**XII-001 Preschoolers in Pairs: Working Together Increases Memory for Problem Solving**
Morgan Hubble, Towson University
Vaida Kazlauskaite, Towson University
Shaina Taylor, Towson University
Ellyn Sheffield, Towson University
Research indicates that working in collaboration improves generalization of problem solving skills; however, no research has explored the benefits of collaboration on memory performance in pre-school children. The present study examined memory for problem solving when working in pairs, and demonstrated that working in pairs improves memory for problem solving.
(Developmental - Human Learning and Memory)

**XII-001 APSSC Student Research Award Winner: The role of negative affect and effortful control in depression versus anxiety**
Amber Turner, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Bradley A. White, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
We compared the ability of the interaction between negative affect and effortful control to uniquely predict depression versus anxiety in a young adult sample. The predicted interaction was observed for depression, with low effortful control and high negative affect predicting higher levels of depression, but not for anxiety.
APSSC Student Research Award Winner
(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

**XII-002 Relational and Item-Specific Processing in Retrieval Practice**
Janell R. Blunt, Purdue University
Jeffrey D. Karpicke, Purdue University
Practicing retrieval benefits learning, but little is known about specific mechanisms underlying it. We used concept mapping as a tool to isolate contributions of item-specific and relational processing. Results indicate both types of processing contribute to the mnemonic benefits of retrieval practice for readers of varying reading comprehension ability.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

**XII-002 APSSC Student Research Award Winner: People Who Hold Extreme Attitudes Feel Superior in their Beliefs Even for Trivial Issues**
Katrina Jongman-Sereno, Duke University
Kaitlin Toner, Duke University
Mark R. Leary, Duke University
Much conflict arises when people believe that their viewpoints are more correct than other people’s. This study extended research on beliefs about the correctness of political attitudes to beliefs about norms and etiquette. Results showed that, even for trivial issues, people who hold extreme views believe they are more correct.
APSSC Student Research Award Winner
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)
XII-003 APSSC Student Research Award Winner: Psychopathic traits predict preferred social distance in healthy individuals
Joana B Vieira, University of Porto, Portugal
Abigail A Marsh, Georgetown University
This study investigated the relation between psychopathic traits and social distance regulation in a community sample. It was demonstrated that participants’ preferred social distance was significantly associated with psychopathy, in particular Coldheartedness scores, with higher scorers preferring shorter distances. These results support the association between psychopathy and amygdala dysfunction.
APSSC Student Research Award Winner
(Biological Bases of Social Behavior - Social Neuroscience)

XII-003 Remembering Dale Earnhardt, Sr.: The Role of Social Identity in Vivid Memories
Paula J. Waddill, Murray State University
Daniel L. Wann, Murray State University
Social identity is a factor in the formation and maintenance of vivid memories. Shortly after his death in the Daytona 500, people with varying degrees of self-identification as Earnhardt fans were assessed for their memory of how they learned of the event. Level of fan identification was a significant predictor.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-004 Remembering Memories and Prior Imaginings of Santa Claus
Alan Scoboria, University of Windsor
Chantal M. Boucher, University of Windsor
This study examines beliefs, nonbelieved memories, and past imaginings for childhood encounters with the cultural figure of Santa Claus. The study contrasts event ratings and descriptions provided by 263 adults who varied in childhood belief and the degree to which they reported actual vs. imagined childhood encounters with the actual Santa.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-004 APSSC Student Research Award Winner: Effects of Mindfulness on Texting While Driving in the Induced Hypocrisy Paradigm
Kristen A. Soforic, North Central College
Heather M. Coon, North Central College
Nicholas J. Petkunas, North Central College
Randi L. Purcell, North Central College
Hypocrisy was induced to reduce intentions to text while driving and increase advocacy against texting while driving. Mindfulness of past transgressions and public commitment to stop texting while driving were manipulated. Two studies found that mindfulness increased willingness to advocate against texting while driving.
APSSC Student Research Award Winner
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-005 Remote Cognitive Assessment and Prospective Memory in Multiple Sclerosis
Jill R. Settle, The Catholic University of America, DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Stephanie A. Robinson, The Catholic University of America, DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Daniel E. Brody, DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Heidi W. Maloni, DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Trinity University DC
Robert Kane, Georgetown University, Army Telemedicine and Advanced Technology Research Center
Mitchell T. Wallin, DC Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Georgetown University
The present study investigated remote implementation intention instructions to improve prospective memory (PM) in participants with multiple sclerosis (MS). It also piloted remote testing of the ANAM and
SDMT. Results of the PM task were similar in both the remote and live settings as were scores on the cognitive assessments.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-005 APSSC RISE Research Award Winner: When Families Do Not Fit, nor Measure Up: Categorization and Evaluation of “Modern” Families
David R. Kille, University of Waterloo, Canada
Crystal T. Tse, University of Waterloo
Steven J. Spencer, University of Waterloo, Canada
We show that people have difficulty associating modern (i.e., interracial and same-sex-parent) families into the “family” category. Further, modern families must faithfully live up to ideal familial behavior: When presented with ambiguous (positive and negative) information about a family, evaluations suffer only when the family is modern (vs. traditional).

APSSC RISE Research Award Winner
(Social - Families)

XII-006 APSSC RISE Research Award Winner: Associations between Parental Involvement, Exposure to Violence, and Externalizing Behavior Among Immigrant and Refugee Adolescents
Taralee Hamner, Georgia State University
Mariya V. Malakina, Georgia State University
Wing Y. Chan, Georgia State University
Robert D. Latzman, Georgia State University
Among immigrant and refugee adolescents, exposure to violence has been repeatedly found to represent a significant risk factor for externalizing behaviors. Examinations of moderating factors such as parental involvement are needed. Exposure to violence was positively associated with externalizing behaviors, but only for adolescents with high levels of parental involvement.

APSSC RISE Research Award Winner
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XII-006 Resolution in Visual Working Memory and General Fluid Intelligence
Michael Chow, Princeton University
Andrew R. A. Conway, Princeton University
Recent findings suggest that visual working memory capacity, but not resolution, correlates with general fluid intelligence. However, these findings are limited by the use of only change detection tasks or few intelligence measures. By expanding the measurements of capacity, resolution, and intelligence, we provide a thorough test of this claim.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-007 Retrieval Practice in Contexts Similar vs. Dissimilar to the Encoding Context
Steven M. Smith, Texas A&M University
Justin D. Handy, Texas A&M University
Alexandra E. Crommett, Texas A&M University
Face-name pairs were first shown superimposed over unrelated video contexts, and then given several trials of retrieval practice. Recall is better when video contexts are reinstated, so practicing retrieval in contexts different from the encoding context, being more difficult, should benefit long-term retention. Three experiments supported this desirable difficulties hypothesis.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-007 APSSC RISE Research Award Winner: Race/Ethnicity Moderates Associations between Childhood Weight Status and Early Substance Use
Jennifer C. Duckworth, Indiana University  
Kelly A. Doran, Indiana University  
Nicole K. Sapharas, Indiana University  
Mary Waldron, Indiana University  

Childhood weight status and early substance use were examined. Underweight males were at decreased risk of early alcohol and cannabis use, with risk of early drinking further reduced for underweight Hispanic males. Obesity predicted increased risk of early cannabis use among White females, with little risk observed in African-American females.

APSSC RISE Research Award Winner  
(Developmental - Substance Abuse)

XII-007 Speaking Louder Than Words  
Juliana Schroeder, University of Chicago  
Nicholas Epley, University of Chicago  

Across three experiments, we find voice can convey greater depth of thought than written words alone. But the voice’s benefits are eradicated when the voice is affectively flat or when the judge already agrees with the speaker. Spoken language is important for communicating the presence of mind.  
(Social - Communications Systems)

XII-008 Retrieval Practice in Multimedia Learning  
Carole L. Yue, University of California, Los Angeles  
Elizabeth Ligon Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles  

We investigated potential benefits of different types of retrieval practice in the context of multimedia learning. After an initial presentation of an animated, narrated science lesson, participants recalled either the audio or visual portion during a second presentation. Results indicate an apparent interaction between retrieval-practice type and test type.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-008 APSSC RISE Research Award Winner: The Influence of Family Dynamics: Mental Health of Colombian Dementia Caregivers  
Megan E. Sutter, Virginia Commonwealth University  
Paul B. Perrin, Virginia Commonwealth University  
Yu-Ping Chang, The State University of New York at Buffalo  
Guillermo Ramirez Hoyos, Fundación Alzheimer  
Jacqueline Arabia Buraye, Fundación Alzheimer  
Juan Carlos Arango-Lasprilla, IKERBASQUE, Basque Foundation for Science, University of Deusto  

The current study addresses the influence of family dynamics on caregiver mental health of caregivers of individuals with dementia in Cali, Columbia. Family dynamics are significantly associated with caregiver stress, depression, and satisfaction with life. Therefore fostering family communication and empathy may improve caregiver mental health and quality of care.  
APSSC RISE Research Award Winner  
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII-009 Retrieval-Induced Forgetting of Motor Sequences: Evidence for an Inhibitory Account  
Tobias Tempel, University of Trier  
Christian Frings, University of Trier  

When newly acquired motor sequences are stored in memory in a categorized manner, selective retrieval of some sequences can induce forgetting of the non-retrieved sequences. We show that such retrieval-
induced forgetting occurs not only in cued recall (Tempel & Frings, in press), but also in an implicit memory test.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-010 Rhythmic Movement Affects Confidence but not Accuracy of Memory for Limericks  
Kristen T. Begosh, University of Delaware  
Participants moved rhythmically while listening to limericks and while being tested on recognition of individual lines. Movement during testing increased confidence. Movement during listening decreased confidence. Accuracy was unaffected. The match between movement and meter during testing provided additional information, while the need to move during learning strained cognitive resources.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-011 Practicing Retrieval in Statistics Benefits High Ability, But Hurts Low Ability Students  
Robert S. Ryan, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania  
Statistics students studied facts and then either retrieved them and re-read them once, or re-read them twice. On an easier set of facts, only the highest ability students benefited from retrieval. On a more difficult set of facts, no one benefited, and the low ability students were hurt.  
(Cognitive - Education)

XII-012 Pre-service Education Students’ Implicitly Associate African-American Children with Counter-Productive Learning Behaviors/Attributes  
Tony Tan, University of South Florida  
Travis Marn, University of South Florida  
Eunkyung Na, University of South Florida  
Twenty-five pre-service education students completed measures of explicit prejudiced attitudes and implicit prejudiced attitudes towards African Americans. The explicit racism scores showed no strong prejudiced attitudes. The implicit racism scores showed the participants had an implicit association between counter-productive learning behaviors/attributes and African Americans (T = 4.43, p < 0.001).  
(Developmental - Education)

XII-013 Predicting Prekindergarten Teachers’ Readiness to Change Prior to a Professional Development Coaching Intervention  
Amy M. Roberts, University of Virginia  
Jennifer LoCasale-Crouch, University of Virginia  
Teachers’ readiness to change has important implications for how teachers engage with professional development interventions that seek to improve their teaching practices. This study examined the demographic, psychological, and classroom quality predictors of teachers’ readiness to change. Implications for professional development will be discussed.  
(General - Education)

XII-014 Predictive Validity of Ability Tilt on the SAT and ACT  
Thomas R. Coyle, University of Texas at San Antonio  
Jason Purcell, University of Texas at San Antonio  
Anissa Snyder, University of Texas at San Antonio  
Robert Vargas, University of Texas at San Antonio  
Miranda Richmond, University of Texas at San Antonio  
We examined the predictive validity of ability tilt, measured as the within-subject difference in math and verbal scores on the SAT and ACT. Math tilt (math > verbal) correlated positively with math ability and negatively with verbal ability, whereas verbal tilt (verbal > math) showed the opposite pattern.  
(Cognitive - Education)
XII-015 Predictors of Longitudinal Academic Outcomes for First Generation College Students
Rachelle L. Webb, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Ying Moua, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Bettina Casad, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Delissa Young, dnikkole7@aol.com
Perceived social support and commitment to STEM careers are predictive of participation in student service programs, such as McNair and RISE, among first generation college students. Universities should encourage more students who are eligible for student service programs to participate by promoting a supportive academic environment.
(Social - Education)

XII-016 Observations of Groups’ Social Roles Shape Stereotypes
Anne M. Koenig, University of San Diego
Alice H. Eagly, Northwestern University
We investigated social roles as a determinant of group stereotypes across a wide range of groups, showing that people’s views of groups’ typical roles reflect realistic observations of groups and that perceptions of these roles relate to group stereotypes. Potential future role change also linked to stereotypes in the future.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-017 Odor-Induced Disgust and its Effect on Responses to Gay and Lesbian Couples
Catherine A. Forestell, College of William & Mary
Emily Cunningham, The College of William & Mary
Cheryl L. Dickter, The College of William & Mary
Disgust was induced using an odor manipulation to observe its effect on participants’ implicit and explicit responses to gay and lesbian couples. Results indicated that disgust biased implicit responses to gay couples only. The degree to which disgust biased explicit ratings of lesbians depended on participants’ sensitivity to sexual disgust.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-018 On the one hand, I’m ok with my risk. On both hands, I’m not quite clear: The moderating role of strength of handedness in risk judgments based on comparative and absolute risk information
Barbara J. Scherzer-Nagel, University of Toledo
Jason P. Rose, University of Toledo
Evidence is mixed as to whether absolute or comparative risk information is more influential in judgments of risk. The current study showed participants were less satisfied after receiving feedback stating their overall risk was high and comparative risk was above average, especially for mixed- (versus strong-) handers.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-019 Other Minds are a Distraction: Attention Predicts Implicit Theory of Mind
Benjamin M. Faber, College of St Benedict & St John’s University
Implicit Theory of Mind was tested in adults using either a competitive memory or attention game. Selective visual attention predicted performance in using a distracted gaze cue to anticipate a confederate’s behavior for both tasks. Adults with normal explicit ToM fail to apply their knowledge due to attentional constraints.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XII-020 Pick on Someone Your Own Size: Perceptions of Peer Victimization
The current study examined the effects of weight within the context of peer victimization among college females of different ethnicity. Ethnic differences in the impact of victim weight and bully weight are reported for both mild and severe instances of peer victimization. Possible explanations and implications will be discussed.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-021 Powerful Postures Improve Women's Performance on a Math Test
Amanda L. Kowalsky, Elizabethtown College
Michael Roy, Elizabethtown College, North-West University, Potchefstroom
Fifty females sat in a constrictive or expansive posture prior to participating in the math task. Participants were told they would participate in a math test or a problem-solving task, although both were identical. Results indicated that expansive posture improved mathematical performance whether or not stereotype threat was present.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-022 Preferences in the 2012 Massachusetts Senate Election: Emotion and Processing Style Effects
Elicia C. Lair, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Linda M. Isbell, University of Massachusetts Amherst
This study investigated the impact of affect (enthusiasm, anger) and cognitive processing styles (global/local) on political judgments in the 2012 Massachusetts Senate election (Warren versus Brown). Consistent with the cognitive malleability account, the impact of emotions on political preferences was highly malleable and depended on voters' momentarily dominant processing style.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-023 Psychological “Gel” for Socially Shared Goal Pursuit: Gratitude facilitates Goal Contagion
Lile Jia, National University of Singapore
Eddie Mun Wai Tong, National University of Singapore
We propose that gratitude serves as a “gel” for social cohesion by facilitating shared goal pursuit. Indeed, after reading about an ingroup (vs. outgroup) member’s behavior that implies the goal of making money, grateful (vs. proud) participants subconsciously adopted this goal themselves and strived toward an opportunity for goal pursuit.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-024 Racial Bias Shapes Social Reinforcement Learning
Ida Selbing, Karolinska Institutet
Björn Lindström, Karolinska Institutet
Tanaz Molapour, Karolinska Institutet
Andreas Olsson, Karolinska Institutet
We investigated how emotional facial expressions posed by racial in- or out-group members affected reinforcement learning (RL). As predicted, individual differences in racial bias strongly modulated the impact of threatening out-group faces on subsequent behavior. Computational modeling showed that racial bias affected how rapidly unexpected outcomes were transformed into behavior.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-025 Examining the Relationship between Support and Decision-Making
Shannon Jackson, University of New Haven
Michael C. Amico, Housatonic Community College
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.
(General - Other)

XII-026 Experiential Avoidance and Daily Wellbeing
Fallon Goodman, George Mason University
Kyla Machell, George Mason University
Todd B. Kashdan, George Mason University
The present study examines the influence of experiential avoidance on wellbeing in everyday life. Daily diary analyses showed that experiential avoidance was negatively related to meaning in life, reward responsiveness to exercise and listening to music, and positive affect.
(Clinical - Other)

XII-027 From A to Z: An Exploration of Cultural Knowledge on Cognitive Processing
Zared Shawver, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
August Capiola, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
Lea T. Adams, Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania
An unexamined area of cognitive research is the relationship between knowledge retained within a culture and its effects on processing. The present study found positive correlations between cultural knowledge in the forms of idioms, fairy talks, and nursery rhymes with GPA and analogical reasoning in a college sample.
(Cognitive - Other)

XII-028 Gender Identity in Emerging Adulthood: Influences of Father-Child Relationships and Stable/Positive Self-Views
Candace Williams, Nova Southeastern University
Shannon Dugan, Nova Southeastern University
Madhavi Menon, Nova Southeastern University
This study explores the moderating influences of self-views of stability on the links between early father-child relationships and perceptions of gender typicality in emerging-adulthood. Results indicate that viewing the period of emerging-adulthood as one of stability helps proactively moderate the links between sub-optimal early father-child relationships and gender identity(typicality).
(Developmental - Other)

XII-029 Generational Differences in Perceptions of Privacy: Implications for Institutional Review Boards
Jody S. Fournier, Capital University
Andrea M. Karkowski, Capital University
The proliferation of personal electronic data generated by people is a boon for researchers. How private do people consider these electronic traces to be? We assessed people’s perceptions of privacy and revealed generational differences in those perceptions. Implications for researchers and Institutional Review Boards are discussed.
(General - Other)

XII-030 Helping or Hurting: Does Type of Violent Videogame Matter?
Dean L. Stevens, Morningside College
Danielle N. Dahlkoetter, Morningside College
Jeremy G. Myers, Morningside College
Jonathan W. Cripe, Morningside College
Kip S. Condon, Morningside College
Susan R. Burns, Morningside College
To replicate and extend research by Gentile et al.’s (2009) investigations of prosocial videogames’ effects on helping/hurting behavior, we investigated the effect of cooperative versus competitive violent game-play on participants’ subsequent behavioral aggression. Results revealed no effect of game type on behavioral helping or hurting. Limitations and implications are discussed.
(Social - Other)

XII-031 How do people increase their meaning in life? An examination of social and achievement events in daily life
Kyla A. Machell, George Mason University
Todd B. Kashdan, George Mason University
Jerome L. Short, George Mason University
We examined the relationship between daily events (social and achievement) and daily meaning in life (MIL). Social and achievement events, both positive and negative, predicted daily MIL. Daily positive events uniquely predicted increases in MIL above and beyond positive and negative affect, suggesting a useful way to increase well-being.
(General - Other)

XII-032 How Fair Are You? The Effects Of Just World Threat on Interpersonal Trust
Bianca von Wurzbach, University of Mannheim
Herbert Bless, University of Mannheim
We expected that threatening vs. supporting the belief in a just world (BJW) diminishes interpersonal trust if people hold a high BJW and belong to a disadvantaged group. Consistently, in three studies people with a low SES or women holding a high BJW showed less interpersonal trust after JWT exposure.
(Social - Other)

XII-033 How self regulation Affects Working Memory in Musicians
Cynthia M. Killough, New Mexico State University
Laura A. Thompson, New Mexico State University
Gin Morgan, New Mexico State University
This study used an audition-like performance scenario to elicit a stress response in musicians who differed in their degree of musical experience. We expected that participants with more musical experience would be better able to regulate their stress response and would show better working memory following the stressor.
(Cognitive - Other)

XII-034 Laughing in the Face of Stress
Lesley M. Teitelbaum, The State University of New York, Cortland
Albert Moraska, University of Colorado, Denver
Does stress compromise quality of life for students? The present study showed that while stress impacts psychological well-being, positive attitude more favorably impacts quality of life. Development of interventions that buffer the deleterious effects of stress or enhance attitude may help students in higher education settings to flourish.
(Clinical - Other)

XII-035 In-Depth Rotation Modulates EEG Gamma Oscillations
Thien Vu, University of Puget Sound
David R. Andresen, University of Puget Sound
Induced high-frequency EEG gamma oscillations are related to object recognition. Here, we examined the impact of rotations on gamma activity. The results suggest that in-depth rotations modulate gamma activity and that the pattern is similar to that found in lateral-occipital cortical areas using fMRI-adaptation paradigms.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Perception)

XII-036 Large Pupils Predict Goal-driven Eye Movements
Sebastiaan Mathôt, Aix-Marseille Université, France
Alisha Siebold, VU University Amsterdam
Mieke Donk, VU University Amsterdam
Françoise Vitu, Aix-Marseille Université / CNRS

We measured pupil size while participants searched for a target stimulus in a natural scene, and found that a dilated pupil predicts eye fixations on non-salient (inconspicuous) locations. This illustrates that mental effort, reflected by pupil dilation, is required to overcome the tendency for eye movements to be stimulus driven.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XII-037 Mapping the response to dynamic faces in face-selective regions
Lionel L. Rauth, National Institute of Mental Health
David Pitcher, National Institute of Mental Health
Leslie G. Ungerleider, National Institute of Mental Health

Using 3T fMRI we replicated the contralateral hemifield bias of ventral face regions (OFA and FFA) with moving face stimuli presented in the four quadrants of visual field. We found no such bias in pSTS, suggesting that these disparate regions perform different functions when processing dynamic faces.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XII-038 Mirror Preference Supports Mere Exposure and Novel Stimuli Hypotheses
Courtney C. Fisher, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania
Tara L. Mitchell, Lock Haven University
Kristie Packer, Lock Haven University

Walter’s claims about the True Mirror were investigated. Researchers investigated order, preference for, reactions to, and accuracy of mirror type, hypothesizing participants would prefer the mirror seen first and rate a traditional mirror as a more accurate reflection. Participants preferred the True Mirror most when it was seen first.

(Social - Perception)

XII-039 Mistaking acceptance for mere politeness: Depression and the detection of Duchenne smiles
Reuma Gadassi, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat Gan, Israel
Nilly Mor, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

We examined the link between depression and identification of genuine smiles. When incorrectly identifying smiles, current MDDs (recurrent type) mistakenly labeled genuine smiles as fake, whereas previously depressed and HCs labeled fake smiles as genuine. First-time MDDs were less sensitive (but as biased) compared to the previous MDD and HCs.

(Clinical - Perception)

XII-040 Orchestra Conductors’ Success can be Accurately Predicted from Thin Slices of Behavior
Konstantin O. Tskhay, University of Toronto
Honghao Xu, University of Toronto
Nicholas O. Rule, University of Toronto
People can accurately perceive success from appearance. In the current work, we found that naïve participants were able to successfully infer orchestra conductors’ success from thin slices of behavior (dynamic information) by relying on perceptions of age and eccentricity. This work adds to research examining the perception of leadership. 

(Social - Perception)

XII-041 Preferences for Natural Landscapes are Better Predicted by Semantic Topographical Content than by Exploratory Descriptors
Natalia M. Maurer, New York University
Gabrielle Starr, New York University
Edward A. Vessel, New York University
Preferences for real-world scenes, though subjective, are primarily determined by semantic interpretations shared across individuals. Average preference ratings for natural landscapes containing minimal manmade intrusions revealed that these common semantic associations are better captured by categorical descriptions of natural topography than by a model of human exploration within a scene.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XII-042 Social interaction affects performance of joint flanker task
Yumi Kimura, Aichi Shukutoku University
Kazuhito Yoshizaki, Department of Psychology, Aichi Shukutoku University
The present study investigated whether the co-actor’s representation associated with social interaction affects the performance of a joint flanker task. The findings suggested that the participant (a current actor) represents co-actor’s task in the situation where the current and co-actor share the task and working space.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XII-043 Stigmatic Implications Associated with the Symptomatology of Schizophrenia
Jessica Gonzalez, Muhlenberg College
Melanie Franklin, Muhlenberg College
Victoria Mansolillo, Muhlenberg College
Ashley Ring, Muhlenberg College
Connie Wolfe, Muhlenberg College
To examine the stigmatization of individuals with schizophrenia, in our study, participants watched videos that portrayed a labeled or unlabelled person with schizophrenia as having an acute or mild episode. Results indicated that acute symptoms were more stigmatizing than mild symptoms and symptomatology was driving stigma rather than the label.

(Social - Perception)

XII-044 Creativity and Imitation in Individuals and Groups: Effects of Task Complexity and Need for Structure
Laurens Rook, Delft University of Technology
Daan van Knippenberg, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Exposure to a creative exemplar generally undermines people’s creativity, because this invites part-set cuing inhibition. We tested and found that this effect especially occurs in complex (vs. simple) tasks among actors with a high (vs. low) Personal Need for Structure, and especially for individuals (vs. groups).

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XII-045 Assessing Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior: Factor Structure of the Drinking and Driving Scale
Ashraf Rayani, University of North Texas
Amanda Kraha, University of North Texas
Drinking and driving is a common problem in the United States. However, no self-report measure of attitudes toward and likelihood in engaging in drinking and driving seem to exist. The current study builds upon a telephone questionnaire from Snortum & Berger (1989) with both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses.

XII-046 Auditory Alarm Impedes Initial Visual Search Without a Distinctive Eye Gaze Strategy
Niav Hughes, The Catholic University of America
Marc M. Sebrechts, The Catholic University of America
Effects of an auditory alarm on repeated visual search was investigated while tracking eye gaze. Alarms negatively impacted search only during initial trials. Repetition consistently decreased search time and number of fixations to target. Working memory capacity was worse with an alarm present, but did not predict visual search.

XII-047 Branding and its Influence on Flavor Perception and Food Consumption
Kevin V. Cavanagh, The College of William & Mary
Catherine A. Forestell, The College of William & Mary
Restrained and unrestrained females were tested to determine whether brand information would affect their sensory perception and intake of a sample of cookies. All participants rated the food higher if it had a healthful brand label. However, only restrained eaters consumed more of the healthful brand than the unhealthful brand.

XII-048 Co-Witness Contamination in Eyewitness Memory: The Roles of Misinformation and Warnings
Kerri A. Goodwin, Towson University
Irina M. Hawks, Johns Hopkins University
Passion Hannah, Towson University
Meg Nichol, Towson University
Alyssa Blody, Towson University
Jamie Harrell, Towson University
We tested warnings to reduce misinformation effects in an eyewitness paradigm that involved multiple eyewitnesses. In Experiment 1, use of warnings reduced misinformation effects from co-witness written reports. In Experiment 2, warnings did not influence misinformation effects in live co-witnesses. The utility of warnings with co-witnesses is discussed.

XII-049 Differences in Coping Strategies Among African-American, Asian, and Caucasian College Students
Persaud Amy, SUNY College at Old Westbury
Kathleen P. Greenberg, SUNY College at Old Westbury
The present study was conducted to determine whether African-American, Caucasian, and Asian young adults cope differently with stress. We found that African-Americans and Caucasians are more likely to obsess and vent than are Asians, and that Caucasians are the most likely of the three groups to seek online support.

XII-050 Dynamics of Responding on the Balloon Analog Risk Task (BART)
Elias Robles, Arizona State University, Glendale
Noah N. Emery, University of South Dakota
Perla A. Vargas, Arizona State University, Glendale
Araceli Moreno, Arizona State University, Glendale
Brent Marshall, Arizona State University, Glendale
Richard Grove, Arizona State University, Glendale
Huateng Zhang, Arizona State University, Glendale

Consistent patterns of responding between explosions and within-balloons differentiated gamblers from non-gamblers. We show that the higher BART scores that characterize risk takers at a molar level, result from particular forms of adaptation to the positive and negative outcomes of risk taking behavior seen at a more molecular level.
(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XII-051 Effects of Climbing Experience on Mental Object and Body Rotations
Matthew D. Marraffino, University of Central Florida
Valerie K. Sims, University of Central Florida

Expert and novice rock climbers took part in a mental rotation task that used human images, random shapes and stick figures as stimuli. A main effect was found for climbing experience. Results indicated an implicit transfer of motor strategies that was more pronounced for the expert climbers.
(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XII-052 Die-hard Fans? CORFing Behavior in Newspaper Obituaries.
Jamonn Campbell, Shippensburg University
Hannah Cameron, Shippensburg University
Erin Ellis, Shippensburg University
Christian End, Xavier University

We analyzed the frequency with which obituaries mentioned Penn State before and after the Sandusky scandal. Men (30%) were more likely to mention being a fan of Penn state than women (22%). The scandal did not impact the proportion of obituaries that made reference to the deceased’s Penn State allegiance.
(Social - Sport)

XII-053 Equestrian Athlete Characteristics
Sandy S. Venneman, University of Houston, Victoria

A stratified random sample found equestrians to differ from population norms for MBTI E/I dimensions, but were similar to other athletes with more extroverts than introverts. Also consistent with other athletes, as well as students with academic majors requiring significant “hands-on” components, riders preferred a kinesthetic style for learning.
(General - Sport)

XII-054 Go Team!: Team-Sports Beats Individual-Sports in Working Memory But Loses in Distractibility
Scott A. McLuckie, Butler University
Colleen C. Frank, Butler University
Elyse B. Morgan, Butler University
Mack F. Reed, Butler University
Shelby L. True, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Suneeta Kercood, Butler University

We examined how participation in team versus individual sports and frequent or infrequent exercise impacts working memory and susceptibility to distraction. Participation in team sports and frequent exercise resulted in better performance on an auditory working memory test, but individual-sports athletes were less susceptible to distractions than team-sports athletes.
(Cognitive - Sport)
XII-055 Implementation Intentions as Coping Mechanisms for Percieved Physical Fatigue
Audrey Vera, Student
Jessica Plitch, Student
Anna Szaro, Student
Implementation intentions are “if-then” statements demonstrated to be an effective method for individuals to complete goals. We asked whether they could be effectively applied to athletes as way to reduce fatigue during strenuous physical activity. Results suggest that certain implementation intentions are more effective for fatigue reduction than others.
(General - Sport)

XII-056 Integrating flow theory and self-determination theory to predict well-being and ill-being in sport
Julia Schuler, University of Berne
Based on flow theory and self-determination theory, we assume that a challenge-skill balance in sports leads to competence experience which in turn fosters flow. Flow is expected to lead to positive affect and exercise addiction. Two studies with fitness sport athletes and extreme endurance athletes confirm this hypothesis.
(General - Sport)

XII-057 Is It Just a Game? Student-Athlete's Depression, Self-esteem, and Perfectionism Levels
Michelle R. Johnson, California State University, Chico
Participation in sports has been related to benefits in physical and mental health. Participation is sports might also have some downsides, especially when you consider collegiate athletes. These elite athletes are not only trying to juggle school performance, but performance in their sport as well.
(Social - Sport)

XII-058 Let me play! Differences in undergraduates's concussion and return to play knowledge
Elizabeth LeBlond, Centre College
William George, University of Louisville
KatieAnn Skogsberg, Centre College
We examined the general knowledge of concussions and attitudes towards return to play decisions among undergraduate students. Our results revealed significant differences between athletes and non-athletes. Additionally, when presented with return to play scenarios, both groups were more likely to risk the athlete’s health when the stakes were higher.
(General - Sport)

XII-059 Mediating role of self-talk on perceived motivational climate and self-efficacy beliefs
Adisa Haznadar, University of Thessaly, Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences
Nikos Zourbanos, University of Thessaly, Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences
Antonis Hatzigeorgiadis, University of Thessaly, Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences
Athanasios G. Papaioannou, University of Thessaly, Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences
Within the sport psychology literature, research on the antecedents and outcomes of self-talk is rather sparse. The purpose of the present study was to explore the mediating role of self-talk in the relationship between athletes’ perceptions of coaches’ motivational climate and athlete’s self-efficacy.
(Cognitive - Sport)

XII-060 Sportogenic Needs Predict Fan Attitudes and Behavior
James R. Bean, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania
Cengiz Yakut, Lock Haven University
America college students were assessed on sports attitudes and behaviors using a new multidimensional scale. The intensity of fan attitudes and behavior were both related to the need for stimulation through sport observation, family involvement, vicarious living, need for dramatic tension, need for fan support for teams, and emotional responding.

(Social - Sport)

XII-061 Tracking Mindfulness Development in Student-Athletes: A Person-Centered Approach  
Tiffany A. Olszuk, Bryn Mawr College  
Thomas C. Mack, Bryn Mawr College  
Marc S. Schulz, Bryn Mawr College  
Mindfulness and rumination were assessed repeatedly in 23 collegiate athletes during a six-week mindfulness training course. Individual trajectories of mindfulness and rumination were estimated to capture the impact of mindfulness training over time. The results and possible benefits of mindfulness for athletes are discussed within a self-regulatory attentional system framework.

(Clinical - Sport)

XII-062 Language Footprints: The Effects of Language Experience on Cognition  
Lily Sun, University of Minnesota  
Wilma Koutstaal, University of Minnesota  
Bilinguals (BL) outperform monolinguals (ML) on tasks of interference, but the reason for the BL advantage is unclear. One hundred individuals with varying language experiences (monolinguals, language learners, bilinguals, and trilinguals) completed tasks examining the source of the BL advantage, as well as the executive functions of ML and BL.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-063 Language switching in different bilingual populations modulates executive control advantages  
Evy A. Woumans, Ghent University  
Evy Ceuleers, Hogeschool Gent  
Wouter Duyck, Ghent University  
Linguistics variables, such as language switching, modulate the extent and character of a cognitive control advantage in different bilingual populations. This study was performed among interpreters, balanced, and unbalanced bilinguals.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-064 Language(s) and memory: Rules of engagement in monolinguals vs. bilinguals  
Luna Filipovic, University of East Anglia  
Dan I. Slobin, University of California Berkeley  
Iraide Ibarretxe Antuñano, University of Zaragoza  
Can different languages affect memory differently? We show that there are language-specific effects on recognition memory in a series of mock witness experiments. The results are discussed in the context of interdisciplinary interaction between the latest linguistic typology and psycholinguistic research on monolingual and bilingual language processing and memory.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-065 Linguistic, World Knowledge, and Discourse Factors Influence Event Descriptions  
Josh Fedder, The Ohio State University  
Laura Wagner, The Ohio State University  
This poster presents results from a study investigating how linguistic and knowledge-based cues influence choice of grammatical aspect when describing an event. We find that several cues influence choice of
grammatical aspect. Notably, we find that locative information influences choice of aspect, but only within specific discourse contexts.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-066 Maternal and Paternal Shared Book Reading and Latino Children’s Language Skills
Daniela Aldoney, University of Maryland, College Park
Natasha Cabrera, University of Maryland
Jenessa Malin, University of Maryland
Holley Farley, University of Maryland
Using a sample of 41 Latino mothers and fathers and their 2-year-old children, this study examined the similarities and differences in the way Latino mothers and fathers read to their young children and the interactive influence of the quality of fathers and mothers reading and children’s language skills.

(Developmental - Language)

XII-067 Mouse-tracking reveals the Online Processes of the Talker Effect
Sara Incera, Cleveland State University
Maura L. Krestar, Cleveland State University
Conor T. McLennan, Cleveland State University
Previous studies demonstrate that listeners are faster to recognize words recently spoken by the same talker relative to a different talker. The present experiment supports the idea that priming starts influencing the trajectory early, but that the Talker Effect does not influence it until participants finish processing the auditory stimuli.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-068 N170 Asymmetry is Influenced by Word Type in a Logographic Script
Courtney Stevens, Willamette University
Madison Niermeyer, Willamette University
Emily Miller, Willamette University
Yuko Tamaoki, Willamette University
Eve Wiggins, Willamette University
The neural systems mediating fluent reading may vary for alphabetic (e.g., English) versus logographic (e.g., Kanji) scripts. Here, we use an implicit processing ERP task to show that the N170, typically left-lateralized in alphabetic scripts, exhibits greater right-hemisphere recruitment in fluent Kanji readers, and is also influenced by word type.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Language)

XII-069 Online processing of multilingual (code-switched) sentences
Malathi Thothathiri, George Washington University
David Nahmias, Swarthmore College
Daniel Grodner, Swarthmore College
We manipulated the relative order of adjective and noun in English-only and English-Spanish sentences. Word order in previous sentences systematically influenced eye movements during subsequent sentences. Such priming between unilingual and multilingual sentences suggests that the processing of multilingual sentences involves abstract syntactic representations that are shared between languages.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-070 Orthographic Knowledge as Mental Scaffolding: Evidence from Sound-segmentation by Literate Korean Adults
Kayoung Kim, Texas A&M University
Jyotsna Vaid, Texas A&M University
This study investigated the extent to which orthographic knowledge associated with a particular language shapes the perception of speech sounds in literate adults. Our findings suggest that becoming literate in a language transforms how language users think about speech sounds in that language.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-071 Parental Psychological Control as Mediator between Parental Psychopathology and Youth Internalizing Problems.
Maria A. Kireeva, University of New Orleans
Genevieve E. Lapre, University of New Orleans
Molly A. Miller, University of New Orleans
Monica A. Marsee, University of New Orleans
The purpose of the current study was to examine the mediating role of parental psychological control on the association between parental psychopathology and internalizing symptoms in youth. Results suggest parental psychological control partially mediates the association between parental psychopathology and youth internalizing symptoms.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-072 Parenting Practices Moderate the Association of Neighborhood Characteristics with Depressive Symptoms Among Bahamian Youth
Garth Lipps, Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work, The University of the West Indies, Mona
Gillian A. Lowe, Department of Community Health and Psychiatry, The University of the West Indies, Mona
Roger Gibson, Department of Community Health and Psychiatry, The University of the West Indies, Mona
Sharon Halliday, Ministry of Health and the Environment, Government of St. Kitts and Nevis, Basseterre, St. Kitts and Nevis
Amrie Morris, Ministry of Health, Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Nelson Clarke, School of Clinical Medicine and Research, The University of the West Indies – Bahamas, Nassau, The Bahamas
Rosemarie Wilson, Department of Sociology, Psychology and Social Work, The University of the West Indies, Mona
The moderating role that parenting dimensions have on the relationship of neighborhood characteristics with depression is examined among 217 adolescents attending the 10th grade in The Bahamas. Results of hierarchical regression analyses indicated that both parental nurturance and monitoring moderate the relationship of negative and positive neighborhood characteristics with depression.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-073 Paternal Loss and High School Completion: Differences by Offspring Sex
Nicole K. Sapharas, Indiana University
Kelly A. Doran, Indiana University
David Estell, Indiana University
Mary Waldron, Indiana University
This study examined associations between paternal loss during childhood and high school completion. Compared to offspring from married intact families, offspring whose parents separated or divorced were less likely to complete high school by age 19. Paternal death was associated with moderate risk of non-completion for female offspring only.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-074 Peers or Parents? Interpersonal Mediators of the Relationship Between Child Maltreatment and Suicidal Ideation
We examined the effect of early child maltreatment (CM) on interpersonal relationships and suicidal ideation (SI) in adolescence. We found that among a nationally representative sample of 883 children and adolescents, early CM directly affects parent and peer relationships and indirectly affects later SI through parent relationships.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

XII-075 Poor Family Functioning and Adolescent Depressive Symptomatology: Which Comes First?
Kimberly Dutton, University of Delaware
Christine M. Ohannessian, University of Delaware
Alyssa Barone, University of Delaware
Ilana Schlesinger, University of Delaware
Sarah Miller, University of Delaware
This study examined the relationship between family functioning and adolescent depressive symptomatology during adolescence. For girls, the quality of family functioning predicted later depressive symptomatology and depressive symptomatology predicted later family functioning. For boys, family functioning did not predict depressive symptomatology; however, depressive symptomatology predicted later family functioning.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-076 Posttraumatic Stress Exacerbates the Link between Identity and Internalizing Problems in Adolescents
Ashley F. P. Sanders, University of New Orleans
Angelle P. Pizzitolo, University of New Orleans
Brandon G. Scott, University of New Orleans
Rebecca A. Graham, University of New Orleans
Donice M. Banks, University of New Orleans
Justin D. Russell, University of New Orleans
Carl F. Weems, University of New Orleans
Past research suggests heightened levels of identity distress are linked with internalizing symptoms in adolescents, but little is known about what factors (e.g., PTSD symptoms) may exacerbate this relationship. Results indicated that PTSD symptoms moderate this relationship and that it was only significant for youth with more self-reported PTSD symptoms.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XII-077 Predicting Problematic Alcohol-Use Among College Students from Anxious Attachment, Depressive Affect, and Drinking to Cope Motivations
Steven D. Imrisek, Towson University
Jonathan Mattanah, Towson University
Janna Bonesteel, Towson University
Jackie Boualavong, Towson University
Maria Clemente, Towson University
Kristina Huber, Towson University
Tess Krakoff, Towson University
Eddie Lomash, Towson University
Anxiously attached college students who drink to cope with distress are more likely to experience alcohol-related problems. The relationship between anxious attachment and alcohol use frequency has previously been mediated by dysfunctional attitudes. In the present study, depressive symptoms and coping motivations mediated the relationship between attachment anxiety and alcohol consequences. (Clinical - Adolescent)

XII-078 Predicting Risky Internet Behaviors in High School Students
Robert A. Prentky, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Raina V. Lamade, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Elizabeth Dowdell, Villanova University
This study examined the efficacy of antecedent and concurrent life events in predicting Internet risky “outcomes” in 2,077 high school students. Five empirically-derived scales were entered into nine binary logistic regression analyses, separately for girls and boys. Bad Behavior emerged as the strongest predictor in all 18 regression models. (Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-079 Prenatal Drug Exposure, the Cortisol Response, and Cognitive Performance in Adolescence
Stacy Buckingham-Howes, University of Maryland School of Medicine
Samantha P. Bento, University of Maryland School of Medicine
Laura A. Scalaletti, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
James I. Koenig, University of Maryland School of Medicine
Maureen M. Black, University of Maryland School of Medicine
This study examined how cognitive performance relates to the cortisol response among 134 prenatally drug exposed/non-exposed adolescents. Among non-exposed adolescents, cognitive performance was higher with a typical vs. atypical cortisol response. Among prenatally exposed adolescents, cognitive performance was independent from the cortisol response, suggesting a dysregulated HPA axis. (Cognitive - Adolescent)

XII-080 Presenting a False Academic Self: Effects on Adolescent Popularity and Self-Esteem
Joan M. Zook, State University of New York at Geneseo
Peter O. Kearns, State University of New York at Geneseo
Staci M. Weiss, State University of New York at Geneseo
Kevin P. Cleary, State University of New York at Geneseo
In this longitudinal study, we examined the effects of early adolescents’ (N = 99) use of academic self-presentation strategies on popularity and self-esteem. Claiming to get lower grades and to study less had positive effects on popularity one year later. However, overall self-presentation strategy use had negative effects on self-esteem. (Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-081 Long-term Effects of Developmental Exposure to Cannabinoids During
Michael A. Curry, Radford University
Stephen P. Casazza, Radford University
L. Rina Schick, Radford University
Pamela A. Jackson, Radford University
Perinatal exposure to cannabinoids has been shown to alter emotional regulation and cognitive performance in rats. The present study investigated the effects of maternal milk exposure to CP 55, 940 on psychopathology. Results suggested that lactational exposure to cannabinoids adversely affected weight gain in offspring, and produced slight alterations in emotional regulation. (Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)
XII-082 Low psychological hardiness and avoidance coping predict alcohol abuse in the military
Paul T. Bartone, National Defense University
Jarle Eid, University of Bergen
Sigurd W. Hystad, University of Bergen
Kathleen Jocoy, National Defense University
Bjorn H. Johnsen, University of Bergen
John I. Brevik, University of Bergen
Gregory G. Homish, State University of New York - Buffalo
Alcohol abuse is a problem in many organizations, including the military. In this study, (low) psychological hardiness and (high) avoidance coping predict increased risk of alcohol abuse in US soldiers returning from overseas deployment, and also in Norwegian military personnel recently deployed. Results can inform more effective alcohol screening programs.
(General - Substance Abuse)

XII-083 Lower White Matter Integrity in Treatment-Seeking Versus Treatment-Naïve Individuals with Alcohol Use Disorders
Mollie A. Monnig, University of New Mexico
Arvind Caprihan, Mind Research Network
Rachel E. Thayer, University of Colorado Boulder
Eric D. Claus, Mind Research Network
Ronald A. Yeo, University of New Mexico
Kent E. Hutchison, University of Colorado Boulder
Damage to the brain’s white matter is considered a signature injury of alcohol use disorders (AUD). Most studies using magnetic resonance imaging to assess white matter integrity in AUD have utilized potentially biased, treatment-seeking samples. This study found evidence of greater white matter damage in treatment-seeking than treatment-naive AUD individuals.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

XII-084 Persistent Cognitive Alterations Following Lactational Exposure to Cannabinoids
Christopher B. Hartless, Radford University
Michael A. Curry, Radford University
Pamela A. Jackson, Radford University
The current study explored the potential learning and memory deficits associated with exposure to a marihuana-like substance (CP 55,940) at the neonatal stages of development. Long-Evans rats completed a T-Maze task, providing evidence that suggests long-term, adverse changes in spatial cognition resulting from lactational exposure to cannabinoids.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

XII-085 Predicting young adult substance use from specific types of childhood interpersonal violence
Erin Hunter, University of Michigan
Courtney Yates, Beloit College
To prevent young adult substance use problems, it is important to identify unique childhood risk factors. Findings from the current study suggest that childhood exposure to intimate partner violence creates a unique risk for hard drug abuse while childhood sexual victimization creates a unique risk for alcohol abuse.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XII-086 Predictors of Resilience for Adults Recovering From Substance Abuse
Aaron F. Waters, California Lutheran University
Marylie W. Gerson, California Lutheran University
We explored predictors of resilience for adults recovering from substance abuse. Participants (43 in recovery, 65 non-addicts) completed assessments of gratitude, social support, spirituality, and resilience. An individual sense of purpose significantly predicted resilience for non-addicts, whereas feeling a spiritual connection to others best predicted it for adults in recovery.

(XII-087 Preliminary Efficacy of a Manualized Group Behavioral Therapy for Co-occurring Chronic Pain and Opioid Use Disorder

Kristen D. Rosen, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio; University of Texas at San Antonio
Elise N. Marino, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
Antonio Gutierrez, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio
Jennifer S. Potter, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

This poster presentation discusses the preliminary efficacy of a group behavioral treatment manual utilizing Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) for chronic pain among individuals receiving methadone maintenance therapy for an opioid use disorder.

(XII-088 Protective Behavioral Strategies and Drinking Restraint: Interactive Effects on Alcohol Problems

Gabrielle M. D'Lima, Old Dominion University
Matthew R. Pearson, University of New Mexico: Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions

In a college student sample, we found significant interactive effects between specific protective behavioral strategies and drinking restraint variables on alcohol-related problems. Our results indicate that use of protective behavioral strategies may be especially helpful for individuals at high-risk of experiencing alcohol-related problems.

(XII-089 Psychiatric Risk Factors Found co-morbid with Substance Use in College Students

Carolyn R. Fallahi, Central Connecticut State University
Sally A. Lesik, Central Connecticut State University
Krystal M. Rich, University of Connecticut
Dannel K. Petgrave, East Tennessee State University
Shawn D. Curtis, Central Connecticut State University
Chelsea L. Tyrrell, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Carol S. Austad, Central Connecticut State University
Rebecca M. Wood, Central Connecticut State University
Howard Tennen, University of Connecticut
Sarah Raskin, Trinity College
Godfrey Pearlsor, Yale University and Olin Neuropsychiatry Research Center
Alecia Dager, Yale University

We examined risk factors for alcohol/substance use in college students using partial least squares analysis. Two components emerged: Component 1 included all motives measured for drinking, mood/antisocial symptoms, risky family problems, and major life events. Component 2 included a subset of drinking motives and an absence of psychiatric symptoms.

(XII-090 Individual differences impact academic performance in a high selective context

Milena Abbiati, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Anne Baroffio, University of Gêneva, Switzerland
Margaret Gerbase, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Nicolas Kramar, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Little is known about personality and coping skills association with academic success in a high selective context. First year medical vs psychology vs natural sciences students were assessed on personality (Big Five) and coping styles (stress and learning). Low neuroticism, low emotionality and deep learning are related to success in high selective context.
(Personality/Emotion - Selection and Training)

XII-091 Assertiveness and Concern as Predictors of Shared Mental Models and Team Performance
Suzanne T. Bell, DePaul University
Kristin Mann, DePaul University
Brian Marentette, DePaul University
Chris Adair, DePaul University
David Fisher, DePaul University
Gamze Arman Incioglu, DePaul University
We examined team member assertiveness and concern as antecedents of shared mental models and team performance. Data collected from 35 five-person teams engaged in an interdependent team task indicated a negative, indirect effect for concern on performance through shared team mental models, and a positive direct effect for assertiveness on performance.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-092 Charismatic Training Agents and Trainee Reactions: The Case of Performance-oriented Trainees
Kristin E. Mann, DePaul University
Tyree D. Mitchell, DePaul University
Shanique G. Brown, DePaul University
Annette J. Towler, DePaul University
This research examines the relationship between trainee reactions and performance-approach goal orientation. Eighty-nine undergraduates received Microsoft Excel training that was facilitated by either a charismatic or non-charismatic training agent. Results show that performance-approach orientation correlates positively with trainee reactions only when trainees experience a non-charismatic agent. This has significant implications for training design.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-093 Development of a Preference for Learner Control Scale
Kristen L. Randolph, George Mason University
Karin A. Orvis, U.S. Army Research Institute
E-learning literature suggests learner preferences for control may explain the inconsistent relationships between learner control and affective/attitudinal training outcomes. As no measure of this construct has been developed/validated, this study sought to develop such a multi-dimensional measure (e.g., preferred control over pace, sequence, content). Implications and future research recommendations are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-094 Development of the Efficacy for Motivating Others Scale
Kimberly A. French, University of South Florida
Janelle Gilbert, California State University, San Bernardino
Janet Kottke, California State University, San Bernardino
The current study develops a five item scale to measure efficacy for motivating others. With four samples, the measure demonstrated adequate internal consistency, although item loadings could be improved. The measure also demonstrated appropriate convergent and discriminant validity.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)
XII-095 Environmental Sustainability and Organizational Attractiveness: Is It Good to Be “Green”?
Evgeniya Pavlova, University of South Florida

Environmental sustainability is a widely discussed issue relevant to individuals and organizations. This study examines applicant reactions towards organizational environmental policies. Findings reveal that the presence of such policies is relevant for recruiting talent, suggesting that adoption of such policies should be consistent with the organization’s culture and goals.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-096 Examining the Teamwork KSA Test: Still Searching for Psychometric Excellence
Janet L. Kottke, California State University, San Bernardino
Kimberly A. French, University of South Florida

The Teamwork KSA Test has been a welcome addition to the practitioner’s selection toolkit as well as a useful research measure. We analyzed the psychometric properties of the Teamwork KSA Test and found slim evidence for the putative factor structure of the underlying constructs or for adequate classical reliability estimates.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-097 Generation of Applicants and Organizational Attractiveness: Impact of Richness of Recruitment Material
Justin Myers, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Catherine S. Daus, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Recruitment medium richness, generational differences, organizational attraction and person-organization fit were examined. Both Generations X and Y were more attracted to the organization when recruitment medium was perceived rich, through a partially mediated effect of perceived PO fit, which was also positively related to organizational attraction.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-098 Generation of Applicants and Organizational Attractiveness: Impact of Richness of Recruitment Material
Justin Myers, Rowland-Ballard Gymnastics
Catherine S. Daus, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Recruitment medium richness, generational differences, organizational attraction and person-organization fit were examined. Both Generations X and Y were more attracted to the organization when recruitment medium was perceived rich, through a partially mediated effect of perceived PO fit, which was also positively related to organizational attraction.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-099 Mental rotation training in young adults: specific and transfer gains
Francesca Pazzaglia, Universita degli Studi di Padova
Chiara Meneghetti, University of Padova

The study tested the efficacy of mental rotation (MR) training in improving MR ability and any transfer effect on perspective taking (PT) ability. Results showed that participants given MR training improved in MR and PT tasks by comparison with controls. These effects were maintained after one month (follow-up).
(Cognitive - Selection and Training)

XII-100 Online interviews: An exploration of how text-only media influences information used to rate applicants
Nikki Blacksmith, The George Washington University
Ryan G. Horn, The George Washington University
Tara S. Behrend, The George Washington University
In this qualitative study, we explore raters’ decision-making processes for online interviews. These settings are unique in that nonverbal and visual cues are removed and emphasis is on written communication. We found that raters frequently reported focusing on the applicant’s written communication skills; less frequently, job-related qualifications were mentioned.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-101 Test-Retest Predictive Validities and a Moderator
Jane A. Halpert, DePaul University
Eileen Linnabery, DePaul University
Daniel R. Abben, DePaul University
Brian J. Marentette, DePaul University
Micah D. Lueck, DePaul University
We investigated predictive validity in retesting. Participants completed two forms of a cognitive skills test and then completed an in-basket criterion. Results showed the expected practice effect, plus higher predictive validity for the retest than for the original test. Also, sex was shown to moderate prediction.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-102 The relationship between Extraversion, stigma against tattoos, and job recommendations
Mark C. Frame, Middle Tennessee State University
Matthew Ryan Rippy, Mississippi Department of Human Services
Judith Van Hein, Middle Tennessee State University
James Tate, Middle Tennessee State University
Wm David Rigdon
This study demonstrated that extraversion is the only Big Five personality factor associated with a decrease in stigma against tattooed individuals. The present study also explored the degree to which people with stigma against tattoos were less (or more) likely to recommend people with tattoos for a job.
(Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

XII-103 Validating a Virtual Environment Based Problem Solving Task
Brooke G. Bellows, George Mason University
Cyrus K. Foroughi, George Mason University
Tyler H. Shaw, George Mason University
Robert J. Youmans, George Mason University
The current research was conducted to develop and validate a task using a virtual environment that could be used for training problem solving. The results of this study reveal a significant correlation between performance on standard insight problems and performance on a puzzle designed in the virtual environment.
(Cognitive - Selection and Training)

XII-104 Advancing Theory on Unit Cohesion in the Military
Armando X. Estrada, US Army Research Institute
Jamie Severt, George Washington University
Arwen H. DeCostanza, US Army Research Institute
Gia A. DiRosa, US Army Research Institute
Team-based and military-focused literature has consistently acknowledged cohesion as an integral part of the inputs, processes, and outcomes of a unit. However, an overarching theory linking specific inputs and
outcomes to the components of cohesion is lacking. The current paper addresses this theoretical gap in regards to military unit cohesion.
(Industrial/Organizational - Military)

XII-105 Breathing-based Meditation Intervention for PTSD in Veterans Recently Returned from Iraq and Afghanistan: A Randomized Controlled Pilot Study
Emma Seppala, Center for Compassion and Altruism Research and Education, Stanford University
Andrea Hayes, Center for Investigating Healthy Minds, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Maaheem Akhtar, Center for Compassion and Altruism Research and Education, Stanford University
Jack Nitschke, Center for Investigating Healthy Minds, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Richard J. Davidson, Center for Investigating Healthy Minds, University of Wisconsin-Madison

We investigated the benefits of a controlled-breathing meditation (SKY) on PTSD and its symptoms. Participants were randomly assigned to SKY, or control. SKY group showed significantly reduced PTSD, anxiety, and depressive symptoms. Improved measures of PTSD correlated with improved psychophysiological reactivity; providing evidence for the utility of controlled-breathing for PTSD.
(Clinical - Military)

XII-106 Child Abuse and Parental Bonding as Predictors of Military Sexual Trauma
Laura C. Wilson, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Nathan A. Kimbrel, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Texas A&M Health Science Center
Eric C. Meyer, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Texas A&M Health Science Center
Keith A. Young, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Texas A&M Health Science Center
Sandra B. Morissette, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Texas A&M Health Science Center

The present research found that parental bonding moderated the effect of child abuse on military sexual trauma (MST), such that child abuse was most strongly associated with MST when parental care was low and overprotection was high. These results highlight the potentially protective role of parental bonding on future re-victimization.
(Clinical - Military)

XII-107 Cognitive Deterioration Following Emotional Stress from Simulated Combat
Dana J. Burns, Christopher Newport University
Elizabeth Vignaroli, Kings College, London
Emily Aquilina, Radford University
Nicholas Sherwood, Christopher Newport University
Emily Schulz, Christopher Newport University
Kira Marcari, Christopher Newport University
Dustin Harrel, Christopher Newport University
Ashley DeMoss, Christopher Newport University
Dr. Noah Schwartz, Christopher Newport University

Warfighters make life-or-death decisions in the face of significant physical and emotional stress. Cognition and decision-making suffer when an individual experiences stress, yet cognition appears to improve following testosterone increase and gun handling. Effective combat training requires an understanding of how emotional and physical stress affect cognition.
(Cognitive - Military)

XII-108 College Persistence Questionnaire Identifies Factors Influencing Commitment of Military Cadets
Many universities which train students to become military officers face high attrition rates. This investigation employed the College Persistence Questionnaire to identify those factors most strongly associated with commitment to the military at a southeastern comprehensive university. The applied implications of these findings were discussed.

(XII-109 Los Angeles Symptoms Checklist: A Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Exploratory Factor Analysis
Macey M. Wolfe, Loma Linda University
Susanna Luu, Loma Linda University
Kendal Boyd, Loma Linda University
The Los Angeles Symptom Checklist is a self-report measure of general distress symptoms and PTSD symptoms according to the DSM-IV. Using a sample of veterans from Southern California, an exploratory factor analysis was conducted to discover four factors and their relation to the symptom clusters of the DSM-5 PTSD diagnosis.
(Clinical - Military)

(XII-110 Low Peer Support and Unit Morale Increase Risk of PTSD in Previously Deployed Active Duty Soldiers
James A. Naifeh, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Hongyan Wu, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
James E. Sottile, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
K. Nikki Benevides, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Carol S. Fullerton, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
David M. Benedek, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Lei Zhang, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Robert J. Ursano, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Previously deployed, Active Duty U.S. Army Soldiers (n = 771) were administered questionnaires assessing mental health outcomes and potential risk factors. After controlling for demographic variables and level of combat exposure, probable posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was predicted by low peer support and low unit morale.
(Clinical - Military)

(XII-111 Passion, Perseverance, and Perturbation: The Relationship Between Grit and Counterfactual Thinking
David Kwok, University of Pennsylvania
Sam Buchl, Swarthmore College
Angela L. Duckworth, Department of Psychology, University of Pennsylvania
In a sample of incoming West Point cadets, grit, defined as perseverance and passion for long-term goals, predicted retention through the first summer of training (Beast Barracks), and differences in counterfactual thinking style (upward vs. downward) fully mediated this relationship.
(Personality/Emotion - Military)

(XII-112 Positive Dual Diagnosis Treatment Outcomes Significantly Related to Interdisciplinary Primary Care
Seth Green, United States Public Health Service
Sandra Barrow, US Army - 75th Ranger Regiment, 1st Battalion
James Lopata, US Army - 75th Ranger Regiment, 1st Battalion
Andy Fisher, US Army - 75th Ranger Regiment, 1st Battalion
Robert Hart, US Army
This presentation is a case study of an active duty Army Ranger with long term chronic pain and treatment resistant PTSD. Deemed a treatment failure on both diagnoses we demonstrate significance of interdisciplinary primary care treatment approach to outcome measures in chronic pain and PTSD case and describes challenges.
(Clinical - Military)

XII-113 Torture by Any Other Name
Kate Lunsford, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Jason Prenoveau, Loyola University-Maryland
Jeffrey Lating, Loyola University-Maryland
Carolyn Barry, Loyola University-Maryland
The present study found that those in the military (n=49) found interrogative acts significantly more acceptable and justifiable when those acts were described with a euphemism (“enhanced interrogation”) than when those acts were described as torture, F(1,110) = 5.25, p<.05. This effect was not seen for non-military civilians (n=62).
(Social - Military)

XII-114 Unit Cohesion as a Resilience Factor During Combat
David J. Rothman, Department of Veterans Affairs, NJ War Related Illness & Injury Study Center and The College of New Jersey
Ashley Borders, Department of Veterans Affairs, NJ War Related Illness & Injury Study Center and The College of New Jersey
Lisa M. McAndrew, Department of Veterans Affairs, NJ War Related Illness & Injury Study Center and New Jersey Medical School-University of Medicine & Dentistry of NJ
Sarah Markowitz, Wells College
Shou-En Lu, School of Public Health University of Medicine and Dentistry New Brunswick, NJ
Karen S. Quigley, Department of Veterans Affairs, Bedford Memorial Hospital and Interdisciplinary Affective Science Laboratory, Northeastern University
The present study used a prospective longitudinal cohort design to examine whether and how unit cohesion protects against poor mental health functioning among OEF/OIF Veterans. Results indicated that a decrease in avoidant coping mediated the association between greater unit cohesion and better mental health functioning three months post-deployment.
(Clinical - Military)

XII-115 Changes in Appearance in the Presence of Major Stress Events
Megan Stitz, Philadelphia University
John D. Pierce, Philadelphia University
In survey research, we found that stressful life events were strongly and positively correlated with both considered and actual changes in appearance. This relationship was affected by age, but not gender. Stressful life events may prompt body image dissatisfaction, and underlie motivations for changes in body appearance to promote self-image.
(Personality/Emotion - Self)

XII-116 Combating physiological determinism: People with a strong belief in free will regulate their food cravings more in response to hormonal explanations for food cravings
Hyunkyu Sean Jang, University of Texas at Austin
Kyoungmi Lee, Seoul National University Business School
We investigated whether people with strong belief in free will exert more effort in regulating their behaviors in response to physiological determinism. Pregnant women reporting a greater (lower) belief in
free will chose a smaller (greater)-sized ice-cream and expressed greater (lower) willpower to overcome temptation, when physiological determinism was salient.
(Social - Self)

XII-117 Correlates of Self-Esteem in Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Communities: Heterosexism and Adaptive Forms of Coping
A.J. Guerrero, University of North Texas
Sarah Fritz, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas
Our study examines the relationships among self-esteem, heterosexism and adaptive coping of an LGB sample using a cross-sectional, correlational design. Heterosexism is negatively correlated with self-esteem; adaptive coping strategies are positively correlated with self-esteem. Heterosexism and adaptive coping both account for a significant proportion of the variance in self-esteem.
(Cognitive - Self)

XII-118 Cultural as Context for Self-Expression, not Norm Adherence: The Case of Materialism
Ching Wan, Nanyang Technological University
Jie Hui Su, Nanyang Technological University
Wan Ting Low, Nanyang Technological University
This research examined the effect of cultural characteristics in providing a context for self-expression. In two studies on materialism, the results showed that when a culture was perceived as materialistic, people's self-endorsement of materialism became a particularly strong predictor of their brand preference and behavioral expression of materialism.
(Social - Self)

XII-119 Defensive Self-Esteem and Narcissism as Predictors of College Students' Reactions to Threat
Monica E. Schneider, State University of New York, Geneseo
Andrew Christy, State University of New York, Geneseo
Genevieve Martin, State University of New York, Geneseo
Laura O'Brien, State University of New York, Geneseo
Nicole Jelonek, State University of New York, Geneseo
Rachel Bowen, State University of New York, Geneseo
Self-esteem and overt narcissism predicted positive coping strategies and adjustment; covert narcissism predicted lower self-esteem, increased threat, negative coping strategies, and lower adjustment. Students’ overt and covert narcissism were not linked. Close friends' perceptions of students mirrored students’ self-reports regarding self-esteem, overt narcissism, and threat perceptions, but not covert narcissism.
(Personality/Emotion - Self)

XII-121 Fixed Versus Growth Mindsets and the Ethics of Pharmacological Enhancement
Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College
Gabrielle J. Field, Muhlenberg College
Devon M. Kratchman, Muhlenberg College
Pharmacological enhancement of memory raises questions regarding fairness and authenticity. The present study found that ethical concerns are greater for third person use of enhancers than for first person use. Moreover, third person use of enhancers is associated with greater concerns in people holding a fixed theory of memory.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Self)

XII-122 Fragile Self-Esteem, Body Image Discrepancy, and Disordered Eating: A Moderated Mediation Study
Amy E. Noser, Oakland University
Virgil Zeigler-Hill, Oakland University
This poster will explore the association between fragile self-esteem and disordered eating symptoms in 325 female undergraduates. Results suggest actual-ideal body image discrepancies partially mediate the connection between fragile self-esteem and disordered eating. Discussion will focus on the implications of this study for the connection between self-esteem and disordered eating.
(Social - Self)

XII-123 Significant Parent-Child Discrepancy is Associated with Diagnosis and Family Functioning
Julia Schmidt, Catholic University of America
Brendan A. Rich, Catholic University of America
Mary K. Alvord, Alvord, Baker & Associates, LLC
Lisa Sanchez, Alvord, Baker & Associates, LLC
Kelly O'Brien, Alvord, Baker & Associates, LLC
Liana Tufariello, Catholic University of America
Parent-child discrepancy in the reports of child symptomatology was examined in a clinical service setting. Significant discrepancy was found across domains. Parents generally reported that their children had greater symptomatology than their children self-reported. Larger informant discrepancies were associated with an ADHD diagnosis and poorer family functioning.
(Clinical - Child)

XII-124 Sleep problems and executive functions in school-age children
Gail C. Robertson, Idaho State University
Maria M. Wong, Idaho State University
This study examined the relationship between sleep (objective and subjective reports) and inhibitory control components of executive functions utilizing continuous attention tasks in school-age children. The relationships between subjective and objective reports of sleep (duration, efficiency, and onset latency) as well as their ability to predict neurocognitive functioning were reported.
(Developmental - Child)

XII-125 Sluggish-cognitive-tempo and reaction time variability associated with reading in children with ADHD
Leanne Tamm, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Annie A. Garner, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Abigail Webb, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
James Peugh, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Heather Ciesielski, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Chris Schatschneider, Florida State University
Aaron Vaughn, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Richard Loren, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Joshua Langberg, Virginia Commonwealth University
Jeffery N. Epstein, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
Carolyn Denton, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Reading Disability are common disorders that may have a common genetic etiology. Although both disorders present with inattention and reaction time variability (RTV), research has not examined how these variables contribute to reading. Results suggest sluggish-cognitive-tempo and RTV are significantly associated with reading in untimed conditions.
(Clinical - Child)

XII-126 Social engagement and relationship quality in preschoolers’ sibling and friend interactions
Sara J. Hirsch, SUNY Geneseo
Whitney R. Salamone, SUNY Geneseo
Cheyenne A. Higgins, SUNY Geneseo
Joanna M. Santos, SUNY Geneseo
Lauren M. Weisberg, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

We examined how 4-year-olds’ observed social engagement with siblings and friends is related to questionnaire-based indicators of qualitatively sibling and friend relationship characteristics. Our results reveal different patterns of association between social engagement and relationship qualities for siblings and friends.

(Developmental - Child)

XII-127 Stability of Emotional Expression and Temperament from One to Three Years
Marta E. Losonczy-Marshall, Salisbury University

This longitudinal study assessed stability of temperament and the intensity of emotional expression from one to three years in 18 toddlers using laboratory observation. Five dimensions of temperament showed stability. The mean intensity of emotional expression was also found to be stable from year one to year three.

(Developmental - Child)

XII-128 Teachers Rate More Adaptability than Parents in Hispanic, ASD Sample on BASC-2
Whitney Gealy, University of Houston
Allison Dovi, University of Houston
Thomas Kubiszyn, University of Houston
Sam McQuillin, University of Houston
Brittany Lambert, University of Miami
Daniel Messinger, University of Miami

This study examined patterns of BASC-2 subscale scores in Hispanic children diagnosed with ASD and potential differences between teacher and parent ratings. The children showed elevations on several BASC-2 subscales. Teachers rated children as more adaptive on subscales related to attention problems, adaptive skills, functional communication, and developmental social disorders.

(Clinical - Child)

XII-129 Temporal Distance Questions Improved Young Children’s Recognition of When Events Occurred
Connie M. Tang, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Sarah Dickey, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Victoria Larsen, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Dana Samuelsen, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Krista Gencarelli, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Brittany Smolar, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Christine Aigbogun, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Vianca Vargas, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

The current research compared young children’s recognition of when learning and non-learning events occurred when children were asked different questions. Two experiments involving a total of 55 3- to 5-year-old children revealed that whereas young children recognized various events similarly, questions focused on temporal distance improved their performance.

(Developmental - Child)

XII-130 The acquisition of relative clauses in early child Mandarin
Jidong Chen, California State University, Fresno
Yasuhiro Shirai, University of Pittsburgh
This study explores the syntactic and semantic features of relative clauses in child Mandarin. Data of six children (0;11 – 3;5) were analyzed from two longitudinal naturalistic speech corpora. The results show that children’s relative clauses reflect the structural similarity with simple clauses, Mandarin-specific formation of relative clauses, and the input.
(Developmental - Child)

XII-131 The Association between Parental Depression and Childhood Anxiety: Moderation by Child Executive Functioning
Anthony C. Traver, UCLA
Avital E. Falk, UCLA
Steve S. Lee, UCLA
This study examines executive functioning, as measured by the Stroop Word-Color Task, as a moderator of the association between parental depression and childhood anxiety. Results suggest that in the presence of higher levels of parental depression, children with better executive functioning display more symptoms of anxiety.
(Clinical - Child)

XII-132 The beneficial effects of active bilingualism in underserved minority children
Marisela Gutierrez, University of Texas at El Paso
Christina Sobin, UTEP
Monolingual and bilingual minority children were evaluated on measures of attention, inhibitory control, working memory, and motor dexterity. Controlling for mother’s level of education and blood lead level, bilingual children outperformed monolingual children in visual, attention, working memory and inhibitory control. Active use of two languages may benefit cognitive development.
(Cognitive - Child)

XII-133 Young Children’s Attention Network Skills and Narrative Goal Structure Understanding
Laura A. O’Shea, Howard University
Chastity C. McFarlan, Howard University
Barbara Burns, Santa Clara University
Danielle D. Brown, University of Louisville, Howard University
The role of attention network skills for 66 preschoolers’ understanding of goal structure in narratives was investigated. Participants narrated a wordless picture book, which was coded for goal structure understanding. Attention network skills, executive, alerting and orienting, were then assessed through computerized tasks.
(Cognitive - Child)

XII-134 Terrorist Attacks Escalate in Frequency and Severity Preceding Highly Lethal Attacks
Andy Martens, University of Canterbury
Chris Sibley, University of Auckland
Jeff Schimel, University of Alberta
David Webber, University of Alberta
Using a large terrorism database, we examined whether highly lethal incidents (killing 20 or more people) are preceded by escalation in either the number of people killed per attack or the frequency of attacks. The results show evidence for both types of escalation leading up to highly lethal incidents.
(Social - Social Groups)

XII-135 The cooccurrence of prejudice: Racism and Sexism
Nathan Wilson, University of Central Florida
The current study sought to determine the relationship between racism, sexism, and gender. Participants answered a questionnaire to gauge their levels of racism and sexism. The results demonstrated that men have higher levels of racism and sexism, and that, in both men and women, as racism increases, so does sexism.

(Social - Social Groups)

XII-136 The Effect of Multiple Identity Conflict or Enhancement on Collective Self-Esteem
Ravit Heskiau-Ludwig, The University of Toronto
Maria Rotundo, The University of Toronto
We examined the effect of work situations that introduce either conflict or enhancement between an organizational and a non-work identity on collective self-esteem (CSE). We found that identity enhancement leads to higher work-related CSE than identity conflict; the effect is moderated by initial CSE associated with the other identity.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)

XII-137 The Moral Foundations of Social Cognition
Jarryd T. Willis, University of Texas, Arlington
Aliza K. DeNobrega, University of Texas, Arlington
This investigation demonstrated that Democrats, Republicans, & Independents have different Stereotype Content Model ratings (Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002) of demographic groups as predicted by their Moral Foundations (Graham, Haidt, & Nosek, 2009). In addition, a new Intergroup Compromise measure found Independents most open (Republicans least) to finding middle-ground.
(Social - Social Groups)

XII-138 The Reciprocal Relationship Between Trust and Effectiveness in Computer-mediated Teams
Evgeniya Pavlova, University of South Florida
Michael D. Coovert, University of South Florida
Winston Bennett, United States Air Force
This study examined how trust and effectiveness develop in short-term, virtual teams. Results revealed that the relationship is unidirectional – effectiveness impacts trust, but trust does not influence effectiveness. Future research should examine processes mediating this relationship as well as the impact of trust in technology on effectiveness.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)

XII-139 We Don't Like It When Traditional Marriage Beliefs Are Challenged
Mea Benson, University of Kansas
Shawnee Bark, University of Kansas
Nyla R. Branscombe, University of Kansas
Belief in marriage and marital status were manipulated to assess differential evaluation of a target who challenges the norm. A married target who endorsed traditional beliefs was more positively evaluated than a single target who endorsed traditional beliefs. Actual marital status was of no consequence when traditional beliefs were rejected.
(Social - Social Groups)

XII-140 Whites Reactions to Anti-White Discrimination: The Threat Buffering Role of System-Legitimizing Beliefs
Joseph D. Wellman, Wesleyan University
Clara L. Wilkins, Wesleyan University
Across 2 studies we examine how reading about discrimination against whites effects white participants' perceptions of threat and personal control. We find that discrimination increases threat and decreases control. System-legitimating beliefs (Endorsed or Primed) buffered against threat and lose of control. Implication for system-justification theory and intergroup interaction are discussed. (Social - Social Groups)

II-141 Workplace Discrimination: We’ve come a long way... Or have we?
Ignez F. Renault, The George Washington University
Lynn Offermann, The George Washington University
The present study examined workplace microaggressions ranging from mild to blatant, and how these actions are perceived by members of four different ethnic groups. Significant differences in perceptions between members of different racial groups were predicted and found. Implications for organizations hoping to create more inclusive environments will be discussed. (Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)