X-001 Morningness – Evennessness Preferences and Academic Factors as Predictors of Healthy Sleep Practices
Devin L. Merritt, Louisiana Tech University
Victoria Felix, Louisiana Tech University
Rebecca Granda, Louisiana Tech University
Walter Buboltz, Louisiana Tech University
Janelle McDaniel, Louisiana Tech University
The objective was to examine morningness -evennessness preferences and other academic factors that affect healthy sleep practices among college students. Students were recruited to complete a survey that assessed morningness-evennessness attitudes, self-efficacy, emotional exhaustion, and sleep practices and hygiene. A multiple regression analysis indicates that these are significant predictors.

X-002 Motives for Health Information Avoidance
Natalie Weldon, University of Florida
Jenny Howell, University of Florida
We analyzed 806 individuals’ self-reported motives for learning or avoiding their risk for a disease. Results reveal that people typically provide very different reasons for seeking than for avoiding, but that sometimes they use the same reasons (e.g., feeling at risk) to justify both decisions.

X-003 Optimism, Social Support, and Symptom Reporting in College Students
Rachel Haupt, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
Scott F. Madey, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
This study investigated the relationship between optimism (LOT-R), social support (Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support; MSPSS) and symptom reporting (SCL-90) in college students (N = 194). Higher LOT-R and MSPSS scores correlated with less symptom reporting. Multiple regression analysis revealed that perceived support on SCL-90 is mediated by optimism.

X-004 Parent Control, Child Autonomy, and BMI Status in Healthy Eating and Exercise
Evelyn S. Chiang, University of North Carolina at Asheville
Marcella Mulhollem, University of North Carolina at Asheville
While direct control of children’s eating and exercise seems a logical approach to promoting health, results from this study indicate a negative relationship between parent controlling behaviors and children’s reported autonomy for eating and exercise. Furthermore, parents of obese children report the use of more controlling tactics.

X-005 Perceived Stress Predicts Academic and Health-Related Difficulties in College Students
Melissa Morrison, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia
Lisa Crandell, Franklin College Switzerland
In the past two decades, numerous studies have shown the negative impact of stress on physical and psychological health. The current study examined the role of perceived stress in academic performance,
physical health, and health-related behavior in first-year students at a small, liberal arts college in Lugano, Switzerland.
(General - Health)

X-006 Perceptions of Anti-Hispanic Bias Predict Attitudes Toward Oral Health Care
Steve M. Newell, University of Florida
Henrietta L. Logan, University of Florida
From a sample of 892 Hispanic adults we found that higher perceived stress and everyday discrimination predicted worse self-rated oral health. Higher perceptions of anti-Hispanic bias in health care and higher levels of everyday discrimination predicted worse ratings of oral health care equity and lower levels of trust in dentists.
(Social - Health)

X-007 Personality and Mental Health: Emerging Adults from Divorce and from Intact Families
Jessica Blackwood, Towson University
Kim Shifren, Towson University
Robert Bauserman, Social and Scientific Systems
Andrea Hillman, Towson University
Abby Coles, Towson University
Females (n=194) who experienced parental divorce before 18 showed a positive relation of hardiness components to positive mental health and a negative relation to depressive symptoms. Regression models showed that hardiness components explained majority of variance in these outcomes. Hardiness and mental health were similar to the intact sample (n=126).
(Developmental - Health)

X-008 Physician-Characteristics Driving Patient-Adherence Beyond the Effects of Need for Cognition and Patient-Risk
Nils Olsen, George Washington University
Caitlin Kennedy, The George Washington University
After completing a health-screening simulation – and being matched with either a standard or overweight physician, along with other physician characteristics (gender, prestige of medical affiliation), and health-risk-outcomes – ostensible patients paired with a physician who was of standard-weight, was female, and had a prestigious medical affiliation tended to show greater protocol-adherence.
(General - Health)

X-009 Predicting Adherence Beliefs from Clinical and Personality Variables
Sarah L. Thomas, University of Virginia
Karen M. Schmidt, University of Virginia
Karen S. Ingersoll, University of Virginia
Over a million people in the U.S. have been diagnosed with HIV. Adherence is the degree to which a patient’s behaviors match their prescribed regimen. Good adherence is important for HIV+ individuals because it prevents medication resistance. This study compared models predicting adherence beliefs from clinical diagnoses and personality variables.
(General - Health)

X-010 Psychological Predictors of Mental and Physical Health in Patients with Hepatitis C
Gregory F. Fernandes, DePaul University
Scott Cotler, Loyola University Medical Center
Douglas F. Cellar, DePaul University
Alison Klotz, DePaul University
Stefanie A. Mockler, DePaul University
The drivers of mental and physical health for individuals with a chronic illness are not well-studied. Psychological predictors (goal orientation, self-efficacy, coping style) of mental and physical health for individuals with hepatitis C are examined in this study. A path analysis yielded significant effects on both facets of health.
(General - Health)

X-011 Psychosocial correlates of fruit and vegetable consumption in a low-income food desert
Holly E. Tatum, Randolph College
Zara Sibtain, Randolph College
Psychosocial factors related to fruit and vegetable consumption were examined among adults living in a low-income food desert. Daily hassles were not related to fruit and vegetable consumption but did correlate with BMI. Self-efficacy was associated with increased intake of fruit. Food access improvements should include psychosocial and educational components.
(Social - Health)

X-012 Quality of Mothers' Prenatal Diets Impacts Breastfeeding Intent and Initiation
Alicia T. Flanery, Pellissippi State Technical Community College
Jessica H. Turner, East Tennessee State University
Beth A. Bailey, East Tennessee State University
William T. Dalton, East Tennessee State University
This study examined whether mothers' prenatal diets predict their infant feeding decisions and explored potential differences in reasons for breastfeeding based on diet quality. Results suggest that mothers’ prenatal diets, specifically healthier diets, are associated with both intent and initiation of breastfeeding.
(Clinical - Health)

X-013 Negative Reinforcement Leads to Impaired Overnight Consolidation of a Spatial Navigation Task
Erin J. Wamsley, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School
Andrew Stamm, Harvard Medical School
Nam D. Nguyen, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Benjamin Seicil, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Abigail Fagan, University of Rochester
Angela Oh, Harvard University
Michael Drumm, Harvard University
Maureen Lundt, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Robert Stickgold, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School
We examined effects of reward and performance feedback on overnight consolidation of a Virtual Maze Task (VMT). Participants trained on one of four versions of the VMT prior to a night of sleep, and were tested again the following morning. Contrary to our hypotheses, reward significantly impaired overnight performance improvement.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-014 On the Relationship between Time Management and Executive Functioning through Time Estimation
Andrew J. Shaw, Grinnell College
Michelle A. Briggs, Grinnell College
Janet M. Gibson, Grinnell College
We investigated our hypothesized relationship between executive functioning and time management with a behavioral measure of time management ability and a self-report of time management behavior. Time salience was manipulated in a hotel clerk task to examine effects of salience on retrospective time estimation. Our findings support the theorized relationship.
X-015 Opinions and Memory Distortion during a Presidential Campaign
Christopher A. Baker, Saint Xavier University
Trevor Schlusemann, Saint Xavier University
Caitlin Hickey, Saint Xavier University
Alexandra Kagan, Saint Xavier University
Paige Jeffrey, Saint Xavier University
Participants presented with information about controversial political topics were significantly more likely to misremember statistics for issues that they were passionate about in an attitude-confirming manner. This bias endured during retesting one week later for their most passionate issue, revealing a relationship between political memory distortion, opinion intensity, and time.

X-016 Overconfidence in Children’s Multi-Trial Judgments of Learning
Bridgid Finn, Educational Testing Service
Janet Metcalfe, Columbia University
Adults’ judgment of their own learning are overconfident on the first trial but shift to underconfidence on all subsequent trials. We show that 3rd and 5th grade children’s judgments showed persistent overconfidence even after the first trial. The mechanisms underlying the discrepancy between the children’s and adult’s judgments are discussed.

X-017 Pedagogical Aids in College Textbooks: Aids Do Not Significantly Facilitate Learning
Anne Sutherland, Albion College
Jacque Carlson, Albion College
Eric Hill, Albion College
Participants who read a chapter of a college textbook (a chapter that included pedagogical aids such as learning objectives, bolded key words, and running glossaries) had significantly lower recall and comprehension learning assessment scores than those participants who read the same chapter material but without the pedagogical aids.

X-018 Photographs and the misinformation effect: A boundary condition of truthiness
Daniel F. Bogart, University of California, Irvine
Eryn J. Newman, Victoria University of Wellington
Rebecca M. Nichols, University of California, Irvine
Maryanne Garry, Victoria University of Wellington
Elizabeth F. Loftus, University of California, Irvine
Photographs have been shown to increase “truthiness” across several domains. This study explores the presentation of nonprobative photographs in a misinformation study. A robust replication of the misinformation effect was observed, but photographs did not increase “true” responses in this paradigm, demonstrating a boundary condition for the truthiness effect.

X-019 Picky Processes? Semantic, but not physical, isolation effects require particular processing
Tamra J. Bireta, The College of New Jersey
The isolation effect is improved memory for items that differ from the context. Research suggests that isolation effects require similarity and difference processing. In the current study, the semantic isolation
effect, but not the physical isolation effect, depended upon the processing at encoding. This suggests these effects have different causes.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-020 Planting a Seed: Improving Knowledge of the Caloric Content of Food Items
Scott R. Mitchell, California State University, Northridge
Erica L. Wohldmann, California State University, Northridge
Theories of learning and memory were applied in two experiments that explored ways to improve accuracy for a calorie estimation task. Both generating estimates for and viewing calorie information promoted retention and transfer of learning, demonstrating benefits to general knowledge. Applications to health and policy will be discussed.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-021 Poor Metacognition in the Identification of Learning Styles
Adelaide Kreamer, California State University, Chico
Martin Van Den Berg, California State University, Chico
In previous work we found no relationship between learning style surveys and learning performance in corresponding modalities. This study investigated participants’ metacognitive abilities to explain this poor relationship. We found that participants were unable to judge their own performance and that their preferred modality only correlated with measures of confidence.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-022 Free Will is about Choosing: Links Between Choice and Beliefs in Free Will
Gilad Feldman, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
Roy F. Baumeister, Florida State University
Expert opinions have yielded a wide and controversial assortment of conceptions of free will, but laypersons simply associate free will with making choices. Findings from two studies suggest that the everyday social reality of beliefs about free will is a matter of how people think and feel about choice.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

X-023 Great Expectations: Perfectionism and LOC as Social-Cognitive Predictors of College Adjustment
Samuel Lapoint, Worcester State University
Champika K. Soysa, Worcester State University
We investigated dimensions of locus of control and recently-identified aspects of perfectionism as features of social-cognition that predict college adjustment (academic, social, personal-emotional, and attachment), among 174 undergraduates. Dissatisfaction and high standards (perfectionism) were the most consistent predictors of college adjustment, informing preventive services for students.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

X-024 How Opportunity Belief and Poverty Levels Affect Judgments of Impoverished Others
Eric R. Weaver, Ball State University
Individuals use their beliefs about available opportunity to judge the poverty that others experience. Individuals judge others as more personally responsible for their poverty as the degree of poverty increases and also as opportunity belief increases. The results have implications for the treatment and assistance of impoverished individuals.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

X-025 How temperature increases maliciousness and perceived unfairness in recalls of envy
Kristofer Thompson, University of Central Oklahoma
Thomas Hancock, University of Central Oklahoma
Robert Mather, University of Central Oklahoma
Participants completed sentence-unscrambling tasks including hot, cold, or neutral words and subsequently recalled and evaluated personal experiences of envy. Participants in the cold condition reported the most benign affect, whereas participants in the hot condition reported the most maliciousness and the highest levels of perceived unfairness.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X-026 Imitation and Emulation Strategies in a Novel Box Task
Laura Zimmermann, Georgetown University
Natalie Brito, Georgetown University
Chagai Mendelson, Georgetown University
Rachel Barr, Georgetown University
Elizabeth Renner, George Washington University
Brian Schilder, George Washington University
Francys Subiaul, George Washington University
A new puzzle box task modeled after tasks used developmentally and comparatively, was developed to examine the deployment of different social learning strategies in pre-school age children. Results indicated an age-related shift from goal-directed emulation to high fidelity imitation learning.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

X-027 Implicit Ageism Targeting Younger Workers in Generations Z and X Samples
Rosey Morr, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Joel T. Nadler, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
In our study, explicit negative stereotypes toward younger workers were not supported. However, implicit negative stereotypes of younger workers were found (incongruence between stereotypes of successful workers and younger workers). The current study suggests that explicit stereotypes regarding younger workers may not be expressed but implicit stereotypes do exist.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Cognition)

X-028 Implicit Associations, Explicit Attitudes, and Other Factors Surrounding the Black Dog Effect
Daniel N. Albohn, Millersville University of Pennsylvania
Dean R. Fischer, Millersville University of Pennsylvania
Debra Vredenburg-Rudy, Millersville University of Pennsylvania
Black Dog Syndrome (BDS) is a term coined by animal welfare advocates to describe the under-adoption rate of black dogs. Although preliminary results show support for BDS, there were significant differences between all conditions. It is speculated that these results indicate an evolutionary, genetic, or culture color preference for lighter colors.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X-029 Interaction of Stereotype Threat and Rumination Produce Strategic Shifts on Stroop Task
Ryan J. Everett, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Susan T. Zimny, Indiana University, Pennsylvania
Deficits in inhibition processes, linked to rumination and stereotype threat, were assessed using a modified Stroop task. Speed/accuracy analyses of high/low ruminators on congruent/incongruent trials provided modest support for the role of inhibition and switching deficits for high ruminators under ST. Different approach/avoidance strategies are suggested by the overall response patterns.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

X-030 Investigating the Role of System Justification in Mental Illness Stigma
Sarah E. Heath, Bucknell University
T. Joel Wade, Bucknell University
This study utilized both experimental and correlational methods to investigate system justification as a motive underlying the stigmatization of individuals with mental illness, to determine how participant characteristics relate to stigma, and to explore the relationship between explicit and implicit forms of mental illness stigma.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X-031 Social Perceptions of LGBT Elders
Jenny Swanson, Lasell College
Joann M. Montepare, Lasell College
Emily Cooper, Lasell College
Young adults’ perceptions of challenges faced by LGBT elders were explored in a survey with questions about social isolation and discrimination in communities, living arrangements, and medical situations. Wide variability and modal responses of “neutral” pointed to the need to increase awareness about this often invisible age group.
(Social - Aging)

X-032 The benefits of retrieval practice and spacing on older adults’ memory for facts and foreign language vocabulary
Ashley S. Bangert, University of Texas, El Paso
Nazanin M. Heydarian, University of Texas, El Paso
Allyson S. Hughes, University of Texas, El Paso
We investigated the impact of retrieval practice and spacing on recall of foreign language vocabulary and facts in older adults. While distributed practice was effective for learning, the best schedules and conditions differed depending on stimulus type and length of delay (20 minutes versus 2 weeks) prior to recall.
(Cognitive - Aging)

X-033 The Effect of Mood States on Attitudes Toward Aging
Dana Hall, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Diana Zamora, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Gabriel Karkenny, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Tiffany De Alwis, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Timothy Cabasino, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Peter Donovick, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
We examined how anxious and depressed mood impact attitudes toward aging among a college population. Results suggested that higher levels of depression resulted in more negative beliefs about the physical aspects of aging. Similarly, higher levels of anxiety resulted in more negative beliefs about the psychosocial aspects of aging.
(General - Aging)

X-034 The Influence of Aging on Transitive Reasoning
Grzegorz Sedek, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Klara Rydzewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
The studies on transitive reasoning across adult life span show intriguing interactions between age and modal forms. Older adults showed the pattern of increasing accuracy for solving transitive problems from visual formal, by narrative text, to auditory narrative form while the young adults showed the exactly opposite pattern.
(Developmental - Aging)

X-035 The Interaction of Aging and Depression on Impairment of Sequential Decision Making
Klara Rydzewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Grzegorz Sedek, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Interdisciplinary Center for Applied Cognitive Studies
Bettina von Helversen, University of Basel

We examined the role of age and depression in sequential decision making task. Younger and older adults, sub-clinically depressed and non-depressed were asked to shop for items in a computerized sequential decision making task. Older, compared to younger participants performed poorer, with depression adding up to impairment in older age.

(Cognitive - Aging)

X-036 The Motivational Power of Regret: Investigating the Positive Functions of Regret
Michelle Barreto Wilson, Mount Ida College
Alan Whitcomb, Mount Ida College
Leslie D. Frazier, Florida International University
Micaela Adams, Mount Ida College
Christelle Joseph, Mount Ida College
Trecii Murphy, Mount Ida College
Darlene Vallejo, Mount Ida College

This study explores the adaptive function of regrets by investigating how regrets generate positive psychological effects through goal-directed behavior. Our data demonstrates that regrets present themselves throughout adulthood; are incorporated into a future goal; and that the inclusion of a regret into the goal repertoire results in positive psychosocial outcomes.

(Social - Aging)

X-037 The Relationship between Working Memory and P300 in Normal Aging
J N. Hershaw, The College of William and Mary
Rhianna E. Beasley, The College of William and Mary
Julia K. Brechbiel, The College of William and Mary
Paul D. Kieffaber, The College of William and Mary

It has been hypothesized that deficits in working memory underlie frontal deficits in aging. Using an auditory oddball paradigm, the current study reports electrophysiological and neuropsychological evidence that the extent to which older adults recruit additional frontal resources is related to the integrity of their working memory.

(Cognitive - Aging)

X-038 Variations in Subjective Age and Adults’ Perceptions of Wisdom
Joann M. Montepare, Lasell College
Emily Cooper, Lasell College
Jenny Swanson, Lasell College

Is subjective age associated with perceptions of developmental constructs? Adults with older subjective age identities viewed core components of wisdom in systematically different ways than those with younger age identities. Results suggest that subjective age involves views of developmental processes and is not simply a reflection of external age cues.

(Developmental - Aging)

X-039 Word Retrieval in Confrontation Naming and Verbal Fluency Tasks in Normal Aging
Idaly Velez Uribe, Florida Atlantic University
Monica Rosselli, Florida Atlantic University
Ruth Tappen, Florida Atlantic University
Christine Williams, Florida Atlantic University
Investigating changes in verbal abilities in elderly participants with two levels of education through two neuropsychological tasks, older groups scored lower than younger ones in both tasks. Participants with higher level of education generated higher scores. Our results suggest no effect of years of schooling and aging over naming tests.

(Cognitive - Aging)

X-040 Prayer-like motion affects subsequent feelings of religiosity
Mark Aveyard, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
Participants imitated a video exercise routine: one with motions similar to prayer rituals or one without such motions. On a subsequent religiosity scale, they showed moderately higher ratings after prayer-like motions. The results indicate a causal role for embodied cognition in religious rituals.

(Cognitive - Religion)

X-041 Priming Human-Animal Similarity and Responses to the Theory of Evolution
Matthew Dohn, Muhlenberg College
Heather Schloss, Emerson Hospital
The present study investigated the effects of self-reported religiosity and priming human-animal similarity on attitudes toward proponents of the theory of evolution. The findings suggest that religious individuals who are reminded of fundamental human-animal similarities are likely to hold more negative views toward evolution.

(Social - Religion)

X-042 Relationships Between Religious Orientation and Cognition
Jeremy Ashton Houska, Concordia University - Chicago
Abbi R. Hoffmann, Concordia University - Chicago
Emily August, Concordia University - Chicago
Aleen Carr, Concordia University - Chicago
Tegan J. Pfortmiller, Concordia University - Chicago
Research in the psychology of religion investigates a variety of social and cognitive outcomes based on religious orientation. Our work examined religious orientation and commitment, and analytic-holistic thinking at Christian liberal arts institution. Positive relationships were observed for intrinsic orientation, intrapersonal religious commitment, and various factors of analytic-holistic thinking.

(Cognitive - Religion)

X-043 Religiosity and Combat Exposure on Military Member Posttraumatic Growth
Kurt C. Webb, George Fox University
William Buhrow, George Fox University
Mark R. McMinn, George Fox University
Rodger K. Bufford, George Fox University
The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between religiosity, combat exposure, and posttraumatic growth among combat military service members. Multiple regression and correlation analyses indicated no significant findings. However, these results suggest that moderate levels of combat exposure are necessary conditions to produce posttraumatic growth.

(General - Religion)

X-044 Religiosity is not a significant predictor of prosocial behaviors
Erinn D. Jennings, Murray State University
Alysia D. Ritter, Murray State University
This study evaluated the relationship between religiosity and prosocial behaviors. One hundred and twenty-five college students completed a 33 item questionnaire. Religiosity scores did not predict either altruistic or
egoistic prosocial behaviors. However, males level of egoistic behaviors were significantly higher than females (p=.0018).
(Social - Religion)

X-045 Religious and conservative charitable giving reflects ingroup preferences
Luke W. Galen, Grand Valley State University
Peter A. Norkus, Grand Valley State University
Michael Sharp, Grand Valley State University
In order to determine whether religiosity and conservatism are associated with generalized versus particularistic charitable giving, we offered participants a hypothetical array of charities across several domains. Regression analyses indicated that religious participants allocate more funds to religious charities. Conservatives show the same preference even controlling for religiosity.
(Social - Religion)

X-046 Religious Factors Contributing to Happiness and Life Satisfaction of University Students
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Jessica L. Enos, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Zacharias P. Dupaix, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Jeff Hyeonjoon Choi, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Melece V. Meservy, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Amy J. Lee, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Emika Sawada, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Erekson R. Short, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Studies indicate that religiosity is predictor of personal happiness and life satisfaction. We studied this impact on highly religious groups of Asian, Polynesian, and Caucasian Mormons to better understand if the effect is multi-cultural and to see what aspects of their religiosity were more closely tied to life satisfaction variables.
(Social - Religion)

X-047 Similarities of Value Associations with Religiosity and Binding and Individualizing Moral Foundations
Steven S. Krauss, Villanova University
Kelly M. McCusker, Villanova University
Binding and individualizing sets of moral foundations show different patterns of associations with basic values, but religiosity relates to values from each of these sets. Thus, the values emphasized by people who are highly religious may help bind them into cohesive groups and protect individuals within those groups from harm.
(Personality/Emotion - Religion)

X-048 Executive Functioning and Effort in Children and Adolescents
Arthur M. Horton, Psych Associates
Cecil R. Reynolds, Texas A&M University
This poster examines the influence of effort on executive functioning in a sample of 22 clinically referred children and adolescents who were administered the Test of Verbal Conceptualization and Fluency (TVCF) and Word Memory Test (WMT). The majority of correlations were low for effort subtests but moderate for memory subtests.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

X-049 Explicit Learning Across the Lifespan in a Probabilistic Classification Task
Alison L. Smith, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
Kevin Beitz, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
Normal amnesiac’s performance on the Weather Prediction Task (WPT) has been taken as support for intact implicit learning. However, analyses in normal participants suggest an explicit component. Lifespan WPT performance indicates single cards with a probability of 100% provide a strong explicit component to probabilistic classification learning in unimpaired populations.

X-050 Gender Matters: Working Memory and Self-Perceptions in ADHD and Non-ADHD College Students
Jen Kugler, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Suneeta Kercood, Butler University
We investigated gender differences in working memory and self-perceptions in college-age students with and without ADHD. ADHD diagnosis had a bigger negative impact on auditory working memory and on self-perceptions for women than men. These results suggest that men and women with ADHD may have to adapt differently to college.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

X-051 Information Processing in the Bilingual Brain
Alyssa Golden, William Paterson University
Bruce J. Diamond, William Paterson University
Mary R. Bailey, William Paterson University
Katelyn Van Clef, William Paterson University
Stephanie Magou, William Paterson University
Gabrielle Tosto, William Paterson University
Bilingual switching (English-Spanish) and executive function were examined in 19 participants from 18 to 45 year-of-age. Switching speed was slower than single language processing. Simultaneous versus late sequential bilinguals processed English and a non-linguistic switching task more rapidly. Executive efficiency, fluency and acquisition timing mediate language learning and processing speed.
(Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

X-052 Investigating the other-race effect in a university sample
Kayla Whearty, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Lindsay Morra, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Donna Crossman, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Peter J. Donovick, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
We observed an other-race effect in an undergraduate sample of Caucasian students using the Cambridge Face Memory Test that is not moderated by amount of social exposure to the other race.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

X-053 Forecasting Effective Student-Teacher Matches by Previewing Teaching Trailers
Jennifer A. Gross, Grand Valley State University
Brian Lakey, Grand Valley State University
Jessica Rhodes, Grand Valley State University
Ryan LaCross, Grand Valley State University
Andrea Plotkowski, Grand Valley State University
Bo Winegard, Grand Valley State University
We forecasted students’ evaluations of college lectures from students’ reactions to brief video teaching trailers. Replicating previous work, we found that teaching evaluations were influenced strongly by student, teacher, and relational (student x teacher) components. Capturing three influences permitted greater predictive accuracy than focusing on a single influence.

(Teaching Institute - Psychometrics)

X-054 On-Meds or Off-Meds?: Self-Perceptions and Attention in College Students with ADHD
Ellen R. Kendall, Butler University
Abigail J. Dye, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Suneeta Kercood, Butler University

We investigated the self-perceptions of college students with ADHD while on and off medication. Medications did not affect either underlying attention or self-perceptions, but students described themselves as more symptomatic off medication than on medication. Additionally, when students described themselves generally, they seemed to focus on their off-medication symptomatology.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

X-055 Oxytocin Selectively Reduces Moral Blame within Free-Will and Not Deterministic Context
Sergey V. Chernyak, Department of Molecular Neuroscience, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030
Kimberly Goodyear, Department of Molecular Neuroscience, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030
Raja Parasuraman, Department of Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030
Martin O’Hara, Virginia Hospital Center, Fairfax Hospital, Falls Church, VA 22042
Mary R. Lee, Neuroimaging Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Baltimore, MD 21224
Frank Krueger, Department of Molecular Neuroscience, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030

Participants’ assessment of moral responsibility was significantly lower in the oxytocin compared to placebo condition, but only within the free will and not in the deterministic context. Oxytocin affects the salience network by dampening moral disgust and reduces moral responsibility only for criminal offenses in which the transgressor acted freely.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

X-056 Perception of Facial Expression of Emotion: A Positive-Emotion Bias
Kathleen E. Knights, Northern Arizona University
Sara Kramer, Northern Arizona University
Amanda Gohsman, Northern Arizona University

Numerous studies have demonstrated right-hemisphere brain dominance for perception of facial expression of emotion. Others have shown lateralization differences based on valence of emotion. We investigated perception of facial expression of emotions in composite face stimuli. Our findings support a bias toward perceiving positive emotions regardless of cerebral lateralization.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

X-057 Finding Meaning in Fantasy
John J. Castellanos, Northwestern University
Tracy Lin, Northwestern University
Jason A. French, Northwestern University
Karl S. Rosengren, Northwestern University

Parents play a huge role in the development of their child’s imagination, and are often the source of their fantasy beliefs. After interviewing several parents, data suggested that most parents encourage beliefs in fantasy figures to bring excitement into children’s lives and most do not actively discourage any beliefs.

(Developmental - Families)
X-058 Helping or Hovering? The Detrimental Effects of Helicopter Parenting on College Students’ Mental Health
Haley Miles-McLean, University of Mary Washington
Holly Schiffrin, University of Mary Washington
Miriam Liss, University of Mary Washington
Katherine Geary, University of Mary Washington
Taryn Tashner, University of Mary Washington
Kathryn M. Rizzo, University of Mary Washington
Mindy J. Erchull, University of Mary Washington
Parental involvement is important for children’s growth and development, however the quantity and nature of this involvement needs to be developmentally appropriate. Helicopter parenting has negative psychological effects that are best explained through college students’ diminished sense of personal autonomy and competence.

Developmental - Families

X-059 Mental Disorders and Personality Characteristics in Parents of Patients with Eating Disorders
Silke Rost, University of Luxembourg
Viola Kappel, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Germany
Nora Schneider, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Germany
Ernst Pfeiffer, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Germany
Ulrike Lehmkuhl, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Germany
Harriet Salbach-Andrae, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Germany
Lea Sarrar, Charité - University Medicine Berlin, Germany
Familial dynamics play a crucial role for the development and treatment of eating disorders (ED), especially in young patients. In addition to the assessment of parental mental disorders, dimensional data on parental personality characteristics may offer new low-threshold starting-points for an integration of parents in the treatment of young patients.

Clinical - Families

X-060 Parenting Practices as Moderators of Relations between Peer Victimization and Problem Behaviors
Rachel C. Garthe, Virginia Commonwealth University
Terri Sullivan, Virginia Commonwealth University
Wendy Kliewer, Virginia Commonwealth University
Relations between peer victimization (relational/physical), parenting practices, and problem behaviors were examined in 358 adolescents (46% male; 92% African American) over a six-month period. Parental control (T1) moderated relations between physical victimization (T1) and externalizing behaviors (T2). Also, parental solicitation (T1) moderated relations between physical victimization (T1) and anxiety (T2).

Developmental - Families

X-061 Parenting, School Involvement, Grade, and Race Effects on Risk of Reading Failure
Aletta Sanders, Ball State University
Tasneem Talib, Ball State University
Sharon Paulson, Ball State University
This study examined parental responsiveness, demandingness, school involvement, students’ grade level, race, and risk of reading failure among low SES students. High parental school involvement was related to low risk of reading failure, and a trend was found toward white/non-Hispanic students with demanding parents being at risk of reading failure.

Developmental - Families

X-062 Parenting, self-esteem, and Latino emerging adults’ depression: A multi-group mediation SEM
Parenting influences the psychological development of children and adolescents, but less is known about parents’ impact on emerging adults. Using data from 944 Latino emerging adults, a multi-group SEM found maternal and paternal acceptance and maternal and paternal rejection are indirectly related to depression through positive esteem and self-deprecating thoughts.

(General - Families)

X-064 Reciprocal Influences Between Parent-Child Relationship Quality and Children's Emotion Reactivity
Elizabeth A. Shewark, The Pennsylvania State University
Michael L. DePaul, The Pennsylvania State University
Alysia Y. Blandon, Pennsylvania State University
The NICHD SECCYD longitudinal dataset was utilized to examine the reciprocal associations between mother-child and father-child relationships with child emotion reactivity across four time points. We conducted an autoregressive cross-lag model that indicated emotion reactivity was a significant predictor of parent report of conflict.
(Developmental - Families)

X-065 Father-child Reading Interactions and Low-income Children's Vocabulary Skills.
Jenessa L. Malin, University of Maryland, College Park
Natasha J. Cabrera, University of Maryland, College Park
Meredith Rowe, University of Maryland, College Park
This study examines the pathway by which quality of father-child reading interactions contributes to children’s vocabulary skills in a sample of low-income fathers and their toddlers. Results suggest that fathers engaged in higher quality reading have children who are more interested in reading and subsequently have more advanced vocabularies.
(Developmental - Language)

X-066 Gender differences in the Language of Executive Leadership
James Stryker, Holy Names University
Susan R. Stryker, University of San Francisco
James B. Stryker, Holy Names University
Using computerized text analysis software, this study explores gender differences in language use at the executive leadership level. Previous research has found significant differences in the way women and men use language, however, there has not been a study analyzing the gender differences in language usage of top executives.
(Social - Language)

X-067 Gender Stereotypes Affect the Processing of Novel Metaphors
Rachel H. Messer, Oklahoma State University
Sheila M. Kennison, Oklahoma State University
The research investigated how readers use information about gender stereotypes associated with novel metaphors during online sentence processing. In conditions in which the gender of the metaphor and that of the pronoun were mismatched, there was a delay in processing, as well as correlations with personality and sex role factors.
(Cognitive - Language)

X-068 Grammatical context constrains lexical activation during spoken word recognition
Activation-competition models of spoken word recognition propose that stimulus input activates multiple lexical representations in memory, and these representations then compete for recognition. In these studies, we demonstrate evidence that grammatical context constrains which lexical representations are activated, suggesting that top-down contextual cues are immediately integrated with bottom-up stimulus information.

(Cognitive - Language)

X-069 Hand Gestures and Head Nods Assist in L2 Production of Mandarin Tones
Youngsun Cho, Colgate University
Annie Zheng, Colgate University
Spencer D. Kelly, Colgate University
Yukari Hirata
We studied the effects of co-speech hand and head gestures on Mandarin Chinese tone production by L2 speakers. Results showed that producing hand gestures and head nods with speech was superior to speech alone in imitating a native Mandarin speech model. The results support embodied theories of language production.

(Cognitive - Language)

X-070 How the Bound Morpheme –ing Helps Infants with Speech Segmentation
Jennifer C. Damonte, University of Delaware
Katherine E. Ridge, University of Delaware
Rushen Shi, Université du Québec à Montréal
Roberta M. Golinkoff, University of Delaware
Kathryn Hirsh-Pasek, Temple University
This study examines whether English-speaking 10- to 12-month-olds are sensitive to the English frequent bound morpheme, –ing, and recognize that a novel word is a stem + bound morpheme. The results showed that only infants with larger vocabularies relative to their peers segmented –ing from the novel word.

(Developmental - Language)

X-071 Individual differences in mental timeline compatibility effects for past- and future-tense sentences
Raymond Becker, Bielefeld University
Bridgette DeCot, University of Bielefeld
Ernesto Guerra, University of Bielefeld
Pia Knoeferle, University of Bielefeld
Rolf Zwaan, Erasmus University, Rotterdam
Ulrich & Maienborn (2010) reported sentence tense (e.g., past) and response time (e.g., left) compatibility effects vanish when tense is task-irrelevant. Two eye tracking and working memory (WM) studies tested their claim. Gaze and response time results suggested compatibility effects varied by these factors but were crucially not eliminated.

(Cognitive - Language)

X-072 Infants’ ability to discriminate between statements and questions
Susan Geffen, University of Southern California
Toben Mintz, University of Southern California
Children must be able to distinguish between statements and questions but we do not know when or how they do it. We show that prosody would not be sufficient for distinguishing wh-questions from statements, and suggest that 12-month-olds use word order to distinguish between statements and questions.

(Developmental - Language)

X-073 Influence of Labels and Object Familiarity on Novelty Preference in Infancy
Richard J. Brunt, Biola University
The poster presents results of a study of 18-months-old infants, and explores interactions between labeling and stimulus familiarity on the development of novelty preference. Results suggest a significant effect of labeling on the development of visual preference for novelty, but no effect for familiarity with the labeled object.
(Developmental - Language)

X-074 Culture Affects Memory for Object Details
Angela Gutches, Brandeis University
Peter Millar, Brandeis University
Sarah Serbun, Brandeis University
Akash Vadalia, Brandeis University
We investigated how culture affects memory for details of visual objects. Relative to Americans, East Asians exhibited impaired specific, but not general, memory for single objects presented on a blank background. When backgrounds were included, cultural differences were eliminated, although background complexity impacted memory for Americans more than East Asians.
(Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

X-075 Disengagement from National Identity Norms Increases with Marginalized Status in US & Germany
Nina Rouhani, Columbia University
Johannes Kopf-Beck, University of Konstanz
Ditlmann K. Ruth, Yale University
Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University
We investigated whether subgroups (recruited for political affiliation, religion, socio-economic status, age) subscribe to national identity norms in the US (ideology-based) and Germany (heritage-based). We found that marginalized groups (Muslims, low SES, older age) demonstrate greater disengagement, which suggests they do not fully share the normative conception of national identity.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

X-076 Effects of Perceived Discrimination on Academic Engagement with Urban Indian Adolescents
Taveeshi Gupta, New York University
Devika Duggal, University of Delhi
Salloni Nanda, University of Delhi
Sanjeeta Motiani, University of Mumbai
Priyanka Sain, University of Delhi
Niobe Way, New York University
The role of perceived discrimination shows a negative influence on academic engagement for urban Indian adolescents. Furthermore self-esteem mediates this relationship such that higher self esteem acts as a protective factor against discrimination. Finally, this relationship is moderated by gender and socio-economic status as tested by a moderated mediation model.
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

X-077 Ethnicity and Filial Piety Moderates Parenting Effects on Emerging Adult’s Internalizing Problems
Shadab F. Hussain, University of Maryland Baltimore County
The role of parental autonomy support, parental dependency-oriented and achievement-oriented psychological control, and filial piety were explored in the well-being of ethnic minority and non-ethnic minority emerging adults. Findings highlighted the universality of autonomy and psychological control and the culture-specific effects of filial piety in emerging adults across cultural groups.

Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies

X-078 Evidence for gendered race in media: Marginalization of Asian men and Black women in popular magazines
Jennifer Fay, College of William & Mary
Nicholas P. Alt, The College of William and Mary
Philip Lu, University of California Los Angeles
Joanna Schug, College of William & Mary
Asian men and Black women face discrimination in many attraction-related domains. Analysis of six popular magazines found that for Asians, women were more likely to be portrayed than men, while the trend was opposite for Blacks. Furthermore, men’s magazines portrayed fewer Black women, while women’s magazines portrayed fewer Asian men.

Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies

X-079 Exploring the Internalization of Externalities in Industrial/Organizational Psychology (EIEIO)
M.K. Ward, North Carolina State University
Alex Ramirez, North Carolina State University
Steven Toaddy, North Carolina State University
This study examined the adequacy of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) for explaining pro-environmental behavior among Indian employees. Furthermore, this study investigated manipulations of the TPB to influence Indian employees’ intentions to engage in pro-environmental behaviors. Results show implications for promoting the internalization of externalities among Indian organizations.

Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies

X-080 Grades, Educational Aspirations and Life Satisfaction among Minority and Immigrant College Students
Rebecca Farmer Huselid, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Roberly Aladin, Hunter College, CUNY
Anita Lin, Hunter College, CUNY
Anne Marre Bautista, Hunter College, CUNY
Data from 1242 racially-diverse college students showed high school GPA predicted educational aspirations among college students, except African Americans. HS GPA predicted life satisfaction among European students, but not others. Disassociation between prior grades and educational goals/happiness was found as predicted by stereotype threat for minorities but not first-generation immigrants.

Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies

X-081 Guilt, Empathy, Altruism and Depression among Mainland Chinese, Asian- and European-Americans
Yanlin Li, The Wright Institute
Kevin W. Choi, The Wright Institute
David J. Stiver, Graduate Theological Union
Jack W. Berry, Samford University
Rachna Rangan, The Wright Institute
Toni Li, The Wright Institute
Jes L. Wells, University of California, Berkeley
Lynn E. O’Connor, The Wright Institute
In a comparison of Mainland Chinese, Asian Americans, and European-Americans the Chinese were significantly lower on survivor guilt, empathic concern, perspective taking, depression, and compassionate altruism towards friends. Immigrant Asian Americans were significantly higher in depression than the other groups.
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

X-082 Influence of Culture on Source Memory for Self-Referenced Information
Robert C. Blenis, Cornell University
Much of existing memory research has focused on individuals from Western cultures. The values an individual endorses can influence the information that they remember, and the values that different cultural groups cultivate lead to substantive differences in the way people remember. Culture may affect source-memory more than gist-memory.
(Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

X-083 Leadership representations in Western and East Asian cultures
Jeeyun Yoon, Georgia Institute of Technology
This study replicates and extends prior research on the leadership representations of Koreans and Americans as revealed in spontaneously generated visual productions, based on hypotheses about fundamental cultural differences in social cognitive processing. Results indicate that Taiwanese, like Koreans, display holistic leadership representations which differ from Americans' more analytic styles.
(Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

X-084 Fat Talk in Adult Women: The Complex Influences of Age and Body Size
Renee S. Engeln, Northwestern University
Rachel H. Salk, University of Wisconsin, Madison
This study presents analyses of responses from three-thousand 16-70 year old women to an online survey measuring fat talk frequency. Results suggest a complex pattern of associations between age, BMI, and fat talk. BMI showed a positive correlation with fat talk, but only for women who were not overweight.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-085 Favors Feel Different for Females: Gender Differences in Favor Deliberation
Amanda Weirup, Carnegie Mellon University
Laurie R. Weingart, Carnegie Mellon University
Linda C. Babcock, Carnegie Mellon University
Our research examines gender differences in how individuals make decisions regarding whether to perform favors, defined as discretionary, explicit requests that require prosocial behavior. We demonstrate that women consider different reasons for performing favors and experience more negative and fewer positive emotions during favor deliberation than men.
(Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-086 Friendships and Rumination Predict Identity Congruence in a Sample of Transgender Individuals
Renae C. Mitchell, Towson University
Matthew P. Halstad, Towson University
Justin Delise, Towson University
M. Paz Galupo, Towson University
Moving away from a transition-oriented understanding of transgender identity, the purpose of this study was to investigate identity congruence via the unique social and cognitive experiences of transgender individuals. Results indicated friendships and individual ruminative tendencies meaningfully contribute to transgender individuals' feelings of authenticity and comfort within their gender identity.
(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
X-087 Gender Biased Language Reflects More Than Prototypicality or Status Effects
Kate Jassin, New School for Social Research
Rob Foels, University of Connecticut
This study examined prototypicality, status, and essentialism as explanations for why men are listed before women in linguistic pairings. Previously seen and unseen sentences were rated as equivalently natural for objects and status comparisons, but not for gender comparisons, suggesting that gendered language involves more than prototypicality or status.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-088 Gender Differences in Coping with Body Dissatisfaction
Parker R. Murphy, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University
This study examined gender differences in the strategies college students use to cope with body dissatisfaction. Participants listed their coping strategies, rated their effectiveness, and indicated how frequently they used each strategy. There were no gender differences in type of coping strategies used or perceptions of their effectiveness.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-089 Girl the Way you Movin': The Effect of Songs on Gender and Sex Role Beliefs
Stefanie Bos, University of Michigan
Michael Lazar, University of Michigan
Cathleen Clerkin, University of Michigan
In this study, we examined the impact that exposure to a one-minute song clip had on traditional gender and sexual roles. Results showed those who heard a song with derogatory themes were more likely to endorse traditional gender and sex attitudes, showing how music has an effect on people's feelings.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-090 Girls Are Seen But Not Heard in Best Selling Picture Books
Cyd Skinner, Northcentral University and Northampton Community College
A recent content analysis of 108 bestselling children's picture books reveals a male:female representation in illustrations of 2:1 and a 5:1 distribution the words used by these characters. The words to illustration gender gap is significant $t (99,107) = 6.34, 7.79, p = \lt ; .001, d = .62$.
(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-091 Identifying latent profiles of Stereotype Threat Susceptibility Based on Gender
Katherine Picho, University of Connecticut Health Center
Adriana Caicedo, Universidad Javeriana
Tatiana Rojas Ospina, University of Connecticut
This study aimed to investigate the theoretical stereotype threat susceptibility groups proposed by Steele (1997). 168 undergraduate female students completed the Social Identities and Attitudes Scale, SIAS (Brown & Picho, 2011). The results showed the presence of three ST susceptibility profiles in the STEM sample: high, low ST and disengaged class.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-092 Increasing Perceptions of Institution Sexism
Stefanie Simon, Tulane University
Laurie T. O'Brien, Tulane University
The present research explored perceptions of individual and institutional sexism. In Study 1, men and women did not differ in perceptions of individual sexism, but women perceived more institutional sexism.
than men did. In Study 2, perspective-taking and education strategies successfully increased perceptions of institutional sexism.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-093 Intersectional Disadvantages: The negative effects of race and sexual orientation on roommate selection
Nicholas P. Alt, The College of William and Mary
Cheryl Dickter, The College of William and Mary
The advantages and disadvantages conferred by intersecting gay and straight, Black and White identities were investigated. Participants rated their perceptions of and desire to live with potential roommates. Concurrent with the double-jeopardy hypothesis of intersectionality, Black gay men were rated as less desirable to choose as roommates than other targets.
APSSC RISE Research Award Honorable Mention
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

X-094 Correspondence between Women’s Sexual Assault Scripts and Their Assault and Bad Date/Hook-up Narratives
Kari A. Leiting, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico
Rosa Munoz, University of New Mexico
Dominique Baca-Lomanitz, University of New Mexico
Undergraduate women’s (n=247) actual sexual assault experiences were compared to their hypothetical sexual assaults and actual bad dates/hook-ups. Victimized women’s hypothetical assaults described different types of relationships, contexts, and victimization than actual assaults, while their actual assaults included more coercion and resistance and occurred in different contexts than bad dates/hook-ups.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-095 Development and Psychometrics of the Sexual Orientation Rumination and Reflection Scale
Andrew Bauerband, University of Rhode Island
M Paz Galupo, Towson University
The current study explored ruminative thoughts about a person’s sexual orientation through the development of the SRRS. This scale was developed to measure how often and in what ways sexual minority thinks about their identity. The poster will discuss item development, scale reduction, and final 4-factor model.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-096 Disinhibition and mobile-mediated foreplay: Mobile phone use and sexual hook-ups
Kathleen M. Cumiskey, College of Staten Island, City University of New York
Sean G. Massey, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Ann M. Merriwether, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Justin R. Garcia, Kinsey Institute for Research in Sex, Gender, and Reproduction, Indiana University
Susan M. Seibold-Simpson, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
This study explores the relationship between mobile phone use and sexual risk-taking in sexual hook-up encounters. Mobile phone use and sexual behaviors were collected for 605 university students. Those reporting more mobile-mediated hook-ups reported more hook-ups overall. Female participants reporting more mobile-mediated hook-ups reported lower rates of condom use.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-097 Dysphoria of Apotemnophilia, Paraphilia or BIID, Resolved by Self-Amputation - 12-year Follow-up
Galdino F. Pranzarone, Roanoke College Psychology
Presented is a sex-history and 12-year follow-up of a case in which a 64-year-old male contrived for his leg to be amputated secondary to trauma induced by a self-inflicted shotgun blast. Adjustment to amputation, his ebullient quality of life and mentoring of others like him was followed until his death.  

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-098 Effects of Lip Color on Perceptions of Attractiveness in Women  
Bonnie C. Allred, Brigham Young University - Hawaii  
Zacharias Dupaix, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Lisa Thompson, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Meg L. Costantino, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Boyd H. Timothy, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii  
Evolutionary theory suggests that facial cues, like blood saturation in lips, can signal fertility. Here, Caucasians, Polynesians, and Asians we compared on the perceived attractiveness of various colors of lips, from red (blood saturated) to blue/purple (desaturated) to determine if lip blood saturation, as a proxy for fertility, increased attractiveness.  

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-099 Enclothed Cognition: Effects of Clothing Style on Creativity and Sexual Attitudes  
Samaneh Khoshini, Loyola University New Orleans  
Kendall J. Eskine, Loyola University New Orleans  
Corporeal experiences impact psychological processes. The present study examined the influence of different body coverage levels on cognition and sexual attitudes. Analysis revealed that higher body coverage correlates with more sexually conservative attitudes. Findings suggest a possible link between enclothment, cognition, and sexual attitudes.  

(Cognitive - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-100 Enculturation is Important in Preventing Sexual Risk among Immigrant Minorities  
Dhymsy Vixamar-Owens, Virginia State University  
Zewelanji Serpell, Virginia State University  
This study investigates the role of enculturation in sexual risk-taking amongst 80 individuals of African and Caribbean descent. Results indicate that maintaining a strong affiliation with one’s native culture is associated with reduced risk. In addition, promoting moral self-efficacy and spirituality in prevention efforts may be particularly advantageous.  

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

X-101 Can exposure to nature restore attentional resources at the end of a workday?  
Maura Pilotti, Ashford University  
Eric Klein, Ashford University  
Devon Golem, Ashford University  
The experiment aimed to assess whether exposure to an unthreatening natural environment could enhance one’s ability to sustain attention while performing a monotonous task at the end of a workday. Response latencies remained stable after exposure to the natural environment, whereas they increased across time in the control condition.  

(Cognitive - Attention)

X-102 Color as an Added Dimension in Aesthetic Processing of Photographs  
John W. Mullennix, University of Pittsburgh, Johnstown  
Chi H. Chan, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Participants viewed black and white and color versions of artistic photographs under varying conditions of cognitive load. Color versions were preferred more, especially for photos that were rated as abstract or complex. The results are discussed in terms of the effect of color on the cognitive processing of visual art. (Cognitive - Attention)

X-103 Comparison of Two Continuous Performance Tasks' Effectiveness at Distinguishing Between Schizophrenic Smokers and Non-Smokers on Measures of Sustained Attention
Michelle Roth, Catholic University of America
Rebecca Fuller, Catholic University of America
Elliot Hong, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center
Robert P. McMahon, Maryland Psychiatric Research Center
Schizophrenia is associated with sustained attention deficits, and nicotine may help improve attentional deficits among schizophrenic smokers. The current study compared current schizophrenic smokers to non-smokers on two measures of sustained attention—Conners'CPT and CPT-IP. Smokers performed worse than non-smokers on the CPT-IP compared to Conners'CPT. (Cognitive - Attention)

X-104 Conscientiousness Might Override State Anxiety During Disengagement from Affective Information
Amberle Cusmano, Hunter College, City University of New York
Emma M. Millon, Hunter College, City University of New York
Mariann R. Weierich, Hunter College, City University of New York
Conscientiousness might override state anxiety during disengagement from affective visual information. We examined the relative roles of conscientiousness and state anxiety in disengagement from affective stimuli. Results suggest that when affective stimuli act as distractors, state anxiety might delay disengagement from negative and neutral information, but only in low conscientiousness. (Cognitive - Attention)

X-105 Construct validity of mindfulness using a multi-method approach
SUNGJIN IM, University of Nevada, Reno
Gideon P. Caplovitz, University of Nevada, Reno
Victoria M. Follette, University of Nevada, Reno
Mindfulness approaches have been increasingly popular as empirical support grows. However, the lack of an operational definition agreed by investigators hinders further progress in the field. The present study aimed at delineating mindfulness by administering self-report and behavioral measures. When compared to other constructs, both measures demonstrated good construct validity. (Clinical - Attention)

X-106 Enhanced Object Imagery in Attention Deficit Disorder/Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Meghan E. Jones, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Catherine Craver-Lemley, Elizabethtown College
Kate Szymanski, Adelphi University
Amy McCue, Adelphi University
Kosslyn (2005) suggested that reflective thinking involving mental imagery is critical to verbal encoding. ADD/ADHD individuals may be at risk for inattentive reflective thinking, leading to an insufficient verbal information database and a heavier reliance on mental imagery. Here, ADD/ADHD participants demonstrated enhanced use of object imagery compared to controls. (Cognitive - Attention)
X-107 Evaluations of Affective Information Following Collective Stressful Events
Jenna K. Rieder, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Argyro D. Zaoutis, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Mariann R. Weierich, Hunter College, The City University of New York
We investigated how residents of the New York City area evaluated affective images following Hurricane Sandy. Post-hurricane arousal ratings for negative scenes were lower than pre-hurricane ratings. Participants also rated images of positive high arousal scenes less positively, and negative high arousal scenes less negatively when images included social information.
(Cognitive - Attention)

X-108 Executive functioning and inattention predict popularity and peer victimization in early adolescence
Brianna Scott, University of Indianapolis
Neil Perdue, University of Indianapolis
Matthew Levy, University of Indianapolis
Ashleigh Berman, University of Indianapolis
Research on peer victimization has primarily focused on social predictors. Recent findings, however, suggest key cognitive factors could predict peer victimization during late childhood and early adolescence. Using the NICHD’s SECCYD, we examined victimization and popularity in similar models. Findings indicated that cognitive factors relate to both popularity and victimization.
(Cognitive - Attention)

X-109 ADHD Symptom Frequency and ADHD Symptom Count Clustering in African-American Juvenile Court Respondents
James R. Andretta, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Malcolm H. Woodland, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Michael E. Barnes, Superior Court of the District of Columbia
The present study is the first known on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder profiles in African-American juvenile court respondents (N = 1,432; Mean age = 15.82, SD = 1.59; males = 74.8%). ADHD symptom profiles were identified using ADHD symptom frequency and ADHD symptom count clustering, and functioning was examined across profiles.
(Clinical - Forensic)

X-110 An Analysis of an Intensive Supervision Program for Sex Offenders
Alan Buttars, Creighton University
Matthew Huss, Creighton University
Carl Brack, Iowa Department of Corrections
Survival analysis over a five-year period found offenders in an intensive supervision program to recidivate faster for general offenses following an intervention than other offenders. Stepwise regression found that number of prior offenses served as the only significant predictor of sexual, violent, and general recidivism.
(Clinical - Forensic)

X-111 Capital Juror’s Sentencing and Victim Impact Statements: Empathy Predicts Mitigation Influence and Sentencing Judgments
Sarah A. Henry, UNC Wilmington
Katherine M. Mitchell, UNC Wilmington
Andrea Kaniuka, UNC Wilmington
Nastassia D. Broszkiewicz, UNC Wilmington
Bryan P. Myers, UNC Wilmington
Narina L. Nunez, University of Wyoming
Participants were randomly assigned to read one of four capital penalty trial transcripts that varied VIS (absent/present) and mitigation strength (weak/strong). Mitigation strength, and not VIS, significantly affected sentencing judgments. Empathic concern and personal distress, as measured by Davis’s (1980) IRI, predicted how influential mitigation evidence was to sentencing.
(Social - Forensic)

X-112 Cognitive dissonance related to residual symptoms after malingering, except for psychopathic individuals.
Isabella J.M. Niesten, Maastricht University
Harald Merckelbach, Maastricht University
We investigated cognitive dissonance in relation to residual symptoms after malingering, and looked at the relation between cognitive dissonance and psychopathy. The more dissonance individuals felt following malingering, the more residual symptoms they reported. Cognitive dissonance was negatively related with psychopathy. Our findings help to understand the consequences of malingering.
(Clinical - Forensic)

X-113 DMM-AAI Differentiates Adults with Mental Illness, Child Protection, & Criminality
Patricia M. Crittenden, Family Relations Institute
Ben Grey, Roehampton University
AAIs classified with the expanded DMM method were used to differentiate 4 groups: 126 normative parents, 105 adults in psychiatric treatment, 81 parents in child care proceedings, and 20 incarcerated criminals. Differences were found in protective strategies, unresolved trauma, and depression. There were no differences in reorganization toward greater balance.
(Clinical - Forensic)

X-114 Explaining Differences in Eyewitness Recall: The Contributions of Age, Intelligence, and Memory
Jessica T. P. Morten, University of Otago
Fiona K. Jack, University of Otago
Rachel Zajac, University of Otago
Two eyewitnesses describing the same event can give reports that differ substantially. We examined children’s, younger adults’, and older adults’ verbal recall of a simulated crime, and found that age group, intelligence, and memory explained up to 34% of the variance in the quantity and quality of the information reported.
(Developmental - Forensic)

X-115 Identification from Lineups Matching Suspect, Descriptions, and Morphed Composites
In-Kyeong Kim, La Sierra University
Joanne Rodrigue, La Sierra University
This study investigated the selection of distractors for identification lineups based on similarity to the suspect picture, to the picture similar to the suspect, to verbal description (recognition, cued-recall, and free recall), and to morphed composites. Results showed no significant difference on accuracy in identification by different lineup methods.
(Cognitive - Forensic)

X-116 Impact of Child Characteristics on Juror Decisions in Child Sexual Abuse Cases
Ashley Hall, University of Toledo
Kamala London, University of Toledo
Mock jurors read a mock trial summary involving child sexual abuse. The child’s testimony was portrayed as showing low (no mention of emotion), moderate (e.g., some sobbing), or high emotions (e.g., much
sobbing, breaks needed). Results revealed a nonsignificant trend to believe younger children showing low emotion.
(Developmental - Forensic)

X-117 Is My Transparency Clear to You?
Jason P. Mandelbaum, The Graduate Center, CUNY and John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Daisy Segovia, The Graduate Center, CUNY and John Jay College
Danielle Nesi, John Jay College
Emily Dowdell, John Jay College
Angela M. Crossman, John Jay College
Illusion of transparency is the tendency to overestimate others’ ability to read one’s internal state. We investigated individual differences that might predict the illusion of transparency, particularly among truth-tellers, including self-consciousness, cognitive skills and demographics. Results indicated an illusion of transparency exists among truth-tellers, modestly related to inhibitory control.
(Social - Forensic)

X-118 A methodological approach of Food Imitating Products using Implicit Association Test
Frederic Basso, University of Rennes 1
Julien Bouille, University of Rennes 2
Kevin LeGoff, Aix-Marseille University
Philippe Robert-Demontrond, University of Rennes 1
Olivier Oullier, Aix-Marseille University
Food Imitating Products (FIP) are cleansers that exhibit food characteristics and are considered a potential source of consumers unintentional poisonings. Based upon experimental conditions manipulating drinks and cleansers shapes and visual charts in an Implicit Association Test (IAT), we propose a solution for reducing the risk of consumers to be poisoned.
(Cognitive - Consumer)

X-119 An embodied approach of Food Imitating Products using fMRI
Frederic Basso, University of Rennes 1
Philippe Robert-Demontrond, University of Rennes 1
Maryvonne Hayek-Lanthois, Poison Control Centre, Hopital Salvator, Marseille, France
Jean-Luc Anton, Centre d'IRM Fonctionnelle Cerebrale, Institut des Neurosciences de la Timone, UMR CNRS 7289, Aix-Marseille University
Bruno Nazarian, Centre d'IRM Fonctionnelle Cerebrale, Institut des Neurosciences de la Timone, UMR CNRS 7289, Aix-Marseille University
Muriel Roth, Centre d'IRM Fonctionnelle Cerebrale, Institut des Neurosciences de la Timone, UMR CNRS 7289, Aix-Marseille University
Olivier Oullier, Aix-Marseille University
Food Imitating Products (FIP) are cleansers that exhibit food characteristics and are considered a potential source of consumers unintentional poisonings. Considered as nonverbal food metaphor, we showed in an fMRI setting that FIPs are confusing: participants did implicit gustatory inferences while they were viewing a metaphorical cleanser.
(Cognitive - Consumer)

X-120 Attributions of Persons as a Function of Recent and Historical Consumer Purchases
Dean M. Morier, Mills College
Soo Choi, Mills College
Pilar Stinson, Mills College
The current investigation was conducted to determine how perceivers view material, experiential, and mixed purchases in the context of historical consumer behavior. A 2 X 3 experiment was conducted. Participants rated materialist consumers more materialistic, extrinsically motivated, less likable, and shallower than experientialist consumers.

(Social - Consumer)

X-121 Brand and Cost Increase Customer likeability of Oil Field Vacuum Trailers
Lo Gayle Olmos, Brigham Young University-Idaho
Elliott Dennis, Brigham Young University-Idaho
Levi Lundgreen, Brigham Young University-Idaho
David L. Carlson, Brigham Young University-Idaho
Yohan Delton, Brigham Young University-Idaho

We analyzed an oil field advertising brochure to determine values and preferences for oil field workers. Fifty workers in the drilling and trucking industry participated. The results showed that brand and cost were most important. Workers reacted strongly in favor of clear and concise bullet points provided on the brochure.

(Industrial/Organizational - Consumer)

X-122 Construal Level Divides Reliance on Affect Versus Substance in Persuasion
Ellen O'Malley, University at Albany, SUNY

The extent to which one relies on affective or substantive information in forming evaluative judgments is moderated by numerous factors; construal level appears to be one such influence. High-level, abstract construals tend to increase reliance on affective information, while low-level, concrete construals tend to increase reliance on substantive information.

(Social - Consumer)

X-123 Consumer Reactions to Unsolicited Recommendations: Personality and Reactance
Donna Crawley, Ramapo College of New Jersey
Desislava Budeva, Ramapo College of New Jersey

The relationship between personality and reactions to unsolicited retailer recommendations on electronic sites was examined. Of traits measured, fate control predicted reactions. Consumers with an external locus of control were more positive about retailer recommendations than those with an internal orientation. Additional patterns of online consumer behavior are presented.

(Industrial/Organizational - Consumer)

X-124 Do Goals Improve Gas Mileage in a Video Game Driving Task?
Erica N. Hernandez, Bowie State University
Marie H. DeVincenzo, Francis Marion University

Gas mileage (MPG) in a video game driving simulator was compared between three groups, each given a different goal: either a) Get Highest MPG, b) At Least 62 MPG, or c) Exceed student average of 62 MPG. A One Way ANOVA indicated no difference in MPG depending on the goal.

(Social - Consumer)

X-125 Effects of Tattoo Type and Placement on Perceptions of Service Providers
Jennifer M. Nieman-Gonder, Farmingdale State College, State University of New York
Danica Schizume, Farmingdale State College, State University of New York

As the prevalence of tattoos increases, the acceptability of tattoos in the workplace needs to be addressed. This study examined the effects of the placement and type of tattoo on perceptions of service providers in two industries. Results indicate that participants would patronize providers regardless of tattoo type or placement.

(Industrial/Organizational - Consumer)
X-126 Positive and Negative Affect as Risk Factors in ADHD Youth
Izumi Okado, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Charles W. Mueller, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Puanani J. Hee, University of Hawaii at Manoa
In a clinical sample of ADHD youth, the present study found a direct relationship between child-reported positive and negative affect and parent-reported emotional and behavioral problems. The finding regarding positive affect points to particular challenges related to parenting ADHD youth and, more generally, ADHD youth self-perceptions.
(Clinical - Child)

X-127 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Children Exposed to IPV: Clinical Arousal Symptoms
Sarah Horn, University of Michigan
Martha Alves, University of Michigan
Sandra Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan
Few studies investigate differences in the presentation of PTSD symptomatology in children and how these symptoms appear in a therapy setting. The current study presents information on the presentation of hyperarousal PTSD symptoms in preschool children taking part in a group therapy program for exposure to intimate partner violence... – 50 words
(Clinical - Child)

X-128 Preschoolers' knowledge of repeating patterns over time
Michael R. Miller, Vanderbilt University
Abbey M. Loehr, Vanderbilt University
Emily R. Fyfe, Vanderbilt University
Bethany Rittle-Johnson, Vanderbilt University
Laura E. McLean, Vanderbilt University
Katherine L. McEldoon, Vanderbilt University
The current study (a) examined the relative difficulty of different patterning skills for preschoolers, and (b) investigated changes in preschoolers’ pattern knowledge over time. Results indicated that children gain a more accurate knowledge of repeating patterns over the preschool years, which may provide a foundation for early algebraic thinking.
(Developmental - Child)

X-129 Priming Preschoolers to Share
Mary Ann Fischer, Indiana University, Northwest Campus
Taylor Jo Thomas, Indiana University, Northwest Campus
Forty-one children were randomly assigned to one of two priming conditions after choosing their favorite snacks. They were exposed to photos of dolls standing together or to blocks and given an opportunity to share their favorite snack. Children exposed to the “together” primes shared more snacks than did children in the control condition.
(Developmental - Child)

X-130 Prosocial and Aggressive Behaviors in 4-year-olds’ Interactions with Siblings and Friends
Daniela M. Trocchia, SUNY Geneseo
Lena R. Freed, SUNY Geneseo
John G. Carlson, SUNY Geneseo
Brittany K. Love, SUNY Geneseo
Emily N. Braggins, SUNY Geneseo
Sarah M. Freeze, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo
We examined the relationship between prosocial and aggressive behaviors in 4-year-olds’ sibling and friend interactions. Children directed higher rates of both prosocial and aggressive behaviors toward siblings than toward friends, but the rates of these behaviors varied independently, suggesting that they are influenced by different aspects of these relationships.
(Developmental - Child)

X-131 Reflections of the Teachers of the Deaf Regarding Deaf Children’s Identity Development
Alianne Tracey, Rochester Institute of Technology
Ila Parasnis, Rochester Institute of Technology
Little research exists about the perspectives of elementary school teachers of the deaf. In this study, these individually interviewed teachers shared a sociocultural perspective regarding deafness and discussed exposure to Deaf role models, using sign language, and discussing diversity in the classroom as strategies for supporting deaf children’s identity development.
(Social - Child)

X-132 Exploratory Behavior Related to Problem Solving in Young Children.
Melinda Hines, Towson University
Ellyn Sheffield, Towson University
Brittney Betancourt, Towson University
Brett Sanders, Towson University
Ashley Murphy, Towson University
Alexis Wehr, Towson University
Morgan Hubble, Towson University
In this study, exploratory behavior of young children was examined. Children were coded on different levels of exploratory behavior using a novel coding schedule while attempting to solve problems. Results indicated that levels of exploratory behavior, gender of child, and time spent exploring impacts children’s ability to solve a problem.
(Developmental - Child)

X-133 Rugrats! Goal Plans in Televised Narratives and Implications for Children’s Comprehension
Silas E. Burris, Howard University
Chastity C. McFarlan, Howard University
Ashley A. Jenson, Howard University
Danielle D. Brown, Howard University
Early exposure to narrative stories has been linked to school-readiness. Comprehending narratives requires several processes to form mental representations of stories. Understanding characters’ goal plans helps structure the mental representation. We examined how goal plans in popular televised narratives targeting children (i.e., Rugrats) may affect audience comprehension.
(Cognitive - Child)

X-134 Salivary Cortisol and Alpha-amylase Levels Differ in Typically Developing Children and Children with Autism.
Susan K. Putnam, Institute for Autism Research, Canisius College
Christopher J. Lopata, Institute for Autism Research, Canisius College
Marcus L. Thomeer, Institute for Autism Research, Canisius College
Martin A. Volker, State University of New York at Buffalo
We examined salivary cortisol and alpha-amylase levels in 7 – 12 year old children with high-functioning autism, low functioning autism, and typically developing children. Samples were collected 3 times per day
for 4 days. A significant difference in cortisol levels was found among the groups; however, alpha-amylase levels did not differ.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Child)

X-135 Separation Anxiety in Children with Food Allergy: A Potential Resiliency Factor?
Melissa Rubes, Fordham University
Nicole Caso, Fordham University
Anna H. Podolsky, Mount Sinai School of Medicine
Michael Ambrose, Division of Behavioral and Developmental Health, Department of Pediatrics Mount Sinai Medical Center
Scott H. Sicherer, Division of Pediatric Allergy and the Elliot and Roslyn Jaffe Food Allergy Institute Mount Sinai Medical Center
Eyal Shemesh, Division of Behavioral and Developmental Health, Department of Pediatrics and Division of Pediatric Allergy and the Elliot and Roslyn Jaffe Food Allergy Institute, Mount Sinai Medical Center
Rachel A. Annunziato, Fordham University and Division of Behavioral and Developmental Health, Department of Pediatrics Mount Sinai Medical Center

Anxiety is common in children with food allergy but its specific manifestations are unknown. This study examined generalized anxiety, separation anxiety, quality of life and anaphylaxis in 79 food allergic children. Higher levels of separation anxiety were associated with a reduced likelihood of anaphylaxis, and did not negatively impact QoL.

(Clinical - Child)

X-137 The Effect of Peer Pressure on Academic Dishonesty
Dawn G. Blasko, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Rebecca Morrison, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Crystal Conklin, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Callie Keating, Pennsylvania State University, Erie
Ashanae Walker, Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Although academic dishonesty is common, little is known about its psychological consequences. Participants worked on a difficult trivia task. In one condition a confederate encouraged them to cheat. The results showed that peer pressure, although difficult to resist, was related to normative beliefs about shame and guilt.

(General)

X-138 The Actively-Caring Approach to Prevent Bullying: Prompting and Rewarding Prosocial Behavior in Elementary Schools
Shane McCarty, Virginia Tech
Taris Mullins, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
Ryan Smith, Virginia Tech
Jenna McCutchen, Virginia Tech

The behavior-based Actively Caring for People (AC4P) intervention reduced bullying behaviors among fourth, fifth and sixth graders (n= 199). Students provided weekly self-reports of their prosocial and bullying behavior before, during, and after the intervention period. A follow-up study (n= 404) in a different school revealed an increase for self-esteem.

(General)

X-139 Using Goal-Setting and Behavior-Based Feedback to Improve Organizational Safety: A Systematic Field Study
Christopher O. Downing, Virginia Tech
Kathryn Hastings, Virginia Tech
Cailin Clinton, Virginia Tech
Elizabeth Willett, Virginia Tech
The present study aimed to increase cashiers’ identification-checking behavior in grocery stores by using behavior-based feedback. After baseline observations, cashiers’ received a participative goal-setting and feedback intervention, whereby they collaboratively set a store goal for identification checking. The results showed the feedback intervention was successful as cashiers’ identification-checking behavior increased.

X-140 The influence of peer relationships on adolescences’ experience of school Transition
RuHuei Dai, NTNU
The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of peer relationships on adolescences’ experience and outcome of the transition to junior high school. Results showed a framework of the influence of peer relationships which is divided into three aspects. Suggestions were listed according to the conclusions.

(General)