25th APS Annual Convention

Poster Session VII

VII-001 Food Addiction, Emotional Eating, and Mental Health in Bariatric Surgery Candidates
Lisa R. Miller, Henry Ford Health System
Rachel Armstrong, Henry Ford Health System
Maren Hyde-Nolan, Henry Ford Health System
Anne Eshelman, Henry Ford Health System
Jeffrey Genaw, Henry Ford Health System
Current psychiatric symptoms are an important consideration when assessing problematic eating among bariatric surgery candidates. Patients with a current depressed mood and current worry were more likely to show signs of food addiction. Additionally, current worry was associated with higher levels of emotional eating. Implications are discussed.
(Clinical - Health)

VII-002 Gender Differences in the Prediction of Distress during Pediatric Cancer Treatments
Benjamin D. Goodlett, Wayne State University
Felicity W.K. Harper, Karmanos Cancer Institute
Amy M. Peterson, Karmanos Cancer Institute
Terrance L. Albrecht, Professor, Population Studies and Disparities Program, Karmanos Cancer Institute, and Department of Oncology, Wayne State University School of Medicine
Jeffrey W. Taub, Children’s Hospital of Michigan
Christopher J. Trentacosta, Wayne State University
Louis A. Penner, Karmanos Cancer Institute
Reducing treatment-related distress is a key component of interventions for pediatric cancer patients. Child traits, parent traits, and parent cognition and affect on the day of treatment predicted distress among boys, but girls’ distress is more difficult to predict. Findings from this study can inform more gender-appropriate interventions.
(Developmental - Health)

VII-003 Gender gap in health and health care utilization among Mexican American immigrants
Maria Czyzewska, Department of Psychology, Texas State University-San Marcos
Annie Crawford, Ventanilla de Salud
The study examined gender differences in health and utilization of health services among Mexican American immigrants. The findings suggest that the apparent health advantage of males compare to females may reflect gender differences in accessing health care system resulting in lower awareness of health problems among Mexican American immigrant males.
(Social - Health)

VII-004 HIV Stigma and Knowledge in the African American Church Community
Thomas Schleicher, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Erin Moore, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Sophie Briend, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Jannette Y. Berkley-Patton, University of Missouri-Kansas City
This study used data from 538 Black church and community members to evaluate the relationship between HIV stigma and knowledge, and demographics, religiosity, HIV risk perceptions. Analyses revealed age,
religiosity, and discussing personal risk in church were related to aspects of stigma. Sexual orientation was related to knowledge.

(Social - Health)

VII-005 Human and Dog Factors Predict Perceived Dog Approachability
Leah J. Shulley, Tennessee Technological University
There has been little research regarding factors that influence perceived approachability of dogs. In the current study dog ear and tail type, childhood ownership, attitudes about dogs and fear of dogs were all significant factors regarding dog approachability.

(General - Health)

VII-006 Implicit Physical Health: Validating the Health-Implicit Association Test
Alexandra J. Werntz, University of Virginia
Jennifer S. Green, University of Virginia
Bethany A. Teachman, University of Virginia
The Implicit Association Test (IAT) was adapted to create a Health-IAT designed to measure the relative strength of implicit self-healthy associations relative to associations between the self (vs. others) and sick. We examine the validity of this new, associative measure of subjective health assessments.

(Methodology - Health)

VII-007 Improving Oral Health Behavior and Message Memory: Matching Acculturation and Message Frame
Cameron Brick, University of California, Santa Barbara
Scout M. McCully, Kent State University
John A. Updegraff, Kent State University
David K. Sherman, University of California, Santa Barbara
Kevin R. Binning, University of California, Los Angeles
Roy Mintzer, University of Southern California
We predicted that the effectiveness of oral health messages would be improved by aligning message frame (gain or loss) to acculturation status. Participants saw framed oral health messages. The interaction of American acculturation and frame predicted flossing behavior, p=.001 (Study 1) and improved message memory, p=.039 (Study 2).

NIDCR Building Bridges Award Winner

(Social - Health)

VII-008 Income Inequality and Self-rated Health
Amanda Sonnega, University of Michigan
Beth Simmert, Wayne State University
Jessica Faul, University of Michigan
We investigate how contextual inequality puts individuals at risk of illness using Health and Retirement Study and Census data. Inequality remained a significant risk for poor health with controls; a significant risk for Whites, protective for Blacks, and a risk for men only. Analyses investigate personal perception of social standing.

(Social - Health)

VII-009 Increasing Autonomy Support in the Cognitive Interview Improves Children’s Recall
Michelle McCauley, Middlebury College
Kevin P. Madore, Harvard
Adela Langrock, Middlebury College
Sarah Harney, Middlebury College
We examined autonomy support’s effect on food recall. Children (N=57, Mage=7 yrs) were interviewed about foods eaten two days earlier with either the Cognitive Interview (ECI) or the Multiple Pass Protocol (MPP). Autonomy support predicted the number of facts recalled for children receiving an ECI, but not a MPP.

VII-010 Indications of Body Dysmorphic Disorder from Stroop Test Results
Molly C. White, Western Kentucky University
Frederick Grieve, Western Kentucky University
The purpose is to discover whether the Stroop Test can be used to indicate symptoms of muscle dysmorphia. Participants complete a Stroop Test using E-Prime software with body-related and everyday words. They also complete a muscle dysmorphia questionnaire. Preliminary analysis showed a main effect of word type.

VII-011 Emotion enhances information preceding the arousing event
Renato Puga, Butler University
Dominick Atkinson, The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
John N. Bohannon, Butler University
198 participants recalled perceptually central and peripheral items as well as thematic and athematic items from emotional or neutral slideshows in either isolation or in triads. Participants remembered better the information from the pre-critical slide than the critical slide or the post-critical slide during the emotional slideshow.

VII-012 Emotion Priming and Reversing Initial Impressions
Krysta Demere, Angelo State University
James Forbes, Angelo State University
Participants completed an emotion priming task, read vignettes describing another’s behavior positively or negatively, then rated their impressions. Reading subsequent vignettes depicting behavior contrary to participants’ initial impressions resulted in impression reversal. Moreover, participants’ primed emotions influenced their impression formation and revision process.

VII-013 Emotion Regulation as a Mediator between Acculturation and Psychopathology Symptoms
Nathan A. Haws, Brigham Young University, Hawaii
The purpose of this study is to determine if emotion regulation is a mediator between acculturation and psychopathology symptoms. Results show that emotion regulation strategies do mediate the relationship between acculturation attitudes and psychopathology symptoms specifically rumination and reappraisal with depressive symptoms and a integration perspective.

VII-014 Emotional state and interpretation bias in individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder
Nakia S. Gordon, Marquette University
Katherine Reiter, Marquette University
Samantha Chesney, Marquette University
Amy Van Hecke, Marquette University
Bridget Dolan, Marquette University
The current study compares the impact of emotional experience between adults with autism and typically developing adults by examining interpretation bias following mood inductions. Results indicate that groups
did not differ in explicit rating of emotions; however, the autism group displayed a different pattern of interpretation bias.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VII-015 Empathy and Disgust of Affective Pictures
Alexander J. Skolnick, Saint Josephs University
The relationship between empathy and disgust was examined to test the hypothesis that empathic processes influences the evocation of disgust. Empathy measured with the EQ was a significant predictor of disgust rating of aversive (IAPS) pictures. However, EQ was unrelated to both the valence and arousal ratings of the pictures.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VII-016 Establishing Convergent and Discriminant Validity for a Processing Measure of Big Picture Appraisal
Morgynn L. Haner, University of Texas at Austin
Sara Gill, University of Texas at Austin
Stephanie S. Rude, University of Texas at Austin
Presents the development and validation of a 40-item “performance” measure of Big Picture Appraisal. The measure involves unscrambling sentences (e.g., “temporary think lasting pain is”) under a cognitive load. Administration in a large sample supported internal consistency and convergent and discriminant validity.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VII-017 Examining 18-month-olds’ Ability to Discriminate and Categorize Anger and Disgust Emotional Expressions
Ashley L. Ruba, Duke University
Kristin M. Johnson, Duke University
Ryan M. Johnson, Duke University
Makeba P. Wilbourn, Duke University
Lasana T. Harris, Duke University
This poster assesses prelinguistic infants’ ability to discriminate and categorize anger versus disgust facial expressions. Preliminary results indicate that when tested in a visual habituation task, 18-month-old infants can discriminate between anger and disgust expressions. An additional study testing 18-month-olds’ ability to categorize these expressions is in progress.
(Developmental - Emotion)

VII-018 Examining Compassionate Goals as Moderator of the Link between Emotional Suppression and Psychological Well-Being
Chien-Han Kao, National Taiwan University
Jenny Chen-Yi Su, National Taiwan University
A preponderance of findings from past research indicates that emotional suppression is associated with negative psychological outcomes, but the boundary conditions have yet to be fully explicated. The present study found that having compassionate goals (i.e., genuine concern for others) attenuated the association between suppression and negative psychological well-being.
(Social - Emotion)

VII-019 Examining the Effects of Embarrassment on Aggressive Behavior
Matthew T. Fleming, Northern Illinois University
Alan Rosenbaum, Northern Illinois University
This experiment examined the hypothesis, based on theoretical and empirical literature, that induced embarrassment would provoke aggression. The results indicated that contrary to expectations,
embarrassment actually served to inhibit aggression. Although unexpected, there is theory supporting embarrassment’s appeasement function. Implications of these results are discussed.  
(Clinical - Emotion)

VII-020 Exercise Activity as a Predictor of Emotion Regulatory Processes  
Morgan Shields, Kent State University  
Danielle Halachoff, Kent State University  
Karin G. Coifman, Kent State University  
This investigation examines the link between exercise activity and emotion regulatory processes. Preliminary analysis is showing exercise as a predictor of heart-rate-variability and emotion-context sensitivity. Additional data needs to be collected in order to see relationships. Future research should explore this mechanism by way of an exercise intervention.  
(Cognitive - Emotion)

VII-021 Blinded By Self-Interest: Why Do Actions Serving Own Interests Appear Moral?  
Konrad Bocian, Warsaw University of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Bogdan Wojciszke, Warsaw University of Social Sciences and Humanities  
We present first empirical evidence proving that moral judgments are biased by the perceiver’s selfishness. We also found the underlying mechanism to involve the perceiver’s affective states which served as a complete mediator of the interest-morality relation.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

VII-022 Bridging the Gap Between Friends: How Presence Biases Distance Estimation  
Justin L. Matthews, University of California, Merced  
Teenie Matlock, University of California, Merced  
How does social presence influence the perception of a physical environment? Here, participants viewed then estimated the lengths of various pedestrian bridges. Those who imagined their friends standing on the other side of the bridge provided reliably shorter length estimates than those who imagined their friends standing immediately behind them.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

VII-023 Children’s Evaluation of Inference as a Source of Knowledge in Themselves and Others  
Ercenur Unal, University of Delaware  
Anna Papafragou, University of Delaware  
We examine 3 to 6-year-olds’ ability to evaluate the reliability of inferential evidence for events in themselves and others. Findings revealed that children begin to use inferential evidence at age 4, but became able to treat inference as a reliable source of knowledge in others only after age 5.  
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

VII-024 Cultural-Exchange or Economic-Opportunity? How Multicultural Attitude and Framing Affect Acceptance of Collaboration  
Yuk Yue Tong, Singapore Management University, Singapore  
Pamsy P.-Z. Hui, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University  
Jeanne H.-Y. Fu, City University of Hong Kong  
Positive multicultural attitude increases acceptance of inter-group collaboration, but only when under the right framing. Business executives who appreciated global cultural diversity showed higher acceptance to collaboration between Hollywood and Forbidden City in Beijing under cultural-exchange frame, but not economic-opportunity frame, because they viewed the collaboration as enriching cultural development.  
(Social - Social Cognition)
VII-025 Does Ethnic Diversity Increase Conventionalization of Social Categories?: Urban Effects on Conceptual Beliefs
Amanda Herrera, Northwestern University
Douglas L. Medin, Northwestern University
Rhodes & Gelman (2009) found that suburban and rural children held similar beliefs about animal and artifact categories, but differed in beliefs about gender and race. The current research found that urban children’s pattern of conceptual development were consistent with patterns of rural children in which social categories were treated as objective, natural kinds.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

VII-026 Double Jeopardy: The conjunctive influence of social class and race on evaluation of college applicants’ success in highly selective universities.
Shaki Asgari, Iona College
Jennifer Gosselin, Sacred Heart University
Katie Niblcok, Iona College
We examined the influence of social class and race on evaluation of individuals’ potential for success. Regardless of race, lower socioeconomic background determined less potential for success. Moreover, an upper class African American vs. White American individual was evaluated less favorably in terms of academic success and scholarship deservingness.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VII-027 Effects of Role and Group on Cooperation in a Simulated Video Game
Sean M. Shiverick, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
Thomas A. Haukom, University of Wisconsin-Platteville
This study investigated cooperation in a video game. Participants in a pro-social role were more cooperative than participants in an antisocial or neutral role. Participants were more cooperative in groups than individually. Furthermore, the effect of role was significant for individual but not group responses and this varied by sex.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

VII-028 Ego Depletion Leads to Aggression Under Provocation
Janie H. Wilson, Georgia Southern University
Todd Allmond, Georgia Southern University
Brittany Fair, Georgia Southern University
Ego-depleted participants exhibited more aggression toward the researcher than those in a control condition even though all participants experienced provocation. Further, ego depletion elicited high aggression regardless of the type of prime (positive or negative) viewed.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VII-029 Elevated Ratings of Self-Reported Peer Popularity in Children with ADHD-Combined Type
Sarah A. Vadnais, Southern Illinois University
Alana M. Curewitz, Southern Illinois University
Jordan M. Constance, Southern Illinois University
Sarah M. Dyer, Southern Illinois University
Michelle Y. Kibby, Southern Illinois University
This project examined self-reported peer popularity among children with ADHD-C and ADHD-PI after controlling parent-reported social skills, cognitive executive functioning and behavioral regulation. Results indicated that ADHD subtype predicted child ratings of peer popularity beyond the effects of parent-rated social skills and executive abilities.
(Clinical - Social Cognition)
VII-030 Effects of Mood among Young Heterosexual Couples on Safe Sex Negotiation: A Qualitative Hypothesis-Generating Study
Esther R Goldstein, Hunter College of the City University of New York
Jason Young, Hunter College, The City University of New York
This qualitative study examined dating couples’ decision-making while negotiating safer sex. Some of the themes found supporting condom use included concerns about pregnancy and STIs; and themes for not using condoms included “it feels better,” being in the heat of the moment, and consideration of other methods for pregnancy prevention.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-031 Ethical Standards are Subject to Partisan Bias and Anchoring
Heather Mann, Duke University
Dan Ariely, Duke University
Previous research has shown that people apply moral flexibility to justify their own actions, but do they extend this moral flexibility to others? Two studies examined the consistency of people’s ethical standards for politicians, showing that (1) ethical standards vary based on motivation, and (2) ethical standards are susceptible to anchoring effects.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-032 Examination of Individual Differences in Stress-Related Expression of Rigidity in Problem Solving
James Turner, Kennesaw State University
Karen E. Maddox, Kennesaw State University
Elizabeth A. Williams, Kennesaw State University
Kelley E. Campbell, Kennesaw State University
Melony E. Parkhurst, Kennesaw State University
Adrienne L. Williamson, Kennesaw State University
Stress and personality traits may influence whether people demonstrate behavioral rigidity when solving problems. We examined the effects of stress (stress vs. no stress) on problem solving while considering possible moderating effects of specific personality traits (anxiety, impulsivity, neuroticism, conscientiousness, perfectionism). Potential explanations and implications for the findings are explored.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-033 Excessive Internet Usage and Delay Discounting among Chinese College Students
Yueping Zhang, Lewis & Clark College
Vanessa Wilson, Oregon Health & Science University
Suzanne H. Mitchell, Oregon Health & Science University
Meng Meng Liu, Shandong Normal University, P.R. China
Linqin Ji, Shandong Normal University, P.R. China
One factor that may contribute to problem internet use is impulsive decision making. The current study investigated the relation between internet use/abuse and impulsivity as measured by a delay-discounting task among Chinese college students. As hypothesized, those scoring higher on internet use/abuse measures discounted more on DD.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-034 Expert Bias in a Real World Setting: Do NBA officials display favoritism toward star players?
H. David Smith, Northwestern University
Reggie C. Hearn, Northwestern University
Our study investigated the extent to which the judgments of NBA officials are biased in favor of star players. Using archival data, it was determined that all stars earn significantly fewer fouls per minute than non-all stars (Cohen’s d = .74). Implications for the study of expert judgment will be discussed.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-035 Frequency Amplification Eliminates Attribute Framing But Depends on Handedness
Ryan J. Corser, University of Toledo
Raymond Voss, University of Toledo
John D. Jasper, University of Toledo
Recent research demonstrates that enhanced left hemispheric activation eliminates classic attribute framing effects relative to enhanced right hemispheric activation. We partially replicated these effects; individuals with less cerebral lateralization (as assessed by a handedness inventory) show the typical pattern of results, whereas strongly lateralized individuals show the opposite pattern.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-036 Greater Satisfaction, Not Great Expectations or Effort: Goal Elicitation’s Effect on Decision Outcomes
Michael L. Hair, Georgia Institute of Technology
Samuel D. Bond, Georgia Institute of Technology
Our work investigates the effects of explicitly considering and stating consumption goals (goal elicitation) on subsequent decision outcomes. Goal elicitation is shown to significantly improve choice outcomes including overall satisfaction, attitude, and behavioral intentions. We rule out increased effort or changes or expectations as alternative explanations for these results.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-037 Guilty by Reason of Construal: Familiarity and Abstraction in Civil Case Attributions
Meghan Sullivan, Bridgewater State University
Thomas Brinton, Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University
The relationship between mock jurors’ case specific knowledge (familiarity) and attributions of severity, cause, foreseeability, responsibility and punishment was investigated from a construal theory perspective. Familiarity was associated with pro-plaintiff attributions when a manipulated case detail necessitated abstraction, but with a pro-defense bias when the case was less abstract.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-038 Gut feelings in panic patients: Is good “intuition” a predictor for bad decisions?
Stefan Sütterlin, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Julian Wölk, Schön Klinik Roseneck, Prien am Chiemsee
Stefan M. Schulz, University of Würzburg, Germany
Stefan Koch, Schön Klinik Roseneck, Prien am Chiemsee
Claus Vögele, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Cardioceptive accuracy (“gut-feeling”) has been related to better outcomes in intuitive decision making. Cardiovascular sensations, however, are perceived as highly relevant and aversive for panic disorder patients. Seventeen patients performed the Iowa Gambling Task and showed an opposite relation of interoceptive accuracy and task performance than matched healthy controls.
(Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

VII-039 Cultural identity as a determinant of attitudes toward foreign outgroups
John L. Diaz, Research Assistant, Azusa Pacific University
Priscila Diaz, Professor, Azusa Pacific University
The present study explored how prejudiced feelings toward outgroups differ based on ethnic background and nationality (N=1156). Results showed U.S. born and White participants had more negative attitudes toward undocumented Mexican immigrants as well as foreign outgroups than those born outside of the U.S. and ethnic minority participants.

(VII-040) Democracy at Risk: Search Rankings Can Shift Voter Preferences Substantially
Robert Epstein, American Institute for Behavioral Research and Technology
Ronald Robertson, American Institute for Behavioral Research and Technology
In a controlled experiment, web pages and search engine results from an actual election were presented to three groups of eligible voters. In two of the groups, rankings favored one candidate or the other. Preferences shifted dramatically toward favored candidates, with 74% of subjects showing no awareness of the manipulation.

(VII-041) Depression and Attitudes Towards Medication
Ariane M. Chretien, James Madison University
Jaime L. Kurtz, James Madison University
This study examined differences in attitudes towards depression and medication between those who are taking antidepressants and those who are not.

(VII-042) Differences in Automatic Anti-Fat Biases in African Americans and Caucasians
Erica Ann Hart, American University
Michele Carter, American University
In the current study, African American and Caucasian women completed an Implicit Association Test to evaluate their implicit anti-fat attitudes. Results indicate that while negative attitudes about obesity are pervasive, there are factors within the individual such as ethnicity and BMI, which influence attitudes.

(VII-043) Differences in the Effects of Cognitive Dissonance with Embedded Versus Isolated Attitudes
Rebecca L. Robinson, University of Texas at Arlington
When directly compared, individuals who engaged in counterattitudinal advocacy against an embedded (as opposed to an isolated) attitude experienced increased negative affect but decreased attitude change. Level-of-choice condition effects with an embedded attitude were found to be contrary to the traditional effects found with isolated attitudes in previous dissonance studies.

(VII-045) First Impressions: The Effect of Perceived Micro-Expressions on the Attitudes of Others
Savannah Brand, University of Central Oklahoma
Patrick A. Stewart, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville
Robert D. Mather, University of Central Oklahoma
In this study, the researchers examined whether perceived micro-expressions have an effect on the attitudes and/or mood of the observer towards the individual exhibiting micro-expressions. Participants shown the video without edits exhibited a greater difference in mood between pre and post testing than participants shown the video with micro-expressions edited.
VII-046 Hierarchy, Leadership, and Construal Fit
Yair Berson, Bar Ilan University
Nir Halevy, Stanford University
In two studies, among employees (N=2206) and using experimental manipulation (N=287), we supported the hypothesis that hierarchical distance between leaders and followers moderated leader effectiveness such that abstract behaviors produced positive outcomes when enacted across large hierarchical distances whereas concrete behaviors produced positive outcomes when enacted across small hierarchical distances. (Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VII-047 Differing Religious Motivation as a Predictor of Adolescent Substance Use
Chris Holmes, Virginia Tech
Jeanette Walters, Virginia Tech
Julee Farley, Virginia Tech
Greg Longo, Virginia Tech
Emily Johnson, Virginia Tech
Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Tech
Previous literature indicates religiousness as a predictor of better physical and mental health. However, it needs to be distinguished that religiousness with varying motivation may provide differential benefits or deficits. Adolescents with religious motivation for external rewards tend to show higher substance use, whereas adolescents whose beliefs are fully adopted and intrinsic tend to show lower substance use. (Developmental - Religion)

VII-048 Exploring How Religiosity’s Impact On Health Has Changed Over Time Across Ethnicities
Belinda Vicuña, University of New Mexico
Harold Delaney, University of New Mexico
Spirituality/Religiosity can be invaluable in promoting health and well-being. This investigation explored the relationships among religiosity, health, and ethnicity. A national dataset (General Social Survey) was utilized. For Blacks and Latinos, religiosity has become more strongly related to socioeconomic status. Exploring this complex interplay has potential for informing health promotion and interventions efforts. (Social - Religion)

VII-049 How do God and Satan work? Christians' beliefs about the role of God and Satan in negative life events
Shanna D. Ray, Lipscomb University
Luyan Zhao, Lipscomb University
Christians often make sense out of life events by attributing them to God or Satan. In this study, Christian college students rated the extent to which they endorsed various beliefs about the methods that God and Satan use to influence events. (Social - Religion)

VII-050 Is cleanliness next to godliness? How environments affect moral judgement
Courtney J. Walker, Berea College
This study suggests that environment does not play as significant a role in judging the negative actions of others. However, frequency of religious service attendance and political orientation was found to significantly affect this judgment. (Social - Religion)

VII-051 Something’s Got to Give: Fundamental disconnects between emerging adult’s work and family expectations
Emerging adults’ future plans illustrate a fundamental disconnect between their expectations for work achievement and their intentions for having children and fulfilling family commitments. Results reveal that women in particular are setting themselves up for considerable future personal stress and interpersonal conflict with impossible, “have it all” expectations. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VII-052 Not belief, but purpose: Religion’s effects on mental health mediated by life meaning
Robert Agler, Ohio State University
Williams F. Evans, James Madison University
Kevin J. Apple, James Madison University
Intrinsic religious orientation is often associated with better mental health outcomes. On the other hand, quest orientation is often associated with poorer mental health outcomes. In two studies, we find that this relationship between types of religious orientation and mental health is mediated by purpose in life. (Social - Religion)

VII-053 Perception of Tattoos
Chelsea P. Everson, University of Michigan-Dearborn
Arlo Clark-Foos, University of Michigan-Dearborn
Robert Hymes, University of Michigan-Dearborn
Tattoos, historically rooted in religious traditions as some institutions favor while others forbid, are becoming increasingly popular in contemporary western society. This research represents an attempt to determine how perceptions of tattoos and tattooed individuals are formed by a myriad of other variables (e.g., religiosity, religious affiliation, and ethnicity). (Social - Religion)

VII-054 Positive, but not Negative, Religiousness, Inversely Relates to BMI
Tosca D. Braun, University of Connecticut
Ian A. Gutierrez, University of Connecticut
Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut
M.B. Davis, University of Connecticut
E.L. Mastronardi, University of Connecticut
A.E. Trehern, University of Connecticut
We examined relations of positive and negative religiousness with BMI and distress in an undergraduate student sample (n=189). Only positive aspects of religiousness (attitude toward God, coping) were related (inversely) to BMI. Negative aspects were unrelated. Further, distress was not related to weight. (Clinical - Religion)

VII-055 An Evaluation of the Use of Exploratory Factor Analysis in Scale Development
Jerusha J. Gerstner, James Madison University
Deborah Bandolos, James Madison University
This study evaluated published literature that used exploratory factor analysis as part of the scale development process. Studies were coded from four psychological and educational journals and compared to previous evaluations of the literature. Results suggest an increase in best practices compared to previous reviews (e.g., Worthington & Whittaker, 2006). (Methodology - Psychometrics)

VII-056 Assessing the Components of Skill Necessary for Playing Video Games
Kent L. Norman, University of Maryland, College Park
While video games require different skills such as perceptual speed, reaction time, verbal reasoning, and problem solving, no definitive list of skills or method to evaluate them has been developed. This study developed an instrument to be used by players to assess the skills required to play a particular game.

(Cognitive - Psychometrics)

VII-057 Bottom-Up Interpretation of Nested/Hierarchical Measures
Ralph E. Carlson, The University of Texas Pan American
Hilda Medrano, The University of Texas Pan American
Gabriela Rosa, The University of Texas Pan American
Carlo R. Flores, McAllen Independent School District
Psychological and educational measures are often organized by subtests, scales, or factors into nested/hierarchical structures. Nested variance is transitive and flows from bottom of a nested/hierarchical structure to the apex; therefore, interpretation of nested effects must be from bottom-up.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

VII-058 Building a Case for Validity: Establishing a Measure of Cognitive Engagement
Ashley B. Charsha, James Madison University
Robin D. Anderson, James Madison University
Whitney Smiley, University of South Carolina
An abundance of low-stakes assessments for students has resulted in an increased call to understand how students’ cognitive engagement impacts scores. However, before such questions can be examined, a measure of cognitive engagement for an assessment setting must be developed and the inferences from resulting scores supported by validity evidence.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

VII-059 Construct Validity of State and Trait Measures of Dissociation
Liam P. Condon, Binghamton University, State University of New York
Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University - SUNY
Gabriel Felix, Binghamton University, State University of New York
We found strong support for the construct validity of measures of state dissociation (CADSS; Bremner et al., 1998), peritraumatic dissociative experiences (RM-PDEQ, Marshall et al., 2002), and trait dissociation (DES-II; Carlson & Putnam, 1993) administered in the context of measures of general distress, state anxiety, and positive/negative affect.

(Clinical - Psychometrics)

VII-060 Developing an Updated Measure of Public Attitude Toward Science
Michelle A. Krieger, Chicago School of Professional Psychology
Evan Harrington, Chicago School of Professional Psychology
Among psychologists who have studied attitudes toward science in the general public, the seven item scale published by the National Science Board (NSB) appears to be used almost exclusively. The current study aimed to develop an updated and expanded scale to measure attitude toward science based on the NSB’s scale.

(Social - Psychometrics)

VII-061 Development of a Short-Form of the RCOPE for use with Bereaved College Students
Benjamin Lord, Virginia Commonwealth University
Sandra E. Gramling, Virginia Commonwealth University
Elizabeth Collison, Virginia Commonwealth University
Research pertaining to religious coping processes among bereaved young adults is lacking, due in part to measurement issues. The current study replicates Lord and Gramling (2011) validating (divergent, convergent, predictive) a religious coping measure with a sample of 677 young adults 1-24 months post bereavement.

(Clinical - Psychometrics)

VII-062 Development of a Standardized Lexicon of Semantic Similarity Descriptors
Bayley K. Garbutt, North Carolina Central University
The intensity of meaning of 57 semantic similarity descriptors was analyzed using an online survey in which informants input ratings for just one randomized quadrant of descriptors on each page using a 25-point scale. Under this restricted modality of presentation, informants became more conservative in their ratings.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

VII-063 "Hold the Mask Over Your Nose First"...: Parent and Child Functioning Post-trauma
Sharon K. Hall, University of Houston, Clear Lake
Mary B. Short, University of Houston, Clear Lake
Parents' functioning predicts children's functioning post-trauma, yet particulars of the parents' psychological health remain mostly unknown. We found children's anxiety, fearfulness and acting out correlated with parental income, marital quality, and IES-R scores, intrusion, avoidance, hyperarousal. Children's functioning was predicted by parents' IES-R only. Interventions for parents may be the best course to assist children post-trauma.

(Developmental - Families)

VII-064 Adolescent Siblings' Suicide Ideation
Corinna J. Tucker, University of New Hampshire
Desiree Wiesen-Martin, University of New Hampshire
Using Add Health, we assess the similarity of 1,055 adolescent sibling pairs' suicide ideation and sibling relationship correlates of sibling similarity in ideation. There was some sibling overlap in suicide ideation but there were differences in the sibling dyad characteristics associated with older and younger siblings' reports of suicide ideation.

(Developmental - Families)

VII-065 Am I Bad or Just Worried?: Children's Representations of Vulnerability Mediate the Relationship between Attachment and Externalizing Behavior
Shari L. Kidwell, Morehead State University
Brittany N. Weeks, Morehead State University
Oriana G. Reed, Morehead State University
Frederick Chin, Morehead State University
Kayla M. Sizemore, Morehead State University
Jin Qu, Morehead State University
Data was collected with moderate-risk, rural families to test the connections between child attachment, externalizing symptoms, and measures of attachment representations. Over a period of 8 years, most of these variables retained significant relationships, and support was found for the representational variables as mediators of the attachment-externalizing association.

(Clinical - Families)

VII-066 The Relationship Between Mothers' Parenting Practices and Young Adults' Focus on the Self
Natalie K. Lawrence, James Madison University
Emily M. Collins, James Madison University
Jessica L. Rice, James Madison University
We examined the relationship between mothers’ parenting practices and young adults’ self-esteem, entitlement and narcissism. College students and their mothers completed different surveys. We found that “modern parenting” predicted students’ narcissism. The results are consistent with the claim that excessive parental admiration and involvement may lead to narcissism.

(Social - Families)

VII-067 Effects of Father Involvement on Attitudes toward Marriage among Hispanic Young Adults
Heather Lopez, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
This study examined attitudes toward marriage among 404 Hispanic young adults from both intact and non-intact homes. Results indicated that a lack of father involvement negatively influenced attitudes toward marriage. More specifically, age at parental separation, paternal visitation, maternal custody, and level of father involvement predicted attitudes toward marriage.

(General - Families)

VII-068 Effortful Control and Parent Emotion Socialization: Directionality and Outcomes
Rachel L. Miller, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Julie C. Dunsmore, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Cynthia L. Smith, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Effortful control is bidirectionally related to parent emotion socialization and predicts child socio-emotional adjustment. We examined associations of emotion socialization, effortful control, and social behavior longitudinally with 18-month-olds, 3-year-olds, and 5-year-olds. Parents’ active approach to emotion socialization was related to children’s greater social competence and increased effortful control.

(Developmental - Families)

VII-069 Enrichment in Parents of Children with Autism
Hung-Chu Lin, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Valanne L MacGyvers L. MacGyvers, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Robert McFatter, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Janna Bourque, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
This study examined both positive and negative aspects of the experience in parenting a child with ASD and related them to child symptom severity and parenting competence. The experience of enrichment did not relate to child symptom severity and potentially moderated the negative relation between stress and parenting efficacy.

(Developmental - Families)

VII-070 Fatherhood expectations and father involvement’s effects on the relationship of new parents
Ralitsa S. Maduro, Old Dominion University
James F. Paulson, Old Dominion University
This study examined the effects of fatherhood expectations and father involvement in childcare on relationship adjustment of new parents. Eighty cohabitating fathers were examined during their transition to parenthood. Results showed that father involvement was associated with the overall level in relationship quality, but not with its postnatal change.

(Developmental - Families)

VII-071 Coordination of Eye Movements and Speech in the RAN Task Predicts Reading Strategies
Peter C. Gordon, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
Renske S. Hoedemaker, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
This research investigates what processes related to attentional control and eye-voice coordination make Rapid Automatized Naming (RAN) a good predictor of reading skill.
Time-locked recordings of eye-movements and vocal responses showed that greater eye-voice look-ahead is associated with faster RAN performance and lower regression-path duration during sentence reading.

VII-072 Coping with Violent Death: Young African Americans’ Essays on Grief and Loss
Gary D. Bond, Winston-Salem State University
Dawn X. Henderson, Winston-Salem State University
Richard Walker, Winston-Salem State University
Courtney J. Alderson, Winston-Salem State University
Darius D. Cureton, Winston-Salem State University
Alexandra Reyes, Salem Academy
Few studies have empirically examined African Americans’ methods of coping with violent death. Over two studies, participants wrote essays about the loss of a loved one, and 26 of 101 essays described violent death events. For young African Americans, social sharing enhances coping with violent death, allowing for psychological resolution.

VII-073 Dissociation of tone and vowel processing in mandarin idioms
Jiehui Hu, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (UESTC)
Shan Gao, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (UESTC)
Keith Kendrick, UESTC
Dezhong Yao, UESTC
Using ERPs, this study measured the access of sprasegmental (tone) and segmental information (vowel) in spoken word recognition with mandarin idioms. Results showed several major differences in the early negativity, N400, and the Late Positive Component evoked by the two types of information. We argue for a functional dissociation for tone and vowel processing in spoken word recognition.

VII-074 Do You Remember What You’re Reading? Indirect Tests and Declarative Sentence Memory.
Barbara J. Luka, Bard College
Leigh Rich, Columbia Teacher’s College
Amanda Benowitz, Bard College
The purpose of communication is to convey meaning, but the grammatical phrasing of a sentence may vary. The current study uses a depth-of-processing manipulation with a structural priming paradigm to examine the interdependence of declarative and non-declarative memory in verbatim sentence recognition.

VII-075 Don’t Worry Be ‘Happy’: Mother-Child Emotion Talk During a Picture-Book Task
Ryan M. Johnson, Duke University
Kristin M. Johnson, Duke University
Vrinda Kalia, Worcester State University
Ashley L. Ruba, Duke University
Makeba Wilbourn, Duke University
Lasana T. Harris, Duke University
Mother-child communication during a picture-book activity was examined with a focus on how mothers identify and label emotions for their young toddlers (ages 12-24 months). The wordless picture book used depicted images of children expressing salient emotions (e.g. happy, sad) along with neutral expressions. Qualitative and quantitative data are presented.
VII-076 Dual Reference in Metaphor Comprehension
Catrinel Haught, Rider University
Three existing models propose different mechanisms for metaphor comprehension: comparison, categorization (via dual reference), and a shift from comparison to categorization as metaphors become conventionalized (the career-of-metaphor account). The experimental findings reported here provide support for the categorization model: apt metaphors are understood via dual reference.
(Cognitive - Language)

VII-077 Early Communication Experience and Early Language Skill for Deaf Pre-Schoolers
Thomas Allen, Gallaudet University
Song Hoa Choi, Gallaudet University
Parental ratings of their child's language and communication skills were compared for groups defined by whether they signed, spoke, or both signed and spoke to their deaf children. Results reveal considerable difference in emerging language and communication skills between groups defined by the language and modality of communication in the home.
(Developmental - Language)

VII-078 Exploring the Double Deficit Hypothesis in College Students Without Reading Disability
Stacy Birch, College at Brockport, The State University of New York
The double deficit hypothesis ("DDH") was assessed in adult readers without dyslexia. Fully 33% of readers fell into a DDH subgroup. A naming speed deficit was associated with slower processing on all speeded tasks. A phonological deficit was associated with poorer performance on a wider range of reading-related tasks.
(Cognitive - Language)

VII-079 Family structure as a key predictor of bilinguality
Lily Halsted, Queens University
This study examined the role of family structure in the development of different levels of bilinguality. Students from five public and private universities responded to an online survey on various aspects of bilinguality. In line with the initial prediction, higher levels of bilinguality correlated with having more bilingual family members.
(Developmental - Language)

VII-080 Beyond revenge? How justice sensitive individuals (try to) overcome close relationship transgressions
Tanja M. Gerlach, International Max Planck Research School LIFE Berlin / Technical University Darmstadt
Dmitrij Agroskin, Salzburg University
Jaap J.A. Denissen, Tilburg University
When transgressed against, individuals high in justice sensitivity exhibit strong unforgiving reactions. A scenario (N=191) and a transgression recall study (N=225) demonstrated justice sensitivity to be associated with vengeful as well as assertive relational negotiation behaviors and found anger/revenge motivation to mediate these effects. Implications for relationship development are discussed.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

VII-081 Breaking down work spillover: Emotions versus fatigue as mediators of work-home spillover
Julia E. Brinton, Wake Forest University
Lara K. Kammrath, Wake Forest University
Work-home spillover refers to the correlation between work demands/stressors and negative home outcomes. Although negative emotions and fatigue are both potential mediators of work-home spillover,
when directly compared, negative emotions more strongly mediated the link between work demands and home outcomes.

(VII-082) Can’t Have Children, Won’t Have Children: Exploring the Relationship between Overt Knowledge of a Potential Mate’s Fertility and Their Long-Term Appeal
Kristin M. Schramer, Western Illinois University
Simon D. Reeve, Western Illinois University
Kristine M. Kelly, Western Illinois University
Kearston C. Barwegen, Western Illinois University
Previous research has shown that an overt knowledge of a potential mate’s fertility-status effects ratings of long-term desirability (Schramer et al., 2012). The present study aimed to further explore this relationship. Results highlight sex differences in the influence of fertility-status on mate-selection and the role of overall choosiness.

(VII-083) Cardiovascular Reactivity in Friendships: Length and Quality of Relationship as Potential Moderators
Benjamin D. Clark, Brigham Young University
Julianne Holt-Lunstad, Brigham Young University
We examined the influence of relationship quality and length on cardiovascular reactivity during a stressful conversation with a supportive or ambivalent friend. Relationship length was independently associated with higher cardiac output (CO) and lower total peripheral resistance (TPR) regardless of relationship quality. Physiological responses of threat versus challenge are discussed.

(VII-084) Changes in Stalking Schemas as a Function of Age
Jennifer L. Yanowitz, Utica College
Karen L. Yanowitz, Arkansas State University
This research examined adolescents’ stalking scripts. Behaviors generated by participants were coded into as either hyper-intimate (reflecting common courtship behaviors) or as more stereotypical stalking (such as following). Participants generated significantly more stereotypical than hyper-intimate behaviors. A significant positive correlation was found between age and hyper-intimacy.

(VII-085) College Women’s Descriptions of Romantic Relationship Trajectories: A Qualitative Study
Rhiana Wegner, Wayne State University
Jennifer Pierce, Wayne State University
Sheri Pegram, Wayne State University
Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University
This study uses focus group data from college women at one urban university to demonstrate that traditional and alternative (e.g., hook ups) relationship trajectories are common among women. The order of relationship stages and outcomes vary based on the previous relationship (e.g., friends vs. strangers) between a man and woman.

(VII-086) Considering Romantic Partners in Setting Goals: Effects on Daily Stress and Divorce
Judith Gere, Center for Healthy Aging, Penn State
Dave M. Almeida, Center for Healthy Aging, Penn State
Lynn M. Martire, Center for Healthy Aging, Penn State
In the current study, we found that people in long-term relationships who set their personal goals without regard for their relationship partner were more likely to end their relationships over the next 10 years, and were more likely to experience daily stress as a result of arguments with their partner.
(Social - Relationships)

VII-087 Digit Ratio and Parenting Styles Predict Female Aggression
Emily S. Cleveland, California State University East Bay

Behavior intended to harm another is aggressive. Aggression has previously been linked to digit ratio (2D:4D; a marker of prenatal androgen exposure) but only in males. Aggression has also been linked to parenting. Regression analysis reveal that 2D:4D and parenting together predict aggression in a sample of adolescent females.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-088 Empirical Support for a Tripartite Taxonomy of Character in Adolescents
Sarah D. Patrick, University of Pennsylvania
Angela L. Duckworth, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania

Character, the disposition to act, feel, and think in admirable and beneficial ways, is widely recognized as multidimensional. We identified three distinct overarching categories of character strengths: intrapersonal, interpersonal, and intellectual. These factors are differently related to objective academic performance, including GPA, class conduct scores, and on-time school attendance.
(Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)

VII-089 Follow-up Treatment, Maternal Relationships, and Depressive Symptoms in Suicidal Adolescents.
Dalia R. Gefen, Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute
Ana Ortin, Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute
Regina Miranda, Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute
David Shaffer, Columbia University, New York State Psychiatric Institute

The present pilot study describes the follow-up care received by 26 adolescents who presented to an emergency department due to suicidal behavior. The association between maternal relationships and adolescent depressive symptoms was also examined. Results have important implications for the treatment and prevention of future adolescent suicidal behavior.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

VII-090 Group Differences in the Prediction of Psychopathy on a Dimensional Level
Molly A. Miller, University of New Orleans
Kelli R. Thompson, University of New Orleans
Maria A. Kireeva, University of New Orleans
Monica A. Marsee, University of New Orleans
Barry R. Burkhart, Auburn University

The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between psychopathy and internalizing and externalizing psychopathology in two distinct populations: juvenile sex offenders (JSOs) and juvenile non-sexual offenders (JDS). Results examining the four-factor model of psychopathy indicated significant group differences on the Affective dimension.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-091 Health Risk Behaviors in Parentally Bereaved Children
Sami Hamdan, MTA
This study examining of the course of health risk behaviors (HRBs) over the 3-year period after the parent’s death in bereaved youth compared to non-bereaved controls. The results show that over time, bereaved group shows persistently higher HRB comparing with non- bereaved group.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

VII-092 Hot predictors of self-regulated learning
Ronnel B. King, The University of Hong Kong
This study investigated the relationship between academic emotions and the use of various cognitive and metacognitive strategies. Filipino secondary students (N=1,147) answered the relevant questionnaires. Results indicated that students who experienced positive activating emotions such as hope, pride, and enjoyment were more likely to use cognitive and meta-cognitive strategies.
(Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)

VII-093 Impulse Control and Sensation Seeking Predict Delinquency from Adolescence into Adulthood
Hannah Peach, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Jane F. Gaultney, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Using nationally representative and longitudinal data, the present study yielded preliminary findings for the expansion of the dual systems model of adolescent risk taking specifically to delinquent activity. Findings suggest the importance of considering cognitive and socioemotional development as predictors of delinquent behavior.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-094 Information-seeking and SES: Components of Emerging Adulthood
Debra C. Steckler, University of Mary Washington
Kathryn Callaghan, University of Mary Washington
Ann Carroll, University of Mary Washington
Mara Rowcliffe, University of Mary Washington
Rebecca Smith, University of Mary Washington
Molly Sullivan, University of Mary Washington
Participants who exhibit more emerging adult characteristics were hypothesized to 1) illustrate an information-oriented identity style and 2) high socioeconomic status. Results supported hypothesis 1. Additionally results indicated that degree of emerging adulthood varied with SES. There was also a significant interaction between family and individual SES and identity style.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

VII-095 It’s About Control!! Reconstructing Knowledge Surrounding Female Condom Use and Intentions
Kimberly Lawrence, Virginia State University
Kimberly Boyd-Starke, Virginia State University
Jennifer Sutherland, Virginia State University
In our community, risky sexual behaviors are prominent. There are a multitude of components that impact these risk factors. The purpose of this study suggests that providing individuals with knowledge about female condoms, promoting awareness and increasing female assertiveness may impact an individual’s intent to use the female condom.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-096 A Mediated Model of Sexual Minority Stress and Psychological Distress among Lesbians
Robin J. Lewis, Old Dominion University
Robert J. Milletich, Old Dominion University
Tyler B. Mason, Old Dominion University
Valerian J. Derlega, Old Dominion University
A mediated model of the relationship between minority stressors and psychological distress was tested in a sample of lesbians. Structural equation modeling demonstrated that proximal sexual minority stress predicted difficulty talking about sexual orientation, which in turn was associated with rumination, which predicted greater distress.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-097 Alcohol Predicts Sexual Hookups for Caucasian but not African American College Students
Lisa Thomson Ross, College of Charleston
Amy M. Kolak, College of Charleston
Stephanie Zeigler, College of Charleston
Dryden Epstein, College of Charleston
College students completed a survey on alcohol and sexual “hookups.” Among African Americans, alcohol was unrelated to hookups. Among Caucasians, heavier drinkers reported more hookup partners and more episodes, and heavy drinking predicted level of hookup contact (from none to intercourse).

(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-098 An Investigation of the Role of Experiential Avoidance in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
Meaghan M. Lewis, Eastern Michigan University
Tara E. Adams, Western Michigan University
Abby E. Blankenship, New Mexico VA
Amy E. Naugle, Western Michigan University
The present study investigated experiential avoidance, sexual victimization, and posttraumatic stress as predictors of problem drinking. A conceptual model was tested in which experiential avoidance was hypothesized to predict problem drinking over and above the other variables. In the final model, posttraumatic stress was the strongest predictor of problem drinking.

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-099 Associations between self-harm and sexually aggressive tendencies
Emanuel Cervantes, University of Texas-Pan American
Deborah M. Lawton, University of Texas-Pan American
Darrin L. Rogers, The University of Texas-Pan American
Aggressive behavior may be associated with self-harm—body-focused repetitive behaviors (BFRBs) and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), though such associations have not been studied for sexual aggression. We report associations between sexually aggressive tendencies, BFRBs, and NSSI; and variation of these associations with factors relevant to internalizing and externalizing symptoms.

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-100 The Influence of Cognitive Control on Subsequent Pain
Nicolas Silvestrini, University of Geneva
Pierre Rainville, Université de Montréal
This study investigated the consequences of performing a cognitively demanding task on subsequent pain and spinal nociceptive response elicited by noxious electrical stimulations. Findings indicated that pain was stronger after periods of cognitive control suggesting that pain regulation mechanisms may be less efficient after performance of tasks requiring cognitive control.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Motivation)

VII-101 Cognitive Processes Underlying the Optimistic Bias in Women’s Judgments of Victimization Risk
Jenny K. Rinehart, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico
Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa
Richard J. Viken, Indiana University
This study examined the cognitive processes underlying the optimistic bias in women's sexual victimization risk judgments and factors that may moderate those processes. When rating risk for themselves, women classified more situations as high risk and were more sensitive to risk-relevant information. Women's judgments also were affected by sexual attitudes.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-102 Condom negotiation: Which strategies work together?
Holly A. Keating, The University of Memphis
Courtney J. Peasant, The University of Memphis
Gilbert R. Parra, The University of Southern Mississippi
James G. Murphy, The University of Memphis
Sexually transmitted infections are a public health concern. Condom negotiation has been implicated as a key factor in condom use. Six condom negotiation strategies were examined among college students. Latent variable mixture modeling was used to identify individuals who used similar strategies to convince their partners to use a condom during intercourse.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VII-103 Examining the Effects of Goal Orientation, Self-Efficacy and Interest on Academic Motivation
Adam J. Hoffman, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Carrie A. Bulger, Quinnipiac University
The study revealed that high self-efficacy and high initial interest in a course predicted the development of a mastery goal orientation for college students. Mastery goal orientation predicted subsequent interest. Results suggest an interaction between interest and self-efficacy predicting mastery goal orientation. However, only self-efficacy predicted final course grade.
(Developmental - Motivation)

VII-104 Five Faces of Feedback: A Profile Approach to Student Motivation
Yoshie Nakai, Eastern Kentucky University
Alison L. O'Malley, Butler University
Students vary in their approach to performance feedback. Using latent profile analysis, we identified five distinct groups of students based on their feedback orientation and feedback motives. Groups also varied in academic self-efficacy, achievement goal orientation, and regulatory focus. Implications of the feedback profiles in higher education are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

VII-105 Global and Task Specific Academic Motivation: Correlations for Music and Non-Music Majors
Luralyn Helming, University of South Dakota
Laurel Krokstrom, University of South Dakota
Amy Schweinle, University of South Dakota
Music majors differed from the nonmajors in that their task specific and global motivation were not correlated. Among nonmajors there was a pattern of correlation between their global and specific motivations in both the major or nonmajor class. The correlations differed not only in significance, but also in magnitude.
(Cognitive - Motivation)

VII-106 Goal Ambivalence Attenuates the Positive Effect of Goal Self-Concordance on Life Satisfaction
Svenja H. Koletzko, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Marcel Herrmann, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Veronika Brandstätter, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Across three correlational studies, students’ ambivalence toward their personal goals moderated the relationship between goal self-concordance and life satisfaction, such that self-concordance positively predicted concurrent life satisfaction (studies 1 and 2) and longitudinal changes in life satisfaction (study 3) only at low levels of goal ambivalence.

(Social - Motivation)

VII-107 I Don’t Care About Others’ Approval: Insensitivity to Social Rewards in Dysphoria
Kerstin Brinkmann, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Cyrielle Rossier, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Guido H.E. Gendolla, University of Geneva, Switzerland
The present study expands evidence for reward insensitivity in dysphoria by assessing effort-related cardiovascular reactivity during anticipation of a social reward. Results demonstrate that nondysphorics mobilized more effort for obtaining a social reward. However, dysphorics showed low effort mobilization regardless of whether a social reward could be obtained or not.

(General - Motivation)

VII-108 Implicit Need for Power Predicts Entrepreneurial and Leadership Intent in University Students
Jonathan E. Ramsay, Nanyang Technological University
Joyce S. Pang, Nanyang Technological University
Kim Yin Chan, Nanyang Technological University
Moon-ho R. Ho, Nanyang Technological University
Implicit motives are known to predict career choice in working adults, yet less is known about their ability to predict career aspiration in students. In a study of 149 undergraduates, we found that need for power, and not need for achievement, predicts the intention to pursue entrepreneurial and leadership careers.

(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

VII-109 Measuring Goal Valuation: An Approach to Addressing Underachievement
Sarah D. Newton, University of Connecticut
D. Betsy McCoach, University of Connecticut
Low value attached to educational goals lends to underachievement (McCoach & Siegle, 2001) and other negative educational outcomes (Anderman et al., 2001). Therefore, researchers developed the Goal Valuation Scale (GVS), a 22-item scale with three factors: Interest (a = .92), Future Utility (a = .94), Current Utility (a = .93).

(General - Motivation)

VII-110 Money Increases Passive Managerial Mindset Toward Others
Jessica E. Federman, Cornell University
I report evidence that thoughts of money increased the acceptability of using passive leader behaviors versus active leader behaviors toward personnel exhibiting work performance problems. Process measures revealed choosing the stance of passive leadership versus active leadership was a more deliberative process for those primed with thoughts of money.

(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

VII-111 Crazy Little Thing Called Work: Workplace Romance Policies & Perceptions of Performance
Caitlin Lake, Juggle Corporation
Catherine S. Daus, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
We investigated fairness of three workplace romance policies (no-action, intervention, workplace romance contract), perceptions of workplace romance on performance, and empathy. The stricter workplace romance policy (contract) was perceived as more unfair. Being involved in workplace romance negatively impacted perceptions of a female’s performance more so than a male’s.
VII-112 Effect of NeuroSleep on response time and accuracy
Kyle M. Dodd, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Elisa Jacob, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Chelsea Deutsch, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Kaitlin Blanchard, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Morgan Dunphrey, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Elizabeth Shobe, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
We investigated the effects of NeuroSleep on response time to and accuracy for words presented on a computer screen. Results indicate that experimental participants may be slower and less accurate than controls, but that this effect can be extremely small or nonexistent.

VII-113 Effects of Text-Message Distractions on Lecture Recall
Dorothy C. Doolittle, Christopher Newport University
Shelia P. Greenlee, Christopher Newport University
Erin Rolaf, Christopher Newport University
Ellen Poindexter, Christopher Newport University
Rachel Lavender, Christopher Newport University
Alexa George, Christopher Newport University
Starr Eshleman, Christopher Newport University
Ayla Byrd, Christopher Newport University
Catherine Barton, Christopher Newport University
To determine if texting results in poorer recall of lecture material, students in each of two sections of a course were randomly assigned to texting or non-texting conditions. Quiz scores of the texting group did not correlate with actual course quiz grades, but scores did for the control group.

VII-114 Exploring Cognitive Performance And Perceived Deficits Among People Who Stutter
Alex F. Lim, California State University, Northridge
Victor Gone, California State University, Northridge
Michelle Turitz, California State University, Northridge
Hanna Kim, California State University, Northridge
Andrew Ainsworth, California State University, Northridge
The goal of the present study was to investigate cognitive differences between people who stutter, people who do not stutter, and recovered stutterers in their executive functioning. Four cognitive tasks were used to measure different areas of executive functioning. Results indicate significantly poorer performance for people who stutter across tasks.

VII-115 Good Luck! The Effect of Superstition on Golf Putting Performance
Bryana E. Killion, Stonehill College
Samantha R. Harding, Stonehill College
Christopher R. Poirier, Stonehill College
We explored the relationship between superstition and putting a golf ball by testing the hypothesis that college students would perform better when exposed to a positive superstition and worse when exposed to a negative superstition. We found no effect of superstition on putting performance. Explanations for these findings are discussed.
VII-116 Is Deliberate Practice All It Takes To Become An Expert?
David Z. Hambrick, Michigan State University
Erik M. Altmann, Michigan State University
Frederick L. Oswald, Rice University
Elizabeth J. Meinz, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Fernand R. Gobet, Brunel University, United Kingdom
Guillermo Campitelli, Edith Cowan University
Inconsistent with K. Anders Ericsson and colleagues' prominent theory of expert performance, we demonstrate that "deliberate practice" is insufficient to account for individual differences in chess expertise. We review evidence for other factors that may play an important role and discuss directions for research to advance the science of expertise.
(General - Performance)

VII-117 NeuroBliss does not result in mood congruency for recall of emotional versus neutral words
Michael T. Donohue, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Ryan Scherer, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Angelier Hurt, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Latosha Frazier, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Elizabeth Shobe, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
We investigated the effect of NeuroBliss drink on recall for emotionally valenced words. If NeuroBliss elevates mood, then experimental participants should show mood congruency memory for positive, negative, and neutral words. They did not, highlighting the importance of testing manufacturer's claims about psychological effects from commercially available products.
(Cognitive - Performance)

VII-118 NeuroBliss enhances identification but not response speed of positive words
Caitlin Rigby, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Rachel Hovermale, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Megan McGowan, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Sharee Williams, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Elizabeth Shobe, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
We investigated the effect of NeuroBliss drink on response time (rt) and identification of emotionally valenced words. The findings suggest that NeuroBliss has no effect on rt, but did significantly increase accuracy of identification of positive words. These findings suggest the possibility that NeuroBliss may produce elevated mood.
(Cognitive - Performance)

VII-119 NeuroSleep decreases memory for emotional words
John J. Dougherty, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Jenero Batchelor, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Stephanie Dugan, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Katelin Rennie, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Elizabeth Shobe, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
We investigated the effects of the drink NeuroSleep on memory for words. Results indicated that control participants had significantly better recall than experimental participants for words with emotional valences as compared to neutral, but this advantage was small.
(Cognitive - Performance)

VII-120 NeuroSonic has no effect on reaction time or accuracy
We investigated the effect of NeuroSonic energy drink on reaction time and accuracy for emotionally valenced words. The findings indicate that experimental and control group participants did not differ in their response times or accuracy. These findings highlight the importance of testing manufacturer’s claims about psychological performance.

(Cognitive - Performance)

VII-121 A Study of the Relationship between Paternal Mental Health, Maternal Factors and Impact on Paternal-Fetal Attachment: A Longitudinal Study
Yee Woen Koh, The University of Hong Kong, China
Chui Yi Chan, The University of Hong Kong
Antoinette Marie Lee, The University of Hong Kong, China
Catherine So-Kum Tang, National University of Singapore, Singapore
The present study investigated the prevalence rate of paternal mental health problems (anxiety, depression, perceived stress, psychosomatic symptoms and fatigue severity), the impact of demographic, psychosocial and maternal-related risk factors and the relationships between paternal mental health problems and paternal-infant attachment in a longitudinal manner during perinatal period.
(Developmental - Lifespan)

VII-122 Age Differences in Language Comprehension Are Mediated by Resistance to Interference
Luca Campanelli, Graduate Center, The City University of New York
Klara Marton, Graduate Center, The City University of New York
Jungmee Yoon, Graduate Center, The City University of New York
Naomi Eichorn, Graduate Center, The City University of New York
Lorraine K. Obler, Graduate Center, The City University of New York
Mira Goral, Lehman College, The City University of New York
This study examined the degree to which processing speed, working memory, and resistance to interference contribute to the effect of age on language comprehension across the lifespan (N=118, range 8-74 years). Results of a mediation analysis indicated that age-related changes in language comprehension are mediated by resistance to interference.
(Cognitive - Lifespan)

VII-123 Coping Strategy Utilization and Mental Health during Pregnancy and Early Parenthood
Laura Y. Kooiman, DePauw University
Susanne N. Biehle, DePauw University
The current study examined the utilization of coping strategies on first-time mothers anxiety and depression during pregnancy and the early postpartum period. Results from multiple regression analyses indicated that certain coping strategies were more advantageous for mothers’ mental health during the transition to parenthood.
(Social - Lifespan)

VII-124 Differences between East-Germany and West-Germany in Late-Life Trajectories of Life Satisfaction
Nina Vogel, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
Denis Gerstorf, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
Nilam Ram, Pennsylvania State University, PA, USA
Jan Goebel, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Berlin, Germany
Schupp Juergen, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Berlin, Germany
Gert G. Wagner, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Berlin, Germany
This paper examines differences in how people living and dying in East-Germany vs. West-Germany experienced their final years. Growth models applied to reports of life satisfaction provided annually over almost 30 years by 4,817 now deceased participants in the German Socio-Economic Panel indicate more favorable late-life well-being trajectories in West-Germany.
(Developmental - Lifespan)

VII-125 Enduring Links from Childhood Mathematics and Reading Achievement to Adult Socioeconomic Status
Stuart J. Ritchie, The University of Edinburgh
Timothy C. Bates, The University of Edinburgh
We tested whether reading and mathematics ability at age 7 contribute to socioeconomic status (SES) attainment by age 42, controlling for SES at origin, general cognitive ability, motivation for school, and educational duration. We found substantial effects, highlighting the importance of remediable childhood factors for lifespan SES attainment.
(Developmental - Lifespan)

VII-126 Feeling Prepared for Motherhood: The Influence of Coping, Control, and Optimism
Anna K. Granger, DePauw University
Susanne N. Biehle, DePauw University
The current study was interested in examining how coping, control, and optimism influenced how prepared first-time mothers felt for changes both before and after the birth of their baby. Results suggested mothers’ preventative coping and optimism were consistently related to feelings of preparation regarding the changes of parenthood.
(Social - Lifespan)

VII-127 MENOPAUSE, WORK, & LOVE FOR 50 YEAR-OLD WOMEN IN THE UK
Jacquelyn H. Fede, Southern Connecticut State University
Zachary J. Kunicki, Southern Connecticut State University
Gina Creatura, Southern Connecticut State University
John Jacobs, Southern Connecticut State University
108 women from the UK were evaluated in terms of menopausal experiences and quality of life. Several analyses revealed the first year of menopause to be related to higher levels of job and relationship dissatisfaction, whereas later stages of menopause were found comparable to pre-menopause in these domains.
(Social - Lifespan)

VII-128 Proactive Coping and First-time Mothers’ Mental Health and Life Satisfaction
Susanne N. Biehle, DePauw University
Jacquelyn E. Stephens, DePauw University
First-time expectant mothers were interviewed during pregnancy and the early postpartum period to examine the influence of proactive coping on their well-being. Results from multiple regression analyses indicated that mothers who engaged in more proactive coping reported less anxiety, less depression, and more life satisfaction during the transition to parenthood.
(Social - Lifespan)

VII-129 The Influence of Pregnancy Planning on Maternal Coping Utilization and Perceived Support
Carly R. Dea, DePauw University
Susanne N. Biehle, DePauw University
The degree to which mother’s reported their pregnancy was planned was examined in a study of 118 first-time mothers. Results from ANOVA analyses indicated how planned a pregnancy was influenced both emotion-focused and problem-focused coping utilization during pregnancy at in the early postpartum period.

(VII-130) The Positive and Negative Influence of Pregnancy Support in First-time Mothers
Kimberly W. Klee, DePauw University
Christine F. Norris, DePauw University
Susanne N. Biehle, DePauw University
Social support from co-parents, family, and friends was examined in a sample of first-time expectant mothers. Results suggested receiving more support from co-parents and friends was beneficial to mothers and related to more uplifts, more life satisfaction and less depression while support from relatives was related to more pregnancy stress.

(VII-131) Topics of Parenthood Worries on Mothers’ Mental Health and Life Satisfaction
Jacquelyn E. Stephens, DePauw University
Susanne N. Biehle, DePauw University
The influence of parenthood worry topics and worry frequency was examined in a sample of 118 first-time mothers during pregnancy and at 1-month postpartum. Regression analyses found that certain topics of worries and frequency of worry were related to mothers’ anxiety, depression, and life satisfaction.

(VII-132) An Idiographic Analysis of Self-Role Congruence and Role Involvement
Celeste Sangiorgio, Hunter College
Warren A. Reich, Hunter College
Ellen M. Kessel, Hunter College
Self-descriptive tasks measured 79 participants’ feelings of involvement in 14 roles. Within-person correlations between self-role congruence (SRC), role involvement (RI) and role anxiety were computed using idiographic indices scores for SRC from HICLAS. Analysis yielded correlations between SRC and RI that were visible in idiographic but not nomothetic analysis.

(VII-133) A century of self-esteem in the news
Becky K.Y. Lau, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
Paul Anderson, University of Michigan
William Chopik, University of Michigan
Sander Thomaes, Utrecht University
Prior research finds that trait self-esteem increased over the past decades. We examine temporal trends in usage of self-related terms in newspapers between 1900 and 2000 in the United States and Canada, finding an overall increase in self-related terms (e.g. self esteem, self awareness). Potential causes and implications are discussed.

(VII-134) A Complexity Science Approach to Identity Formation: Demonstration with Data from Teacher Professional Development
Joanna K. Garner, Old Dominion University
Avi Kaplan, Temple University
Stephanie Hathcock, Old Dominion University
Yona Davidson, Temple University
We used a model of identity formation based on assumptions of complexity science to investigate professional identity development in mid-career teachers in the context of a content-focused professional development program. Observed changes in the content and alignment of identity system components supported the PD approach and the conceptual model.

VII-135 A Longitudinal Study of Risk-Glorifying Video Games and Alcohol Consumption
Anna Prescott, Dartmouth College
Timothy Brunelle, Dartmouth College
James Sargent, Dartmouth College
Jay Hull, Dartmouth College
A significant relationship was found between playing mature-rated video games and alcohol consumption among adolescents. This was true despite controlling for previous alcohol consumption, demographic variables, and parenting style. Effects were mediated by changes in sensation seeking, expectations of drinking consequences, and perceptions of and affiliations with peers who drink.

VII-136 A Longitudinal Study of Risk-Glorifying Video Games and Cigarette Smoking
Timothy J. Brunelle, Dartmouth College
Anna Prescott, Dartmouth College
James Sargent, Geisel School of Medicine
Jay G. Hull, Dartmouth College
Recent research links mature-rated video gameplay and risky driving (Hull, Draghici, & Sargent, 2012). Mature-rated gameplay predicts cigarette smoking in the same adolescent sample: we found a significant relationship between playing mature-rated video games and smoking, with effects mediated by increases in sensation-seeking, deviant peer affiliation, and positive smoking expectancies.

VII-137 Bases of Self-Worth Differ by Social Class
Liz Horberg, Stanford University
Five studies illustrate that individuals from relatively lower class backgrounds base their self-esteem more deeply in morality—i.e., meeting moral standards—whereas individuals from relatively upper class backgrounds base their self-worth more deeply in achievement, i.e., demonstrating superior skills. Patterns were mediated by class differences in expectations for success.

VII-138 Basking in Reflected Glory With Political Yard Signs: Importance of Public Interest
Paul C. Bernhardt, Frostburg State University
Samantha Calhoun, Frostburg State University
Emily Creegan, Frostburg State University
Jennifer Cruz, Frostburg State University
Brandon Petenbrink, Frostburg State University
Alexander Poland, Frostburg State University
We observed the display of political yard signs before and after Election Day 2012 for evidence of Basking In Reflected Glory (BIRG). Effects of BIRG were seen only for the highest public profile contest. Consistent with sociometer theory, it may explain inconsistency in findings of this effect with political signs.
VII-139 Beliefs about Ability Moderate the Impact of Self-Doubt on Test Anxiety
Qin Zhao, Western Kentucky University
Aaron Wichman, Western Kentucky University
Eric Raap, Western Kentucky University
The experiment showed that self-doubt negatively affects cognitive test anxiety; for high-ACT individuals, this negative effect was not moderated by belief about ability; whereas for low-ACT individuals, this effect was significantly stronger for those primed with an incremental view of ability than for those primed with an entity view.
(Personality/Emotion - Self)

VII-140 Variation in the Mu-Opioid Receptor Gene Modifies the Effects of Soft Touch
Emre Selcuk, Cornell University
Yu Fu, Cornell University
Gul Gunaydin, Cornell University
Sarah Moore, Cornell University
Richard Depue, Cornell University
Participants completed a heat tolerance task while receiving soft touch either on their forearm where C-tactile afferents signaling affiliative social contact are densely located or on their fingertips where C-tactile afferents do not exist. Forearm touch led to greater heat tolerance for G allele carriers, but not A allele homozygotes.
(Biological Bases of Social Behavior - Social Interpersonal Relationships)