XI-001 Role of Anxiety Sensitivity on Memory for Pain
Arpine Hovasapian, University of California, Irvine
Linda Levine, University of California, Irvine
The role of anxiety sensitivity (AS) on memory for pain was investigated. Fear of anxiety sensations led to higher cold-pressor pain. It also differentially affected memory for pain such that those high in AS remembered feeling more pain than initially reported, whereas those low in AS remembered less pain than reported.
(Social - Health)

XI-002 Sagittal Diameter as Indicator of Stress-Related Fat and Unhealthy Eating
Lauren M. Hawthorne, University of Maine
Shannon K. McCoy, University of Maine
Visceral fat is a hallmark of stress related weight gain. Yet psychological studies examining the relationship between stress and weight often rely on measurement of BMI. We found that sagittal diameter (simple measurement of abdominal height) was a better marker of stress and unhealthy eating among women than BMI.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XI-003 Saving or staring at the girls? Do breast cancer commercials increase knowledge?
Ashley B. Murray, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Melinda C.R. Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
We tested whether viewing breast cancer awareness commercials led to increased knowledge about breast cancer as compared to a set of healthy food commercials and found people in the treatment condition did not know more about breast cancer, p > .05. Discussion will focus on what impact they do have.
(Social - Health)

XI-004 SELF-REGULATION OF SATURATED FAT INTAKE IN BLUE-COLLAR EMPLOYEES: A RANDOMIZED INTERVENTION STUDY
Rameshbabu Anjali, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Diane M. Reddy, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Katie A. Ports, Virginia Commonwealth University
Fifty-four custodial workers participated in a 6-week randomized experimental study that examined the efficacy of a Self-regulation skill + Education intervention against an Education Only control. Self-regulation skill + Education group reported significantly lower saturated fat intake, greater self-regulation, and higher self-efficacy compared to Education Only group.
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)

XI-005 Social Identities and Cancer:  Lessons from Musician Breast Cancer Survivors
Ryan D. Williams, University of St. Thomas
Jean E. Giebenhain, University of St. Thomas
Sarah C. Schmalenberger, University of St. Thomas
Charles E. Gessert, Essentia Health
Lisa Starr, Indianhead Community & Technical College
In this study, data from 38 interviews with female musician breast cancer survivors show ways social identities help patients cope with a cancer diagnosis. The importance of maintaining identity throughout diagnosis, treatment and survivorship, as well as implications for the role of clinicians in this process are discussed.

(Clinical - Health)

XI-006 Social Smoker Status of a Hispanic College Student Sample
Samantha Estrada, University of Northern Colorado
Pei-Chin Lu, University of Northern Colorado
Norma P. Fernandez, Texas Tech University
This study explores factors that theoretically have determined social smoking status (social smoking behavior and attempts to quit smoking). In a sample of predominantly Hispanic undergraduates variables identified in previous research showed little predictive power on smokers’ status. Thus, future research should focus on social smoking self-identification in under-represented groups.

(General - Health)

XI-007 Social Support Mediates the Relationship between Spirituality and Mental Health
Allyson E. Boggs, East Tennessee State University
Kristin L. Walker, East Tennessee State University
Jameson K. Hirsch, East Tennessee State University
In a sample of multiple sclerosis patients, we examined social support as a potential mediator of the relationship between spirituality and mental health. Spirituality was associated with greater social support, which, in turn, was related to better mental health. Interventions increasing spirituality and/or social support may improve psychological outcomes.

(Clinical - Health)

XI-008 Social Support Predicts Treatment Success in Chronic Pain
Eric A. Seemann, University of Alabama, Huntsville
Danielle N. Franks, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Swapna Kakani, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Jessica N. Keegan, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Marie M. Brewer, The Alabama Pain Center
Dean Willis, The Alabama Pain Center
Cynthia L. Stanley, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Interestingly, pain coping skills were not found to be related to progress in medical pain management, but the presence of social support was predictive of significant and sustained pain reduction over time. Pain coping was predictive of strong social support, however.

(Clinical - Health)

XI-009 Student Doctor, Don't You See My Bruises
Judith W. Rhue, Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine
Pam Henderson, Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine
Domestic violence occurs often in our society, but remains a subject that many, including physicians, are uncomfortable discussing. Approximately half of student physicians faced with evidence of domestic violence against women were reluctant to acknowledge bruises on patients interview settings described as dealing with “potential domestic violence.” Implications are discussed.

(Clinical - Health)

XI-010 Surveys, factors and themes: A mixed method approach to evidence-based obesity abatement
Cheryl P. Talley, Virginia State University
Geneen D. Fitchett, Virginia State University
Summer Davis, Virginia State University
Tiffany Neufville, Virginia State University
Essence Scott, Virginia State University
Toni S. Harris, Virginia State University
Kim Lacy Johnson, Virginia State University
A national survey was used to uncover specific factors that influenced healthy eating and exercise behavior of residential college students (n=675); once identified were included in focus group discussions. Emerging themes then became the basis of a 6 week health and wellness program aimed at African American college-age women.
(Clinical - Health)

XI-011 Maternal Depression and Negative Reactivity to Child Inputs: Links to Child Adjustment
Anat Moed, University of Texas, Austin
Ted Dix, University of Texas, Austin
Edward R. Anderso, University of Texas, Austin
This research examines the way mothers’ depressive symptoms alter their threshold for activating negative emotion to specific child behaviors during mother-child interactions. Findings verify that both mothers’ depressive symptoms and children’s poor adjustment are linked to mothers’ negative reactivity threshold.
(Developmental - Emotion)

XI-012 Moral Contagion is Significantly Influenced by Disgust Sensitivity
Kendall J. Eskine, Loyola University New Orleans
Ashley Novreske, Loyola University New Orleans
Michelle Richards, Loyola University New Orleans
The findings from two experiments revealed that after participants came into physical contact with a transgressor, they experienced more state guilt. Further, the effect was moderated by disgust sensitivity – namely, those with high-disgust sensitivity indicated more guilt than those with low-disgust sensitivity.
(Social - Emotion)

XI-013 Mothers and Three Year Olds: Dyadic Frontal EEG Asymmetry during a Teaching Task
Martha Ann Bell, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Kirby Deater-Deckard, Virginia Tech
Leslie Patton, Virginia Tech
Morgan Hubble, Towson University
Dyadic EEG was recorded in 50 mothers and their 3-year-old children during baseline and during a difficult puzzle teaching task. Frontal EEG asymmetry was used as an indicator of positive or negative emotionality during the interaction and maternal interaction behaviors were coded.
(Developmental - Emotion)

XI-014 Music Listening Facilitates Distancing
Peter Felsman, University of Michigan
Phil Cheng, University of Michigan
Ethan Kross, University of Michigan
This study examined whether music listening enhances people’s ability to self-distance and reflect adaptively on negative autobiographical experiences. Its results suggest that listening to instrumental music, compared to no auditory stimulus, music with lyrics and just lyrics, promotes the most self-distancing and adaptive self-reflection.
(Social - Emotion)
XI-015 Neural Correlates of Emotion Regulation: An fMRI Study of Big Picture Appraisal
Crystal M. Lantrip, University of Texas at Austin
Julie Zelmanova, University of Texas at Austin
Stephanie Rude, University of Texas at Austin
Greg Allen, University of Texas at Austin
Participants received prompts guiding their thinking about a social rejection: big-picture appraisal (e.g., think how this one moment fits into your life), rumination (e.g., what if these present feelings lasted), and distraction. Compared to rumination, big picture appraisal activated cognitive control areas (superior frontal gyrus and cerebellum lobule VI).
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-016 NeuroSonic Enhances Recall for Emotional Words
Stacy M. VanVleet, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Alyssa Tavarez, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Geo Garcia, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Jasmine Williams, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Elizabeth Shobe, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
We investigated the effect of NeuroSonic energy drink on recall for emotionally valenced words. The findings suggest that NeuroSonic may increase memory, particularly for words with positive valence. These findings highlight the importance of testing claims about psychological performance and the benefits that may be achieved from commercially available products.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-017 Physiological and Subjective Responses to Positive Mood Induction: Influences on Cognitive Functioning and Sex Effects
Luz H. Ospina, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York
Ekaterina Krasavina, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York
Kathy Chu, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York
Arianna Mangus, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York
Deborah J. Walder, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York
Positive affect has been demonstrated to both enhance and impair the same cognitive processes. One potential explanation includes the associated affective physiological arousal level, which largely has not been considered. The current study aims to disentangle the effects of positive affect and varying degrees of arousal levels on cognitive performance.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-018 Physiological reactivity in younger and older adults during emotionally evocative skin cancer videos
Julia A. Harris, Northeastern University
Molly Sanders-Cannon, Northeastern University
Andrew Silletti, Framingham State University
YoonSun Choi, Brandeis University
Derek M. Isaacowitz, Northeastern University
Past findings on age differences in physiological responses to emotional stimuli have been mixed. The current study measured heart rate in older and younger adults as they viewed emotional and informational skin cancer videos. Older adults were more physiologically reactive during both videos compared to younger adults.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-019 Positive touch reduces anxiety for first time dental visitors
Julia F. Heberle, Albright College
Craig Brophy, Albright College
We examined the impact of positive touch in a professional, anxiety provoking setting. New dental patients who were touched during initial meeting reported a greater decrease in anxiety, higher ratings of performance, professionalism, and higher likelihood of returning to the practice, compared to patients who were not touched.
(Social - Emotion)

XI-020 Private Flashbulb Memories: The Case of Coming Out Memories
Gabrielle E. Weber, Butler University
Elizabeth Jennings, Butler University
John N. Bohannon, Butler University
Gay participants recalled details of coming out to their parents. Memories of coming out were similar to public flashbulb events, supporting a flashbulb memory mechanism. Strong affect at encoding resulted in a more vivid memory and a stronger memory confidence.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-021 Maternal reading history predicts left temporo-parietal white matter development in beginning readers
Chelsea Myers, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco
Emily Farris, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco
Miroslav Drahos, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco
Jessica Black, Graduate School of Social Work, Boston College
Fumiko Hoeft, Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Francisco
Thirty-nine children with varying levels of family history of reading difficulty and reading-related abilities underwent MRI at ages in kindergarten or first grade and again three school years later. Maternal but not paternal history of reading difficulty predicted left temporo-parietal white matter development, which in turn predicted reading outcome.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Education)

XI-022 Math & Science Attitudes in Students at Public Single-Sex & Mixed-Sex High Schools
Nicole M. Else-Quest, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Oana Peterca, Villanova University
To assess whether public single-sex schooling is linked to more positive math and science attitudes, we surveyed 11th-graders enrolled in single-sex and mixed-sex urban public high schools. We found no significant effects of school type or gender on math motivation, anxiety, or self-concept, or science value, enjoyment, or self-concept.
(Developmental - Education)

XI-023 Measuring Academic Optimism as Domain Specific Optimism
Kelly A. Lewis, Kent State University
Patrick F. Cravalho, Kent State University
Christopher A. Was, Kent State University
Optimism may vary in different situations and therefore domain specific measures of optimism should be utilized. Analyses of the newly developed Academic Optimism Measure (AOM) suggest that it is reliable and valid measure of academic optimism. Therefore, the AOM can illustrate relationships between students’ academic optimism and academic variables.
(Personality/Emotion - Education)

XI-024 Mood, Subjective Happiness, Emotional Intelligence, And Job Satisfaction: An Investigation Of College Faculty In China
Aimin Wang, Miami University
Tanying Deng, Miami University
Zhen Ren, Miami University
Ting Li, Miami University

This study was conducted to explore the influencing of mood, subjective happiness, and emotional intelligence (EI) on college faculty’s job satisfaction in China. This study is intended to shed some problem of how emotional-related variables influence college faculty’s job satisfaction, also reveals how teachers view some factors of job satisfaction.

(General - Education)

XI-025 Numerical Task Anxiety in Community College Students Studying Developmental Mathematics
Elizabeth Raver, Norwalk Community College
Vanessa Smith Morest, Dean of Institutional Effectiveness, Norwalk Community College

A quantitative analysis on community college students indicated a statistically significant difference for “Numerical Task Anxiety” in the course intermediate algebra when compared to pre or elementary algebra. However, the factors “Math Test Anxiety” and/or “Math Course Anxiety” did not indicate any statistically significant differences.

(Cognitive - Education)

XI-026 Oh the Places You’ll Go: Identity Shift in a Summer Research Program
Karen Singer-Freeman, Purchase College, State University of New York
Linda M. Bastone, Purchase College, SUNY

We examined whether changes in self perception over a 5-week summer research program for community college students varied as a function of sex or ethnicity. Participants completed the Twenty Statements Test during weeks one and five. All students (regardless of sex or ethnicity) increased in Academic and Future Orientation.

(Social - Education)

XI-027 Parent’s Awareness of Child Development and its Impact on Preschooler’s Success
Mylissa Fraser, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Angie McDonald, Palm Beach Atlantic University

Under question is whether parents have an accurate awareness of child development and its stages in preschool children and if this level of awareness interferes with their child’s academic progress. The results of fifty preschoolers suggest that parents who have a higher level of awareness have a child with stronger pre-literacy and math skills.

(Developmental - Education)

XI-028 Parents’ Beliefs About Child’s Math Abilities Relate to At-Home Math Activity Engagement
Erica Zippert, University of Maryland College Park
Geetha Ramani, University of Maryland-College Park

Eccles’ parent socialization model was utilized to examine relations between parents’ beliefs about their preschoolers’ math abilities, children’s math performance, and the frequency of engaging in at-home math activities. Parents’ ability beliefs related to children’s math skills, but only to engagement in more complex (versus more basic) at-home math activities.

(Cognitive - Education)

XI-029 Perceived efficacy in French Canadian college teachers : Do age, gender, and experience, matter?
Louise Clément, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Claude Fernet, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Stéphanie Austin, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
This descriptive study aims to provide insights on perceived efficacy by comparing perceptions of college teachers according to several socio-demographic variables. The study was conducted among 104 participants. Perceived efficacy was measured with an adapted French version of Tschannen-Moran and Woolfolk Hoy’s scale (2001).

XI-030 Personal and Contextual Factors Affecting Expectancy for Success
Amy Schweinle, University of South Dakota
Laurel Krokstrom, University of South Dakota
Luralyn Helming, University of South Dakota

We examined personal (choice of major) and contextual (type of class) factors that influence expectancy for success. Undergraduates have greater expectancy for success in classes within their major, regardless of major. Further, as students more strongly value a class, they feel more capable of success, especially for classes within one’s major.

XI-031 Knowledge of Social Skills and Engagement in Social Skills in Autism
Camilla McMahon, Indiana University - Bloomington
Marjorie Solomon, University of California - Davis

Compared to parents, adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder reported that social skills are less important for the development of relationships. Additionally, adolescents reported engaging in social skills more frequently than indicated by parents. Discrepancies in parent- and adolescent-report differed across specific social skills (e.g., self-control, cooperation).

XI-032 Leader’s Race/Ethnicity and Gender Determine Perceptions of Leadership Qualities
Meera Komarraju, Southern Illinois University Carbondale
Alice H. Eagly, Northwestern University
Dustin Nadler, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Managers’ race/ethnicity and gender influence perceptions of leadership qualities. MANOVA analyses of 665 employed participants’ responses revealed a significant main effect for race/ethnicity. Indian American managers were perceived as less agentic and politically intelligent relative to African American managers. An interaction of race/ethnicity and gender revealed interesting trends.

Yiji Wang, University of Texas at Austin
Theodore Dix, University of Texas at Austin

This study examined the mediating role of child social cognition (self-perceived peer status, attribution, and social problem solving) in associations between mothers’ depressive symptoms at first three years and children’s low social competence at first grade.

XI-034 Measuring Theory of Mind in Low Functioning Children with Autism using Anticipatory Looking
Jenifer Bush, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia
Robert T. Schultz, University of Pennsylvania
Sarah Paterson, University of Pennsylvania
Julia Parish-Morris, University of Pennsylvania
Luca Surian, University of Trento
Coralie Chevallier, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia
Recent studies in developmental psychology have demonstrated that children are able to attribute mental states in non-verbal false-belief tasks at a much younger age than previously thought. Yet, this finding has never been translated to autism research. We present data using the first non-verbal false belief task in low-functioning autism.

(Clinical - Social Cognition)

XI-035 Meta-analytic Evidence that the Female Advantage on RMET is Enhanced in Schizophrenia
Crystal A. Baker, University of Northern Colorado
Rena A. Kirkland, University of Northern Colorado
Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado
In a previous meta-analysis, we demonstrated female superiority in the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET; g = .177), consistent with an overall female advantage in decoding nonverbal behavior. In the present meta-analysis, we obtained evidence that the gender effect is amplified in schizophrenia samples (g = .27).

(General - Social Cognition)

XI-036 Music and Construal Level: Music Elicits More Abstract Thinking
Craig A. Johnson, Hofstra University
Monica Ierardo, Hofstra University
Brit Lippman, Hofstra University
Gregory Alongi, Hofstra University
Consistent with the construal level theory inspired hypothesis that music can trigger higher level construals, participants who listened to music in comparison to controls thought less about the present and females (but not males) exposed to music performed better on a triad task measure of abstract thinking.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XI-037 Need for Structure and Sociopolitical Activism: Personality Variables as Predictive of Non-Normative Sociopolitical Participation
Megan McGee, Marymount Manhattan College
This study examined the influence of personality variables on participation in sociopolitical activism. Supporters and non-supporters of the Occupy Wall Street movement were included to see if protesters had differing preferences in cognitive style from non-protesters.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XI-038 Neutral faces that “look” happy predict high extraversion and positive affect
GaYoung Kim, Yonsei University
Ji-eun Shin, Yonsei University
Hyun Ji Nam, Yonsei University
Eunkook M. Suh, Yonsei University
Are neutral faces “truly” neutral? We analyzed 300 neutral facial photos to examine if people are able to detect subtle cues of happiness from even emotionally-deprived facial expressions. Owners of neutral faces receiving higher happiness ratings were more extraverted, and experienced more positive affect. Evolutionary implications are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

XI-039 Not So Unique: Liberals Underestimate the Prevalence of their Opinions and Preferences
Chadly Stern, New York University
Tessa V. West, New York University
Peter Schmitt, New York University
Do liberals accurately estimate the prevalence of their beliefs and preferences? Liberals estimated ingroup support for their opinions, and reported their desire to feel unique. Results indicated that liberals underestimated the extent to which other liberals shared their opinions and preferences because they possess a strong desire to feel unique.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XI-040 Morality or Normality: What’s to Blame for Increasing Blame?
Elizabeth Gilbert, University of Virginia
Barbara A. Spellman, University of Virginia
Research suggests that immoral actors are judged to be more causal than morally neutral actors. However, we propose that morality may be inextricably confounded with unusualness, which has also been shown to increase causation. Two experiments show that the relationship between morality and causation was fully mediated by unusualness judgments.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-041 Motivated Decision-Making: Development of a Choice Goals Measure
Michael N. Karim, George Washington University
Tara S. Behrend, The George Washington University
The current study outlines the creation of a psychometric assessment of choice goals (maximizing accuracy, maximizing justifiability, minimizing negative affect, and minimizing cognitive effort) to be used for better understanding career choice, customer satisfaction, and organizational decision-making. Results support the four-factor structure proposed by theory and demonstrate encouraging validity.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-042 Pace Yourself: Improving time-saving judgment when increasing activity speed
Eyal Peer, Carnegie Mellon University
Eyal Gamliel, Ruppin Academic Center
The time-saving bias shows people's misestimations of time saved when increasing speed. We show a simple way to de-bias it, by converting speed (e.g., mph) to pace (e.g., minutes per 10 miles), which seem to appeal to people's intuitions better.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-043 Partial confessions are attractive but hold an emotional price
Eyal Peer, Carnegie Mellon University
Alessandro Acquisti, Carnegie Mellon University
Shaul Shalvi, Ben-Gurion University
Confessions to one's transgressions are often studied as a binary decision, while people may sometimes admit to only part of them. In two novel experiments, we show that although partial confessions are attractive, they hold an emotional price, as partial confessors end up feeling guiltier than those who fully confess.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-044 Perceived Skill Distribution Influences Self-Assessment on a Novel Task
Michael M. Roy, Elizabethtown College
Mary Settle, Elizabethtown College
Caitlin Cecco, Elizabethtown College
Shelby Samartino, Elizabethtown College
Vicente Torres, Elizabethtown College
We examined the effect of varying participants’ belief about how good others are at a novel task, matching dogs and owners together, on their self-assessment of their own ability. Participants were more likely to see themselves as good (bad) if they were led to believe that most are good (bad).
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-045 Processing Speed and Age Differences in Sunk Cost Health Decisions
Joseph P. McFall, SUNY Fredonia
Garry L. Spink, Syracuse University
Older adults outperform younger adults in deciding to not watch purchased boring movies (Strough, Mehta, McFall, & Schuller, 2008), but would they succumb to sunk costs during hypothetical cancer treatment decisions? Controlling for processing speed (associated with both younger and older adult’s decisions), older adults had greater performance (not committing sunk costs) than younger adults.
(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-046 Promoting Leadership Skills through Collaborative Inquiry-based Course Assignments
Yuejin Xu, Murray State University
This study examined the impact of collaborative inquiry-based writing-intensive course projects on the development of leadership skills among teacher education students. Findings indicated that students in the collaborative inquiry-based condition were able to recognize more implicit stakeholders than students in the control condition over time.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-047 Rating Differentiation in Performance Evaluation as a Result of Anchoring-and-adjustment from Starting
Kin Fai Ellick Wong, The Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, China
Jessica Y. Y. Kwong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Carmen K. M. Ng, The Hong Kong of Science & Technology
Gwynnie K. K. Yip, The Hong Kong of Science & Technology
We hypothesize that raters use dispersion information from initial ratings as anchors for rating differentiation. Accordingly, raters give more differentiated ratings when they start with less (vs. more) differentiated ratees. This prediction was supported by from a pilot study (gymnastics in London 2012 Olympic Games) and in an experimental study.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-048 Reason-based Decision-making in Leadership
Shanique G. Brown, DePaul University
Matthew Rottmann, DePaul University
Annette Towler, DePaul University
Margi R. Patel, DePaul University
This study examines the justification-based decision making approach in leadership. Participants included 204 undergraduate students faced with a student leadership decision. Findings show that leadership styles correlate with reasons but neither predicts decisions made. Findings imply that leaders rely on factors besides their behavioral orientation when making judgments.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-049 Recycling Fear, Distancing Destruction: Behaviors and Choices after Environmental Threat
Brianne K. Molloy, Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University
Michael Colella, Bridgewater State University
The current study replicated the results of two previous studies that indicated participants demonstrated border bias and engaged in cognitive distancing when making decisions relating to environmental disaster information. In addition, a mortality salience manipulation (standard or environment related) and preexisting attitudes about the environment predicted experimenter observed recycling. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-050 Requests for Employee Leave: The Subtle Stigma of Mental Illness
Karl N. Kelley, North Central College
Jillian M. Cadwallader, North Central College
Storm M. Styles, North Central College
The current study utilized a case study technique to examine how individuals perceive requests for family leave. Patterns suggested that although seen as legal and acceptable, requests to care for a child or spouse with a mental disorder carry more negative impressions than for physical problems. (Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-051 Risk Estimation: Do People Always Think Straight
Steven Alpert, Muhlenberg College
John P. Dickey, Muhlenberg College
Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College
Participants interpolated perceived risk and fear for differently dreaded hazards. Fear estimates were higher than risk estimates. Participants usually employed linear scaling for estimates, but did so less if reminded of non-linear relationships. Participants were more likely to deviate from linear estimates for dreaded hazards, often exaggerating risk. (General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-052 Rocking with creativity: Movement as an insight enhancement.
Jonna M. Kwiatkowski, Mars Hill College
BJ Tankersley, Mars Hill College
This project focused on how general movement might influence creative insight. Participants were asked to solve Remote Associates sets, and to rock or sit still if they were stuck on a set. The high creativity group gave significantly more correct answers after rocking, but not sitting. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XI-053 Personality Characteristics and Everyday Life: A Study of Low BIS/ Low BAS
Jake S. King, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Melissa A. DiMeo, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Holly Miskey, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Rosemery O. Nelson-Gray, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Little is known about those who have low reactivity in both the behavioral inhibition and behavioral approach systems. Authors employed questionnaires and interviews to examine this population for differences in assertion, hardiness, self-esteem, loneliness, and symptoms of psychopathology in order to reveal some of the characteristics of this group. (Clinical - Personality)

XI-054 Personality Correlates of Past Life Memory
Cynthia A. Meyersburg, Coastal Carolina University
Richard J. McNally, Harvard University
Individuals reporting memories from one or more past lives completed the NEO, the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality, the Boundaries Questionnaire, and Delaney’s Spirituality Scale.
Relative to controls, the experimental group was more open, lower in propriety, higher in eccentric perceptions, had thinner personality boundaries, and greater spirituality.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-055 Personality, Intelligence, and creativity in a community sample
Stephen P. Joy, Albertus Magnus College
Kathleen Aldrich, Albertus Magnus College
Christina Buttner, Albertus Magnus College
Erica Damia, Albertus Magnus College
Tonya Deloatch, Albertus Magnus College
Rebecca Ludwig, Albertus Magnus College
Venita Perrin, Albertus Magnus College
Raven Turquoise-Moon, Albertus Magnus College
A community sample (N=61) completed a battery of creativity tasks (remote associates, word association, haiku writing, house drawing, achievement checklist), personality scales (openness, psychoticism, innovation motivation), and an intelligence measure. Openness and innovation motivation each correlated with some creativity tasks, but intelligence was the strongest predictor.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-056 Predicting Dark Triad Personality Traits from Twitter usage and a linguistic analysis of Tweets
Chris Sumner, Online Privacy Foundation
Alison Byers, Online Privacy Foundation
Rachel Boochever, Cornell University
Gregory J. Park, University of Pennsylvania
This study explored the extent to which it is possible to predict Dark Triad personality traits based on the Twitter attributes and usage of 2,927 participants. Through the use of crowd sourced machine learning algorithms, we demonstrate a reasonable improvement over a random guess and highlight pitfalls in misinterpreting results.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-057 Problem Solving Style and Personality Characteristics
Andrew J. Landers, Fordham University
John Houtz, Fordham University
Edwin Selby, Fordham University
The relationship of problem solving style to personality characteristics is examined in this study. One-hundred-three graduate and undergraduate students completed VIEW: An Assessment of Problem Solving Style and a 40-item self-checklist of personal characteristics. Results were consistent with VIEW theory. VIEW dimensions of Orientation to Change, Manner of Processing, and Ways of Deciding correlated significantly with predicted personality characteristics.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-058 Proximal and Distal Detachment Predict Different Mental Health Outcomes
Christy A. Denckla, Adelphi University
Robert F. Bornstein, Adelphi University
Evidence suggests that individual differences predict adaptive responses to traumatic stressors, but few studies have examined the role of detachment. This study compares the impact of two newly delineated variants of detachment—proximal detachment and distal detachment—demonstrating that each construct differentiates responses to daily stressors as hypothesized.

(Clinical - Personality)
XI-059 Right-Wing Authoritarianism, Anti-Intellectualism, and Solitary, Reflective Activities
Brad Hastings, Mount Aloysius College
Relationships were found between Anti-Intellectualism and Right-Wing Authoritarianism ($r = .66$, $p < .001$) and educational level, authoritarianism, $F (3, 33) = 16.03$, $p < .001$, and Anti-Intellectualism, $F (3, 33) = 6.13$, $p = .002$. However, no relationship was found between solitary, reflective activities and authoritarianism and Anti-Intellectualism.
(Social - Personality)

XI-060 The Benefit of Distractions
Lyra M. Stein, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
John R. Aiello, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
This study looks at the benefits of distractions (social and non-social) on performance of an automatic task. Results indicate that performance on an automatic task is facilitated for introverts when the distraction was of low salience and performance is facilitated for extraverts when the distraction is of high salience. In addition, this relationship was mediated by subjective boredom.
(Social - Personality)

XI-061 The Complexity of Music: Music Preferences Reflect a General Preference for Unpredictability
Chris Buchholz, Roanoke College
Juan S. Pena, Roanoke College
Kathleen Q. Hurst, Roanoke College
Virginia E. Keith, Roanoke College
Elizabeth K. Hord, Roanoke College
Chava Z. Urecki, Roanoke College
Kiel L. VanNess, Roanoke College
Why do we prefer one song over another? Previous research suggests that music preferences are influenced by a song’s complexity as well as by a more general preference for complex or unpredictable stimuli. In this study, need for cognition was positively correlated with a preference for more complex music.
(Social - Personality)

XI-062 The dark side of personality: anti-sociality predicts strategic interactions in the trust game
Jan B. Engelmann, University of Zurich
Carola Hug, University of Zurich
Basil Schmid, University of Zurich
Ernst Fehr, University of Zurich
The role of personality in social decision-making was investigated. Participants filled out a battery of personality inventories and subsequently made investment decisions in modified trust games with and without punishment options. Anti-sociality predicted the level of strategic behavior for both investors and trustees that depended on the option to punish.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-063 How effective is a short intervention at changing African American college students’ attitudes about the malleability of intelligence?
John Fife, Virginia State University
Cheryl Talley, Virginia State University
Oliver Hill, Virginia State University
Katherine H. Palmer, Virginia State University
Nerissa Jones, Virginia State University
This study addresses shifting African American college students’ attitudes about malleability of intelligence, which is an integral part of academic achievement. Two hundred and thirty-six participants were given a short intervention known to change attitudes about intelligence. Results indicated that participants’ attitudes shifted to a more incremental theory of intelligence.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-064 Hurricane Sandy: Factors Related to Stress
Eunjung Lee-Furman, Baruch College, City University of New York
Gleb Furman, Baruch College, City University of New York
Mindy Engle-Friedman, Baruch College, City University of New York
Attitudes towards climate change of 390 New York undergraduates were assessed before and after Hurricane Sandy. Self-reported stress level as well as time spent without running water, electricity, or heat was also collected. Decreases in efficacy post hurricane and correlations between stress and time without utilities were found.
(Clinical - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-065 Intersectional Awareness and Diversity Promotion Attitudes Predict Student Engagement in Diversity Courses
Kevin D. Goodman, University of Michigan
Elizabeth R. Cole, University of Michigan
Surveys administered to college students before, during, and after taking diversity-themed courses found that both pretest intersectional awareness — one’s consciousness of the consequences of multiple politicized group membership — and diversity promotion attitudes predicted class engagement over the semester. Relationship to other intergroup attitudes and implications for diversity curriculum are discussed.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-066 Lesbians and Gay Men Teaching and Adopting Children: Comparative Morality Judgments by American Catholics vs. the General Public
Christina Michaelson, Le Moyne College
Brenda J. Kirby, Le Moyne College
We studied morality judgments of Catholics and the general public about lesbians/gay men adopting and teaching children. Catholics agreed less that lesbians/gay men compared to single adopters and cohabiting heterosexuals should adopt and teach. Lower educated and politically conservative participants were less accepting of lesbians/gay men adopting and teaching.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-067 Liberals’ and Conservatives’ Attitudes toward Left and Right-wing Research
Stephanie M. Anglin, Rutgers University
Lee Jussim, Rutgers University
We investigated liberals’ and conservatives’ support for partisan research and willingness to compromise science to promote political goals. Results showed partisan support for research aligned with personal politics but also strong positive correlations between support for left and right-wing research and (un)willingness to sacrifice science for left or right-wing goals.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-068 Of Two Minds: The Interactive Effect of Construal Level and Identity on Political Attitudes
Jamie Luguri, Yale University
Jaime L. Napier, Yale University
This project examined whether identity salience plays an important role in moderating the effect of construal level on political attitudes. Conservatives and liberals were more polarized when thinking abstractly (vs. concretely) when their partisan identity was salient, but were less polarized when thinking abstractly when their American identity was salient.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-070 Perceived Threat and National In-Group Identification: Predictors of Americans' Attitudes Toward Illegal Immigration
Yaser Dorri, University of Central Oklahoma
Cathy Ann Berry, University of Central Oklahoma
Fatemeh Sabeghi, Karaj Azad University
The aim of this study is to measure the attitudes of Americans toward illegal immigration in the U.S. We have verified the existence of two possible predictors of attitudes toward illegal immigration: (a) Perceived out-Group Threat, and (b) National in-Group identification.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-071 Spirituality, Religiosity and Health: The Mediating Role of Self-Regulation
Rachel Soberman, Butler University
Reid Bruner, Butler University
Nathan Moss, Butler University
R. Brian Giesler, Butler University
Measures of spirituality, religiosity, self-regulation and physical health were administered to a sample of young adults. Self-regulatory ability was found to partially mediate the religiosity-health and spirituality-health associations. Although spirituality and religiosity were correlated, follow-up analyses suggested spirituality may play a more significant role in the health of young adults.
(Social - Religion)

XI-072 The effect of God concept on implicit self-concept
Eddie M. W. Tong, National University of Singapore
Patrick K F Lin, National University of Singapore
This research examined how the concept of God affects implicit self-concept. Six studies showed that exposure to the word “God” led to slower responses to self-related words (e.g., one’s name) in a latency response task. The findings imply that God primes can inhibit the accessibility of self-related information in memory.
(Social - Religion)

XI-073 The Impact of Orthodoxy on Clergy Role Stress and Job Attitudes
John M. Faucett, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Tom Poling, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Robert Corwyn, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Web survey data from 179 United Methodist clergy indicates a negative relationship between religious orthodoxy and role conflict, but no significant relationship between orthodoxy and role ambiguity. A direct positive path was found between orthodoxy and professional commitment. Orthodoxy was indirectly related to job satisfaction through role conflict.
(Industrial/Organizational - Religion)

XI-074 The Influence of Religiosity and Self-Efficacy on Physical Exercise
Kiya Komaiko, Mills College
Dean M. Morier, Mills College
Devon Thrumston, Mills College
Katrina Wehmeyer, Mills College

The relationship between religiosity and behaviors such as physical exercise is not well understood. Participants (N = 139) were surveyed about religiosity, exercise self-efficacy, self-efficacy for subjective well-being, and exercise. Persons with high exercise self-efficacy who were less religious were more likely to engage in physical exercise.

(Social - Religion)

XI-075 The Relationship Between Attitudes Toward Christianity and Levels of Self-Deception
Nathan S. Kemper, Baldwin Wallace University
Charles A. Levin, Baldwin Wallace University

We investigated the correlation between impression management and Christianity. In a study consisting of 46 students, a positive correlation was found between attitudes toward Christianity and impression management ($r (45) = 0.34$, $p = 0.01$). This supported our hypothesis that religiosity and impression management have a complex, under-investigated relationship.

(Social - Religion)

XI-076 Theodicy as Coping: Behavioral and Self-Report Correlates
James M. Jasper, Missouri State University
Timothy K. Daugherty, Missouri State University
Timothy J. Bartkoski, Missouri State University
Ryan C. Trickey, Missouri State University

Examined the relationship between Theodicy – attribution of control to God – and variables related to coping. Self-report and behavioral measures suggested that persons high in Theodicy were more confident and less risk averse but more anxious when faced with uncertainty. Alcohol use in this group appeared relatively driven by coping motivations.

(Personality/Emotion - Religion)

XI-077 Values vs. critical thinking: Consistencies in conformity tendencies among religious individuals
Elliott J. Dennis, Brigham Young University at Idaho
Spenser Davidson, Brigham Young University at Idaho
Anna Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University at Idaho

Increased religiosity leads to decreased social deviance and increased levels of authoritarianism. This study revealed that, inconsistent with religious individuals having increased tendencies to submit to authority, participant’s level of religiosity and authoritarianism had no impact on their tendency to conform but religious ideology showed capability to be discretely influenced.

(Social - Religion)

XI-078 Comparison and Predictive Validity of Two Self-Report Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaires
Jared J. McGinley, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Ned S. Cauley, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Bruce Friedman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Self-report questionnaires have proven useful for collecting analog samples for clinical disorders. The current investigation looked at the accuracy of two generalized anxiety disorder questionnaires (the Penn State Worry Questionnaire and the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Questionnaire-IV) in predicting the disorder and found moderate to high predictability.

(General - Assessment)

XI-079 Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children’s Visual Communication and Sign Language Milestones
M. Diane Clark, Gallaudet University
Laurene Simms, Gallaudet University
Sharon Baker, University of Tulsa

The field of Deaf Education needs a comprehensive checklist of visual language development and the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children’s’ Visual Communication and Sign Language Milestones was created. Norms have been developed and the measure is available for use with young signing children, from birth to 5-years of age.

(Methodology - Assessment)

XI-080 Development and Evaluation of a Measure of Generativity for Young Adults
Elaina Wolfe, Radford University
Amory Cox, Radford University
Jonathan Renz, Radford University
Jared Caughron, Radford University

The Generative Questionnaire for Young Adults was constructed in an attempt to combat an underrepresentation of generativity in this age group. Tests of construct and concurrent validity and reliability within this measure met appropriate standards. The new measure indicated that young adults are more generative than existing measures suggest.

(Developmental - Assessment)

XI-081 Development and Validation of a Security Clearance Potential Measure
John W. Jones, Vangent, Inc.
Michael R. Cunningham, University of Louisville
Kelly D. Dages, Vangent, inc.
Brian W. Dreschler, Vangent, Inc

Three studies evaluated the Security Clearance Potential Inventory (SCPI), designed to assess whether an employment candidate will obtain a Federal security clearance. Ratings by Subject Matter Experts indicated excellent content validity. Separate Pre-Offer and Post-Conditional Offer versions demonstrated construct and criterion-related validity against a preemployment integrity test.

(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

XI-082 Does IQ Vary as a Function of Societal Lead Level During Childhood?
Alan S. Kaufman, Yale University School of Medicine
Xiaobin Zhou, Pearson Clinical Assessment
Lawrence G. Weiss, Pearson Clinical Assessment
Hsinyi Chen, National Taiwan Normal University
Nadeen L. Kaufman, Yale University School of Medicine

Societal lead levels in the U.S. have decreased dramatically since the 1960s. Lead researchers argue that removing environmental lead produces IQ gains. We used ANCOVA, covarying education, with a representative sample of 908 adults (18-39). WAIS-IV IQs of adults did not vary as a function of societal lead levels.

(Cognitive - Assessment)

XI-083 Driving-related Suicidal Ideation in a Sample of ROTC Cadets
Phillip C. Kroke, Virginia Military Institute
Glenn R. Sullivan, Virginia Military Institute

96 ROTC cadets completed driving histories and estimators of suicide risk, including a modified Stroop test of attentional bias towards suicide-related stimuli. Nearly 17% of the sample acknowledged recent suicidal ideation involving intentional vehicle crashing. Response latencies on the modified Stroop test predicted recent vehicle-related suicidal ideation (p =.037).

(Clinical - Assessment)
XI-084 Going MAD to Measure Critical Thinking Skills: Enhancing Quality-Based Discrimination Using Peer-Assessment
Dwayne E. Pare, University of Toronto Scarborough
Lisa-Marie Collimore, University of Toronto Scarborough
Aly Velji, University of Toronto
Cho Kin Cheng, University of Toronto Scarborough
Steve Joordens, University of Toronto Scarborough
Our poster will describe peerScholar, an online peer-assessment tool, and introduce a method for measuring improvement in quality-based discrimination known as Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD) scores. The results discussed support our hypothesis that, to the extent quality discrimination provides an index of critical thinking skills, those skills can indeed be learned with practice through peer-assessment.

(Cognitive - Assessment)

XI-085 Increasing Confidence in Assessment Results: Quasi-Experimental Approaches
Oksana Naumenko, James Madison University
Christopher S. Hulleman, University of Virginia
Heather J. Patterson, James Madison University
In assessment contexts, internal validity threats undermine the confidence with which practitioners make inferences from assessment results. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate methodological techniques for bolstering inferences about intervention impact on student development when control groups and random assignment are unavailable.

(Methodology - Assessment)

XI-086 Money vs. Time: Past Sunk Cost Effects for Motivation
Jessica L. Wiese, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada
Roger Buehler, Wilfrid Laurier University
Study 1 found that money (vs. time) sunk-cost reminders increased motivation. Study 2 replicated this effect and showed that money reminders increased motivation by leading students to think about potential returns on their investment. Furthermore, when the possibility of a future return was threatened, money reminders no longer increased motivation.

(Social - Motivation)

XI-087 Motivational Inequality: Prevention Focus Leads to More Effort than Promotion Focus
Jennifer M. Pattershall, Missouri University of Science and Technology
Scott Eidelman, University of Arkansas
In one study, we demonstrate that students primed with a prevention focus report putting more effort into exam preparation than students primed with a promotion focus. This suggests that the motivational strength associated with the two motivational orientations of regulatory focus theory may not be equivalent.

(Social - Motivation)

XI-088 Perceived relationships between multiple groups can facilitate, or undermine, cognitive persistence
Janelle M. Jones, Simon Fraser University, Canada
Jolanda Jetten, University of Queensland
Michael T. Schmitt, Simon Fraser University
In two studies we manipulated the number (2,5) and perceived relationships (similar/different; positive/negative) between multiple social groups before participants were asked to complete a cognitive challenge (an unsolvable anagram). Thinking about five groups in terms of their similarities promoted, whereas focusing on their negatives undermined, persistence on this challenge.

(Social - Motivation)
XI-089 Personal Goals and Basic Needs Satisfaction During Simulated Flight to Mars
Iva Stuchlikova, University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic
Yvona Mazehoova, University of South Bohemia
Michal Sery, University of South Bohemia
The steady work motivation is essential during long flights. The commitment to the on-flight goals is influenced by each crewmember’s personal goals. The study presents changes in crewmembers’ personal goals and in their subjectively perceived satisfaction of basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, and relatedness.
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

Melissa Ferguson, Cornell University
Gayathri Pandey, Cornell University
Previous work shows that exposure to the U.S. national flag increased Republican voting. We assessed the effect of the U.S. flag on the evaluation of politicians’ endorsement of policies. Participants favored the same policy more when Romney (vs. Obama) endorsed it and was wearing a U.S. flag pin versus not.
(Social - Motivation)

XI-091 Predictors of Helping in Everyday and Life-and-Death Situations
Sloane Weed, Centre College
Jennifer Goetz, Centre College
Kelsey Nelson, Centre College
Why do we help someone who is to blame for their own suffering? In this study, we evaluated helping in relation to causal control, genetic relatedness, and emotional response. Our findings indicate that genetic relatedness determines the likelihood of costly helping despite attributions of responsibility and anger.
(Social - Motivation)

XI-092 Red and Enacted Avoidance Influence Visual Attention
Christopher A. Thorstenson, University of Rochester
Kenneth M. Steele, Appalachian State University
Andrew J. Elliot, University of Rochester
Eliciting avoidance motivation influences several facets of cognition, including visual attention. In this study, we manipulate color and enacted avoidance behavior, and examine their effects on visual attention. Results show that red and EAB constrict visual focus, and demonstrate comparable performance between the distinct predictors of avoidance.
(Cognitive - Motivation)

XI-093 Reexamining the Construct of Motivation in Learning Contexts: A Meta-Analytic Path Analysis
Kristina N. Bauer, Old Dominion University
Karin A. Orvis, U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences and Old Dominion University
Katherine Ely, Fors Marsh Group
Eric A. Surface, SWA Consulting Inc
Prior research differs in the conceptualization and measurement of motivation in learning contexts. Employing meta-analytic path analysis, we elucidate the sequential interrelationships among three motivation types (motivation to learn, expectancy motivation, motivation to transfer) and five instructional outcomes (e.g., declarative knowledge, behavior). Implications and future research directions will be discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)
Facial Feature Assessment of Popular U.S. Country Music Singers Across Time and Social and Economic Conditions
Terry F. Pettijohn, Coastal Carolina University
Carly A. Bordino, Coastal Carolina University
Jamie N. Glass, Coastal Carolina University
Jason T. Eastman, Coastal Carolina University
Facial features of the artists of the top Country Billboard song for each year from 1946-2010 were investigated across changes in U.S. socioeconomic conditions. When conditions were relatively poor, performers with more mature facial features of smaller eyes and larger chins were popular. Results extend previous findings with pop singers.
(Social - Media)

Impact of Narratives on Processing Information in the Media
Munehisa Kaneda, Aichi Gakuin University
Kimio Ito, Tokai Gakuen University
Impact of narratives on processing information communicated through the mass media was investigated. Participants read a news article about a case of injury and the suspect's background in the format of a narrative, or a list. The narrative form induced less pity for the suspect than the list.
(Social - Media)

Influence of quality newspapers on crime coverage
Milena Abbiati, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Raphael Hammer, Haute Ecole de Sante, Lausanne, Switzerland
Employing frames theory classifications, this study exhaustively itemized over 6 months in 3 different quality type Swiss newspapers to explore how their journalists cover national crime stories. Serious minded newspaper present significantly less crime stories. However, the selection reveals a widespread emphasis on emotions, regardless of the type of newspapers.
(Social - Media)

Links among parental education, parenting style, media usage, and grade point average
Christopher Stanley, Winston-Salem State University
Paul McAuley, Winston-Salem State University
Shawn Ricks, Winston-Salem State University
Jesse Pittsley, Winston-Salem State University
Jamie Robbins, Winston-Salem State University
Links among parental education and style, media usage, and GPA were tested. Negative associations between education and permissive and authoritative styles emerged, as did positive links between education and authoritarian styles. Permissive and authoritarian styles predicted greater levels of media usage. Authoritarian style exerted a direct negative impact upon GPA.
(Developmental - Media)

Happiness Increased Through a Manualized Group Psychoeducational Program
Laura Delizonna, Stanford University
Bianca A. Davoodian, Stanford University, University of California Berkeley, Harvard University
Ted Anstedt, Stanford University
Matthew M. Williams, Stanford University
Andrew A. Davoodian, Stanford University
This study showed the effectiveness of a group psychoeducational intervention in increasing levels of happiness and well-being in participant’s enrolled in a Happiness workshop at Stanford University. These
findings suggest that a relatively simple psychoeducational intervention can help individuals enhance happiness, general well-being, and mental health.

(Social - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-098 Live versus Video: The Effects of Medium in Communication with Gestures
Theodora Koumoutsakis, Northeastern Illinois University
Jennifer Ross, Northeastern Illinois University
Amanda Brown, Northeastern Illinois University
Ruth B. Church, Northeastern Illinois University
Saba Ayman-Nolley, Northeastern Illinois University

This study experimentally tested the impact of gestured instruction on mathematics learning in 7-10 year old children. Two instruction factors were manipulated: Modality (Speech and gesture vs. speech only instruction) and medium (live vs. video presentation). Gestured instruction significantly increased learning over instruction without gestures regardless of medium presentation.

(Cognitive - Media)

XI-099 Measuring Connectedness to Technology: Development of the Attitudes toward Mobile Media Scale
Bradley M. Waite, Central Connecticut State University
Laura E. Levine, Central Connecticut State University
Laura L. Bowman, Central Connecticut State University
Teodor G. Radu, Central Connecticut State University

Portable media device use is widespread and has become a core component of many people’s daily experience. Effects of this new media saturation are not yet understood. We discuss the Attitudes toward Mobile Media Scale, an instrument we are developing to assess the nature of people’s connectedness to their technology.

(General - Media)

XI-100 Mechanical Turk: Compensation Rate and Data Quality
Ryan G. Horn, The George Washington University
Michael N. Karim, The George Washington University
Tara S. Behrend, The George Washington University
David J. Sharek, North Carolina State University
Eric N. Wiebe, North Carolina State University

It has become common to offer small monetary compensation incentives for participation in online questionnaire studies. Here we examine what effect, if any, the precise amount of compensation has on data quality, motivation, and effort. Overall, few effects were found, suggesting that compensation level does not unduly affect online participants.

(Industrial/Organizational - Media)

XI-101 Mothers’ regulatory focus orientation and infant/toddler TV/video exposure
Sarah E. Vaala, University of Pennsylvania

Mothers of babies and toddlers encounter varying messages about benefits or drawbacks of media use with their children. This study examines the extent to which mothers’ regulatory focus orientation relates to their beliefs and attitudes about infant/toddler TV/video use, and their actual use of TV/video with their babies and toddlers.

(Personality/Emotion - Media)

XI-102 Mixed weight relationships: The effect of weight on outsiders
Pauline Kania, Hofstra University
Sarah Novak, Hofstra University
Weight bias is well documented, but the potential for stigma-by-association is less understood. 136 undergraduates rated pictures of couples matched or mismatched on weight status. Perceptions of target’s traits were largely influenced by that target’s weight status. Some evidence showed that each partner’s weight influenced perceptions of the couple overall.

(Social - Relationships)

XI-103 Openness to Intercultural interactions, Racism, and Racial Anxiety
Billy M. Mercedes, William Paterson University
Natalie A. Lindemann, William Paterson University
Thomas E. Heinzen, William Paterson University
The purpose of this study was to test whether openness to intercultural interactions lowered racial anxiety and racism. A correlational design indicated that as openness to intercultural interactions increased, racial anxiety and racism significantly decreased. T-test between Midwestern and New Jersey Caucasians suggested New Jersey Caucasians have less racial anxiety.

(Social - Relationships)

XI-104 Parental Support and Anxiety among College Students: Differences by Sex-Specific Dyads
Hanna M. Schultz, University of Dayton, Department of Psychology
Jeannette M. Iskander, University of Dayton, Department of Psychology
Jackson A. Goodnight, University of Dayton, Department of Psychology
The present study examined the moderating influence of participant sex on the association between maternal or paternal communication on anxiety in early adulthood. Path analysis revealed a significant negative association between paternal communication and son anxiety. Additionally, despite participant’s sex, a significant positive association between maternal communication and anxiety exists.

(Clinical - Relationships)

XI-105 Patterns of Coercive Control and Violence within LGBTQ Partnerships
Janel M. Leone, The Sage Colleges
Nicole Conroy, Syracuse University
This study compared differences in patterns of coercive control, and physical and sexual violence among men and women in LGBTQ partnerships. Men more often reported forced sex and economic control. Women more often reported that their partner threatened suicide, and were more likely to characterize their relationship as “abusive”.

(Developmental - Relationships)

XI-106 Perceptions of Online Dating as a Function of Personality
Kevin Wallpe, Kansas State University
Stephen Nettelhorst, Kansas State University
Robin Besse, Kansas State University
Megan Miller, Kansas State University
Whitney Jeter, Kansas State University
Chelsea Schnabelrauch, Kansas State University
Laura A. Brannon, Kansas State University
This study examined if perceptions of couples who meet through an online dating site or not were moderated by the Big Five personality factors. Some factors predicted the perceptions of the couples but no moderation was found. Implications will be discussed.

(Social - Relationships)

XI-107 Pornography and Satisfaction in a Relationship
Whitney R. Yoder, Baldwin Wallace University
A study using Social Comparison Theory investigated overall relationship satisfaction in heterosexual relationships and the use of pornography. Pornography was examined by the internalization of images, looking for information about sex, or feeling sexual pressures. Sexuality variables (sexual-depression, sexual-esteem, sexual-preoccupancy) were also examined for moderating relationships.

XI-108 Posttraumatic Growth In Relation to Interpersonal Violence: A Review
Desiree McComb, Ashford University
Monica L. Guzman, San Diego State University
Lidia Y. Monjaras, San Diego State University
Post-traumatic growth is the positive psychological growth that people may experience after experiencing a traumatic event. PTG is an area researchers have studied because of implications for positive outcomes associated with trauma. The current study provides a review of literature concerning PTG associated with intimate partner violence and sexual assault.

XI-109 Psychopath Next Door: Psychopathic Roommates Influence Relationship Quality and Mental Health
Nah Young Lee, Harvard University
Patrick Shrout, New York University
Niall Bolger, Columbia University
Psychopathy is the tendency to value one’s own well-being without regard for the well-being of others. Through online assessments, this study investigated how level of psychopathy in one college roommate affected relationship quality and mental well-being of the other roommate in roommate dyads over the academic year.

XI-110 Sex Differences in Responses to Same-sex Infidelity: Leave or Stay?
Angela N. Evans, Coastal Carolina University
JongHan Kim, Coastal Carolina University
This research investigated how males and females respond when their partner is sexually involved with a person of the same or opposite sex. We found that homosexual infidelity was less upsetting than heterosexual infidelity. Females had stronger reactions to homosexual infidelity than males on jealousy, loyalty, and exit.

XI-110 Relationship between Support and Decision-Making
Michael C. Amico, Housatonic Community College
Shannon Jackson, University of New Haven
In this study sixteen college students responded to the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support and the Mate Preferences Questionnaire. A significant correlation (r=.50) was found between favorable social status and support of friends. These results support existing studies on the interaction of support and favorable decision-making.

XI-111 Relationship Factors and Condom Use
Johanna Lehner, CUNY Hunter College
Jason Young, Hunter College, The City University of New York
How dating couples communicate about trust and commitment can provide important insights into how they reason about safer sex. Heterosexual and homosexual couples had conversations that were recorded
and analyzed. Results compare and contrast differences between how these couples related commitment
and trust as they negotiated safer sex.
(Social - Relationships)

XI-112 Syllable frequency and lexicality effects in visual word recognition
Sylvain Madec, CNRS & Aix-Marseille Université, Marseille, France
David Schmidtke, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Markus Conrad, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Guillaume A. Rousselet, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Arthur Jacobs, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin, Germany
Jonathan Grainger, CNRS & Aix-Marseille Université, Marseille, France
Arnaud Rey, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University, France
We used event related potentials to determine the onset of syllable and lexical processes in word
recognition. Items were disyllabic French words and pseudowords. The earliest difference for the syllable
frequency effect arose around 120 ms and the earliest difference for the lexicality effect appeared around
300 ms.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-113 Temporal discounting and Conduct Disorder in adolescents
Roberta L. Clanton, National Institute of Mental Health (NIH)
Stuart F. White, National Institute of Mental Health (NIH)
Sarah J. Brislin, Florida State University
Harma Meffert, National Institute of Mental Health (NIH)
Stephen Sinclair, National Institute of Mental Health (NIH)
Soonjo Hwang, National Institute of Mental Health (NIH)
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
Youth with conduct disorder (CD) show impulsivity. However, both impulsivity and CD are heterogeneous
constructs. The current study found that youth with CD show temporal discounting impulsivity, but that
psychopathic traits, which delineate an important sub-group of CD, are not associated with temporal
discounting impulsivity.
(Clinical - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-114 The Effect of Complete and Partial Hemispheric Activation on Episodic Memory
Stephen G. Prunier, University of Toledo
J.D. Jasper, University of Toledo
Increasing arousal in the brain prior to recall has been shown to enhance episodic memory retrieval. The
current study shows this does not hold true for mixed handed individuals, who show a decrease in
performance as activation increases. The findings suggest differences in baseline arousal for mixed and
strong handers.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-115 The N170 component on Identifiability and Facial Emotions of Victims on Charitable Donation
Yohosua Ryu, Korea University
Jiyoun Kim, Korea University
Young Shin Sung, Korea University
The experiment is to find ERP components to reveal the mechanism of identifiable victim effect. According
to the analysis of the N170 component, a significant greater negativity is observed to identifiable victim,
and sad facial-emotion condition respectively. Additionally, the peaks of the component to identifiability
precedes those to facial emotion.
(General - Cognitive Neuroscience)
XI-116 The Role of Experience in Imagined Movement Classification Using Electroencephalography
Raechelle M. Gibson, University of Western Ontario
Srivas Chennu, University of Cambridge
Adrian M. Owen, University of Western Ontario
Damian Cruse, University of Western Ontario
Musicians, athletes, and age-matched controls imagined completing actions from sports, music, and daily life. Comparisons were made for the band power of the EEG signal of each movement type versus rest using a machine-learning algorithm. Only musicians showed higher classification accuracy for the imagined movement of their expertise.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-117 The Role of the Anterior Cingulate in Monitoring Performance and Error Commission
Maria Boylan, Virginia Tech
Gad Khaled, Suez Canal University, Egypt
John A. Richey, Virginia Tech
The default-mode network (DMN) is implicated in performance optimization and task-negative (resting) states. We utilized fMRI to evaluate whether DMN is deactivated in response to error commission during a reaction-time paradigm. Results indicate that errors are subjectively arousing events which may be preceded by reduced activity in performance optimizing regions.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-118 The Role of the rostro-lateral PFC in Subgoal Processing: An fMRI Approach
Lisa D. Ankeny, University of Denver
Erik Wing, University of Denver
Jeremy R. Reynolds, University of Denver
Subgoal processing is thought to selectively activate rostrolateral-prefrontal cortex; however, the specific variables underlying this process remain ambiguous. It has been hypothesized that processes reflects integrative processes, are cue-based, or represent a nonspecific role. The current study utilized fMRI to dissociate these hypotheses, finding results inconsistent with the integrative hypothesis.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-119 Traumatic Frontal Lobotomy and Amotivational Apathetic Syndrome: Limitations of Standardized Neuropsychological Assessments
Sabrina Hu, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Merage Ghanem, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Andrew Valdespino, Virginia Polytechnique Institute & State University
John A. Richey, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
David Harrison, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
A 62-year old male with frontal-lobe trauma following a pedestrian motor-vehicle accident was subject to three independent and blind assessments of neuropsychological functioning. Results of the standardized assessments revealed no deficits in cognitive or memory functioning. However, a subsequent syndrome analysis revealed debilitating changes in personality, motivation, and social functioning.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-120 Updating Prepared Stimulus-Response Associations Selectively Recruits Bilateral Inferior Frontal Junction Across Modalities
Robert Langner, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf and Research Centre Jülich
Simon B. Eickhoff, Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf and Research Centre Jülich
We used functional magnetic resonance imaging to delineate the role of the inferior frontal junction (IFJ) in implementing arbitrary stimulus-response associations. From the results of a trimodal stimulus detection task with modality cueing, we conclude that the IFJ is specifically involved in the stimulus-driven updating of prepared stimulus-response pairings. (Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XI-121 Moderating Effect of Working Memory on Attention Bias and Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in Interpersonal Trauma Survivors
Po-Jung Chen, National Taiwan University
Sue-Huei Chen, National Taiwan University
This study examined and confirmed the moderating effect of working memory on attention bias and posttraumatic stress symptoms in interpersonal trauma survivors. Our findings suggest that survivors with attention bias toward threatening information would be more vulnerable for psychopathology of posttraumatic stress disorder if they hold limited working memory capacity. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-122 Monitoring recovery: A relation between symptoms, stigma, and functioning for people recovering from psychotic disorders
Mark Pierson, Loyola University Maryland
Jaimie Toroney, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
Ashley Fenton, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
Amy Lee, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
Mansi Mehta, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
William Eaton, Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
The purpose of this study is to explore relations among correlates of recovery for people with psychotic disorders. We found mental functioning, symptomology, and stigma account for 25% of the variance in recovery. Perhaps patients in therapy with psychotic disorders could benefit from coping with stigma, which may bolster recovery. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-123 Morphine prevents the development of an animal model of posttraumatic stress disorder
Meghan E. Jones, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Jennifer L. Szczytkowski-Thomson, Messiah College
Christina L. Lebonville, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Donald T. Lysle, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Stress enhanced fear learning (SEFL) is an animal model of posttraumatic stress disorder. Our studies show that morphine administration following severe stress exposure prevented the development of SEFL. We are testing the hypothesis that stress induced cytokines alter memory consolidation and may underlie morphine’s action. (Biological/Neuroscience - Psychopathology)

XI-124 NSSI Severity as a Moderator of Gender and Others’ Knowledge of NSSI
Lourah M. Seaboyer, Suffolk University
Lance P. Swenson, Suffolk University
Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp, University of Wisconsin- Eau Claire
The present study examines gender differences in methods, severity, and others’ knowledge of NSSI among college students. Gender differences in NSSI severity did not generally impact others’ knowledge with the exception of scratching and friends’ knowledge. Peer-based interventions for females are indicated given rates of severe NSSI and disclosure patterns. (Clinical - Psychopathology)
XI-125 Panic Symptoms within Dental Anxiety: Implications for Treatment
Carrie Potter, Temple University Department of Psychology
Dina Gordon, Temple University Department of Psychology
Richard G. Heimberg, Temple University
Marisol Tellez, Temple University Kornberg School of Dentistry
Amid Ismail, Temple University Kornberg School of Dentistry
The current study examined panic symptoms related to sub-clinical dental anxiety and clinically significant dental phobia. Individuals with dental phobia exhibited higher levels of panic symptoms, particularly heart palpitations, sweating, trembling/shaking, and nausea/stomach distress. Panic symptoms may serve as clinical indicators of dental phobia and of specifically feared dental procedures.
NIDCR Building Bridges Award Winner
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-126 Parental stress is related to self-rated and observed parenting behavior
Jill Thijssen, Maastricht University
Peter Muris, Maastricht University
Corine de Ruiter, Maastricht University
The association between self-reported parenting stress and parenting skills assessed by self-report and direct observation was examined in parents of children with externalizing behavior problems. Results show that parents who report high stress focus less on the positive behavior and more on the undesirable behavior of the child.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-127 Personality Assessment Inventory Profile and Predictors of Elevations Among Dissociative Disorder Patients
Ryan Stadnik, Towson University
Bethany L. Brand, Towson University
Angela Savoca, Towson University
The current study was done to determine how dissociative disordered patients score on the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI). The patients were elevated on many PAI scales. Also, dissociation was related to a supposed measure of symptom exaggeration (NIM) on the PAI, which suggests NIM is not valid in this sample.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-128 Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms Predict Alcohol Misuse in College Students: Implications for Treatment
Jennifer A. Bernier, Kent State University
Bryce Hruska, Kent State University
Douglas Delahanty, Kent State University
The current study aims to delineate the relationship between posttraumatic stress symptoms and hazardous alcohol use in college students. The findings indicate high rates of trauma in college students, and that trauma related symptomatology predicts hazardous alcohol use.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-129 Predicting Enduring Depressive Reactions to a College Campus Tragedy
Benjamin Pfeifer, University of Notre Dame
Lucia Notardonato, University of Notre Dame
Gerald Haeffel, University of Notre Dame
The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors for enduring depressive reactions to college campus tragedies. Individuals with close physical proximity to the tragedy and a high cognitive vulnerability were at greatest risk for future depression, particularly if they did not have a close relationship to the victim.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-130 Predicting Self-harm History through Cognitive Response Styles and Depressive Symptoms
Justyna Jurska, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Victoria E. Quinones, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Regina Miranda, Hunter College, The City University of New York
We examined the association between cognitive response styles – brooding, reflective rumination, and distraction – depression and self-harm history. Mildly-depressed individuals who reflect showed higher odds of NSSI history with and without suicide attempts, but lower odds of NSSI with increases in distraction, compared to controls. Brooding only predicted suicide attempt history.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-131 Procrastination in College Students: An Indicator of ADHD or Depression?
Megan Carl, University of Tennessee Knoxville
Brianna Pollock, University of Tennessee Knoxville
Carolyn Buehler, University of Tennessee Knoxville
Jennifer Bolden, University of Tennessee Knoxville
Studies estimate that over 80% of college students procrastinate (cf Steel, 2007). A stepwise linear regression was conducted to determine the contribution of depression and ADHD symptoms to procrastination in college students. Although depression and ADHD symptoms correlate significantly with procrastination, depressive symptoms better predict procrastination reported by undergraduate students.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-132 Psychopathy and Demographic factors: Moderation of Underage Drinking Problems in College Students
Roberto C. Guerra, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Bradley A. White, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
We examined potential interactions between gender, age, and psychopathy on alcohol abuse in an undergraduate sample. A main effect of secondary psychopathy and interactive effect of primary psychopathy and age were found on alcohol abuse, with the primary psychopathy-abuse association being stronger for younger emerging adults.

(Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

XI-133 Relative Importance of Mild TBI, Alcohol Abuse, and PTSD in Soldier Reintegration
Scott R. Sponheim, Minneapolis VAMC / University of Minnesota
Soldiers returning from deployment have variable success at reintegrating into civilian society. Through diagnostic interviews and assessments of histories mild traumatic brain injury (TBI) we examined predictors of social readjustment in soldiers recently returning from deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan. Blast-related TBI in combination with current alcohol dependence most strongly predicted social impairments.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-134 Acute Effects of Alcohol on Inhibitory and Activational Mechanisms of Behavioral Control
Cecile Marczinski, Northern Kentucky University
Amy Stamates, Northern Kentucky University
Meagan Ramsey, West Virginia University
This study examined the acute effects of alcohol consumption on a behavioral control task in two conditions, activational and inhibitory. Results revealed that participants in the activational condition
experienced poorer behavioral control, but self-reported lower impairment than participants in the inhibitory condition under the 0.65 g/kg alcohol dose.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XI-135 An Ecological Approach to Cognitive Enhancement: Complex Motor Training
David Moreau, Princeton University
Alexandra B. Morrison, University of Miami
Andrew R. A. Conway, Princeton University
We present a novel approach to cognitive training based on motor activities. Participants were assigned to one of three conditions: working memory training, physical exercise and designed sport. After training for eight weeks, the designed sport group showed the largest gains, illustrating the efficacy of motor activities to enhance cognition.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XI-136 Assessing distress tolerance with the breath holding task - a validation with measures of executive control
Stefan Süterlin, University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Elena Constantinou, University of Leuven, Belgium
Mathias Schroijen, University of Leuven, Belgium
Omer Van den Bergh, University of Leuven, Belgium
Ilse Van Diest, University of Leuven, Belgium
The breath holding task is one of the most frequently used tools to assess distress tolerance. We systematically investigated its associations with three executive function tasks. There was no association between the task and executive control measures, raising questions about the task’s role for assessment of self-regulatory abilities.

(Methodology - Experimental)

XI-137 Chocolate Dose-Cardioresponse Effect: The Moderating Role of Craving and Chocolate Type
Chad Keefe, Lakehead University
Laura K.S. Bailey, Lakehead University
Lauren D. Turner, Lakehead University
Jenny Morgan, Lakehead University
Ron Davis, Lakehead University
The more chocolate we eat, the greater effect on cardiac output. Regardless how much we like it, it appears that type of chocolate and our longstanding psychological relationship to it moderates this dose-cardioresponse effect: White chocolate at higher doses gets noncravers hearts pumping while dark does the trick for cravers.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Experimental)

XI-138 Competing for Number One: The Relationship Between Eating Disorders, Depression, and Intrasexual Competition
Jared Ruchensky, Creighton University
Isabelle D. Cherney, Creighton University
Evolutionary theory suggests two opposing mechanisms for eating disorders and depression. The social ranking approach predicts lower levels of competition, while the sexual competition hypothesis predicts higher levels of competition. This study examined these disorders and their relationship to competition and rank-related constructs. The results suggest a complex relationship.

(General - Experimental)

XI-139 Enhancing Autobiographical Beliefs through Simple Exposure
Participants rated the likelihood that 60 life experiences happened to them, on two occasions. Ratings increased for low-probability (but not moderate- or high-probability) items after a longer interval (two rather than one week) between ratings. The change resulted from simple prior exposure, and complex processing did not enhance this effect.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XI-140 Evaluating Online Experimentation: The serial position effect
Zared Shawver, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
James Evans, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
Brian Benchoff, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
Lea T. Adams, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
James Griffith, Shippensburg University
Two online data collection methods were used to replicate the serial position effect. Subjects participated via Craigslist or Amazon’s Mechanical Turk and were randomly assigned to three word list presentation conditions. Results compared to those in the classic literature suggest poor reliability when conducting free recall experiments in an online environment.

(General - Experimental)

XI-141 Felbamate, an Enzyme-Inducing AED, Alters Behavioral and Neuroendocrine Endpoints of Male Rats
Madeline E. Rhodes, McDaniel College
Laura Barbour, McDaniel College
To assess effects of altered steroid metabolism enzymes on behavioral and neuroendocrine outcomes, male rats were administered phenytoin, felbamate, or vehicle and tested in anxiety, cognitive, and reproductive tests. Drug-, but not vehicle-administered, rats showed increased anxiety behavior, deficits in short-term memory and reproductive behavior, and altered androgen levels.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Experimental)

XI-142 Give Me a Clue: A Curious Study
Aimee D. Miller, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Fred J. Pasquarella, California State University, Dominguez Hills
This study intended to investigate the potentially positive implications of pairing curiosity inducing stimuli and successful task outcomes to produce optimal states of positive affect in a classroom setting, and perhaps subsequently engender an ideal environment for learning and knowledge acquisition.

(General - Experimental)

XI-143 The relationships among parent attachment, parenting behavior, goal orientation, helping seeking, self-handicapping and math achievement of new immigrant families in Taiwan
Mao Kuo-Nan
Dai Ru-Huei, NTNU
The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationships among parent attachment, parenting, goal structure, help-seeking, self-handicapping and math achievement of new immigrant students. The most important conclusion is three distinct groups which math motivation and performance are different by cluster analysis. Suggestions were listed according to the conclusions.

(General)