VIII-001 Is a Spatial Component Necessary for Implicit Probabilistic Sequence Learning?
Halley G. Feldman, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University; Department of Psychology, The Catholic University of America; Department of Neurology, Georgetown University Medical Center
Darlene V. Howard, Department of Psychology, Georgetown University

We examined implicit learning of non-motor sequences using a non-spatial version of the Triplets Learning Task (TLT, Howard, Howard, Dennis, & Kelly, 2008). Participants learned, but not as well as in the original spatial TLT, suggesting spatial components are helpful but not necessary for learning higher-order probabilistic sequences.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-002 Is Retrieval-Induced Forgetting Restricted to Episodic Forgetting?
Saskia Giebl, University of California, Los Angeles
Toshiya Miyatsu, University of California, Los Angeles
Dorothy R. Buchli, University of California, Los Angeles
Elizabeth L. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles

Retrieving information can cause forgetting of related information, a phenomenon called retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF). Whereas past RIF research has focused on episodic forgetting, the present experiment attempted to demonstrate RIF without an initial study phase; that is, non-episodic forgetting. Our results may suggest that RIF is restricted to episodic forgetting.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-003 Judgments of Not Knowing: Forgetting Overwhelms Learning
Lisa K. Son, Barnard College

Participants presented with trivia made judgments of knowing or not knowing. Afterwards, the “not known” questions, and answers, were re-presented and judged as having been new or forgotten. Results showed, surprisingly, people were quicker to say that they didn’t know items that had been forgotten than those that were new.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-004 Killer Snakes Can Kill Learning: Attention and Value in Multi-level Category Induction
Sharon M. Noh, University of California, Los Angeles
Veronica X. Yan, University of California, Los Angeles
Alan D. Castel, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles

Can learning lower-order categories (snake genera) lead to incidental learning of higher-order categories (venom or region), and vice-versa? Higher-order categories were learned regardless of what participants attended to, but lower-order categories could not be learned unless specifically attended to. Results differed however, when the higher-order category had intrinsic value.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-005 Knowing When They Don't Know: Generating Keywords Reduces Overconfidence of Comprehension Judgments
Lisa S. Pao, Teachers College, Columbia University
Joanna P. Williams, Teachers College, Columbia University
The study investigated the effect of keyword generation on the accuracy of seventh graders’ comprehension judgments. Overall, students were overconfident, but students who generated keywords were significantly less overconfident than students who simply reread text. An ability effect was found, where low scorers were overconfident while high scorers were underconfident.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-006 Learning Novel Math Operations via Graphical versus Formula Representations: Implications for Transfer
Aryn A. Pyke, Carnegie Mellon University
John R. Anderson, Carnegie Mellon University
Two novel math operations were introduced via either formulas or graphical representations (answer = area-under-graph). Formula-learners and graph-learners were comparable at solving training problems and some transfer problems (e.g., with negative operands). However, on transfer problems probing magnitude relations across problems and across operations, graph-learners were superior.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-007 Memory for symmetry and perceptual binding in patients with schizophrenia
Clelia Rossi-Arnaud, Sapienza University of Rome
Pietro Spataro, Sapienza University of Rome
Daniele Saraulli, Sapienza University of Rome; Cell Biology and Neurobiology Institute, C.N.R. National Research Council of Italy
Valeria R. Silva Marques, Sapienza University of Rome
Vincenzo Cestari, Sapienza University of Rome; Cell Biology and Neurobiology Institute, C.N.R. National Research Council of Italy
Perceptual binding was examined in schizophrenic patients. Recall of supraspan symmetrical patterns was impaired in patients. It is concluded that perceptual binding is not always based on automatic processes and that schizophrenia may be associated with a specific deficit in the creation of global visual images.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-008 Misreporting signs of child abuse: The role of decision making and post event information
Torun A. Lindholm, Uppsala University, Sweden
Rickard L. Sjöberg, Umeå University, Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Neuroscience, Division of Neurosurgery
Amina Memon, Royal Holloway, University of London, Department of Psychology
Two studies showed that a decision to report an ambiguous case of child abuse affected memory of the case, such that participants falsely reported details stereotypically associated with child abuse. Results indicate that false memories can be created by self-generated decisions in the absence of external suggestion or post-event information.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-009 Monitoring Sources of Event Memories: Does Native Language Play a Role?
Ercenur Unal, University of Delaware
Adrienne Pinto, University of Delaware
Ann Bunger, University of Delaware
Anna Papafragou, University of Delaware
We examined adults’ ability to distinguish between inference and perception in event memory, and whether speaking a language that obligatorily encodes source of information increases this ability.
Participants remembered having seen events which they have never seen but only inferred from visual evidence regardless of their native language.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-010 Multitasking and student learning: The impact of instant messaging on text comprehension
Jerrold E. Barnett, Northwest Missouri State University
Ryan H. Wessell, Northwest Missouri State University
To study multitasking and learning, students (1) read a short text, (2) read the same passage while receiving and answering three text messages, or (3) read while expecting texts that never occurred. This third group performed worse on a test of factual learning. The first two groups did not differ.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VIII-011 Exploring Serenity: Identifying Distinguishing Features
Maria Parmley, Assumption College
Fang Zhang, Assumption College
Katelyn L. Colburn, Assumption College
Alesia S. Walker, Assumption College
Fitore Gjemnica, Assumption College
Nabil N. Georges, Assumption College
The purpose of the present investigation was to explore serenity and to identify the key features of this emotional experience. What separates this emotion from other emotional experiences? The results from the present study suggest that a distinction be made between serenity and other low arousal positive emotions.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VIII-012 Exploring the Path to Empathy
Yael R. Basford, the Academic College of Tel Aviv Yafo
Ronit Roth-Hanania, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Yafo
This study explored empathy among infants aged 3-9 months. While for decades studies have shown that newborns react to the perceived distress of another, the true empathic nature of these reactions has been contested; This study indicates a possible innate mechanism for empathy independent of self-other differentiation.
(Developmental - Emotion)

VIII-013 Exposure to Masked Spiders Reduces Physiological Fear Responses
Richard Warren, Purchase College/ SUNY
Nicholas Buchen, Westchester Community College
Samuel Golden, Westchester Community College
Evan Scott, Purchase College
Max Edelmann, Westchester Community College
Chad Mesisco, Westchester Community College
Jason Anderson, Stanford University
Zhishun Wang, Columbia University
Paul Siegel, Westchester Community College and Purchase College
Exposure to masked spiders induced and then habituated skin conductance level more so than exposure to unmasked spiders in spider-fearful responses. Whereas unmasked spiders caused subjective fear, masked spiders did not. This dissociation between the effects of masked and unmasked exposure on arousal and subjective fear, respectively, suggest that fear responses were reduced without conscious cognition.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
VIII-014 FaceReader’s Assessment of Happy Facial Expressions Predicts Zygomaticus and Corrugator Muscle Activity
Trevor D’Arcey, California State University, Chico
Michelle Johnson, California State University, Chico
Patty Sanders, California State University, Fresno
Martin Shapiro, California State University, Fresno
Lawrence Herringer, California State University, Chico
Michael Ennis, California State University, Chico
We tested FaceReader, Noldus’s facial expression analysis software, with facial electromyography, which measures muscle activity. FaceReader’s “happy” assessments were significantly related to zygomaticus (i.e., cheek) muscle activity (median $r = .72$, $p < .001$) and corrugator (i.e., brow) muscle activity (median $r = -.51$, $p < .001$).
(Methodology - Emotion)

VIII-015 Facing the chameleon: Unmasking the role of facial expressions in interpersonal mimicry.
Wojciech M. Kulesza, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Aleksandra Cisłak, Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Psychology
Robin R. Vallacher, Florida Atlantic University
Sylwia Bedynska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Andrzej Nowak, Florida Atlantic University, Warsaw University
People mimic one another’s facial expressions, but surprisingly the effects of specific forms of facial mimicry have yet to be established. We introduce a paradigm that isolates specific facial expressions to assess their relative impact on the mimicry-liking relationship.
(Social - Emotion)

VIII-016 How do weight consciousness and sexual orientation affect implicit memory?
Shannon V. Ryan, Mills College
Christie Chung, Mills College
The present study examined the effects of weight consciousness and sexual orientation on memory. In a word stem completion task, weight-conscious, heterosexual participants showed significantly more priming of body image words than weight-conscious, non-heterosexual participants. These results suggest that weight consciousness’ effect on memory may be mediated by sexual orientation.
(Cognitive - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

VIII-017 Feel it, Don’t Fake it: Deep Acting and Perceptions of Feedback Utility
Eileen C. Toomey, Butler University
Alison O’Malley, Butler University
We examined participants’ reactions to professors’ emotional labor during a negative feedback session. Participants who watched a video in which the professor engaged in deep acting while giving the negative performance feedback found the feedback to be more sincere and useful.
(Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

VIII-018 Victim and Perpetrator Labeling Influence Perceived Helpfulness of Actions Following Sexual Abuse
Martha L. Calderón Galassi, The University of Texas-Pan American
Sarah E. Stegall, The University of Texas-Pan American
Gustavo Martínez, The University of Texas-Pan American
Erika Esquivel, The University of Texas-Pan American
Sonia Armendáriz López, The University of Texas-Pan American
Darrin L. Rogers, The University of Texas-Pan American
Sexual abuse (SA) victims’ engagement in help-seeking and other post abuse actions (PAAs) is influenced by peripheral aspects of communications about SA, both directly and through effects on social support. We found that victim and perpetrator labeling had complex and contradictory effects on public perceptions of the helpfulness of PAAs.

VIII-018 Feeling bad and looking worse: Negative affect is associated with reduced perceptions of face-healthiness
Laura R. Mirams, The University of Manchester
Ellen Poliakoff, The University of Manchester
Elizabeth H. Zandstra, Unilever R & D, Vlaardigen, The Netherlands
Marco Hoeksma, Unilever R & D, Vlaardigen, The Netherlands
Anna Thomas, Unilever R & D, Port Sunlight, UK
Wael El-Deredy, The University of Manchester
Using psychophysical methods, we found that affective traits modulate face health judgement. Participants reporting high positive affect judged themselves as equivalent to healthier looking versions of their own and stranger’s faces. Participants reporting high negative affect judged themselves as equivalent to less healthy versions of their own and stranger’s faces.

VIII-019 Feeling Imperfect Impairs Sleep: The Links Between Perfectionism, Counterfactual Processing, and Insomnia
Ralph E. Schmidt, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Delphine S. Courvoisier, Harvard University, USA
Martial Van der Linden, University of Geneva, Switzerland
A questionnaire study investigated the relations between perfectionism, counterfactual processing, and insomnia. Statistical analyses indicated that counterfactual processing at bedtime mediated the relations between three dimensions of perfectionism (concern over mistakes, doubts about action, and organization) and sleep disturbance.

VIII-020 Gender Dependent Flashbulb Memories of Sexual vs Emotional Infidelity
Christine Fisher, Butler University
Ryan Bable, Butler University
John N. Bohannon, Butler University
Simulations show males are more upset about hypothetical sexual infidelity, whereas females focus on emotional cheating. We measured real world experiences where 141 participants recalled details of discovering their partner’s infidelity. Males showed an enhanced memory for discovering sexual infidelity, whereas females showed enhanced memory for discovering emotional infidelity.

VIII-021 Emotional reactions to free will and determinism primes by Sandy survivors
Ljubica Chatman, Columbia University
Travis A. Riddle, Columbia University
Alexandra Vukcevic, Columbia University
Betsy J. Sparrow, Columbia University
How do emotional responses to uncontrollable events differ based on people’s views of free will and determinism? We manipulated free will beliefs in order to examine people’s responses to uncontrollable events such as natural disasters like hurricane Sandy.
VIII-022 Empathy Deficits Predict Aggression in Young South African Children
Susan Malcolm-Smith, University of Cape Town
Danielle Woolley, University of Cape Town
Catherine Ward, University of Cape Town
Understanding the factors which promote aggression is a crucial step towards reducing the high rates of violence in South Africa. Data collected from 72 first graders (low SES) indicate that poor empathy and social cognition are associated with increased aggressive behaviour in this group.
(Genral - Social Cognition)

VIII-023 Erasing Race Through Recategorization? Additional Cues Undermine Recategorization Effects
David J. Johnson, Michigan State University
Joseph F. Cesario, Michigan State University
Evolutionary psychology proposes that racial categorization is a byproduct of adaptations developed to detect coalitions. Accordingly, when more relevant cues to group membership are available, the tendency to categorize by race is attenuated. Our experiment found this effect was attenuated by the mere presence of additional (irrelevant) racial cues.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-024 Ethnic and BMI Differences in Self-Reported Victimization and Anti-Fat Attitudes
Shannon Rich Scott, Texas Woman's University
Lisa H. Rosen, Texas Woman's University
Anna B. Johnson, Texas Woman's University
Bethany W. McCarter, Texas Woman's University
The current study examined whether college females of varying BMI classifications and ethnicity report different levels of victimization and anti-fat attitudes. No differences in self-reported victimization were found. Normal weight and overweight participants as well as European Americans reported higher anti-fat attitudes. Possible explanations and implications will be discussed.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-025 Evaluating Performance over Time: Improving is Sometimes Better Than Being Consistently-good
Monica El Gamal, Wilfrid Laurier University
Roger Dr. Buehler, Wilfrid Laurier University
In two studies, participants viewed and evaluated student profiles that depicted either consistently-good performance or improving performance. The results indicated that consistency was evaluated more favorably than improvement on measures of current performance, but less favorably in terms of expected future performance and overall impression.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-026 Evidence for the Validity of an Implicit Measure of Compassion for African Americans
Michael R. Andreychik, Fairfield University
Jessica Langley, Fairfield University
Nicole Migliaccio, Fairfield University
Paraskevi Papachristos, Fairfield University
The present work provides evidence for the validity of an implicit measure of compassion for African Americans. Across two studies, scores on this Compassion IAT were associated with greater explicit compassion for African Americans, greater endorsement of external explanations for African American social status, and less implicitly- and explicitly-measured prejudice.
(Social - Social Cognition)
VIII-027 Examining the Relationship and Development of Mental Models of Interdependence and Communication
Emily K. Sanders, Middle Tennessee State University
Glenn Littlepage, Middle Tennessee State University
Michael Hein, Middle Tennessee State University
Durant Bridges, Middle Tennessee State University
This study examined the relationship between mental models of interdependence and communication in simulated aviation flight operations centers. Social network analysis indicated that mental models of both interdependence and communication importance develop with team interaction and that, following team interaction, the two types of models were closely related.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Cognition)

VIII-028 False Consensus and Presumed Gender Differences in the 2012 Presidential Election
Clifford E. Brown, Wittenberg University
Participants indicated their own presidential preference and estimated the preferences of others of the same and opposite sex for fellow university students and for all eligible voters. Fellow students were presumed to support Obama more than all eligible voters. A false consensus effect and presumed gender differences were also obtained.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-029 An Exploration of the Construct Validity of the Wechsler Memory Scale Visual Working Memory Index
Adam C. Parks, Saint Louis University
Jeffrey D. Gfeller, Saint Louis University
Lisa M. Willoughby, Saint Louis University
The Visual Working Memory Index (VWMI) of the Wechsler Memory Scale is a new clinical measure of visual working memory. We investigated the relationships between the VWMI and other clinical and laboratory-based measures of working memory and processing speed. Findings provide significant support for the construct validity of the VWMI.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

VIII-030 Anterior Cerebral Artery Stroke Is Associated With Impaired Attention In Geriatric Men
Kumiko M. Lippold, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
Philip C. Klineburger, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
Clinton S. Comer, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
Benjamin M. Rowan, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
David W. Harrison, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
Impaired attention is one of the most common effects following a stroke, but the relationship between gender and the artery of stroke is less well understood. In men, but not women, anterior cerebral artery strokes were found to be associated with impaired attention performance on the Dementia Rating Scale-2.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

VIII-031 Association of Self-imposed Driving Restrictions with Cognitive Performance and Brain Volume
Alexandra M. Kueider, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
Mark Varvaris, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
David J. Schretlen, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
We investigated the association of self-reported driving restrictions with demographic characteristics, cognitive test performance and brain volume in a community sample. After adjusting for age, sex, race, and education, driving restrictions were associated with measures of divided attention, visuospatial abilities, psychomotor speed, and brain volume.
VIII-032 Bilingualism and Arithmetic
Towhid Nishat, Florida Atlantic University
Monica Rosselli, Florida Atlantic University
Giselle Perez, Florida Atlantic University
The main objective of the present study is to investigate how bilinguals process simple arithmetic facts (sums), paying special attention to the input code (verbal/words or Arabic digit) and to the type of task (exact or approximation) to observe if arithmetic facts are language dependent or independent.

VIII-033 Decreased Bilateral Superior Frontal Cortex Volume in Childhood Aggression
Alana M. Curewitz, Southern Illinois University
Sarah M. Dyer, Southern Illinois University
Sarah A. Vadnais, Southern Illinois University
Sylvia E. Lee, Southern Illinois University
Jacqueline M. Klaver, Southern Illinois University
LaCinda A. Beyes, Southern Illinois University
Jordan M. Constance, Southern Illinois University
Michelle Y. Kibby, Southern Illinois University
This study examined superior frontal cortex volume in relation to levels of aggressive and non-aggressive conduct problems in children. Results revealed that children with typical levels of aggression have larger superior frontal cortex volumes than children with high levels of aggression, suggesting a potential underlying neural structure of aggression.

VIII-034 Developmental Variation in Amygdala Volumes among Children with Posttraumatic Stress
Brandon G. Scott, University of New Orleans
Justin D. Russell, University of New Orleans
Ashley F.P. Sanders, University of New Orleans
Carl F. Weems, University of New Orleans
Allan L. Reiss, Stanford University School of Medicine
Victor G. Carrión, Stanford University School of Medicine
Theory suggests testing the link between maturation and amygdala volumes in trauma-exposed youth. Results indicated a positive association between age (and Tanner Stage) and right-amygdala volumes for 24 youth with PTSD, but a negative association for matched-controls. Right-amygdala volume changes for a Tanner Stage by time interaction are also discussed.

VIII-035 Effect of Language on Executive Function Development: Case of Deaf Signers
Peter C. Hauser, Rochester Institute of Technology
Erica Israel, Rochester Institute of Technology
Jessica Contreras, Rochester Institute of Technology
Language has been claimed to be important for executive function development. This study found that deaf children and adults who had visual access to a language at birth performed better on the Color Trails Test compared to deaf individuals who had late exposure to a signed language.

VIII-036 Emotion Detection Bias & Subtle Social Cognition Associated with Antisocial Behaviors
Nickolas A. Dasher, Idaho State University
Antisocial behavior and social information processing have been linked to orbitofrontal (OFC)-subcortical systems. Ability to detect subtle sarcasm and emotion in others was assessed in an incarcerated sample. History of antisocial behaviors directed toward significant others was associated with impairment in detecting sarcasm and negative affect.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

VIII-037 Error Analysis and Compensatory Cognitive Mechanisms in Schizophrenia
Mark Varvaris, Johns Hopkins Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
Barry Gordon, Johns Hopkins Department of Neurology, Cognitive Neurology, Cognitive Science
David J. Schretlen, Johns Hopkins Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Radiology and Radiological Sciences
Examination of errors committed during cognitive testing can provide information not captured by analyzing correct scores alone. In this study, we conduct a principal component analysis to determine error factors within a cognitive battery. Next, we compare the relation of error factors to performance between persons with schizophrenia and controls.

(Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

VIII-038 Evidence from a latent learning task for temporal lobe impairment in ESRD
Daniel J.W. Jones, University of Reading
Laurie T. Butler, University of Reading
John P. Harris, University of Reading
Emma Vaux, Royal Berkshire Hospital
It has been suggested that the neural changes underlying cognitive impairments in End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) are subcortical. However, results from a latent learning task are more similar to those of patients with medial temporal lesions than to those with Parkinson’s disease, suggesting a cortical origin for the impairments.

(Cognitive)

VIII-039 Effects of Anaerobic Exercise on Perceived Stress Levels
Jeremy G. Myers, Morningside College
Susan R. Burns, Morningside College
The purpose of this study was to determine if anaerobic exercise (resistance training, weight lifting) would differentially affect perceived stress levels of habitual versus non-habitual exercisers. Participants completed take a pre and post perceived stress questionnaires between exercises. Analyses revealed increased stress in both categories of exercisers with no interaction.

(Personality/Emotion - Exercise)

VIII-040 Examining the Relationship between Feminist Beliefs, Exercise Motives, and Behaviors
Katrina Obleada, Boston University
Ashley S. Korn, Boston University
Andrea E. Mercurio, Boston University
Dominique Cheung, Boston University
Brandon Matsumiya, Boston University
Weilynn Chang, Boston University
Feminist views have been associated with less thin ideal internalization, a healthier body image, and less disordered eating. However, the exercise behaviors and motives of feminists have not been extensively studied. In the current study, more feminists reported health-related reasons for exercise and more positive attitudes toward strength training.
VIII-041 Exercise Modulates Attentional Networks, Especially Executive Attention: Evidence from the ANT Task
Laura Perez, University of the Balearic Islands
Concepción Padilla, University of the Balearic Islands
Pilar Andres, University of the Balearic Islands
Fabrice Parmentier, University of the Balearic Islands
Using the ANT task, we tested the hypothesis that exercise modulates attentional networks in young active healthy participants. The results showed a better functioning of the executive and alert networks together with a reduction of orienting in physically active compared to passive participants.

VIII-042 Going the Extra Mile: Contextual and Individual Difference Variables Predict Exercise Adherence
Linda K. Sterling, Northwest Missouri State University
Jennifer S. Pratt-Hyatt, Northwest Missouri State University
To identify predictors of exercise adherence, beginning runners were recruited to follow the Couch to 5K program. Both contextual variables (e.g., running with a dog) and individual differences (e.g., Extraversion) related to training were identified as significant predictors of adherence. Results may have implications for increasing exercise activities.

VIII-043 Longitudinal Association between Body Image, Sleep, and Exercise among a Nationally Representative Sample of US Youth
Miriam H. Eisenberg, The George Washington University
Tilda Farhat, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Jessamyn Perlus, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Ronald J. Iannotti, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Adolescence is marked by weight gain and poor body image. However, the relationship between body image and health behaviors is unclear. The current study surveyed 2524 youths. Results demonstrated that body image, not BMI, predicted both exercise and sleep one year later. Possible applications of these findings are discussed.

VIII-044 Physical Activity is Associated with Positive Psychosocial Outcomes in Chronic Temporomandibular Disorder
Daniel R. Evans, University of Kentucky
Jessica L. Burris, Medical University of South Carolina
Charles R. Carlson, University of Kentucky
Increasing physical activity among chronic pain patients leads to improved psychosocial outcomes, but this has not been examined in those with chronic temporomandibular disorders (TMD). Data from 876 chronic TMD patients suggested that at least moderate amounts of physical activity is associated with better psychosocial functioning in nearly all domains.

VIII-045 Restorative Yoga Improves Psychological Well-Being and Physical Health
Christopher Deitrick, James Madison University
Jaime L. Kurtz, James Madison University
Sixty-three female undergraduates were randomly assigned to a six-week restorative yoga class or a wait-list control group. Relative to controls, those in the yoga class showed significant increases in positive affect and significant decreases in perceived stress, depressive symptoms, and physical symptoms.

**VIII-046 Short Exercise Bouts in the Elementary Classroom Improve Children's Mood, Behavior, and Fitness**
Bob Swoap, Warren Wilson College
Barnaby Ohrstrom, Warren Wilson College
Kate Lundquist, Warren Wilson College
Diana Diamant, Warren Wilson College

We implemented and evaluated an 8-wk intervention to increase physical activity (PA) in elementary school children. 10-min PA breaks (dance and sports movements set to music) conducted in classrooms (rather than only during P.E.) were associated with improvements in children's behavior, mood, and fitness.

**VIII-047 Weight Discrepancy Predicts Unhealthy Exercise Motives in Average but not Overweight Women**
Ashley S. Korn, Boston University
Andrea E. Mercurio, Boston University
Katrina Obleada, Boston University
Christine Schram, Boston University
Ellen Carmody, Boston University

Actual/ideal weight discrepancy and appearance-based exercise motives both predict negative outcomes for women, such as poorer body image. Evidence suggests that weight discrepancy may affect average and overweight women differently. In the current study, for average compared to overweight women exercisers, weight discrepancy predicted more unhealthy exercise motives.

**VIII-048 A Positivity Effect in Spontaneous Trait Transference (STT)**
Hajin Lee, New York University
Gina Kim, New York University
James S. Uleman, New York University

Valence effects for spontaneous trait transference (STT) were measured using a false recognition paradigm. STTs were greater for positive traits than negative traits. This positivity effect was further investigated in intergroup communications. The positivity effect for STT was more prominent when a communicator and a target were in-group members.

**VIII-049 Children’s Understanding of Conflicting State of Mind: The Effects of External and Self-Control**
Katherine S. Choe, Goucher College

The relationship between 4-7-year-olds' understanding of concurrently having conflicting desires and executive-function ability was examined under self- and external control. The data showed that young children were more conflicted and performed better on an executive-function task under external control while older children were so under the self-control condition.

**VIII-050 Conceptual Distinctiveness Overides Serial Position Effects**
Edward J. Crawley, Marywood University
Vanessa E. Szilagyi, Marywood University  
Whitney A. White, Marywood University  
The current study assessed the importance of conceptual distinctiveness for the recognition of objects over a relatively short period of time. The results indicate that although participants demonstrated knowledge for visual details of some individual objects they quickly and easily extract conceptual information for use in object recognition.  
(Cognitive - Categorization)

VIII-051 Dimensional or Typological: Choice or Fact?  
Justin Purl, Ohio University  
Monte Carlo simulation was utilized to test the differential outcomes of the proximal withdrawal states (Hom, Mitchell, Lee, & Griffeth, 2012) under the assumption that volitional control and preference are continuous. Results indicate that a bimodal distribution of scores would better classify individuals compared to a uni-modal distribution.  
(Methodology - Categorization)

VIII-052 Executive Functions Play Different Roles in Verbal and Nonverbal Category Learning  
Sarah J. Miles, University of Western Ontario, Canada  
John Paul Minda, University of Western Ontario, Canada  
The role of executive functions in rule-defined and non-rule-defined category learning was investigated. Structural equation modeling showed that executive functions play an important but different role for each type of learning. Executive functions are used in verbal learning to apply categorization rules and used during nonverbal learning overcome rule use.  
(Developmental - Categorization)

VIII-053 Larger developmental changes in passive observational versus active learning with feedback in forming semantic categories  
Rubi Hammer, Northwestern University  
Jim Kloet, Northwestern University  
James R. Booth, Northwestern University  
Children can learn by actively making judgments about their environments and receiving feedback, or by passively observing actions made by others. Here we use a category learning experiment to show that the capacity to learn from feedback develops earlier than the capacity to learn passively by observation.  
(Cognitive - Categorization)

VIII-054 This is What an American Looks Like: Visual Prototype of the Ideal American  
Irma Campos, University of Florida  
Martin Heesacker, University of Florida  
We investigated physical features associated with the prototypical ideal American using a prototype approach. The findings revealed that some Eurocentric features were rated as central physical features (e.g., White, well-proportioned). Multidimensional scaling of centrality ratings revealed that a two-dimensional structure (light-dark, fit-overweight) accounted for 93% of the variance.  
(Social - Categorization)

VIII-055 To Be or to A: fMRI and Behavioral Investigation of Categorical Evidence Integration  
Andrew J. Dimond, Beloit College  
Kurt Braunlich, Colorado State University  
Carol Seger, Colorado State University
This poster presents two studies conducted using fMRI and behavioral measures, respectively, to explore human categorization. Both studies examined how people integrate category information over time and make a decision about the category to which a stimulus belongs.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Categorization)

VIII-056 Which Way Did She Go?: Infants Categorize Path Relations with Dynamic Realistic Stimuli
Haruka Konishi, University of Delaware
Roberta Golinkoff, University of Delaware
Kathy Hirsh-Pasek, Temple University
Path, a semantic component lexicalized in the world’s languages, refers to the trajectory of an action. To acquire verbs like come, children must recognize different instances of come as falling in the same category. Thirteen-to fifteen-old infants can categorize path across multiple exemplars of manners in realistic events.

(Developmental - Categorization)

VIII-057 A Study of Stigma in Mothers of Children With an Autism Spectrum Disorder
Brittany C. Lyman, La Salle University
Sharon Lee Armstrong, La Salle University
Dahra Williams, La Salle University
Evelyn R. Klein, La Salle University
Colleen Brown, La Salle University
Kira Branch, La Salle University
Christina Rouse, La Salle University
This study employed focus groups to investigate stigma experienced by mothers of children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Mothers reported feeling unsupported by spouses, family members, and friends; frustration with misperceptions about ASD; and coping strategies including monitoring information shared, isolating themselves, using psychotropic medication, and working outside the home.

(Clinical - Disabilities)

VIII-058 Increasing Acceptability of the Sexual Behaviors of Individuals with an Intellectual Disability
Sam Gaster, The University of South Dakota
Gemma Skillman, The University of South Dakota
Michael Granaas, The University of South Dakota
Rachel Nelson, The University of South Dakota
This study looks for changes in attitudes toward the sexual behaviors of individuals with an intellectual disability (ID) over a ten-year period (2002 to 2012). We found increasing acceptability of both common and uncommon sexual behaviors, but that these behaviors are still less acceptable than for persons without an ID.

(Social - Disabilities)

VIII-059 Negative Mood Regulation Expectancies Predict Distress in People with Physical Disabilities
Jack Mearns, California State University, Fullerton
Dmitry Tsukerman, California State University, Fullerton
Negative Mood Regulation Expectancies (NMRE) represent a person’s confidence in his or her ability to improve negative mood states. In a sample of adults with physical disabilities, we measured NMRE, situational coping with a disability-related stressor, and distress. In multiple regression, both NMRE and avoidant coping independently predicted distress.

(Personality/Emotion - Disabilities)

VIII-060 Pain, Impairment, and Psychological Distress Contribute to Work Disability in MVC Patients
Melanie P. Duckworth, University of Nevada, Reno
Using data from 228 litigating motor vehicle collision (MVC) patients, multivariate analyses of covariance revealed pain interference, impairment in physical functioning, somatic complaints, and anxiety to contribute most to the separation of MVC patients experiencing total, partial, and no work disability at psycholegal assessment.

(VIII-061) Perceptions of day care educators on the socioaffective adaptation of integrated children with autism spectrum disorders
Justine Grenier-Martin, Université du Québec à Montréal
Mélina Rivard, Université du Québec à Montréal
Amélie Terroux, CRDITED Montérégie-Est
Claudel Parent-Boursier, Université du Québec à Montréal
Céline Mercier, Université de Montréal
The objective of this poster is to present the results of a multidimensional assessment of day care educators’ perceptions of the socioaffective adaptation of children with autism spectrum disorders being integrated into classes with typically developing children.

(VIII-062) Realabilities in Baltimore: Fostering Sensitivity of Typical Children towards Children with Special Needs
Nava R. Silton, Marymount Manhattan College
Senada Arucevic, Marymount Manhattan College
Rebecca Ruchlin, Marymount Manhattan College
Vanessa Norkus, Marymount Manhattan College
Eighty-seven (39 male and 46 female) students from Baltimore, Maryland received modified pre and post-tests assessing their behavioral intentions and cognitive attitudes towards children with disabilities after viewing three episodes of a proposed television show, Realabilities, featuring characters with disabilities who harness their superpowers to save their school from bullies.

(VIII-063) Relations Between Age, Autism Severity and Time in Regular Education Classrooms
Tasneem L. Talib, Ball State University
Sharon Paulson, Ball State University
Eric Pierson, Ball State University
The purpose was to examine relations between age, autism severity and time spent in regular education classrooms among students with autism spectrum disorders. The results showed social deficits increased with age, and those with severe social deficits spent less time in regular education classrooms. Implications are discussed.

(VIII-064) Sleep, Stress, and Cognition in Dyslexia Utilizing a Single Subject Design
Aileen L. Hickey, Saint Anselm College
Kathleen A. Flannery, Saint Anselm College
Paul E. Finn, Saint Anselm College
Sleep behaviors such as sleep quantity have been shown to have immediate influences on stress and cognition. Of special concern are students with dyslexia attending college. Two single subject design
studies utilizing actiwatches, diary entries for hassles and cognition over a seven day period revealed sleep, stress, and cognition relationships.

(Clinical - Disabilities)

VIII-065 Unmet Needs of Families of Twins with Special Needs
Vanessa A. Harris, Miami University
Nancy L. Segal, California State University, Fullerton
Nydia Mendez, Miami University
Ashlyn Douthitt, Miami University
We identified the most, and least, beneficial resources to families of twins with special needs. Examination of the twin relationship when one has special needs was included. Parents report challenges with dissemination of knowledge regarding twin care. Results indicate positive and negative effects on both twins that may require interventions.

(General - Disabilities)

VIII-066 A Conceptual Model for Predicting the Perpetration of Physical Dating Aggression
Robert J. Milletich, Old Dominion University
Michelle L. Kelley, Old Dominion University
Robin J. Lewis, Old Dominion University
Patrick Graessle, Old Dominion University
Riggs and O’Leary’s background-situational model (1989) was tested in sample of 870 undergraduates. Participants (202 males, 668 females) completed measures of family, individual, and interpersonal characteristics. Multigroup analyses demonstrated that the model explained 68% of the variance in past-year physical aggression perpetration for males, and 65% for females.

(Developmental - Prevention)

VIII-067 Applying the Actively Caring Model to Automobile Crash Prevention
Cailin Clinton, Virginia Tech
Benjamin A. Martin, Virginia Tech
Desta A. Taylor, East Tennessee State University
Chris S. Dula, East Tennessee State University
Human behavior, rather than environmental conditions, predominantly causes crashes (Evans, 1991). Arthur and Graziano (1996) found driver personality predicted emotional states while driving. This study sought to examine the effects of conscientiousness and Actively Caring on negative emotional driving. Results demonstrated conscientiousness was negatively related to various dangerous driving behaviors. APSSC Student Research Award Honorable Mention

(General - Prevention)

VIII-068 Attachment insecurity as a predictor of OC symptoms in female children
Shiva Rezvan, University of Isfahan
Fatemeh Bahrami, University of Isfahan
Mohamadreza Abedi, University of Isfahan
Colin MacLeod, University of Western Australia
Hamid Taher Neshat Doost, University of Isfahan
Vahid Ghasemi, University of Isfahan
This study was conducted to examine the capacity of attachment insecurity and its dimensions to predict development of obsessive-compulsive symptoms in children. The results of the study revealed that the level of attachment insecurity was strongly associated with the symptoms of obsessive compulsive disorder in children.

(Developmental - Prevention)
VIII-069 Sense of Control over Future Mediates, Enacted Stigma and Loneliness among Children Affected by HIV/AIDS in China

Chenguang Du, Henan University
Xiaoming Li, Pediatrics Prevention Research Center, Wayne State University School of Medicine
Peilian Chi, Pediatrics Prevention Research Center, Wayne State University School of Medicine

Limited data tested the resilient factors that may mitigate the negative impact of enacted stigma on the well-being of children affected by HIV/AIDS. A sample of 626 children was recruited in the study. Findings suggest that sense of control over future can mediate the relationship between enacted stigma and loneliness among children affected by HIV/AIDS in China.

(Developmental - Prevention)

VIII-070 Holistic Prevention-Focused Assessment and Coaching of Tailored Oral Hygiene Behaviors

Lance T. Vernon, Case Western Reserve University School of Dental Medicine
Anita Howard, Case Western Reserve University; Weatherhead School of Management
Jennifer B. Carr, Case Western Reserve University; Weatherhead School of Management

Drawing off of one author’s experience working with HIV+ adults, three authors from different disciplines interactively developed a graphic model of oral health behavior change. A holistic approach is described to assess, plan and coach prevention-focused oral health behavior change in HIV+ adults.

(Clinical - Prevention)

VIII-071 Identifying the Strongest Protective Behavioral Strategies for Fewer Problems among Student Drinkers

Abby L. Braitman, Old Dominion University

Identifying protective behavioral strategies (PBS) most strongly related to problems student drinkers experience may improve harm reduction. PBS targeting “selective avoidance of heavy drinking/activities” and “alternatives to drinking” had stronger associations with problems than did “strategies while drinking.” Additionally, “self-perception” and “academic/occupational” problems were not related to any PBS domains.

(General - Prevention)

VIII-072 Meeting Needs: Achieving a Total Safety Culture

Benjamin A. Martin, Virginia Tech
Desta A. Taylor, East Tennessee State University
Chris S. Dula, East Tennessee State University
E S. Geller, Virginia Tech

A Total Safety Culture™ involves empowered employees working safely by increasing AC4P person states. These AC4P factors influence workplace-related injuries. Textile workers at a multinational corporation participated in focus groups and responded to a 12-item questionnaire on the AC4P person states. Three of four person factors emerged as predictors of actively-caring behavior.

(Industrial/Organizational - Prevention)

VIII-073 Testing of a Brief Video-Based Cyberbullying Prevention Program in College Students

Ashley N. Doane, Chowan University
Michelle L. Kelley, Old Dominion University
Matthew R. Pearson, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions; University of New Mexico

We examined the effectiveness of a novel video-based cyberbullying prevention/intervention in a sample of college students (N = 167). Compared to the control group, the cyberbullying prevention group reported fewer cyberbullying behaviors, less positive attitudes and injunctive norms, and increased cyberbullying knowledge at one-month follow-up.
VIII-074 Texting and driving co-occurs with driving under the influence of alcohol and recreational drugs
Kris Mason, Virginia Commonwealth University
Aaron Martin, Virginia Commonwealth University
Amy Jeffers, Virginia Commonwealth University
Daniel Snipes, Virginia Commonwealth University
Eric Benotsch, Virginia Commonwealth University
Our purpose was to assess the prevalence of texting and driving in young adults and determine if this behavior co-occurs with other dangerous driving activities. Overall, 51.8% reported texting and driving in the past week. These individuals were significantly more likely to reporting driving after using alcohol or drugs (p<.001).

VIII-075 An Evaluation of the Recognition Component of the Idaho Trail Learning Test
Emily M. Van Ness, Idaho State University
Margaret Legaretta, Idaho State University
Peter Vik, Idaho State University
This study evaluated the reliability and validity of the recognition component on the Idaho Trail Learning Test (nonverbal memory measure). For the clinical assessment of memory, recognition tasks aid in distinguishing retrieval from encoding deficits. Results indicated that the recognition component was reliable but had limited validity.

VIII-076 Concurrent Validity Between a Paper/Pencil and Computerized Trail Making Test
Amanda S. Horner, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Alison L. Smith, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Tiffany Sinclair, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Anglea Mclane, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Hasker P. Davis, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
The paper Trail Making Test is a commonly administered neuropsychological test. A computerized version was developed for comparison and was administered to individuals 5 to 89 years (N=445). Significant correlations between the paper and computerized versions for Trails A (r= .62, p<.001) and Trails B (r= .75, p<.001) were obtained.

VIII-077 Development and Validation of a Learning/Teaching Style Congruence Scale
Howard Sisco, NYC The City University of New York
Rory S. Sisco, Teachers College Columbia University
This study describes the development and validation of the Learning/Teaching Style Congruence Scale (LTSCS). LTSCS was developed to identify respondents’ match between personal learning style preferences and perceived teaching presentation styles based on Kolb’s Learning Styles Theory. Collected data from 196 participants was used to assess the criterion-related validity and reliability.

VIII-078 Disclosure of invisible physical, cognitive, and psychological disabilities in the workplace
Dorothy A. Flannagan, University of Texas at San Antonio
Janet M. Bennett, University of Texas at San Antonio
The study addressed conflicts in past research regarding whether disclosure of a disability in the workplace resulted in stigmatization. Participants rated the likelihood that they would disclose three different types of
disabilities. The results indicated that negatively perceived disabilities are less likely to be disclosed even when disability visibility is held constant.
(Industrial/Organizational - Testing)

VIII-079 Investigating the (neglected) role of personality in testing
Matthew Swain, James Madison University
Laura Williams, James Madison University
Devon Hopkins, James Madison University
Donna Sundre, James Madison University
Sara Finney, James Madison University
Test-taking effort and personality variables have been separately observed to positively influence test performance. This study explores the interplay of these variables, controlling for one another, and presents evidence refuting previous research that found a difference in student performance and effort within different test consequence situations.
(Personality/Emotion - Testing)

VIII-080 Retrieval Variability Enhances Long-Term Retention and Transfer of Learning
Allison D. Cantor, Duke University
Andrew C. Butler, Duke University
Elizabeth J. Marsh, Duke University
We investigated whether retrieval variability enhances long-term retention and transfer. Subjects watched a geology lecture and answered application questions about concepts: either the same question three times or three different questions. Two days later, subjects were tested with new application questions. Three experiments showed that retrieval variability produced superior transfer.
(Cognitive - Testing)

VIII-081 Trans-diagnostic Symptoms in Neurological Samples Had Minimal Effect on PHQ-9 Scores
Karon F. Cook, Northwestern University
Michael Kallen, Northwestern University
Dagmar Amtmann, University of Washington, Seattle
Jiseon Kim, University of Washington, Seattle
Hyewon Chung, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Alyssa Bamer, University of Washington, Seattle
Rana Salem, University of Washington, Seattle
Depression symptoms may be trans-diagnostic with neurologic disorders leaving clinicians unsure regarding how to interpret scores on measures of depressive symptoms. Using both factor analytic and item-level analyses, we found measurement equivalence of PHQ-9 scores in samples with MS, with SCI, and in the originating PHQ-9 community sample
(Clinical - Psychometrics)

VIII-082 Smoking and Substance Use in Adolescence: The Role of Peers with Psychopathic Traits
Maarten van Zalk, Research Center Adolescent Development
To study how parents and peers influence adolescents’ tobacco and substance use, we followed an entire community of adolescents, parents, and friends annually over five years. Results show that although peers’ influence is more than ten times more important than parents’ influence in early adolescence, peers’ influence decreased across adolescence.
(Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-083 The relationship between neuroticism and GPA is explained by Test Anxiety
Eric E. Pierson, Ball State University
An investigation of the relationship between Neuroticism and GPA was conducted by administering the Big Five Inventory, Cognitive Test Anxiety Scale-Revised, and a background questionnaire to 414 undergraduates. Hierarchical analyses determined that for Caucasian females the relationship between Neuroticism and GPA was explained by test anxiety and separate from conscientiousness.

(VIII-084 Affective Identity in Attraction to an Entrepreneurship Career)

In theory, occupational choice follows perceptions of identity-occupation congruence. Typically in research, however, aspects of self and identity are not measured directly but are assumed to be reflected in vocational interest ratings. We measured "affective identity" specifically, and demonstrated a link from identity to attraction to an entrepreneurship career.

(VIII-085 Developing and validating the diagnostic tool of leadership competence for project managers)

This study has two main purposes. The one is to develop the diagnostic tool of leadership competence for project managers. The other one aims to examine the effects of leadership competence of project managers on performance outcomes of the projects they have carried out.

(VIII-086 Employees’ Perceptions of Counterproductive Work Behavior Sanctions Influence Self-Reported Enactment)

This study investigated employees’ perceptions of whether counterproductive work behaviors (CWB) were associated with sanctions in their organizations as factors influencing their CWB ratings. Interpersonal CWB (CWB-I) was considered less and organizational CWB (CWB-O) was considered more associated with sanctions. Importantly, employees’ sanction perceptions contributed incrementally to self-rated CWB.

(VIII-087 Layoff Perceptions: A Cross-Cultural Analysis)

This study explores the empirical relationship between cultural perceptions and layoffs. It was hypothesized that a difference would be found across the countries of Ecuador, England, Puerto Rico and United States. With n=175, the results demonstrated a t-statistic of 1.417701 and p=0.15945, >0.05, concluding no significant differences found between countries.

(VIII-088 Qualified but Not Hired: The perceptions of job applicants with visible tattoos)
David S. Steffensen, Middle Tennessee State University  
Mark C. Frame, Middle Tennessee State University  
Sarah Creek, Middle Tennessee State University  

This experimental study examined perceptions regarding tattooed and non-tattooed job applicants. No difference was found between tattooed and non-tattooed applicants in terms of job qualifications. The expected job performance of tattooed applicants was lower than that of non-tattooed individuals and tattooed applicants were less likely to be recommended for hire.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VIII-089 Tattoos and organizational culture: A “literal mark” against you in the employment process?  
Sarah J. Creek, Middle Tennessee State University  
Mark C. Frame, Middle Tennessee State University  
Beverly Burke, Middle Tennessee State University  
James Tate, Middle Tennessee State University  
Wm David Rigdon  

Participants viewed resumes and photos and made hiring decisions for a fictional organization. Conditions varied based upon organizational culture. In each condition, only one applicant was tattooed. Tattooed applicants were hired less in Masculine culture conditions than in others (Individualistic, Low Power Distance, and High Power Distance cultures).  
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VIII-090 Theories of Recruitment Source Effects: Review and Extension  
Allison N. Tenbrink, Ohio University  
Sean Robinson, Development Dimensions International/Ohio University  
Rodger Griffeth, Ohio University  

The current paper summarizes the varying hypotheses and findings regarding the effects of different recruitment sources on organizational outcome variables. Additionally, we propose and provide an informal test of a novel recruitment source effect hypothesis: the information richness hypothesis.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VIII-091 Understanding the Work of American Sign Language Interpreters Working in Healthcare Settings  
Andrea M. Olson, St. Catherine University  
Laurie Swabey, St. Catherine University  

This job analysis study explored the work of 862 American Sign Language interpreters who work in healthcare settings. Participants completed an online survey that included 167 task statements representing 44 task categories. Categories such as Language & Interpreting, Situation Assessment, and Solving Problems Creatively were highly frequent and highly important.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VIII-092 Work experience, Gender effects on the Work Schedule Preferences of Undergraduate Accounting Students  
Sayeedul Islam, Farmingdale State College  
Diane K. Wentworth, Fairleigh Dickinson University  

Accounting firms attract qualified candidates by offering different work schedules. This study assesses the pre and post graduation schedule preferences of undergraduate accounting students. Results indicated that those with greater work experience had a lower preference for a standard workweek post-graduation and females preferred a standard schedule pre graduation.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VIII-093 Constructive Approaches to Problems in Close Relationships: Predictors and Consequences
Amy Canevello, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Jennifer Crocker, The Ohio State University
We examined predictors and consequences of constructive approaches to relationship problems in three studies using cross-sectional, longitudinal, and laboratory methods. Compassionate goals predicted approaches to problems, which predicted both people’s upset feelings and reactions to problems. Through their goals, people create how they approach problems and their and others’ experiences.
(Social - Relationships)

VIII-094 Dating Violence and Disordered Eating: Does Experiencing One Influence the Other?
Lidia Y. Monjaras, San Diego State University
Marissa Salazar, San Diego State University
This research shows a relationship exists between adolescent female victims of dating violence and disordered eating tendencies, specifically weight loss behaviors. Programs designed to reduce dating violence should consider this finding when implementing interventions.
(Social - Relationships)

VIII-095 Discrepancies Between Friends' Relationship Expectations Predict Children's Adjustment
Julie P. MacEvoy, Boston College
Shea E. Kelly, Boston College
This study examined whether discrepancies between friends’ relationship expectations are associated with children’s adjustment. Analyses revealed significant developmental and gender differences. Specifically, friendship expectation discrepancies were associated with adjustment for older youth and for girls. These findings highlight the importance of helping friends to resolve discrepancies in their relationship expectations.
(Developmental - Relationships)

VIII-096 Disentangling the direction of effects between forms of aggression and popularity
Sohaib Javed, St. John's University
Emma Pletenycky, St. John's University
Heather O. Zyla, St. John's University
Ernest V.E. Hodges, St. John's University
We tested, utilizing a full-panel longitudinal design, whether different forms of aggression serve as antecedents and/or consequences of popularity with a sample of 263 6th and 7th grade boys and girls. Those holding social power are likely to utilize relational aggression in order to maintain their position in the hierarchy.
(Developmental - Relationships)

VIII-097 Dysfunctional Relationship Beliefs as Culturally Gendered Predictors of Alexithymia
Bedihia Ipekci, Student
Numan Turan, student
This study investigated the relationship between dysfunctional relationship beliefs and alexithymia. Participants were administered the Toronto Alexithymia Scale and Interpersonal Cognitive Distortions Scale. Results showed that avoiding intimacy predicted alexithymia in women, whereas avoiding intimacy, and unrealistic relationship expectations predicted alexithymia in men.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

VIII-098 Emotional Parentification in Childhood and Later Romantic Relationship Functioning
Kyle J. Bourassa, University of Virginia
Robert E. Emery, University of Virginia
Bridget Hatfield, University of Virginia
Data collected from 219 undergraduates in a romantic relationship were analyzed using an SEM design. The results indicate a significant association between emotional parentification in childhood and later romantic relationship dysfunction (insecurity and compulsive caregiving), as well as an association between insecurity and depression, partially mediated by romantic relationship satisfaction.

VIII-099 Empathic accuracy as a mediator of the depression-interpersonal difficulties in romantic relationships: Gender and valence matter

Reuma Gadassi, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel
Eshkol Rafaeli, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel

The present study shows that EA mediates the depression-relationship difficulties link for women's depression. The link between women's depression and their own negative relationship outcomes was mediated by their own EAs regarding NA. Women's EA regarding NA also mediated the link between their depression and men's negative relationship outcomes.

VIII-100 Cultural Differences in Attention to Facial Expressions of Emotions

Maria Parmley, Assumption College
Fang Zhang, Assumption College
Sarah Cavanagh, Assumption College
XiaoAn Wan, Tsinghua University, PRC

The present study examined differences between Americans and the Chinese in attentional bias in the processing of facial expressions of emotions and found that Americans showed more initial attention biases in the processing of emotional expressions.

VIII-101 Cultural Differences in International Students’ Tolerance and Disclosure of Intimate Partner Violence

Jenna M. Calton, George Mason University
Jessica Dunn, George Mason University
Adriana Pilafova, George Mason University
Lauren Bennett Cattaneo, George Mason University

Research identifies differences in help-seeking among victims of intimate partner violence and suggests culture is a predictor of help-seeking. Using a sample of 203 international students, this study explores how certain aspects of culture, such as egalitarianism and familialism, and sex affect individuals’ tolerance and disclosure of abuse.

VIII-102 Cultural Differences in the Practice of Praise

Yiming Jing, University of Delaware
Alyssa Fu, Stanford University
Fei Wang, Tsinghua University

We show that praise is valued in both European American and Chinese cultures, but its form and consequences can differ. Both European American and Chinese participants believed praise is important to give. Chinese participants, however, praised their extended selves more. Moreover, European Americans reported higher positive feelings after receiving praise.

VIII-103 Cultural Dimensions and Luxury Good Purchases in the US and China

Jiayi Lu, Tennessee Tech University
Matthew J. Zagumny, Tennessee Tech University
A study of purchasing luxury goods among US and Chinese college students showed that self-presentation
did not differ for past purchases but payment method, individualism-collectivism, and country of origin was
significantly related to intention to buy luxury goods in the next 24 months.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-104 Cultural Intelligence (CQ) and Cross-Cultural Adjustment: CQ Facets have Different Explanatory
Power
Klaus J. Templer, SIM University
Cultural intelligence (CQ) is the capability to function effectively in culturally diverse situations. Data from
124 foreign professionals in Singapore showed motivational/cognitive/metacognitive/behavioral CQ facets
being all related to interaction/work/general adjustment. Hierarchical regressions showed that beyond
motivational CQ, metacognitive and behavioral CQ explained additional variance, but only in interaction
adjustment.
(Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-105 Cultural Orientation as a Predictor of Intolerance for Unconventional Behaviors
Laura M. Hsu, Merrimack College
Although collectivist cultures (group-centric) tend to promote dialectical thinking (finding truth in opposing
perspectives), perception of stigmatized social behaviors could either be perceived with more intolerance
by collectivist cultures, or with more acceptance by dialectical thinkers. Which orientation is more salient
when making social judgments?
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-106 Culturally-promoted Memory for Socially Meaningful Contexts: An East-West Cross-Culture Study
Lixia Yang, 1Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Juan Li, Center on Aging Psychology, Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Julia Spaniol, Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Lynn Hasher, The Rotman Research Institute and Department of Psychology, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Andrea J. Wilkinson, Department of Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Jing Yu, Center on Aging Psychology, Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
Yanan Niu, Center on Aging Psychology, Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China
This study examined East-West cultural differences in memory for socially meaningful contexts. Canadians
and Chinese completed two blocks of context memory tasks in which they encoded pictures in socially
meaningful contexts and then recognized items and contexts. Chinese outperformed Canadians in context
memory, an advantage well preserved into old age.
(Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-107 Killing Them Softly with our Love: Female Choice and Male Mortality Rates
Kelly Broussard, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Elizabeth J. Askren, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Danielle L. Zandbergen, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Susan G. Brown, University of Hawaii, Hilo
We hypothesized that men were sexually selected to ignore health problems and contrasted known
influences of mate choice with male's health perceptions. Participants viewed slides contrasting male
symmetry, physique, and prestige with health perception and preferred men who disregarded signs of illness as long term mates supporting our hypothesis.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-108 Mindfulness: A Habit of Mind that Promotes Peer Acceptance in Youth
James L. Floman, University of British Columbia
Kimberly A. Schonert-Reichl, University of British Columbia, Dept. of Educational and Counseling Psychology
Eva Oberle, University of British Columbia, Dept. of Educational and Counseling Psychology
Molly S. Lawlor, University of British Columbia, Dept. of Educational and Counseling Psychology
Practicing non-judgmental present-centered awareness enhances psychosocial assets, such as optimism and interpersonal trust. Young students who are accepted versus rejected by their peers demonstrate significantly greater psychological health and academic achievement. Results indicate that mindfulness, as mediated by trust and optimism, predicts almost half of the variance in peer acceptance.

(Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-109 Modern Communication Technology Not Indicative of Higher Levels of Self-Disclosure
Christy J. West, Meredith College
Gwynn Morris, Meredith College
Levels of self-disclosure (six domains) and frequency of communication (five modes) from female undergraduates to parents were measured. Disclosure was higher to mother than to father in all domains, but is lower than in 1958. Cell phone conversations, but not other communication channels, predicted disclosure to mother.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-110 Music Increases Perceived Unity of Actors
Laura L. Edelman, Muhlenberg College
Kathleen Harring, Muhlenberg College
Two studies explored the relative influence of behavioral synchrony and music on the perceived entitativity and rapport of video-taped actors. Participants watched a synchronous or asynchronous video of three women walking, accompanied by music or no music. In both studies, music, more so than synchronous walking, increased perceived group unity.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-111 No harm, no foul? Psychopathy impairs moral judgments about victim distress but not victim harm.
Elise M. Cardinale, Georgetown University
Abigail A. Marsh, Georgetown University
Psychopathy is associated with persistent immoral and aggressive behaviors. Despite this, previous research has found mixed results concerning moral reasoning and psychopathy. We find that psychopathy can be predicted from responses about causing fear but not causing harm, and judgments about causing fear predict instrumental aggression in psychopathy.

(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-112 On the evolution of social networks based on trust
Tasuku Igarashi, Nagoya University, Japan
We tested the role of trust on social network evolution under the situation that network members were unchanged. Longitudinal analysis showed that individuals selected others with similar levels of trust, whereas individuals with high trust were less likely to extend and change ties than those with low trust over time.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
VIII-113 Overreactions to Interpersonal Events as a Function of Tangible Consequences and Violations of Social Exchange Rules
Kate J. Diebels, Duke University
Mark R. Leary, Duke University
Participants described and answered questions about situations in which they experienced negative emotions as the result of another person’s behavior. Participants’ reactions to these situations were explained by their perceptions of social exchange rule violations, controlling for the tangible consequences of the events and effects on their self-views.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-114 Children with ADHD Activate Similar Regions to Adolescents/Adults during Simon Task Performance
Michael L. Smith, University of Cincinnati
Monika E. Gaspar, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Anne A. Brassel, University of Vermont
Sarah B. Brenner, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Abigail M. Webb, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Jeffery N. Epstein, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Leanne Tamm, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
No fMRI studies have investigated the Simon Task, a measure of interference inhibition/attentional allocation, in children diagnosed with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). We assessed brain activation during Simon completion and demonstrated significant activation in fronto-striatal/parietal regions. Results demonstrate the Simon task can be reliably used with children.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-115 Collegiate Alcohol Use, Social Cue Sensitivity, and Negative Drinking Consequences
Catherine Williams, Idaho State University
Nickolas Dasher, Idaho State University
Peter Vik, Idaho State University
Social information processing and decision making were tested as predictors of negative alcohol consequences among college women. Fifty-five female students completed the IGT and TASIT. After controlling for high school alcohol consequences and recent maximum BAC, ability to detect sarcasm, but not decision-making, contributed unique prediction of alcohol consequences.
(Clinical - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-116 Differences in Default Mode Network During Error Detection Task, an fMRI Study
Lori Kroeger, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh
Rhonda D. Brown, University of Cincinnati
Vincent J. Schmithorst, Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC
Sue Schlembach, University of Cincinnati
Stephanie Thompson, University of Cincinnati
Claire Foskuhl, University of Cincinnati
Using fMRI, an examination of error detection abilities in adolescents with and without math difficulties (MD) revealed that MD adolescents had significantly less deactivation in the default mode network compared to non-MD peers, suggesting that domain-general processing deficits may be at the core of an inability to detect errors.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-117 Different Activation Patterns between Implicit Emotional Tasks: An ALE Meta-analysis
Huqing Shi, Central South University
Shuqiao Yao, Central South University
Xiang Wang, Central South University
Neuroimaging studies of the implicit emotional processing were analyzed and compared using ALE meta-analysis method. There were distinct and overlapping results between masking and unattended tasks. Masking tasks preferentially activated the right hemisphere in limbic areas, while unattended tasks preferentially activated the left in insula and prefrontal areas.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-118 Differential components of the Simon Task predicted by the Attentional Networks Task.
Sharona M. Atkins, University of Maryland
Dan Levitas, University of Maryland
Brandee Feola, University of Maryland
Michael F. Bunting, University of Maryland
Michael R. Dougherty, University of Maryland
Donald J. Bolger, University of Maryland
This study examined response conflict within the Simon Task. Participants were instructed to move a joystick in the direction an arrow was pointing in, as opposed to its’ position on a screen, allowing for two types of incongruent trials, opposing and non-opposing. Reaction-times are related to the Attention-network-test.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-119 Does Sleep Facilitate Working Memory Training?: Roles of Dopamine and Slow-Wave Sleep
Michael K. Scullin, Emory University School of Medicine
Lynn Marie Trotti, Emory University School of Medicine
Donald L. Bliwise, Emory University School of Medicine
We evaluated working memory performance across 48 hours in neurodegenerative disease patients. Patients taking dopaminergic medications demonstrated a sleep-dependent working memory performance enhancement that correlated positively with amount of slow-wave sleep. Working memory training may benefit from first correcting for sleep disturbances.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-120 Electrophysiological correlates of orthographic processing during second language learning
Giordana Grossi, The State University of New York at New Paltz
Elizabeth Sacchi, State University of New York at New Paltz
Emily Heimbender, State University of New York at New Paltz
Nathan Earl, State University of New York at New Paltz
Michael Acerra, State University of New York at New Paltz
This study investigated visual event-related potentials reflecting orthographic and lexical processing in students of Spanish and control participants. Participants performed two lexical decision tasks with English and Spanish words. Preliminary results show that the pattern of hemispheric lateralization of electrophysiological responses was associated with proficiency in the second language.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-121 Embodied Cognition in Young Children: An Exploratory Measurement Study
Isabel S. Bradburn, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Wei-Ning Chang, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Miriam Pilkonen, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Alex Melkonian, University of Arkansas
Anna Taggart, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Heidi Jordan, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Shelly J. Lane, Virginia Commonwealth University
To study embodied cognition (EC) in preschoolers, new measurement tools are needed. A 5-minute ideational motor task for older children tested with preschoolers showed good reliability and some divergence from motor planning. Older preschoolers performed better. Preliminary results suggest the task may be useful for EC research in preschoolers.

(Developmental - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-122 Error-Preceding Brain Activity Reveals Cognitive Control Dynamics in Anxiety
James E. Glazer, Michigan State University
Ken P. Bennett, Michigan State University
Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University
Tim P. Moran, Michigan State University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University
Seventy participants completed a flanker task while event-related potentials were recorded. Error-preceding brain activity was decreased in worriers and fully accounted for their increased brain activity following errors. Together, findings are interpreted as reflecting suppression of default-mode network in worriers that leads to transient increases in cognitive control following mistakes.

(Clinical - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-123 Anti-anxiety Medications Increase Food Palatability Leading to Weight Gain.
Dave W. Pittman, Wofford College
John-Paul Baird, Amherst College
Using psychophysical methodology, we have shown that benzodiazepines increase taste palatability in rats. Under the influence of benzodiazepines, rats increase licking responses to all taste categories during both long-term and brief access testing. Injections of benzodiazepines selectively into the parabrachial nucleus suggest an influence of GABA on afferent taste signals.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-124 Can’t Answer Response Option (CARO) Disrupts Equivalence Formation in Simultaneous Protocol
Abdulrazaq A. Imam, John Carroll University
Poorer stimulus equivalence outcomes often are reported for simultaneous protocols than others used in equivalence research. Equivalence yields were poorer under a standard simultaneous protocol than under a hybrid simultaneous training and simple-to-complex testing when combined with CARO. CARO availability and test order account for the results.

(General - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-125 Devaluing Stigma: A Structural Regression Model of Reappraisal
Michael S. Gates, University of North Texas
Mark A. Vosvick, University of North Texas
Victor R. Prybutok, University of North Texas
A structural regression instantiates the cognitive reappraisal process described by Lazarus and Folkman’s transactional theory of stress and coping that provides support for our prediction that maladaptive coping strategies fully mediated the relationship between dispositional forgiveness and perceived stigma, suggesting that coping efficacy relates to stress reduction.

(Clinical - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-126 Differences in Learners’ Behavior in online vs. Face-to-Face Environments
Ramezan Dowlati, Northern Virginia Community College
The recent technological developments have resulted in the diversification learning and communication environments which has caused new variations in participants’ behavior. This study has analyzed the
learning behavior of the participants in online courses and on-campus classes and found that the two
groups have differences in procrastination and self-disclosure.
(Social - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-127 Peltzman Effect as a Potential Obstacle to Pedestrian Safety Policy
Michael L. Ekema-Agbaw, Virginia Tech
Benjamin A. Martin, Virginia Tech
Zack J. Robinson, Virginia Tech
Cory Furrow, Virginia Tech
This study examined whether the Peltzman effect was a reliable predictor of risky behavior at crosswalks. Pedestrians were observed at marked and unmarked crosswalks at a university campus in order to see whether their behavior varied as a function of whether crosswalks explicitly indicated that drivers should yield to pedestrians.
(Genral - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-128 Prototype Modeling for Decision Making vs. Item Response Theory
Joseph C. Yeager, Sommer Yeager, LLC
Linda Sommer, Sommer Consulting
Juliette Faughnan, Sommer Consulting
Christophe Geerkens, Sommer Consulting
Constructing a decision making assessment test via prototype modeling of language structure produces definitive intervention results. Assessing decision-making behavior via systems analysis of language structure offers direct linkage between the assessment profile and the selection of behavioral interventions. There are significant gains over item analysis test construction approaches.
(Industrial/Organizational - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-129 Taking Advantage: Aggression, Competition and Cooperation in a Hawk-Dove Task
Alissa B. Forman-Alberti, The Catholic University of America
Juan M. Fernandez, The Catholic University of America
Erin M. Reese, The Catholic University of America
John J. Matera, The Catholic University of America
Stephanie E. Delpapa, The Catholic University of America
Ben Hinnant, The Catholic University of America
This study examines the relationship between gender, aggression, and competitive behaviors during a novel Hawk-Dove task. Results indicate that for males, proactive aggression is associated with increased exploitative behavior against cooperative players while no such clear trend exists for reactive aggression. Females exhibit similar behavior against competitive and cooperative players
(Personality/Emotion - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-130 The Effects of Fatigue on Social Behavior
Yakub Huda, Baruch College
Eunjung Lee-Furman, Baruch College
Mindy Engle-Friedman, Baruch College
We investigated how fatigue influences social interactions. Eighty-three participants were presented hypothetical social activities categorized as alone or social, and active or passive. Results show that fatigued individuals show less desire to take part in alone and passive activities, a possible indication of arousal level influencing subsequent social behavior choices.
(Social - Behavior Analysis)

VIII-131 Eye tracking study of attention in combat veterans and motor vehicle accident survivors.
This study investigated attentional bias in trauma survivors using an eye-tracking paradigm. Combat veterans and motor vehicle accident survivors looked at negatively valenced trauma-relevant pictures, negatively valenced trauma-irrelevant pictures, and neutral pictures. Combat history was associated with attentional bias to all negatively valenced pictures regardless of trauma-relevance.

(VIII-132 Functions of Self-Injury: Links to Internalizing Symptoms and Emotion Regulation)
Claire Holland, University of North Carolina Asheville
Timothy Murphy, University of North Carolina Asheville
Elizabeth Jagoe, University of North Carolina Asheville
Emily Wetter, University of North Carolina Asheville
This study examines intrapersonal negative reinforcement functions of self-injury (e.g., anti-suicide, anti-dissociation) and interpersonal positive reinforcement functions of self-injury (e.g., peer-bonding) associated with psychiatric symptoms. Results indicate intrapersonal functions of self-injury (and not interpersonal functions) were significantly positively associated with anxiety and depressive symptoms, negative affect, and dysregulated emotions.

(VIII-133 Hopelessness and Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms are Differentially Related to Coping Among Undergraduates)
Erin L. Bremer, John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Maureen A. Allwood, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York
Ineffective coping strategies are associated with psychological distress in trauma-exposed undergraduates. This study examined a four-factor model of coping and found that avoidant coping was positively related to posttraumatic stress symptoms, while approach coping was negatively related to hopelessness, indicating that coping styles are differentially related to psychological outcomes.

(VIII-134 How eye movements in EMDR work: support for the reconsolidation hypothesis)
Arne Leer, Utrecht University
Iris M. Engelhard, Utrecht University
Marcel A. van den Hout, Utrecht University
This experiment demonstrated that making eye movements (EM) during recall of aversive memory, but not recall only, decreases memory vividness and emotionality at a follow-up of 24 hours. The findings support the reconsolidation hypothesis about how EM works in Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder.

(VIII-135 Implicit and Explicit Affect Predict Future Patterns of Self-Injury)
Kent M. Lee, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Joseph C. Franklin, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Megan E. Puzia, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Mitchell J. Prinstein, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Previous prospective predictors of self-injury have suffered from a lack of specificity or reliability. This study provides evidence that affective responses to self-injury stimuli are specific and reliable longitudinal...

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-136 Inconsistent Parental Discipline as a Mediator Between Childhood ADHD and Externalizing Problems
Sofia T. Stepanyan, University of California, Los Angeles
Shirag K. Shemmassian, University of California, Los Angeles
Steve Lee, University of California, Los Angeles
The current study investigated the association between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and externalizing problems with inconsistent parental discipline as a mediator. Statistical analysis revealed that self reported inconsistent parenting discipline was a significant mediator between ADHD and externalizing problems in children.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-137 Internalizing Problems in Young Adulthood: The Role of Stressful Life Events and Adolescent Parent-Child Attachment
Maureen A. Wimsatt, University of Maryland
Kenneth H. Rubin, University of Maryland
This study explores whether: (1) Positive and negative stressful life events predict internalizing problems in young adulthood; (2) adolescent parent-child attachment relationships predict internalizing problems in young adulthood; and (3) adolescent parent-child attachment relationships impact the relation between positive and negative stressful life events and internalizing problems in young adulthood.

(Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-138 Is Interpersonal Distress Specific to Reduction of Response Inhibition in Borderline Psychopathology?
Yu-Jie Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Sue-Huei Chen, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Individuals with borderline psychopathology display impulsive behaviors when encountering interpersonal threats. Response disinhibition has been proposed as the mechanism underlying impulsive behaviors. It is hypothesized that strong emotional reactivity toward interpersonal events may cause decreased inhibitory control in borderline psychopathology. The result indicated that interpersonal distress might cause response disinhibition.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-139 Making the Cut: Predictors of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury in a College Sample
Meghan Sullivan, Bridgewater State University
Katherine Saucier, Stony Brook University
Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University
Both situational and dispositional variables may contribute to the development of an escape-style of coping and the eventual inclination toward nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI). Three studies of college students supported links between NSSI, anxiety, trauma symptoms, and childhood maltreatment, with correlations linking NSSI with escape behaviors and maladaptive coping styles.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-140 Measuring the Suicidal Mind... With More Precision
Ian Hussey, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland
Dermot Barnes-Holmes, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland
Recent research by Nock and colleagues (2010) demonstrated that one implicit measure, the IAT, was predictive of future suicidal behaviour. The present study employs a more precise, non-relative implicit measure - the Implicit Relational Assessment Procedure (IRAP) - to parse out the specific propositions associated with suicidal behaviour.

VIII-141 METACOGNITIVE BELIEFS OF MALE POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER PATIENTS
Naksidil Yazihan, Gulhane Military Medical Academy
Cemil Celik, Gulhane Military Medical Academy
Zekeriya Yelboga, Gulhane Military Medical Academy
The aim of this study was to investigate the metacognitive beliefs of post PTSD patients. The results indicate that PTSD patients has insufficient and maladaptive metacognitive beliefs. Within this context, PTSD group may think that they don’t have a control on their environment and on their thoughts.

VIII-142 Mindfulness and Self-Compassion but not Self-Efficacy Predict Depression and Anxiety: Gendered Patterns
Carolyn J. Wilcomb, Worcester State University
Colleen McKenna, Worcester State University
Samuel O. Lapoint, Worcester State University
Champika K. Soysa, Worcester State University
We examined facets of mindfulness, self-compassion, and self-efficacy, as predictors of depression and anxiety in undergraduates. Non-judging inversely predicted distress across gender. Describing and non-reactivity (inversely) for women, and isolation for men, predicted either depression and/or anxiety. Our findings could inform prevention practices on college campuses.

VIII-143 Individual Differences in Suggestibility and Memory in Young Children
Melinda Hines, Towson University
Ellyn Sheffield, Towson University
Elizabeth Moore, Towson University
Emily Riviello, Towson University
Four and five-year-olds participated in a paradigm where misleading information was provided during peer-to-peer conversations. Assessments were administered to children and their parents to determine how cognitive, social, and behavioral factors influence suggestibility and memory. Results suggest that individual differences do play a role, but vary between age and gender.