
Lacy E. Krueger, Texas A&M University-Commerce
Cristina M. Sifuentes, Texas A&M University-Commerce
Male and female undergraduates answered a memory self-efficacy (MSE) questionnaire before completing a self-regulated verbal learning task across multiple study-test trials. Results indicated that females tended to recall more items than males, but males expressed higher MSE. Study time effectiveness was related to recall performance, but MSE was not. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-007 Intentional memory instructions affect attention, not encoding into visual memory
D. Alexander Varakin, Eastern Kentucky University
Jamie Hale, Eastern Kentucky University
Participants who counted birds in a stream of pictures remembered birds better than participants who counted cars. Intent-to-remember birds improved memory for birds when cars were counted, but not when birds were counted. These results suggest intentional encoding instructions influence attentional selection, but do not improve encoding of visual information. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-008 Interactive Multimedia Positively Impacts Learning
Kathryn J. Poznanski, Ball State University
Nathaniel S. Ring, Ball State University
Carin K. Smith, Ball State University
Natalie M. Strzok, Ball State University
Darrell L. Butler, Ball State University
Interactive educational multimedia has several theoretical advantages over the traditional textbook learning, e.g., it enables a higher degree of interactivity, feedback, and support for individual differences. Our results indicate students prefer interactive multimedia learning tools and in some situations demonstrate enhanced performance. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-009 Interest as a Metacognitive Cue for Study Choices
Althea Bauernschmidt, Purdue University
Jeffrey D. Karpicke, Purdue University
The present study investigated the extent to which students use text-based interest or confidence (as measured by judgments of learning) to make study choices in different framing conditions. The results suggest that students use different cues to make study choices, depending on how the choice is framed. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-010 Interleaved Learning: Roles of Temporal Spacing and Discrimination
Faria Sana, McMaster University
Danielle Allen, McMaster University
Participants studied examples of, and were tested on, three statistics concepts. Results show (1) interleaving is better than massing; (2) interleaving fosters discriminative contrast, which if disrupted due to temporal spacing reduces transfer; and (3) compared to sequential presentations, simultaneous presentations of massed or interleaved concepts increase transfer equally.

(VI-010) Mental Imagery may Facilitate Attention, Increase Lactic Acid Concentration during Exercise Behavior
Selen Razon, Ball State University
Gershon Tenenbaum, Florida State University
The purpose of this interdisciplinary study was to test the effects of differential imagery use on select psychophysiological correlates of exercise behavior. Participants’ attention focus, perceived effort, heart rate, and lactic acid accumulation levels were monitored and assessed on a cycling task 10% above anaerobic threshold to volitional fatigue.

(VI-011) Exploring the Effect of a Brief Mindfulness Exercise on Math Anxiety
Sean M. Shiverick, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Olivia K. Eckhoff, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Ninety-two college students completed a brief mindful breathing or body-scan exercise in anticipation of math problems. High math anxiety (MA) students showed greater reductions in anxiety than low MA students. There was no difference between mindfulness exercises; however, the effect of math anxiety varied according to participants’ level of mindfulness.

(VI-012) Fidelity to Implementation in
Jessica Logan, Ohio State University
Jaclyn Dynia, Ohio State University
Jill Pentimonti, Ohio State University
Laura Justice, Ohio State University
The present study explores fidelity of laypersons to an intervention using a randomized control trial to assign participants to one of four conditions involving different levels of contact and required behavior change.

(VI-013) First Generation College Students More Likely to Capitalize on Development Opportunities
Dante P. Myers, Old Dominion University
Heather Bolen, Old Dominion University
Debra A. Major, Old Dominion University
The current study builds on previous research demonstrating differences between first-generation (FGS) and continuing-generation college students (CGS) by exploring differences in capitalization and academic performance. The sample consisted of 537 STEM majors. Results indicated that FGS intended to capitalize and acted on their capitalization intentions more so than CGS.

(VI-014) First Generation College Students: The Impact of Pre-College Experiences
Camry Courtland, Alabama State University
Tina Vazin, Alabama State University
The purpose of this study was to identify obstacles faced by first generation college students. Results indicated that first-generation college students were more likely to have played high school sports, less likely to have parental assistance with college applications, and less likely to have academic scholarships. (Developmental - Education)

VI-015 Fraction Format Affects Adults’ Performance on Magnitude Comparison Problems
Dana L. Chesney, University of Notre Dame
Percival G. Matthews, University of Wisconsin - Madison
Nicole M. McNeil, University of Notre Dame
We tested whether the fraction format (”/” versus “–”) affects adults’ performance on magnitude comparison problems. Accuracy was higher for problems using “/” versus “–”. We speculate that this may be because “/” is used in meaningful, everyday contexts, or because “–” has multiple mathematical meanings. (Cognitive - Education)

VI-016 Gender Differences in Perfectionism and Causality Style Among Children.
Lauriane Drolet, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Canada
Philippe Valois, UQAM
Jacques Forget, UQAM
This study aims to assess the relationship between perfectionism, gender differences and causality style. Results show that girls have higher internal causality style independently of their type of perfectionism whereas an association between external causality and negative perfectionism was observed only in boys. Results provide additional support for gender differences. (General - Education)

VI-017 Gender differences of eye movements used to solve Text-and-Diagram-Problems for Science
Po-Sheng Huang, National Taiwan Normal University
Hsueh-Chih Chen, National Taiwan Normal University
The main purpose of this study is to understand whether there are gender differences in junior high school students in Taiwan. We used eye-tracking technique to access the difference of problem-solving process between boys and girls. (Cognitive - Education)

VI-018 The role of temporal structure in tonal learning
Matthew A. Rosenthal, University of Nevada Las Vegas
Erin E. Hannon, University of Nevada Las Vegas
Two experiments investigated the statistical learning of musical tonality. Experiment 1 investigated learning on the basis of pitch frequency of occurrence and Experiment 2 investigated investigated learning on the basis of metrical structure. Both experiments support the idea that musical tonality could be acquired through statistical learning. (Cognitive - Language)

VI-019 Growth in Reading Comprehension across Grades Follows a Logarithmic Function
William C. Tirre, United States Department of Education
Reading growth data from several reading tests fit a logarithmic function (mean RSQ = .994). This analysis implied growth benchmarks for NAEP that gauge the magnitude of score changes across cohorts and gaps between groups. Growth benchmarks for NAEP reading were 15.6 points (Gr4) and 7.7 points (Gr8) per year. (Methodology - Education)
VI-020 Immersive Learning As a Catalyst for Pre-service Teachers’ Sense of Efficacy
Winnie M. Mucherah, Ball State University
Kendra J. Edwards, Ball State University
This study examined the impact of an immersive learning program on pre-service teachers’ sense of efficacy in a low-income school. Results showed students in the immersive program gained significantly in all aspects of efficacy (Management, Engagement and Instruction) while those in the traditional program did not demonstrate significant improvement.
(General - Education)

VI-021 Behind the Bilingual Advantage: Cognitive Enhancements Depend on Magnitude of Bilingual Demands
Brooke Macnamara, Princeton University
Andrew R.A. Conway, Princeton University
The source of the bilingual advantage is debated. We examined working memory capacity and cognitive control across groups of bilinguals with different levels of bilingual management demands and different amounts of experience dealing with those demands. Those with high bilingual management demands and more experience outperformed the other groups.
(Cognitive - Other)

VI-022 Child Abuse Status and Sensation Seeking as Predictors of Adulthood Sexual Victimization: A Prospective Study
Angela Scarpa, Virginia Tech
Laura C. Wilson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Jonathan C. Waldron, Virginia Tech
Child sexual abuse survivors were almost four times more likely and child physical abuse survivors were almost three times more likely to report sexual victimization at the 6-month follow-up. After accounting for child abuse and adulthood sexual assault histories, greater disinhibition tendencies were significantly related to greater sexual victimization risk.
(Clinical - Other)

VI-023 Cognitive and Executive Functioning Difficulties in College Students with ADHD
Anne M. Murtagh, Shepherd University
Anthony Elworthy, Wake Forest University
Madeline King, Way Station, Inc.
College students with ADHD and without ADHD were administered tests of cognitive and executive functioning (EF). Students with ADHD had relative difficulty with response inhibition and psychomotor performance, and there were clear and consistent differences in self-reported symptoms.
(Clinical - Other)

VI-024 Comparing Eating Behavior of Individuals High and Low in Perceived Self-Regulatory Success
Christine Nguyen, University of Toronto
Janet Polivy, University of Toronto
The Perceived Self-Regulatory Success (PSRS) scale was developed to assess self-reported success at dieting (Fishbach, Friedman, & Kruglanski, 2003). We analyzed data from seventeen studies that measured PSRS and eating behavior in a lab setting. It was found that successful dieters do not necessarily eat less than do unsuccessful dieters.
(Social - Other)

VI-025 Conflicts of Interest and Breast Cancer Screening Guidelines: Study of Ob-Gyns
Britta L. Anderson, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
This study investigated how ob-gyns’ perceptions about the factors that influenced a breast cancer guideline committee were associated with how knowledgeable they were about the committees’ conflicts of interest. Ob-gyns with less knowledge were more likely to think that the committee was over-influenced by unexamined factors (e.g. cost savings).

VI-026 Contextual bias in verbal credibility assessment
Glynis Bogaard, Maastricht University
Ewout H. Meijer, Maastricht University
Aldert Vrij, Portsmouth University
Nick J. Broers, Maastricht university
Harald Merckelbach, Maastricht University
We tested to what extent verbal credibility assessment methods are sensitive to contextual bias. Four statements were presented, while their context was manipulated by confronting raters with extra-domain information that either enhanced or diminished the credibility of the statements. Results showed that all tested methods were vulnerable to contextual bias.

VI-027 Creative Style Predicts Qualitative Aspects of Divergent Thinking
Holly A. White, Eckerd College
Teresa Busby, Eckerd College
Roxane Keller, Eckerd College
Our goal was to reevaluate the relationship between level of divergent thinking and style of problem solving using a four-factor measure of style (FourSight; Puccio, 2002). Style predicted originality and flexibility, but not fluency. Findings are discussed in terms of individual differences in creative problem solving.

VI-028 Creativity in musicians: Creativity requires more than simply playing music
Erin E. Sovansky, Albion College
Mareike B. Wieth, Albion College
Andrea P. Francis, Albion College
Samuel D. McIlhagga, Albion College
To examine the effect of level of musicianship on creativity, musicians and non-musicians completed Guilford’s Alternative Uses task containing music and everyday items. Results showed that musicians who create music gave more creative uses for music items than non-creating musicians and non-musicians. No differences were found for everyday items.

VI-029 Cross-cultural Stereotypes: More Evidence for the EPA Model
Xin Ni Chan, University of Toledo
Krystal Chen, University of Toledo
Yueh-Ting Lee, University of Toledo
This experiment examined the application of the EPA cubic model of stereotypes. Ninety-five participants were instructed to free associate 10 stereotypic American and Chinese cultural pictures. Results show that both American and Chinese participants evaluated their own group of pictures more accurately than the other group.

VI-030 Data Harvesting: Streamlining the Data Collection Process for Meta-Analyses
Utilizing a customizable data entry tool based in Microsoft Excel can increase the speed and efficiency associated with the data collection for meta-analysis and methodological journal review projects. This paper provides an example that will enable the reader to create their own data harvesting tool.

VI-031 Exploring the Origins of Perfectionism: How Do Perfectionists React to Perfection-Themed Films?
David R. Hibbard, California State University, Chico
Gail E. Walton, California State University, Chico
Akiko Watabe, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
This investigation explored whether distinct types of perfectionism evoke different emotional responses to fictional films. Participants watched films with perfection-related themes and rated their reactions to them. Findings suggest that the way in which perfectionism is “prescribed” early in life can arouse anxiety when exposed to others experiencing similar circumstances.

VI-032 Extraversion and Conscientiousness Predict Alcohol Consumption by College Males
Elizabeth Snyder, Franklin & Marshall College
Nicole Voudouris, Franklin & Marshall College
Jayson Tomasulo, Franklin & Marshall College
John B. Campbell, Franklin & Marshall College
Seventy-five undergraduates completed an on-line self-report measure of alcohol consumption. For males, stepwise multiple regressions of “weekend evening” and average consumption on personality were highly significant ($R_s = .75, .67$), with Extraversion and Conscientiousness added as significant predictors in that order. No correlations or regressions were significant for females.

VI-033 Facets of neuroticism: Relationship to dysfunctional cognitive styles and anxiety sensitivity.
Lyuba Bobova, Northwestern University
Richard E. Zinbarg, Northwestern University
Susan Mineka, Northwestern University
Michelle G. Craske, University of California, Los Angeles
Neuroticism is a multifaceted non-specific liability for emotional disorders. This study tested whether anxiety sensitivity, dysfunctional attitudes, and negative inferential styles can be located within neuroticism’s hierarchical structure. Results indicated that these variables are neuroticism facets and that neuroticism is what dysfunctional attitudes and negative inferential styles share in common.

VI-034 Future Time Perspective: Conceptualization, Measurement, and Work-related Correlates
Matthew J. Betts, Georgia Institute of Technology
Ruth Kanfer, Georgia Institute of Technology
The relationships among four measures of Future Time Perspective (FTP), age, and work-related outcomes were examined using employed and unemployed adult samples. Results provide support for differences between FTP measures related to achievement and FTP measures related to work motivation. Employment had no effect on the age – FTP relationship.
VI-035 Gratitude Predicts Life Satisfaction: A Longitudinal Study
Eric J. Cooley, Western Oregon University
Tamina Toray, Western Oregon University
Lauren Roscoe, Western Oregon University
Ethan McMahan, Western Oregon University
Gratitude was examined as a predictor of life satisfaction followed longitudinally across a 9-week college term (N = 170). Trait gratitude (GRAT) improved the R2 value beyond the variance explained by Time 1 levels of life satisfaction, optimism and positive and negative emotions (PANAS). Gratitude may uniquely contribute to life satisfaction.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VI-036 How Objectively-Measured Facial Markers Influence Strangers’ Judgments of Personality
Lyndsay A. Nelson, East Tennessee State University
Rose Mary Webb, Appalachian State University
Yalcin Acikgoz, Appalachian State University
Timothy J. Huelsman, Appalachian State University
April L. Bleske-Rechek, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
We examined the role of objectively-measured morphological facial markers in judgments of targets’ attractiveness, personality, and competence. Results indicate facial morphology predicts self- and knowledgeable other-reported characteristics; analyses will also examine stranger ratings. Findings will facilitate our understanding of how various facial features are used in forming first impressions.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VI-037 Identifying Emotions as a forerunner to Empathy: Narcissism related to lower impairment in recognition of distress in others compared to Psychopathy
Lauren Miller, Western Carolina University
Leonardo Bobadilla, Western Carolina University
Elizabeth Lima, Charles George VA Medical Center
This study examines the association between narcissism and psychopathy to facial emotion recognition during a laboratory task. Results showed that two major psychopathy traits, but not narcissistic ones were related to emotion recognition deficits. This study may help identify factors that separate these two correlated but distinct personality syndromes.
(Clinical - Personality)

VI-038 Impulsivity-like Traits and Risky Driving Behaviors among College Students
Matthew R. Pearson, University of New Mexico
Elaine M. Murphy, Old Dominion University
Ashley N. Doane, Chowan University
We examined the predictive effects of five impulsivity-like traits on risky driving behaviors in a sample of college students. We found that positive urgency, or the tendency to behavior impulsively when experiencing positive affect, was the most robust predictor of risky driving.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VI-039 Increased Meta-perceptions of Agreeableness and Extraversion Predict Partner Satisfaction
Joshua R. Oltmanns, Villanova University
Thomas F. Oltmanns, Washington University in St. Louis
A representative community sample of 325 romantic partners in later middle-age was recruited. The more agreeable or extraverted a participant believed their partner perceived them, the more satisfied their
partner was in the relationship. Regression analyses found these meta-perceptions to be significantly predictive of partner satisfaction, after accounting for self-reports.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VI-040 Interpersonal Strengths and Deficits in Dependent and Detached Individuals: An Examination of Social Networks
Stephanie G. Ruggiero, Adelphi University
Christy A. Denckla, Adelphi University
Robert F. Bornstein, Adelphi University
This study examined relationships between dependency, detachment and two aspects of social functioning: perceived social support and quality of social networks. Findings confirmed deficits in social networks among individuals high in dysfunctional detachment (DD), and destructive overdependence (DO); individuals high in Healthy Dependency (HD) showed the opposite pattern.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VI-041 Interpersonal Traits and Reactions to Work Policies
Benedict J. Fern, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Sherry K. Schneider, University of West Florida
Steven J. Kass, University of West Florida
By using cluster analysis, we identified characteristics of individuals who prefer to segment home and work domains versus individuals who prefer to integrate them. Segmentors and integrators were then asked to rate the justice of human resource policies congruent or incongruent with their segmentation strategies. P-E fit implications are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

VI-042 Crafting Participation Predicts Maintenance of Spatial Skills in Later Life
Shannon K.T. Bailey, University of Central Florida
Valerie K. Sims, University of Central Florida
Anne M. Sinatra, University of Central Florida
Participants (n=303) in three age groups (18-39, 40-59, and 60-77) reported their experience in needlework crafts and performed a paper folding task as a measure of spatial ability. Overall, increasing age was associated with lower spatial ability. However, in the oldest age groups, crafters had higher spatial skills than non-crafters.
(Developmental - Aging)

VI-043 Dietary Sugar, Blood Glucose and Cognitive Aging among Dementia-Free Older Adults
Shyam Seetharaman, St. Petersburg College
Ross Andel, University of South Florida
Cathy McEvoy, University of South Florida
Anna K. Dahl, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
Deborah Finkel, Indiana University Southeast
Nancy L. Pedersen, Karolinska Institutet, Sweden
We investigated the relationships between blood glucose and dietary sugar on cognitive aging. Results revealed that high blood glucose was related to declines on general cognitive ability, perceptual speed and spatial performance. High dietary sugar was associated with poorer performance in perceptual speed and spatial abilities.
(Cognitive - Aging)

VI-044 Effect of Evoking Memory on Young Adults’ Perceptions of Older Adults
Caridad F. Brito, Eastern Illinois University
This research examined whether having young adults think about an experience with an older adult can affect perceptions and attitudes towards older adults. Participants recalled positive, negative, or non-valence experiences. Positive memories led to lower aging anxiety, but not ageism, and more perceived knowledge, comfort, and familiarity with older adults.

(VI-045) Exercise Intervention Increases Mobility And Decreases Falling In Seniors
Joyce Suarez, Rider University
Gary M. Brosvic, Rider University
Twenty adults completed a Simple Tai Chi Exercise Program (STEP), with results compared to 20 matched controls. STEP participants demonstrated significant improvement on the Falls Efficacy Scale, Timed Up and Go Test, Tinetti Balance Scale, Functional Reach Test, Berg Balance Scale and day-to-day living activities requiring reach, balance, and ambulation.

(VI-046) Explicit, but not implicit, cognitive functioning relates to age of residents in a senior living community
Chelsea Stillman, Georgetown University
Caroline G. Wambach, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, The Catholic University of America
Darlene V. Howard, Georgetown University
We conducted the present study at a senior living community in Northwest, DC to investigate which learning processes are related to age within a sample of older adults. While performance on many explicit tasks was negatively related to age, implicit learning performance was unrelated to age in late life.

(VI-047) Extra practice improves memory for names in older and younger adults
Elizabeth Helder, Augustana College
Older and younger adults used distributed retrieval practice to learn names. List structure provided additional practice for early-presented names. Improved accuracy on early names increased overall recall for both age groups. A small testing effect was also observed, with the best recall following retrieval practice with feedback.

(VI-048) Gender Differences in Longitudinal Predictors of Health in Older Adults
Diane Wagner, George Mason University
For women but not men, life satisfaction predicted number of health conditions 4 years after baseline, social integration predicted self-rated health 4 years after baseline, and perceived support predicted self-rated health 2 years after baseline.

(VI-049) Great Expectations: Dispositional Optimism, Perceived Stress and Depressive Symptoms in Older Adults.
This longitudinal study examined how age and dispositional optimism interacted to predict changes in depressive symptoms and associations between perceived stress and depressive symptoms. Optimism was beneficial among the young-old, however, in the older-old, optimists exhibited increases in depressive symptoms and these increases were mediated by increases in perceived stress.

APSSC Student Research Award Honorable Mention
(Developmental - Aging)

VI-050 A Rexamination of the Neurorealism Effect
Maria Popescu, University of Southern Maine
William F. Gayton, University of Southern Maine
R. Bruce Thompson, University of Southern Maine
Vincent P. Markowski, SUNY Geneseo
This study attempted to determine if the presence of fMRI’s influence the degree to which subjects believe the claims of an online magazine article. The results are in line with the argument that fMRI’s “seductive allure” may not be as influential as research has suggested.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VI-051 Evidence for a Paradoxical Influence of a Missing Biological Function in Moral Understanding
Asghar Iran-Nejad, The University of Alabama
Fareed Bordbar, The University of Alabama
We tested the hypothesis of a paradoxical influence of a missing biological function on moral understanding. Undergraduates read statements identical in format but different in underlying biofunctional and psychological processes while consistency rating and response time were recorded. Results confirmed hypothesis of the paradoxical influence of a missing biological function.
(General - Social Neuroscience)

VI-052 Interhemispheric Connectivity and Subthreshold Autism Traits in Healthy Controls
Cassandra L. Papandrew, The Gordon F. Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University
John J. Foxe, Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Victor DelBene, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Lars A. Ross, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, The Gordon F. Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University
We investigated the relationship between “Subthreshold Autistic Traits” (SATQ) and structural integrity of the corpus callosum in a cohort of healthy adult volunteers. We found a significant negative correlation between corpus callosum fractional anisotropy and SATQ scores, indicating that neural correlates of autistic traits can be observed in unaffected individuals.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VI-053 Opposite Pre- vs. Post-weaning Enrichment Effects on Stress Reactivity in Adolescent CD-1 Mice
Yoanna McDowell, Department of Psychology, Syracuse University
Matthew Mouille, Department of Psychology, Syracuse University
Christopher D. Melton, Department of Psychology Syracuse University
Catherine A. Cornwell, Department of Psychology, Syracuse University
Adolescent mice placed in an enriched environment for two weeks either before or after weaning were tested for stress reactivity in the open field and elevated plus tests. Pre-weaning enrichment increased stress reactivity, while post-weaning enrichment reduced it. This may result from maternal neglect in the pre-weaning enriched environment.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VI-054 Punishing Unfairness: Rewarding or the Organization of a Reactively Aggressive Response?
Michelle R. VanTieghem, National Institute of Mental Health
Stuart F. White, National Institute of Mental Health
Sarah J. Brislin, Florida State University
Stephen H. Sinclair, National Institute of Mental Health
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health

Previous work in social exchange paradigms suggests that punishing unfair offers may be rewarding and provides the basis for altruistic punishment. In the current study, greater punishment levels were associated with increased PAG and decreased vmPFC activity, consistent with reactive aggression response but inconsistent with a reward response.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VI-055 Skin Tone and Stereotypes Affect Whites' Visual Attention to Black Faces
Thomas E. Malloy, Rhode Island College
Sathiarith Chau, Rhode Island College
John Bulevich, Richard Stockton College of NJ
Keith Maddox, Tufts University

Whites searched for and identified crime perpetrators or victims from Black faces varying in skin tone. Eye movements were recorded. For perpetrators, there was more visual attention to darker faces; for victims, lighter faces received more attention. Discriminatory choice was not observed. Visual attention bias operated while encoding stimulus information.

(Social - Social Neuroscience)

VI-056 Specificity to Emotion and Animacy: Neural Response to Threatening and Animate Stimuli
Zachary T. Nolan, National Institute of Mental Health
Stuart F. White, National Institute of Mental Health
Christopher Adalio, University of California Berkeley
Harma Meffert, National Institute of Mental Health
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health

Imaging data suggests considerable overlap between regions involved in processing animate stimuli and emotional stimuli, both important for social cognition. However, this has rarely been directly tested. The current data describe regions showing response to animacy and emotional information and regions showing category specific responses.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

VI-057 Spirituality, Self-Esteem & Stress: Psychological Quality of Life in LGB Communities
Krystal A. Stephen, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas

Lazarus's theory of stress and coping suggests that stress can be appraised as an opportunity for growth. Psychosocial factors including self-esteem are positively correlated with QOL (Strelan & Covic, 2006). Additional evidence suggests that spirituality and its respective practices are associated with positive physical and mental health (Gartner, Larson, and Allen, 1991).

(Cognitive - Self)
VI-058  Impact of Heterosocial Anxiety on the Number of Dating Partners Among College Females
Zehra Mirza, University of Central Florida
Heterosocially anxious persons distance themselves from opposite-sex interactions and thus, have fewer dating partners. This present study examined how heterosocial anxiety is associated with a person’s relationship history. The results showed a significant difference regarding number of dating partners a female had and her level of heterosocial anxiety.
(Clinical - Relationships)

VI-059 Affect Expression During Conflict Predicts Relationship Satisfaction in Dating Relationships, Not Friendships
Darcie Sell, Concordia College
Britney Johnson, Concordia College
This study investigated the role of affect expression during conflict situations for dating and friendship pairs. Participants were observed during a laboratory-based conflict discussion. Results indicated no differences in levels of positive/negative affect between dating and friendship pairs, but affect only significantly predicted relationship satisfaction in dating couples, not friendships.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

VI-060 Attachment and Feedback Seeking in Emerging Adults
Matthew J. Dykas, SUNY Oswego
Katherine George, SUNY Oswego
Findings consistent with the notion of attachment-based schematic information processing emerged such that more negative secure base representations of parents were linked to a greater desire to receive negative feedback about the self from other people in a sample of emerging adults (n = 162; mean age = 20 years).
(Developmental - Relationships)

VI-061 Attachment and Friendship Quality: The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy
Ashley Seibert, Shippensburg University
Shelly Lee, Shippensburg University
This study examined self-efficacy as a mediator of the link between attachment security and friendship quality. Bivariate correlations showed that the study variables were associated in the expected direction, and thus mediation could be investigated. Self-efficacy was found to partially mediate the link between attachment security and friendship quality.
(Developmental - Relationships)

VI-062 Attachment Style Moderates the Association between Relationship Status Change and Mental Health
Jessica Buthmann, Adelphi University
Katherine L. Fiori, Adelphi University
This study explores the moderating effects of attachment style on the associations between changes in relationship status and changes in risk-taking behaviors and depressive symptoms across the first year of college. Significant interactions indicated that both anxious and avoidant attachment styles can exacerbate problems associated with the termination of relationships.
(Developmental - Relationships)

VI-063 Avoiding Information About a Relationship Partner: Evidence from LGB and Straight Individuals
Devon M. Price, University of Florida
Jennifer L. Howell, University of Florida
We asked participants what they would not want to know about their relationship partners. Results reveal that the type of information that people want to avoid can differ across gender, sexual orientation, and relationship status.
(Social - Relationships)

VI-064 Believing that Jealousy is Good: Scale Development and Validation
T. Michele Humphries, University of Mary Washington
Mindy J. Erchull, University of Mary Washington
Miriam Liss, University of Mary Washington
The researchers created a scale (Jealousy is Good: JIGS) to measure pro-jealousy attitudes in romantic relationships. JIGS was significantly predicted by romantic beliefs as well as by desiring a partner who was gender conforming and jealous. Future research should focus the relationship between JIGS and relationship outcomes.
(Social - Relationships)

VI-065 African American Men and Psychological Help-Seeking
Michael Cadaret, University of Akron
Suzette L. Speight, University of Akron
Disparities in healthcare are a significant social problem affecting millions of racial and ethnic minorities in the United States. There is a paucity of research on help-seeking attitudes of African American men. Thus, the current study explored the relationships between John Henryism, self- and other-stigma and help seeking attitudes.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-066 An Examination of Values and Right-Wing Authoritarianism in an African-American Student Sample
Janel M. Gill, Howard University
Lauren C. Allen, Howard University
Cassandra A. Shivers, Howard University
Denee T. Mwendwa, Howard University
Oscar J. Cole, Howard University
Angela P. Cole, Howard University
Relations among values, RWA, and its associated attitudes are examined in an African-American student sample. Correlational and PCA analyses indicate our data are well characterized by Schwartz’s value theory. The two-dimensional circumplex and sinusoidal curves produced were as hypothesized; however, our sample’s RWA attitude content differed from previously studied samples’.
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-067 Chinese Immigrant Relative’s Perspectives of Stigma and Disclosure of Consumer’s Schizophrenia
Wei-Ting (Rachel) Chang, Teachers College, Columbia University
Ren Li, Teachers College, Columbia University
Sara Chung, Teachers College, Columbia University
Wei Qi, Teachers College, Columbia University
The purpose of this study is to examine whether social standing variables associated with the relative or with the consumer are linked with Chinese immigrant relatives’ comfort with disclosing the consumer’s mental illness status. This information may contribute to focusing interventions to counteract stigma and broaden the relatives’ social support network.
(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-068 Comparing East and West: Environmental values & decisions differ
Carol Y. Yoder, Trinity University
Jessica Trevino, Trinity University
Nupur Agrawal, Trinity University
Ruben Mancha, Trinity University
1256 American and Southeast Asian Indians responded to an online survey assessing attitudes and decision making about environmental issues. Country of origin and gender influenced responses and although participants showed reasonable awareness of environmental issues, Americans were more likely to demonstrate cognitive bias in environmental decision making.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-069 Coping with Discrimination: Anger Regulation, Identity, and Distress among Mexican American Adults
Irene J.K. Park, University of Notre Dame
Oscar González, University of Notre Dame
Jacob Hughes, St. Joseph County Minority Health Coalition
May Kim, University of Notre Dame
Kristina Martinez, Indiana University, South Bend
Diem Julie Nguyen, UCLA
Rosemary Salinas, University of Notre Dame
Crystalia Sulaiman, DePaul University
The present study investigated mediators and moderators of the discrimination—distress link among 139 Mexican-origin adults. Anger control and outward anger expression were significant mediators of this association. A Mexican cultural orientation served as a protective factor, whereas an Anglo orientation was a risk factor in the discrimination—distress association.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-070 Creative We Stand: Exploring the Relationship Between Nationalism, Multicultural Exposure & Creativity
Cathleen E. Clerkin, University of Michigan
Two studies demonstrate that “glorying” one’s national identity is related to decreased creativity, while feelings of “attachment” to one’s national identity is related to increased creativity. Additionally, study two demonstrates that a “critical attachment” to one’s home nation can help reap the creative benefits of multicultural exposure.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-071 Cross-Cultural Comparison: Delayed Theory-of-Mind Understanding in Australian Aboriginal Children
Jessica O'Reilly, University of Queensland
This study assessed the developmental trajectory of ToM acquisition in Australian Aboriginal children. Aboriginal children demonstrated poorer ToM performance compared to non-Indigenous children and more interestingly, whilst the developmental sequence of ToM was the same for both groups, the sequence of steps was distinctly different to other samples of children from Australia.
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-072 Female Assertiveness: The Roles of Power and Manner in College Student Compliance
Pooja Ghai, Meredith College
Mark O'Dekirk, Meredith College
Seventy-two female undergraduate students were paired with a male confederate who received a fake phone call and asked the participant to leave the room in either an apologetic, assertive, or aggressive manner (based on McCampbell & Ruback, 1985). Results showed differences in compliance based on both authority level and manner of request.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
VI-073 Giving Misery Company: Sharing Personal Negative Information as Acts of Social Altruism
Troy Campbell, Duke University
Dan Ariely, Duke University
We find people willing to provide target others with the gift of social comparison by sharing negative experiences from their lives, despite considering such behavior as emotionally costly to themselves. We identify factors that influence the likelihood of this socially altruistic sharing (negativity and unchangeability of target others' situations, relationship closeness).
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VI-074 Heterosexism and Emotional Support: Correlates of Positive States of Mind in Sexual and Gender Minorities
Michelle L. Smith, University of North Texas
Mark A. Vosvick, University of North Texas
The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between Heterosexism, Social Support and Positive States of Mind in a sexual or gender minority person. The objective of this study is to fill the gaps in knowledge of sexual and gender minority communities.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VI-075 How Interpersonal Evaluations are Influenced by Motives of Romance and Rivalry: A Question of Developmental Stage
Maria Agthe, Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich (LMU), Department of Social Psychology
Matthias Spoerlle, University of Applied Management (UAM)
Sabine Walper, Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich (LMU), Department of Paedagogy
Dieter Frey, Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich (LMU), Department of Social Psychology
Jon K. Maner, Florida State University, Department of Social Psychology
Building on findings that interpersonal evaluations are influenced by motives of romance and rivalry, we investigated the influence of evaluator's developmental stage on such biases. In fact, the evaluative pattern of positive reactions towards attractive opposite-sex social targets and negative reactions towards attractive same-sex targets was moderated by developmental stage.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VI-076 How Negative Interactions Affect Relationship Satisfaction: The Paradoxical Effects of Commitment
Tianyuan Li, The Hong Kong Institute of Education
Helene Fung, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Based on a 14-day daily diary study and a 7-month follow-up with 100 participants who are currently in a serious romantic relationship, commitment was found to intensify both the short-term detrimental effect and the long-term beneficial effect of negative interactions on relationship satisfaction.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VI-077 How You Share Positive Events Matters: In-Person Sharing, Bragging, and Mass-Sharing
Cara A. Palmer, West Virginia University
Meagan A. Ramsey, West Virginia University
Chit Y. Yi, West Virginia University
Jennifer N. Morey, West Virginia University
Amy L. Gentzler, West Virginia University
Research indicates that sharing positive events with others is good for relationship well-being. The current study examines specific sharing behaviors (in-person sharing, bragging, mass-sharing) and relationship quality. Results indicate that the way positive events are shared differentially predicts relationship quality, and that this varies based on relationship type and gender.
VI-078 I-sharing Sparks Impression Revision
Anson Long, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Anna Eyerer, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Two studies supported the hypothesis that a brief instance of subjective similarity (or I-sharing), which involves simultaneous, identical reactions to the same stimulus, can inspire people to alter impressions based on enduring objective similarity (or Me-sharing), which involves similarity of stable characteristics.

VI-079 Interactive Effects of Romantic Partners’ Perceived Control on Men’s Well-Being
E. Gaëlle Hortop, Concordia University
Carsten Wrosch, Concordia University
A cross-sectional study of 154 married couples showed that higher perceived control in one member of the dyad compensated for lower perceived control in the other predicting husbands’ social and emotional well-being. Similar effects were not found for wives’ subjective well-being.

VI-080 Intercultural Contact, Communication Apprehension, and Social Perspective Taking
Samuel A. Cavanaugh, East Carolina University
Effects of repeated cross-cultural interactions on intercultural communication apprehension and social perspective taking motivation were assessed using a pre-post, between-groups design. Scores did not change significantly. Two possible explanations are considered: (1) Allport’s necessary conditions for beneficial intercultural contact were not met, and (2) the outcome variables reflect stable traits.

VI-081 Interpersonal Correlates of Existential Meaning
Steven T. Zombory, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Reina Hong, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Nathaniel J. Flores, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Mollie B. Yandrick, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Joseph O. Grant, Palm Beach Atlantic University
This study examined relationships between aspects of interpersonal relationships and various existential meaning domains. Social support was associated with a lack of life direction and a search for new experiences and challenges. Social intimacy was positively related to a sense of coherence, global meaning, life purpose, and existential transcendence.

VI-082 ‘Look ma, no interaction!’ Infants structure their own gaze durations in the absence of parental input
Whitney I. Mattson, University of Miami
Lorraine E. Bahrick, Florida International University
James T. Todd, Florida International University
Beatrice Beebe, New York State Psychiatric Institute, Columbia University Medical Center
Wendy L. Stone, University of Washington
Daniel S. Messinger, University of Miami
Infants’ previous look durations predicted their subsequent look durations. This predictive structure extended over five consecutive looks at mother’s face but was not affected by an experimental manipulation of mother interaction (present, absent, present). Infants actively structure gaze behavior over long periods of time in the absence of parental scaffolding.
VI-083 Adverse Childhood Conditions May Impair Deaf Adults’ Cortical Attention Mechanisms: ERP Evidence
Vincent J. Samar, Rochester Institute of Technology
Sidney J. Segalowitz, Brock University
James Desjardins, Brock University
Michael Skyer, Rochester Institute of Technology
Early deafness typically restructures adult attention systems adaptively. Low socioeconomic status exposes deaf children to adversities that may maladaptively alter this typical neurobiological development of attention systems. ERPs from low and high childhood-SES deaf adults performing a go/no-go task revealed reduced activation of frontal attentional-inhibitory processes in low childhood-SES participants.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

VI-084 Arousal Level within Positive Affect Influences the Attentional Blink
Brandon T. Saxton, North Dakota State University
Tharaki Siyaguna, North Dakota State University
James W. Murphy, North Dakota State University
Samantha K. Myhre, North Dakota State University
Paul D. Rokke, North Dakota State University
Positive affect has been associated with improved attentional performance, though studies have rarely controlled for arousal. In an RSVP experiment that varied arousal within positive affect it was determined that low arousal resulted in an attenuated attentional blink (better performance) in comparison to a high arousal, positive affect condition.
(Cognitive - Attention)

VI-085 Attention Deficit Scales for Adults-Sign Language Version: High Reliability and Item Validity
Ila Parasnis, Rochester Institute of Technology
Vincent J. Samar, Rochester Institute of Technology
Deaf and hearing non-ADHD college students took the Attention Deficit Scales for Adults-Sign Language Version, a computerized measure in sign language and printed English. Cronbach-alpha and differential item functioning analyses confirmed group-equivalent reliability and minimal item bias, suggesting that the ADSA-SLV is reliable and valid for use with deaf adults.
(Clinical - Attention)

VI-086 Attentional bias and ecologically valid indices of attention: Discrepancies between response time and eye-tracking methodologies
Yajaira Peña-Esparza, University of New Mexico
Steven P. Verney, University of New Mexico
This study investigates the ecological validity of covert attention by comparing response time and eye-gaze measures. In a study investigating attentional biases in dysphoria, response times and direct eye-gaze to visual stimuli were not equally valid measures of attention. Eye-gaze may be more ecologically valid than response time measures.
(Cognitive - Attention)

VI-087 Attentional Selection of Simultaneous Targets
Patrick T. Goodbourn, The University of Sydney
Alex O. Holcombe, The University of Sydney
Can multiple visual targets be selected simultaneously? In a range of rapid serial visual presentation tasks, we found that latency and precision of selection for two simultaneous targets were the same as for a single target. We also observed visual field asymmetries with implications for models of attentional resource allocation.
VI-088 Behavioral distraction by deviant stimuli: modality-specific effects  
Alicia Leiva, University of the Balearic Islands  
Fabrice B.R. Parmentier, University of the Balearic Islands  
Pilar Andres, University of the Balearic Islands  
The results from uni-modal (auditory, visual) and cross-modal (auditory-visual; visual-auditory) oddball tasks showed auditory deviance distraction irrespective of the target stimuli’ modality and whether the distractors were attended or not. No visual deviance distraction was observed except when participants attend to the distractors and target stimuli were auditory.

VI-089 Bimodal Processing May Improve Low-End Detection But Not High-End Discrimination Performance  
Sarah M. Byce, Lakehead University  
Michael F. Wesner, Lakehead University  
The intersensory facilitation and redundant targets effects have been shown to facilitate (or hasten) the processing of concurrent, bimodally presented stimuli. We tested the applicability of these facilitation effects to a demanding audiovisual discrimination task and found no facilitation, suggesting these intersensory effects are hierarchically task specific.

VI-090 6- and 12-month-olds Use Social Looking, not Referencing, in Absurd/Humorous Situations  
Gina C. Mireault, Johnson State College  
John Sparrow, University of New Hampshire-Manchester  
Susan C. Crockenberg, University of Vermont  
Kirsten Malzac, Johnson State College  
Social referencing (SR) refers to infants’ use of emotional referents in ambiguous situations to regulate themselves accordingly. We longitudinally tested 6- and 12-month olds’ SR during ambiguous-absurd/humorous events. Parents’ affect resulted in 6-month-olds’ affect sharing and all infants’ social looking, but did not influence infants’ to find those events amusing.

VI-091 Affect Specificity of Positively- and Negatively-Valenced Emotions in Infancy  
Nicole R. Gendler Martin, Kennesaw State University  
Amber E. Phelps, Kennesaw State University  
Linsey E. Maza, Kennesaw State University  
Savannah McGrath, Kennesaw State University  
The study used a social referencing paradigm to examine the developmental shift from a global reaction to a negative versus positive emotion (mood modification) to understanding that even within valence, different emotions have different qualitative meanings. The findings indicate that older infants are treating each negatively- valenced emotion qualitatively different.

VI-092 Childbirth experiences, mothers’ perceptions of their babies, and maternal self-esteem  
Samantha L. Reisz, University of Texas at Austin  
This study found that mothers’ (N=269) childbirth experiences were associated with perceptions of their babies during the first six months and maternal self-esteem over the first year. Given previous studies linking mothers’ confidence in the parental role to caregiving and attachment, this finding may help identify early pathways to caregiving.
VI-093 Here Today, Gone Tomorrow: 4-Month-Olds Do Not Remember Stressful Interactions
Jennifer A. DiCorcia, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Nancy Snidman, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Akhila V. Sravish, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Emily Ogoreuc, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Emily Brown, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Erin Duffy, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Ed Tronick, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Although much is known about early memory development, infants’ memory of stress is not well-understood. Changes in 4-month-olds’ behavior and physiology in response to either a stressful or non-stressful interaction were examined following a delay. The results do not support infants’ memory of the stressful interaction.
(Developmental - Infant)

VI-094 Infants (Who Habituate) Selectively Encode the Recipient in Object Transfer Events
Eric L. Olofson, Wabash College
Dare Baldwin, University of Oregon
Ten- to 12-month-olds were habituated to an actor giving an object to one of two potential recipients. At test, recipients switched location and the actor contacted the object in a novel way and implied transfer to one person. Infants—but only habituators—selectively encoded the recipient of the object transfer.
(Developmental - Infant)

VI-095 Infants Are Sensitive to Typicality of Lexical Tones in the First Year of Life
Fengming Tsao, National Taiwan University
Huei-Mei Liu, National Taiwan Normal University
Could infants fine tune to language-specific lexical tone patterns before their first birthday? Results demonstrated that 11-month-old infants were more accurate to the typicality of lexical tones than 7-month-olds, suggesting that infants are sensitive to distributional property of lexical tone around the first birthday.
(Developmental - Infant)

VI-096 Selective Social Learning of Plant Edibility in Human Infants
Annie E. Wertz, Yale University
Karen Wynn, karen.wynn@yale.edu
We report evidence that the same social information about edibility can be selectively applied to certain entities. Studies with 6- and 18-month-olds demonstrate that infants selectively identify plants, but not artifacts, as food sources after seeing the same food-relevant social information applied to both object types.
(Developmental - Infant)

VI-097 Thyme to touch: 8- to 18-month-old infants show a reluctance to touch plants
Annie E. Wertz, Yale University
Karen Wynn, Yale University
Here we report evidence from two experiments showing that, in the absence of social information, 8- to 18-month old infants exhibit greater reluctance to manually explore plants compared to other types of entities. This behavioral strategy would serve to protect infants from the harm posed by plant toxins.
(Developmental - Infant)

VI-098 "Sticks and stones": Negative messages in mathematics and reading.
This study examines negative verbal messages and their sources that have affected students’ confidence in reading and math. The responses were analyzed to find the most reoccurring source and message type. Peers were identified as the main source of negative messages with insult and ability being the most common message.

VI-099 Development and Validation of a Modern Persistence Performance Task
Benjamin D. Plummer, University of Pennsylvania
Brian M. Galla, University of Pennsylvania
Sidney K. D’Mello, University of Notre Dame
Angela L. Duckworth, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania
A novel 30-minute task of persistence despite tedium demonstrated convergent validity with self-reported grit, self-control, and conscientiousness; discriminant validity vis-a-vis other personality traits; and predictive validity for GPA and standardized achievement test scores above cognitive ability. Additionally, within-individual boredom, frustration, and fatigue monotonically increased over the course of the task.

VI-100 Examining the Relationships among Physical, Contextual, and Social Factors and School Engagement
Emily Swain, George Mason University
Anastasia Kitsantas, George Mason University
Angela Miller, George Mason University
The purpose of this study is to examine the relationships among adolescent school engagement, physical, contextual, and social factors using the 2007 National Survey of Children’s Health. Results showed than having a higher BMI, being male, and involved in problematic social behaviors increased odds of not being engaged with school.

VI-101 Semantic Distractors Increase Tip-of-the-Tongue States for Proper Names
Danielle K. Davis, University of Florida
Lise Abrams, University of Florida
Katherine K. White, Rhodes College
Participants named target famous faces while ignoring written distractor names related semantically, phonologically, semantically and phonologically, or unrelated to targets. While tip-of-the-tongue (TOT) responses were unaffected by distractor type when distractors were less familiar, TOTs increased when distractors were more familiar and shared semantics, suggesting competition at lexical selection.

VI-102 Relationship of Poverty and Teachers’ and Parents’ Socioemotional Ratings to Academic Performance
Katelyn Vertucci, Northeastern University
Emanuel Mason, Northeastern University
Using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K), regressions suggested that poverty, as represented by the percentage of children attending the student’s school who were eligible for
free lunch, was a major contributor to math and reading performance, followed by socioemotional factors. The relationship was also seen in fifth grade.
(Dependental - School)

VI-103 Success in Academics: Implicit Theories of Intelligence with Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivators
Julian A. Scheffer, University of Toronto
Elizabeth Page-Gould, University of Toronto, Scarborough, Canada
Our study examines the moderating effects that intrinsic and extrinsic motivators towards academic achievement have on the positive effects of an incremental theory of intelligence intervention with undergraduate students. We focused on the motivators influenced by their task goal orientation as the intrinsic and their parents’ values as the extrinsic motivators.
(Social - School)

VI-104 The Protective Role of School Climate For Urban High School Students
Selcuk R. Sirin, New York University
Taveeshi Gupta, New York University
Michelle Fine, City University of New York
Given that urban school face numerous stressors that put them at-risk for failure in many domains, it is essential to understand what protective factors exist. A secondary analysis of 426 high schools, shows that a positive school climate moderates the relationship between poverty in schools and high stakes test scores.
(Dependental - School)

VI-105 Validation of Measures of Work-to-School Facilitation and School-to-Work Facilitation
Ellen Shupe, Grand Valley State University
Self-report measures of work-to-school facilitation and school-to-work facilitation were developed based on results from focus groups. Data from 91 employed college students suggested the new measures were psychometrically sound and were significantly correlated with measures of theoretically related constructs.
(Social - School)

VI-106 Building a Bridge: SAMHSA’s National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP)
Deborah E. Sewitch, NREPP Scientific Review Coordinator, MANILA Consulting Group
Kristin Miller, NREPP RFD Review Manager, MANILA Consulting Group
Anna Hodgson, NREPP Project Director, MANILA Consulting Group
Kevin D. Hennessy, Acting Deputy Director, Acting Director, Division of Quality and Performance Improvement, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Conceptualized as a bridge between intervention scientists and practitioners in the community, SAMHSA’s NREPP is a searchable online registry of mental health and substance abuse interventions that have been rated by independent reviewers. This poster describes the NREPP review process, which includes Quality of Research and Readiness for Dissemination components.
(Clinical - Program Evaluation)

VI-107 Clinically significant improvement in mental health associated with interprofessional care
Gregory K. Tippin, Lakehead University
Amanda Maranzan, Lakehead University
Mary Ann Mountain, St. Joseph’s Care Group
The interprofessional care model was used to treat 183 clients with severe and chronic mental illness. At discharge, almost half of clients met criteria for clinically significant change in their reported symptoms and psychosocial functioning, providing preliminary support for the practice-based effectiveness of interprofessional care in a mental health setting.
VI-108 Differences in Commitment to Evidence-Based Practice among Clinical Psychology Training Models
Gennarina D. Santorelli, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Rebecca E. Ready, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Commitment to training in evidence-based practice (EBP) across Clinical-Science, Scientist-Practitioner, and Practitioner-Scholar programs was compared. Clinical-Science programs reported greatest commitment to EBP training. Commitment to EBP training was positively correlated with research training goals. Applicants to clinical psychology programs should consider differences in EBP training when choosing where to apply.

VI-109 Ohio's Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) Program: State-Wide Implementation Outcomes
Wesley Bullock, University of Toledo
David Medved, University of Toledo
Alisha Lee, University of Toledo
Brittany Tenbarge, University of Toledo
Kristin Walstad, University of Toledo
Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) is a manualized group treatment program designed to promote mental health recovery for persons with serious mental illness. Longitudinal results from a state-wide implementation study (585 participants across 24 sites) provided empirical support for WMR as an effective treatment across an array of recovery outcomes.

VI-110 Peace-Works: A Socio-Emotional Program for Elementary Schools
Jeffrey N. Pickens, St. Thomas University
Joanna M. Thomas, St. Thomas University
Michelle Vergara, St. Thomas University
Researchers investigated teacher and student outcomes for the Peace Education Foundation's "Peace Works" program to promote positive behavior in Elementary School. Using the Behavior Rating Index for Children (BRIC), teacher ratings indicated that students in Grades 1 and 4 showed fewer behavior problems after Peace-Works was implemented in their classrooms.

VI-111 Sustainability of the Emotion-Based Prevention Program for Preschoolers
Kristy J. Finlon, University of Delaware
Elizabeth Woodburn, University of Delaware
Stacy R. Johnson, University of Delaware
Adina Seidenfeld, University of Delaware
E. Stephanie Krauthamer Ewing, University of Delaware
Carroll E. Izard, University of Delaware
An effectiveness study of the Emotion-Based Prevention Program (EBP) in Head Start classrooms, occurring two years after an initial efficacy trial. Teachers demonstrated good and consistent program fidelity across the year. Children in EBP classrooms showed greater improvements in emotion knowledge, regulation skills, and behavior problems.

VI-112 The Curriculum for Interprofessional Recovery-Based Care at University of Toledo (CIRCUT)
Wesley Bullock, University of Toledo
Martha Sexton, University of Toledo
Mary Kay Smith, University of Toledo
David Medved, University of Toledo
The Curriculum for Interprofessional Recovery-based Care at University of Toledo (CIRCUT), an innovative interdisciplinary learning collaborative, was developed and evaluated. Participation outcomes included increases in health care professionals’ knowledge, commitment, and professional skills in areas of interprofessional collaborative practice, mental health recovery, and provision of health care to underserved populations. (Clinical - Program Evaluation)

VI-113 College Student Organization Leaders Report Lower Sense of Community with Online Training
Jacqueline E. Sironen, Central Connecticut State University
Bradley M. Waite, Central Connecticut State University
New student organization leaders were randomly assigned to either an online or onground course designed to deliver practical organizational information. Content knowledge was delivered effectively by both methods. However, students in the onground course reported significantly greater community and were more likely to continue participation in their organization over time. (Social - Community)

VI-114 Emotional Abuse and Neglect Predict Psychological Outcomes in a Low-income African-American Population
Thomas M. Crow, Emory University School of Medicine
Abigail Powers, Washington University in St. Louis
Negar Fani, Emory University School of Medicine
Telsie A. Davis, Emory University School of Medicine
Kerry J. Ressler, Emory University School of Medicine
Bekh Bradley, Emory University School of Medicine; Atlanta VA Medical Center
In a primarily low-income African-American sample (n = 5072) in an urban hospital, correlations between measures of childhood trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, alcohol use, substance use, positive and negative affect, emotional dysregulation, and resilience were examined. Childhood emotional maltreatment consistently emerged as most strongly correlated with all outcomes. (Clinical - Community)

VI-115 Helpful neighbors or disruptive outsiders? Collective efficacy and resident attitudes toward student renters
Sean G. Massey, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Susan M. Seibold-Simpson, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Richard A. Kaufman, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Collective efficacy and intergroup attitudes were assessed for residents and student renters in Binghamton, NY. Krig maps representing attitudinal “climate” were generated from attitudes of residents in close proximity to student housing. Analyses suggest that collective efficacy and sense of safety were moderated by attitudes toward students and group membership. (Social - Community)

VI-116 Power of Narrative: Self-Determination Boosts Vitality in Community-Based Digital Storytelling Workshop
Benita Jackson, Smith College
Phil Peake, Smith College
Lucy Mule, Smith College
Vanessa Pabon, WGBY Public Television for Western New England
Russell Peotter, WGBY Public Television for Western New England
Onawa LaBelle, University of Massachusetts - Amherst  
Aqdas Aftab, Smith College  
Shanila Sattar, Smith College  
Madeleine Lempereur, Smith College  

Constructing personal narratives in written form benefits the story-teller; less is known about in digital form. We report psychological implications of the “Telling Our Legacies Digitally (TOLD)” workshop designed to foster computer literacy and community engagement. Greater self-determination at the outset boosted vitalizing effects of telling one’s life story digitally.  
(Personality/Emotion - Community)  

VI-117 Receiving Community Services Generally Increases Positive Psychological Outcomes In A Latino Sample  
Catherine Pichardo, St. John's University  
William F. Chaplin, St. John's University  

Using a longitudinal design in a sample of 81 low-income Latino individuals who were receiving psychological services at a community center we found increases in four positive psychological outcomes over time, with two of the increases reaching statistical significance. Collateral positive psychological benefits seem to be associated with receiving assistance.  
(General - Community)  

VI-118 Service Satisfaction and Positive Psychological Outcomes Among Clients Receiving Supportive Community Service  
Claire Dunphy, St. John's University  
Kathleen Holmes, St. John's University  
Niketa Kumar, St. John's University  
Amy Walker, St. John's University  
Tahnesia Gayle, St. John's University  
Michael Russell, St. John's University  
Scyatta Wallace, St. John's University  
William F. Chaplin, St. John's University  

Based on a longitudinal design with a diverse sample of 74 individuals receiving a variety of services at a large community outreach center we found that Gratitude increased over time. The increase was not moderated by rated satisfaction. Providing basic services to those in need may have positive psychological benefits.  
(General - Community)  

VI-119 Sexual Health Knowledge, Awkward Conversations, and Neighborhood Communities  
Eric W. Branning, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey  

The average sexual health knowledge of 15- to 19-year-olds is moderated by gender, as seen in a representative sample of American youth (n =2,808) from The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) database. Girls influenced each other’s average knowledge, as well as significantly correlated with average neighborhood scores.  
(Developmental - Community)  

VI-120 A New Dimension in Vision: Potential ipRGC Contributions to Conscious Visual Perception  
Stewart Madon, Lakehead University, Canada  
Michael F. Wesner, Lakehead University, Canada  

Contributions of a novel class of photoreceptors (ipRGCs) on conscious vision were assessed using response asymmetries in S-cone pathways. Using an optical/CRT hybrid system, we measured difference thresholds
of circular probes and periodic gratings superimposed on narrow-band adapting fields. Our results support the hypothesis that ipRGCs contribute to conscious vision.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Sensation/Perception)

VI-121 Judgment of Object Position Change During Occlusion
Louis Varilias, Rutgers University Center for Cognitive Science
Ronald Planer, Rutgers University Center for Cognitive Science
An eyetracker was used in an experiment designed around asking how judgments are made regarding miniscule movements of an object when an occluder moves across the object. Judgments were sometimes biased towards saying movement went the direction the occluder was moving. However, the judgment was not determined by the eye’s position.

(Cognitive - Sensation/Perception)

VI-122 More Frequent Electrodermal Responses to Familiar Than Unfamiliar Chimpanzee Faces
Katherine P. Jones, Gonzaga University
Chris Galeucia, Gonzaga University
This project used electrodermal activity to examine the biological response of humans to the recognition of chimpanzee faces. Results showed participants responded more frequently to familiar chimpanzee faces than unfamiliar faces. Participants also performed well above chance at successfully identifying which faces were familiar and which faces were new.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Sensation/Perception)

VI-123 Perceived Magnitude of the Rubber-Hand Illusion Predicts Ownership of A Stranger's Voice
Zane Zheng, Lasell College
Kevin Munhall, Queen's University, Canada
Ingrid Johnsrude, Queen's University, Canada
The magnitude of the rubber-hand illusion (in which synchronous visual and tactile stimulation distort body schema) predicts the tendency for a stranger’s voice, heard as the auditory feedback of one’s own voice, to be attributed to oneself. Multisensory influences may drive the perception of self similarly across different domains.

(Cognitive - Sensation/Perception)

VI-124 The Face is the Thing- Or is it?
McKensie L. Martin, The University of Alabama
David Boles, The University of Alabama
A study has been conducted which examines the relationship between various perceptual tasks lateralized to the right or left hemisphere of the brain. A factor analysis was used to determine how many perceptual processes exist within the battery of tasks. Specifically, emphasis was placed on lateralized tasks involving emotion perception.

(Cognitive - Sensation/Perception)

VI-125 Toothbrushing and Chocolate Consumption
Maureen Morrin, Temple University
Tracy Rank, Rutgers University
May O. Lwin, Nanyang Technological University
Nguyen Pham, Arizona State University
We examine whether brushing one’s teeth after having eaten chocolate increases the likelihood of re-indulging in chocolate, and whether this is particularly true for dieters. We find that toothbrushing has the capacity to not only physically but also morally cleanse and thus behaviorally license dieters’ consumption of energy dense foods.
VI-126 Child Maltreatment, Social Support, and Suicidal Behavior Among Urban College Students
Danielle M. Restrepo, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
This study examined the relationship between social support, child maltreatment, and suicidality among urban college students. Results found students’ perceived levels of social support moderated this relationship between child abuse and suicidality suggesting that individuals with abuse histories and less social support are more likely to engage in suicidal behaviors.

VI-127 Childhood abuse and the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide: Specificity of emotional abuse to thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness
Kimberly O'Brien, Brown University Alpert Medical School
Richard T. Liu, Brown University Alpert Medical School
Evan M. Kleiman, George Mason University
There is evidence that child abuse confers risk for suicidal behavior (Melhem, et al., 2007) however, little is know on how the specific pathways for such phenomenon. We explored the variables from Joiner’s (2005) Theory of Suicide as possible pathways.

VI-128 Childhood Maltreatment and Psychopathology: The Mediating Role of Hostile-Helpless States of Mind
Andra Lorent, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Tristan Milot, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Mélanie Bélanger, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Diane St-Laurent, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Louise Éthier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
This study explores the psychological functioning of adults with a history of childhood abuse and neglect. Participants are 80 maltreating mothers. Results show that hostile-helpless states of mind mediate the links between childhood maltreatment and later psychopathology.

VI-129 Clinical Significance of Co-morbid Diagnoses Among Eating Disordered Patients
Stephanie L. Grossman, Drexel University
Carey Pietsch, Drexel University
Douglas W. Bunnell, The Renfrew Center for Eating Disorders
Michael R. Lowe, Drexel University, The Renfrew Center for Eating Disorders
This study examined the relationship between eating disorder patients’ co-morbid SCID diagnoses (anxiety and mood disorders) and eating disorder symptom severity. Results revealed that anorexia nervosa patients with anxiety (but not mood disorders) had more eating pathology pre-treatment than did bulimia nervosa patients with the same diagnosis.

VI-130 Constructive thinking moderates the links between trauma centrality and PTSD
Login George, University of Connecticut
Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut
Past research has found the degree to which traumatic events is central to people’s identities to be associated with both positive and negative outcomes, suggesting the interplay of potential moderators. In undergraduates exposed to trauma, we found the effect of centrality on PTSD symptoms is moderated by constructive thinking abilities.
VI-131 Defeatist Performance Beliefs are Related to Motivation and Pleasure Deficits in Schizophrenia
Kristen R. Bradshaw, University of Maryland College Park
Lauren C. Catalano, University of Maryland
Katiah Llerena, University of Maryland
Stephanie G. Park, University of Maryland
Julie M. McCarthy, University of Maryland
Melanie E. Bennett, University of Maryland Baltimore School of Medicine
Jack J. Blanchard, University of Maryland College Park
This study examined the relationship of dysfunctional attitudes to negative symptoms in schizophrenia. Defeatist performance beliefs were related to experiential, but not expressive, negative symptoms. Social impairment was significantly related to greater negative symptoms and elevated defeatist performance beliefs. Cognitive ability was unrelated to negative symptoms and defeatist beliefs.

VI-132 Deficit of dual-task performance in schizophrenia: insights from pupillometry and eye-movement analysis
Michail Zotov, Saint Petersburg State University
Klara Dolbeeva, Saint Petersburg State University
Natalia Andrianova, Saint Petersburg State University
The objective of this project was to examine how cardiovascular and pupillary response when switching to dual-task conditions is related to attention allocation and performance in schizophrenia. The study showed low level of mental effort mobilization (decreased HR and mild pupillary dilation) predicts inefficient attention allocation strategy and poor performance.

VI-133 Do hopelessness and rumination interact to predict suicide? A mediated moderation model.
Melanie Bozzay, George Mason University
Lauren N. McDonough, George Mason University
Evan M. Kleiman, George Mason University
While both hopelessness and rumination have been identified as risk factors for suicide, few studies have examined how these factors may interrelate. This longitudinal study of 209 college students found that hopelessness and rumination interact to predict suicidality through increased hopelessness using a mediated moderation model.

VI-134 Do people with schizophrenia live in less stimulating environments than healthy controls?
Heidi A. Iseman, San Francisco State University
Vallena Bircheff, San Francisco State University
Yasmin Campos, San Francisco State University
Meredith Frank, San Francisco State University
Amy Sanchez, San Francisco State University
Jessica Starr, San Francisco State University
David E. Gard, San Francisco State University
Although research has consistently indicated that individuals with schizophrenia have impaired neurocognition, motivation and social interactions relative to controls, less is known about the role of the home environment on these factors. This study assesses the home environment in people with and without schizophrenia, and connects this to important outcome variables.
Early eye movements abnormalities during social scenes viewing in schizophrenia
Klara Dolbeeva, Saint-Petersburg State University
Michail Zotov, Saint Petersburg State University
Natalia Andrianova, Saint Petersburg State University
The objective of this project was to examine whether visual scanning abnormalities extend to social scenes in schizophrenia patients. Analysis of first five visual fixations on social scenes revealed disturbed scanning strategy in schizophrenia patients. Additionally, the results confirm that such deficits are probably resistant to anti-psychotic treatment.
(Cognitive - Psychopathology)

Exploring Looming Cognitive Style as a Predictor of OCI-R Subscales.
Lauren McDonough, George Mason University
Melanie Bozzay, George Mason University
Evan M. Kleiman, George Mason University
John H. Riskind, George Mason University
The looming cognitive style (LCS) is a vulnerability to anxiety that has received little attention within OCD-specifics research. We found that the individual the facets of OCD (as measured by the OCI-R) that relate to the looming maladaptive style, found that only the obsessive beliefs subscale was significantly related to LCS.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

Emotion Regulation and Three Hour Ambulatory Cardiovascular Activity in Generalized Anxiety Disorder
Jason C. Levine, University of Toledo
Raymond Fleming, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
The interplay of physiological, cognitive, and emotional factors in generalized anxiety disorder was investigated. An ecological momentary assessment was used to test two contemporary theoretical models of GAD. Implications of the findings with regard to a characteristic pattern of autonomic responding in GAD will be discussed.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

Perception of diversity: Associations between perceived racial composition and racial identity
Myles Durkee, University of Virginia
Amir G. Francois, University of Virginia
This study of Black college students analyzed how several dimension of racial identity were influenced by the perceived racial composition of distal (i.e., school campus) and proximal contexts (i.e., close friends). Results indicated that the race of current friends and university population were significantly associated with dimensions of racial identity.
(Social - Social Groups)

Perceptions of Procedural Fairness
William R. Fry, Youngstown State University
Frank Ragozzine, Youngstown State University
Kayleigh Perline, Youngstown State University
Sarah Biviano, Youngstown State University
One hundred and three general psychology students rated the fairness of an allocation system for distributing release time from teaching to faculty members to do research. Violations of representativeness, accuracy, and consistency reduced the systems perceived fairness.
(Social - Social Groups)
VI-140 Political Diversity in University Faculty: Birds of a Feather Flock Together?
Nate Honeycutt, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
Laura A. Freberg, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
In this extension of Inbar and Lammers (2012), university faculty across disciplines were asked about their own political orientation, their experience of hostility, and their willingness to discriminate. The minority of conservative faculty report far more hostility, but both conservatives and liberals expressed a strong desire to hire “their own.”
(Social - Social Groups)

VI-141 Politics erases race....but not gender or age, supporting the race-as-coalitional-byproduct hypothesis.
David Pietraszewski, Yale University
Oliver Curry, London School of Economics
Michael Bang Petersen, Aarhus University
Leda Cosmides, University of California, Santa Barbara
John Tooby, University of California, Santa Barbara
Demonstrating that race is not correlated with political affiliation reduces implicit categorization by race. The same manipulation has zero impact on both gender and age categorization. These results suggests that at a fundamental and implicit level the mind treats race as malleable social category, not a biological or natural kind.
(Social - Social Groups)

VI-142 Rule Breaking & The Dark Triad
Michael F. Smith, Shippensburg University
The present study examined the Dark Triad (i.e., Machiavellianism, psychopathy, & narcissism) and Social Exchange Theory, using the Dirty Dozen and the Wason Selection Task. There were no significant differences between those high and low in the Dark Triad on Wason scores. Prior findings with the separate variables were replicated.
(Social - Social Groups)

VI-143 Social Categorization, Moral Disengagement, and Credibility of Ideological Group Websites
Shane Connelly, University of Oklahoma
Norah E. Dunbar, University of Oklahoma
Matthew Jensen, University of Oklahoma
Jennifer Griffith, University of Oklahoma
William Taylor, University of Oklahoma
Genevieve Johnson, University of Oklahoma
Michael Hughes, University of Oklahoma
Michael Mumford, University of Oklahoma
Content analysis of violent ideological group websites, compared to non-violent and non- ideological websites, showed higher levels of social categorization, outgrouping, and moral disengagement, but lower credibility for violent websites. Social categorization, outgrouping, and moral disengagement negatively predicted non-violent website credibility, but were unrelated to violent and non-ideological website credibility.
(Social - Social Groups)

VI-144 Stereotype Threat and Contingencies of Self-Worth: The Role of God’s Love.
Claribel Candelario Martinez, Long Island University-RISE Scholar
Bengamin Saunders, Long Island University
Stereotype threat research has shown that people underperform on challenging tasks when they are positioned in situations placing them at risk for confirming negative in-group stereotypes. Eighty-three undergraduate females participated in the study. Our results indicate, the CSW pretest on Gods’ love did reach statistical evidence
(Social - Social Groups)

VI-145 Students support demographically-based quotas with distributive justice rules favoring their selection at university
Gregoire Bollmann, University of Lausanne
Leila Belhadj Ali, University of Lausanne
Steve Binggeli, Rice University
We manipulate distributive justice rules of demographic quotas in university selection. Results show that quotas involving students’ need are preferred over equity and authority ranking quotas. International students also differentiate more between quotas than locals, preferring those advantaging them. This suggests that universities should consider students’ need in their selection.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)