XIV-001 The Influence of Dental Anxiety on Oral Hygiene Practices  
Michael A. DeDonno, Barry University  
The present study explored the effects of dental anxiety on frequency of brushing and flossing. Results indicate that dental anxiety is associated with frequency of flossing but not brushing. Dental professionals may consider implementing anxiety reducing techniques and further emphasize to patients the value of flossing on a daily basis.  
NIDCR Building Bridges Award Winner  
(General - Health)  

XIV-002 The Influence of Priming on the Perception of Contamination Risk  
Adam G. Ryzinski, Pennsylvania State University, Erie  
Dawn G. Blasko, Pennsylvania State University, Erie  
This study examines the effect of visual priming on the perception of contamination risk. Risk perception was tested before and after priming with either negative, disgusting, or a neutral control images. Individual differences in personality types influenced self-reports of risk.  
(Cognitive - Health)  

XIV-003 The Mediating Role of Strain in Predicting Work-Life Balance and Work Engagement  
Katharine M. Burlinguette, Saint Mary's University  
Joseph A. Carpini, Saint Mary's University  
Lenora Collins, Saint Mary's University  
Dylan P. Smibert, Saint Mary's University  
Results of an online cross-sectional survey of full and part-time employees (N = 388) highlighted autonomy as a full mediator of job control and strain (General Health Questionnaire and Symptom Checklist). Additionally, autonomy positively predicted work engagement, and strain partially mediated the relationship between autonomy and work-life balance.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)  

XIV-004 The relations of perceived control, positive future thinking, and decision making to problem behaviors among Chinese internal migrants  
Hongfei Du, Wayne State University  
Xiaoming Li, Wayne State University  
Danhua Lin, Beijing Normal University  
Cheuk Chi Tam, Wayne State University  
Tingting Han, Beijing Normal University  
The present study investigated the influence of perceived control, positive future thinking, and decision making on problem behaviors. Results revealed that perceived control and positive future thinking were associated with less problem behaviors, whereas decision making was associated with more problem behaviors.  
(Clinical - Health)  

XIV-005 The Relationship between School Food Consumption and Obesity in African-American Girls  
Roseanne L. Flores, Hunter College, City University of New York
Using the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study Kindergarten (ECLS-K) cohort this study examined the relationship between school food consumption and obesity in African-American girls. To date the findings suggest that African American girls have higher BMIs than their white peers, and have access to and are purchasing more snacks at school.

(Developmental - Health)

XIV-006 The Relationship Between Sexual Assault Victimization and Current Physical and Mental Health
Jennifer M. Pierce, Wayne State University
Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University
Sexual assault is a pervasive and deleterious experience. The present study seeks to determine if the tactic used by the perpetrator is associated with differential physical and mental health. Results suggest that the tactic is associated with differences in reported health. Implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.

(Social - Health)

XIV-007 The Relationship of School Burnout, Anxiety, and Depressive Symptoms with Academic Performance
Preston C. Brown, Florida State University
Ross W. May, Florida State University
Marcos A. Sanchez-Gonzalez, Florida State University
Andrew P. Koutnik, Florida State University
Frank D. Fincham, Florida State University
This study examined the relationship of school burnout, anxiety, and depressive symptoms with undergraduate academic GPA. CFA results indicated that the School Burnout Inventory can be reliably adapted for assessment in U.S. university settings. Additionally, school burnout accounted for GPA variance over and beyond that of anxiety and depressive symptoms.

(General - Health)

XIV-008 The Role of Anxiety Sensitivity on Memory for Pain
Arpine Hovasapian, University of California, Irvine
Linda Levine, University of California, Irvine
The role of anxiety sensitivity (AS) on memory for pain was investigated.
Fear of anxiety sensations led to higher cold-pressor pain. It also differentially affected memory for pain such that those high in AS remembered feeling more pain than initially reported, whereas those low in AS remembered less pain than reported.

(Social - Health)

XIV-009 The Role of Sleepiness in Counterfactual Thinking: An Experimental Test of the “Blame Game”
Andersen J. Lafont, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Carolyn Speer, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Christopher Campbell, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Priyamvada Goyal, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Niki Knight, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Nick Carter, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Julie E. Steel, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
David F. Mastin, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
Jennifer Peszka, Hendrix College
Sleepiness was hypothesized to affect the types of counterfactual thoughts (CFTs) that follow negative outcomes. Participants read two scenarios (pre- and post- 24 hours of sleep deprivation). Types of CFTs
were assessed following each. P’s reported fewer CFTs when sleepy than when well-rested. Conclusions and implications are discussed.

(Social - Health)

XIV-010 The Use of Facial Cooling for the Management of Motion-Induced Nausea and Gastric Dysrhythmia
Max E. Levine, Siena College
Robert M. Stern, Penn State University

Nausea is an unpleasant experience that is not managed well by standard medical interventions. In this randomized, independent-groups experiment, facial cooling was found to significantly inhibit the development of the gastric dysrhythmia that typically accompanies nausea. Facial cooling was associated with less severe reports of motion-induced nausea as well, but the effect did not reach statistical significance.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XIV-011 Semantic Verbal Fluency Predicts Mathematical Learning
Abbey M. Loehr, Vanderbilt University
Michael R. Miller, Vanderbilt University
Marci S. DeCaro, University of Louisville
Bethany Rittle-Johnson, Vanderbilt University

We examined the contribution of fluency and working memory capacity to elementary school children’s understanding of math equivalence, a critical concept for learning algebra. While both working memory and fluency impacted immediate learning of math equivalence from instruction, only fluency predicted knowledge retention.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-012 SES and IQ Totally Mediate the Effect of Race on Academic Achievement
Manuel Martinez-Pons, Brooklyn College
Leonard Mendola, Touro College

IQ and academic achievement (Ach) were tested in 282 Black and White middle school students. Path analysis revealed that Race influenced IQ entirely through mediation of SES, and that Race influenced Ach entirely through mediation of SES and IQ—pointing to a strong environmental (SES) role in the Race-Ach effect.

(General - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-013 Source Confusion for Online Health Information
Laura Melnyk, King’s University College at Western University
Julian A. Franch, King’s University College at Western University
Paul L. Gribble, Western University

Participants read health-related articles in the guise of reliable or unreliable websites. Later they were asked questions about the health topic. Participants relied more heavily on the reliable source in their answers, and were much better at localizing the reliable website, making more source misattributions for the unreliable website.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-014 Subjective Organization of Non-Verbal Stimuli
Sherry D. Nickerson, Towson University

Subjective organization refers to an individual’s ability to group unrelated material together in order to facilitate learning. SO of verbal stimuli has been studied extensively via part-whole learning paradigm, however, little is known about SO in relation to non-verbal stimuli. This study will determine if SO occurs with non-verbal stimuli.
XIV-015 Task Demands Determine Whether Inattentional Blindness or the von-Restorff Effect is Observed
Stephen R. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University
Constance R. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University
A three-factor explanation of inattentional blindness and the von-Restorff effect was tested in two experiments. Highly arousing taboo words interfered with processing on an orienting task and were well recalled. When participants sampled word features useful to memory, isolated items slowed processing on the orientation task and were well recalled.

XIV-016 Task Difficulty Based Mental Effort: When Cognitive Load Theory Fails
Trevor J. D’Arcey, California State University, Chico
Maddison Leffel, California State University, Chico
Neil Schwartz, California State University, Chico
Joerg Zumbach, University of Salzburg, Austria
Using the Towers of Hanoi task, we showed that a series of highly difficult problem-solving tasks contributes to effective problem-solving schemata better than a series with increasing difficulty. Based on these findings, we suggest that it is necessary for Cognitive Load Theory to be revised to be consistent with neurosciences.

XIV-017 Testing the Contextual-Cuing Account of Retrieval-Induced Forgetting
Dorothy R. Buchli, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Benjamin C. Storm, University of California, Santa Cruz
Practice retrieving previously studied category members impairs later recall of unpracticed members—that is, produces retrieval-induced forgetting (RIF). We tested whether RIF might be attributable to participants accessing the practice phase, not the study episode. RIF was still observed, however, when participants were cued to recall only unpracticed members.

XIV-018 Tests as catalysts for subsequent learning
Victor W. Sungkhasetee, Washington University in St Louis
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Henry L. Roediger, III, Washington University in St. Louis
Research on benefits of testing often focuses on its direct benefit on long-term retention. However, testing also has an indirect benefit where it enhances subsequent study episodes, called “test-potentiated learning” (Izawa, 1971). The current study investigates a standard study schedule versus one suggested by test-potentiated learning.

XIV-019 The Advantage of Self-Reference in Survival Processing
Lauren E. Bates, Colorado State University
Lisa Maxfield, California State University, Long Beach
One hundred forty-four undergraduates encoded words according to their relevance in a survival scenario either in terms of their own survival or the survival of another. Mean percent recall differed significantly. These results suggest an important advantage of self in the survival processing advantage.
XIV-020 The Continued Influence Effect: Examining the Persistence of Negative Information in Memory
Jimmeka Guillory, Spelman College
Lisa Geraci, Texas A&M University
Shanice Bailey, Spelman College
People often continue to rely on the initial inferences that they make about other people and events, even in the face of subsequent counter information. We tested the hypothesis that people would have particular difficulties correcting negative information, relative to positive or neutral information. Consistent with our hypothesis, negative information was the most resistant to change following a correction.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-021 Spirituality Mediates the Relationship between Locus of Control, Depression, and Anxiety
Gloria Leventhal, William Paterson University of New Jersey
Participants (14 males; 52 females) completed Levenson’s Multidimensional LOC Scale (Measures Internal, Powerful Others, and Chance LOC); DASS Scale (Measures Depression, Anxiety, and Stress); Belief in “Higher Being” Scale, in random order. Results indicated that spirituality differentially acted as a mediator for the relationship between LOC, depression and anxiety.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV-022 Spontaneous Expressions of Compassion in Response to Suffering
Kelsey A. Nelson, Centre College
Jennifer L. Goetz, Centre College
Is there a distinct nonverbal expression for compassion? The present study examined spontaneous facial responses to photographs including a variety of targets, including adults, children, and babies. Coding of nonverbal expressions revealed consistent and distinct expression components in response to suffering versus non-suffering targets.
(Developmental - Emotion)

XIV-023 Behavioral and Neural Priming of Tonal and Dissonant Musical Chords
Ryan M. Brigante, University of Texas at Dallas
Misael Santos, University of Texas at Dallas
Bart Rypma, University of Texas at Dallas
Repetition priming occurred in choice reaction times when participants made perceptual judgments about musical chords. Reaction times also depended on tonality such that responses were faster for major chords than for minor and dissonant chords. fMRI contrasts revealed repetition effects in distributed cortical regions for all chord types.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-024 The Contextual Effect of Emotion on Emotional Memory.
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University
Dakota C. Fabro, Azusa Pacific University
Katherine M. Custer, Azusa Pacific University
Emotional words are typically remembered better then neutral words. We examined the contextual effect of emotion on the recall of emotionally negative words.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIV-025 The effect of emotions of tactile sensitivity
Nicholas J. Kelley, Texas A&M University
Brandon J. Schmeichel, Texas A&M University
Sensory input is critical to understanding emotions. This is the first study to investigate the effects of emotions on touch sensitivity. Positive affect led to reduced tactile sensitivity relative to negative affect or a control condition. Additionally, fear led to reduced tactile sensitivity relative to anger or a control condition. (General - Emotion)

XIV-026 The Effects of Emotions on Social Judgment in Younger and Older Adults
Daniel R. Rovenpor, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Linda M. Isbell, University of Massachusetts Amherst
We investigated the effects of mood on group identification among younger and older adults. Happiness and anger promoted identification with one’s own age group whereas sadness and fear inhibited it. This suggests that mood may influence social cognitive processes similarly across the lifespan, despite differences in emotional experience and regulation. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV-027 The Effects of Positive Reframing on Emotional Stress and Well-being
Jean E. Kubeck, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York
Pa Her, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York
Pascal Babmatee, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York
Eleanor Strehl, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York
Karen Neroulias, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York
Hikma Abdulghani, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York
Research on the effects of expressive writing consistently shows improved health and well-being outcomes. This study expands Pennebaker’s (1997) expressive writing paradigm to include a positive reframing condition and measures physiological responses during the experimental sessions. Results indicate that health and well-being improved in both conditions with trend data showing slightly more improvement in the reframing condition. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV-028 The Impact of Emotion Regulation on Stress Related Sleep Disruptions
Sarah Louisa Carpenter, Suffolk University
Maria Foglia, Suffolk University
Nicholas D. Taylor, Suffolk University
Gary Fireman, Suffolk University
This study examines the impact of emotion regulation on stress related sleep disruptions. Prospective measures of sleep and stress were collected over a period of two weeks from a sample of normal sleepers. Preliminary analysis indicates that emotion regulation predicts sleep quality via increased perceived stress. (Clinical - Emotion)

XIV-029 The Interaction Between Gender and Emotional Face Expression on the Attentional Blink
Hilary E. Stebbins, University of Mary Washington
Claire Growney, University of Mary Washington
Melissa Peters, University of Mary Washington
Jesse Vanous, University of Mary Washington
In this study the gender and emotional expression of a target face were manipulated to assess the effect on the attentional blink. Analyses revealed that emotional faces caused a deeper blink than neutral faces and that angry male faces resulted in the deepest attentional blink. (Cognitive - Emotion)

XIV-030 The moderating effect of dominance and empathy on cooperation for facial expressions.
Julie A. Kahler, University of Nevada, Reno
Emerson M. Epstein, University of Nevada, Reno
Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno
Research suggests that smiling evokes prosocial behaviors in perceivers but there is limited data on other facial expressions and potential moderators. In the prisoner’s dilemma game, participants cooperated more with happy, competed more against angry and sad faces. Empathy and social dominance moderated this effect.
(Social - Emotion)

XIV-031 Liberals like the creative, conservatives like the practical: Political orientation and media preferences
Xiaowen Xu, University of Toronto, Canada
Jordan B. Peterson, University of Toronto, Canada
The relationship between political orientation and people’s preferences for different genres of media was examined. The results suggested that across four different media domains (books, films, television, and music), liberals preferred media genres characterized by creativity and obscurity, while conservatives preferred more practical and realistic media genres.
(Social - Other)

XIV-032 MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SCALING METHODS: AN EVALUATION
Sriya Satuluri, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Keith Markus, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Keith Markus, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Three simulation studies investigated the impact of base rates on multidimensional scaling results using distance measures based on Jaccard coefficients, Pearson correlations and polychoric correlations. Results suggest that polychorics are less sensitive to base rates than Pearson or the commonly used Jaccard coefficients. Other factors had little effect.
(Methodology - Other)

XIV-033 New Problem Solving Style Measures: Novelty, Structure, and Search Process
John Houtz, Fordham University
Maria C. Hanakis, Fordham University
Edwin Selby, Fordham University
Forty-seven high school seniors completed VIEW: An Assessment of Problem Solving Style and a survey that asked students how they would choose to respond to specific situations. In several cases, results suggested that individuals with different styles might respond differently, which was not inconsistent with theory behind the VIEW instrument.
(Cognitive - Other)

XIV-034 Oral Deaf Life Scripts
Emily R. Wojahn, Gallaudet University
M. Diane Clark, Gallaudet University
Kristen Harmon, Gallaudet University
Cultural expectations guide expectations for one’s life. Native deaf signers have a visual culture that only partly overlapping with the hearing culture. Those deaf individuals raised in hearing homes were investigated and found to be attempting to “pass” as hearing, leading to many negative outcomes.
(Cognitive - Other)

XIV-035 Outdoor Recreation Increases Environmental Concern, but only for the Wealthy?
John J. McAuliffe, University of Maine
Ryan M. Pickering, University of Maine
Annie Ledoux, University of Maine
Sarah Porter, University of Maine
Daniel Wendell, University of Maine
Shannon K. McCoy, University of Maine

Research has shown an inconsistent relationship between outdoor recreation and pro-environmental concern. Socioeconomic status may play an important moderating role. Our research shows that outdoor recreation increases pro-environmental concern, but only for high-income, and not low- or middle-income individuals. This could have important implications for environmental and recreation researchers alike.
(Social - Other)

XIV-036 Passing for Hearing: Life Scripts of Oral Deaf College Students
Caroline Suggs, Gallaudet University
Shelley L. Williams, Gallaudet University
Dorri Daggett, Gallaudet University
Lisa van der Mark, Gallaudet University
M. Diane Clark, Gallaudet University

Previous research with life scripts identified the importance of culture on shaping expectations in an ordinary life course. Recent research found culturally Deaf people include additional cultural expectations. The current project investigates oral deaf individuals and found similarities and differences to both hearing and culturally Deaf life scripts.
(Cognitive - Other)

XIV-037 Peer Support and Organizational Citizenship Behavior Predict Individual Learning in Teams
Sarah K. Nielsen, High Point University

This research expands current knowledge on the nature of reciprocity and social exchange in a team environment, as well as the emergence of individual contributions to team learning. A large sample of retail employees indicates both peer support and good citizenry are necessary for individual learning in a team setting.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XIV-038 Peer-Communication Moderates the links between Parental Dependence and Maladaptive Cognitions of Superiority
Shannon Dugan, Nova Southeastern University
Candace Williams, Nova Southeastern University
Madhavi Menon, Nova Southeastern University

This study explores the moderating influences of peer communication on the links between parental dependence and perceptions of superiority in emerging-adulthood. Results indicate that perceptions of high levels of peer communication appear to exacerbate the links between parental dependence and maladaptive cognitions of superiority.
(Developmental - Other)

XIV-039 Perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belonging: An investigation of the interpersonal theory of suicide
John F. Gunn, n/a
David Lester, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

Joiner’s interpersonal theory of suicide proposes that three risk factors are present in those who die by suicide-perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belonging, and the acquired capacity for suicide. An analysis of eleven samples of suicide notes (n=664) indicated that perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belonging were not common themes in suicide notes.
(Clinical - Other)
XIV-040 Perceived Social Support Predicts Peer Victimization in First-Year College Students  
Adriana DeAmicis, Suffolk University  
Yvonne Asher, Suffolk University  
Gary Fireman, Suffolk University  
Research on peer victimization is traditionally focused on children and adolescents, but is less understood in emerging adults. In a study of first-year college students, peer victimization significantly impacted psychological adjustment, and perceived social support served as a protective factor against peer victimization in an emerging adult population. (General - Other)

XIV-041 Synesthetes Perform Better On Insight Measures  
Jennifer M. Heimbach, Elizabethtown College  
Jean Pretz, Elizabethtown College  
Catherine Craver-Lemley, Elizabethtown College  
Synesthetes and controls completed a Remote Associates Test, insight problems, two divergent thinking tasks, and a creativity questionnaire. Synesthetes performed significantly better solving insight problems, but, as predicted, not on the other creativity measures. Due to the associative nature of synesthesia, synesthetes may be better at convergent thinking than controls. (Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-042 Testing Gender Differences in the Perception of Optical Illusions  
Sherrod Fisher, South University Richmond  
Tyler Van Slyck, Virginia Technological Institute  
Michael R. Van Slyck, South University-Richmond  
This paper reports two studies examining gender differences in the perception of optical illusions. The first study used high school students as subjects and found faster recognition reaction times for males. The second study was done with an older age group, also finding a significantly faster reaction time for males. (Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-043 Testing Three Models for the Geometry of Visual Space  
Mark Wagner, Wagner College  
Gary Hatfield, University of Pennsylvania  
Alexis Makwinski, Wagner College  
Thirty undergraduates judged the perceived size of all four interior angles of squares at five distances from the observer. The two angles closest to the observer in each square were consistently judged smaller than the two more distant angles. Angle estimates also declined systematically with increasing distance from the observer. (Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-044 The 'Size-distance Invariance Hypothesis' explains the 'Moon Illusion'  
Darlene Edewaard, William Paterson University  
Gloria Leventhal, William Paterson University of New Jersey  
Participants estimated the size and/or distance of randomly placed “moons” either within a visual terrain (Horizon) or presented on a black background without visual terrain (Zenith). Results suggest the salience of the “size-distance invariance hypothesis” in explaining the “moon illusion”. (General - Perception)

XIV-045 The Effect of Own Face Processing on Time Perception  
Takahiro Yamaguchi, Northeastern State University
Our data indicated that participants rated the duration of presentation as longer for own faces than for other faces. Overestimation also occurred for angry faces than for neutral faces. It is speculated that featural processing of own angry face may have increased internal clock pulses, causing overestimation of the duration.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-046 Title: Perceiving Motion in a Static Medium: Literal, Metaphorical, and Propositional Devices
Igor Juricevic, Indiana University, South Bend
Alicia J. Horvath, Columbia University
We investigated the effectiveness of literal, metaphorical, and propositional pictorial devices to depict motion in pictures. A pictorial device’s effectiveness depended on the type of information it provided, and interacted with other pictorial devices. Implications for picture perception and the relationship between literal, metaphorical, and propositional information are discussed.
(Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-047 Transfer Appropriate Practice in Visual Search
William H. Knapp, Istanbul Sehir University
Richard A. Abrams, Washington University in St. Louis
Practice often improves performance, but not all types of practice are equally beneficial. In a visual search task, participants showed practice benefits when searching for the same objects, for the same type of objects, and through the same distractors. These benefits, however, varied in their magnitude and temporal duration.
(Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-048 Trigeminal stimulation and odor intensity mediate olfactory-visual cross-modal correspondences
Daniel D. McCall, Gettysburg College
Cara L. Dochat, Gettysburg College
Recent studies have described cross-modal correspondences between odors and “sharp” vs. “round” visual forms. We examined the roles of odor trigeminality, pleasantness, and intensity in these effects. Trigeminal odors and more intense odors were associated with “sharp” more than “round” forms. Odor pleasantness did not predict shape associations.
(Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-049 Written Algebraic Expressions Reflect the Structure of Text
Taylyn Hulse, University of Richmond
David Landy, University of Richmond
This project researched how the structure of algebraic word problems can influence problem solving. Verbal and visual instructions were manipulated by changing the order in which variables were introduced. Researchers found that students wrote algebraic expressions that corresponded with the variable positioning in the text, but not in the picture.
(Cognitive - Perception)

XIV-050 Influence of Educational Attainment and Social Drinking on Neuropsychological Tests among Zambian Adults
Lisa Kalungwana, University of Zambia
Norma Kabuba, University of Zambia
Robert Serpell, University of Zambia
Anitha Menon, University of Zambia

Aim of the study was to explore the influence of educational attainment and social drinking among Zambian adults. Results indicate that years of schooling, reading ability have significant effect on neuropsychological test performance. Results also indicated marginal differences in the cognitive performance of drinkers and non-drinkers in terms of neurocognitive functioning. However, the differences observed were not clinically significant.

(Cognitive - Assessment)

XIV-051 Informant type and depressive symptom level affect discrepancies in self-other personality ratings
Brittany A. Fredericks, University of Toronto Scarborough
Amanda A. Uliaszek, Northwestern University

This study examines self- and informant-reports of personality in low and high depressive symptom level groups by informant type. Observability of traits was found to affect agreement in both depressive level groups. Evaluativeness as well as agreement based on informant type were found to depend on depressive level and trait.

(Clinical - Assessment)

XIV-052 Measuring College Performance: Looking Beyond Grade Point Average
Carmen Young, Rice University
Margaret E. Beier, Rice University

College success is evaluated mainly through cognitive criteria (e.g. GPA), which do not capture important aspects of growth in college. This study reports on the development of a broad assessment of 12 dimensions of college performance that may prove useful for both universities and employers for assessing success in college.

(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

XIV-053 Measuring Moral Identity: Development and validation of a new psychometric instrument
Jessica E. Black, Humboldt State University
William M. Reynolds, Humboldt State University

As different areas of psychology focus more resources on how people make moral choices, the need for valid psychometric instrumentation has become increasingly apparent. This research developed a scale to assess moral identity that proved reliable (ra = .90, N = 540) and valid, with strong correlations to measures of similar constructs.

(Personality/Emotion - Assessment)

XIV-054 MMPI-2 Validity Profiles of Female Trauma Survivors with Eating Disorder Symptomology
Rebecca Hernandez, Nova Southeastern University
Brittany Howell, Nova Southeastern University
Amy Strunin, Nova Southeastern University
Landon Michaels, Nova Southeastern University
Steven Gold, Nova Southeastern University

Current research shows that individuals with eating disorders display invalid MMPI-2 profiles. To examine the invalid MMPI-2 profiles of trauma survivors with eating disorders, psychotherapy clients reporting trauma at a university-based clinic were assessed. Based on these results, it is suggested that MMPI-2 profiles of this population be examined cautiously.

(Clinical - Assessment)
XIV-055 Moderate Relations of BRIEF-P and EF Performance Tasks in At-Risk Preschoolers
Kristy J. Finlon, University of Delaware
Carroll E. Izard, University of Delaware
This study compared tools to assess children’s executive functioning (EF) skills in a preschool Head Start sample. BRIEF-P parent-report, BRIEF-P teacher-report, and three standard performance tasks were modestly correlated. EF measures diverged in terms of predictive child and background characteristics.
(Cognitive - Assessment)

XIV-056 Modifying the Everyday Spatial Behavioral Questionnaire
Mark Y. Czarnolewski, Silver Spring, MD
Carol Lawton, Indiana-Purdue University Fort Wayne
John Eliot, University of Maryland, College Park
The Everyday Spatial Behavioral Questionnaire was revised through use of computer administration, self-rating of perceived difficulty and generation of potentially new items. Preliminary analyses suggest an easy to use and more comprehensive measure, thus potentially further expanding the measurement of the spatiality domain.
(Cognitive - Assessment)

XIV-057 Pre-treatment and Within-treatment Predictors of Deviant Talk by Youth in Residential Treatment
Daniel D. Coppersmith, Connecticut College
Audrey L. Zakriski, Connecticut College
Jack C. Wright, Brown University
Stephanie C. Cardoos, University of California, Berkeley
We examined pre-treatment (parent/teacher rated antisocial behavior) and within-summer (peer deviant talk) predictors of deviant talk (DT) at two points during summer residential treatment. Prediction of early DT was modest; only peer group DT contributed significantly. Prediction of late DT was stronger with peer DT, teacher ratings, and gender predicting.
(Clinical - Assessment)

XIV-058 Risk Factors for an Adoptive Family's Wellbeing
Travis Marn, University of South Florida
Tony Tan, University of South Florida
We analyzed data from the NSAP to determine if family wellbeing was associated with common risk factors of adoptees. Guatemala and US foster-care adoptees scored lower family wellbeing than others. Older age at placement, older assessment age, special needs, and being a boy were risk factors for family wellbeing.
(Developmental - Families)

XIV-059 The Relationship Between Concerted Cultivation in Childhood and Narcissism in Young Adulthood
Daisy Andonyadis, George Mason University
Natalie K. Lawrence, James Madison University
We examined the relationship between parents’ use of concerted cultivation and young adults’ narcissistic personality traits. College students reported on their parents’ use of concerted cultivation and then completed the Narcissistic Personality Inventory. Results supported our hypothesis that concerted cultivation would predict narcissism.
(Social - Families)

XIV-061 Traumatized Siblings in Violent Families: The Role of Mothering and Family Distress
Ketan Tailor, University of Manitoba
Ashley Stewart-Tufescu, University of Manitoba
Caroline Piotrowski, University of Manitoba
This study assessed the relationship between mothering, maternal life-related stress, and sibling adjustment in families with and without a history of intimate partner violence (IPV). Findings showed that despite the circumstance of IPV, women strived to be “good” mothers. As well, sibling dynamics strongly impacted trauma outcomes in IPV-exposed children.

(XIV-062 Unkind to Yourself? Perhaps Parental Rejection Explains Why) Rachel E. Cook, Agnes Scott College
Natalie Homa, Saint Louis University
Carrie M. Brown, Agnes Scott College
Fatimah Nadimi, Agnes Scott College
Nastassia Cummings, Agnes Scott College

The purpose of our study was to explore whether perceived parental rejection is connected to adults’ self-compassion – a construct which had never been studied in conjunction with Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory. Both higher perceived maternal and paternal rejection significantly predicted lower self-compassion; maternal rejection was a stronger predictor.

(XIV-063 Using Level of Intimate Partner Violence and Abuse to Predict Content of Family Mediation Agreements) Fernanda S. Rossi, Indiana University
Amy Holtzworth-Munroe, Indiana University
Amy G. Applegate, Indiana University

We examined whether the content of mediation agreements reached by separating parents differs depending on the level of reported intimate partner violence and abuse (IPV/A) between the parents (e.g., do IPV/A cases include safety provisions). Most areas of mediation agreement content examined were not predicted by level of IPV/A.

(XIV-064 Variations in Parental Scaffolding Effectiveness: The Role of Neuroticism and Remembered Rejection) Brenda L. Lundy, Indiana University - Purdue University Fort Wayne (IPFW)

Individual differences in mothers’ and fathers’ scaffolding effectiveness during collaborative interactions with preschoolers were explored in relation to neuroticism, extraversion, and remembered parental rejection from childhood. Representations of rejection by one’s own parents were associated with less effective scaffolding. Neuroticism and extraversion were differentially linked to type of feedback provided.

(XIV-066 Perceptions and Use of Bilingualism by Young Adults as a Function of Earlier Exposure to an Immersion Program in Elementary School) Maura Pilotti, Ashford University
Anna Gutierrez, NMHU
Eric Klein, Ashford University
Eric Romero, NMHU

The study examined whether perceptions of bilingualism differed between two bilingual groups, those whose elementary education was shaped by a Spanish immersion program and those who had received an English-focused education. Although groups did not differ in actual and perceived proficiency, differences existed in use and perceived utility of bilingualism.

(Clinical - Families)

(Developmental - Families)

(Cognitive - Language)
XIV-067 Perspective-Taking and Executive Control in Bilinguals and Monolinguals. 
Karla M. Batres, Stony Brook University 
Susan E. Brennan, Stony Brook University 
We tested executive control and compared perspective-taking during referential communication in Spanish-English bilinguals and English monolinguals to see if the reported bilingual advantage in executive control results in more interference when a speaker inexplicably breaks an established conceptual pact by unexpectedly introducing a new expression for a previously discussed item. (Cognitive - Language)

XIV-068 Prosody in European Portuguese: A developmental trajectory 
Marisa Filipe, University of Porto 
Selene Vicente, University of Porto 
Sónia Frota, University of Lisbon (CLUL/FLUL) 
São Luís Castro, University of Porto 
Little is known about prosodic development after five years of age. In this study a total of 109 children (5 to 18 years old) were evaluated with the Portuguese version of the Profiling Elements of Prosodic Systems-Communication. The results showed that prosodic skills continue to develop throughout school years. (Developmental - Language)

XIV-069 Reading Skill and Lexical Ambiguity Resolution in Strong and Weak Sentence Context 
Daniel D. Sadler, Indiana University of Pennsylvania 
Previously, skilled and less skilled readers suppressed irrelevant meanings of ambiguous final words of strong sentence primes. Using weaker sentence primes, lexical decisions for both dominant and subordinate targets were facilitated for both skilled and less skilled readers when the targets immediately followed sentence primes that biased the dominant or subordinate meaning of ambiguous words. (Cognitive - Language)

XIV-070 Recognition Memory for Natural Language Syntax under Incidental Learning Conditions 
Phillip Hamrick, Georgetown University 
Rachel Sawyer, Georgetown University 
In an incidental learning experiment, we investigated whether adults had recognition memory for new syntactic structures in a semiartificial language. After exposure to three novel syntactic structures, participants performed a recognition memory task. Participants were able to discriminate old and new sentences with no other cues apart from syntactic structure. (Cognitive - Language)

XIV-071 Recognizing Words Spoken with a Foreign Accent. Why is it so difficult? 
Kit Ying Chan, James Madison University 
Two experiments were conducted to examine why it is so difficult to recognize words spoken with a foreign accent. Recognition of native-produced and foreign-accented words with many and only a few similar sounding words were compared in an auditory lexical decision task and a perceptual identification task. (Cognitive - Language)

XIV-072 Reinvestigate Life Stories with Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) 
Jennifer Weng, National Taiwan University 
Yi-Cheng Lin, National Taiwan University 
Chin-Lan Huang, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology 
Jen-Ho Chang, National Taiwan University 
The present study aims to investigate individual’s life narratives (high, low, and turning points) via a more objective method, Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC). The results revealed that different life
narratives could be represented clearly by the frequency of individual’s using in pronouns, emotional words, and cognitive words.

(Social - Language)

XIV-073 Seeing Spaces: An Eye-tracking Study of Audiovisual Speech Segmentation
Laina G. Lusk, Bucknell University
Aaron D. Mitchel, Bucknell University
Language learners are able to use talking faces to segment speech. Here, we examined the nature of these facial segmentation cues by using an eye-tracker during an audiovisual segmentation task. Participants preferentially viewed the mouth, suggesting that lip aperture and lip movements may provide the basis for visual speech segmentation.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIV-074 Semantic and Phonological False Memories in Adults’ First and Second Languages
Amber V. Sapp, Butler University
Alaina Rodriguez, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
We explored second language acquisition in adults by examining false memories for semantically- and phonologically-related word lists in both their first and second languages. Although our low proficiency bilinguals made more phonological than semantic errors in their second language, the converse was not true for our high proficiency bilinguals.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIV-076 How Do Approach/Avoidance Relationship Goals Affect Relationship Satisfaction?
Monika Kuster, University of Zurich
Sabine Backes, University of Zurich
Veronika Brandstätter, University of Zurich, Switzerland
This study examines the association between approach/avoidance relationship goals and relationship satisfaction in couples, and its mediation by sexual goals and sexual satisfaction. Results from dyadic analysis (N = 368 couples) confirm the postulated associations. These findings advance our understanding of relationship functioning conceptually and methodologically.

(Social - Relationships)

XIV-077 Inhibition in Relationship Behavior Predicts Breakup Style
Camilla Culler, Columbia University
Oksana Freedman, Columbia University
Christopher Crew, Columbia University
A Likert-scale survey was administered to assess inhibition in relationship behavior, attachment style, and confrontation in breakup style. In accordance with predictions, individuals who reported a high level of uninhibitedness in their relationship behavior were also characterized as having an anxious attachment style and tended to breakup in a confrontational manner.

(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

XIV-078 Interest Imbalance as a Function of Partner Type and Relationship Status
Kristen M. Eyssell, University of Baltimore
Dresden N. Lackey, University of Baltimore
Sharessa A. Williams, University of Baltimore
The present study explored interest imbalances across different relationships that were either intact or terminated. Intact relationships revealed greater levels of interest imbalance for opposite-sex friends and
romantic relationships than for same-sex friendships. Compared to intact relationships, terminated relationships revealed more interest imbalance only when the relationship was romantic.
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-079 Intergenerational conflict over intercultural relationships
Sharon Shenhav, University of California, Irvine
Wendy A. Goldberg, University of California, Irvine
Belinda Campos, University of California, Irvine
We examined college students’ willingness to engage in intercultural relationships and the ensuing potential for parent-child conflict. Participants (N=698) indicated dating preferences using ethnically diverse photographs and reported their parents’ disapproval of past dating relationships on the basis of ethnic background. Results indicate generational discrepancies attributed to cultural continuity concerns.
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-080 Intimacy and Texting: An Examination of Best Friend Relationships
Amanda N. Newman, Roanoke College
Jessica Gladfelter, Roanoke College
Denise Friedman, Roanoke College
Texting is a popular communication medium among young adults, allowing for seemingly constant connectedness. We examined the types of intimate displays seen in texting and the effects of gender and proximity on those displays in best friend relationships. We will discuss how intimate displays in texting parallel face-to-face interactions.
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-081 Love Signals: Nonverbal Behavior Markers of Romantic Interest and Relationship Maintenance
Sally D. Farley, University of Baltimore
Dresden N. Lackey, University of Baltimore
Ryan D. Bartz, University of Baltimore
Affiliative nonverbal behaviors were correlated with romantic interest in an attractive alternative partner and self-reported love for one’s own partner. Nonconscious mimicry emerged as the only significant predictor, correlating positively with romantic interest in an attractive alternative and negatively with self-reported love and passion.
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-082 Mediation of Links between Attachment and Relationship Outcomes: Self-Efficacy in Romantic Relationships
Heidi R. Riggio, CSU Los Angeles
Jessica Bailey, CSU Los Angeles
This study examines links between self-efficacy in relationships, attachment, and relationship outcomes among young adults in relationships. Mediation analyses indicate that self-efficacy mediates relations between avoidance and investment and commitment. For satisfaction, anxiety is not predictive when self-efficacy is included, supporting self-efficacy as a mediator between attachment and relationship outcomes.
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-083 Proximal Life Stress and Personality Affect Reward Processing in Adolescents
Amy M. Hoffmann, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Rose L. McAloon, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Samuel Musselman, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Melynda Casement, University of Pittsburgh
Erika Forbes, University of Pittsburgh
Chronic stress and trait anxiety have both been associated with psychopathology development, potentially due to their effects on neural reward processing systems. In a sample of adolescent girls, both life stress and anxiety were associated with differing patterns of reward processing in the medial prefrontal cortex, striatum, and amygdala.

XIV-084 Psychological Adjustment: Maternal Custody, Joint Custody, and Intact Families
Robert Bauserman, Stevenson University, Stevenson, MD
Kim Shifren, Towson University, Towson, MD
Compared psychological adjustment on measures of self-esteem, depression, and social support between undergraduates from maternal custody, joint custody, and intact family settings. Unexpectedly, there were no significant differences between groups on any measures of adjustment. Individuals in emerging adulthood may display resilience to effects of divorce and custody arrangements.

XIV-085 Psychological content of professional development crises of first-year students.
Liudmila Rykman, St.Petersburg State University
Larisa Golovey, lyudmila_ryk@mail.ru
First year students experience the crisis of future professional self-determination. Those who experience strong crisis suffer from identity crisis, hopelessness, and emptiness. This was related to the adaptation of new studying conditions and life roles, accompanied by increased negative emotions towards the future, reduced life satisfaction, and non-constructive coping strategies.

XIV-086 Puberty Moderates Effects of the Parent-Child Relationship on Adolescents’ Internalizing Symptoms
Meredith A. Henry, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Sylvie Mrug, University of Alabama at Birmingham
The present project investigates whether pubertal development moderates effects of the parent-child relationship on adolescents’ internalizing symptoms. Regression analyses predicted internalizing problems from parent-child interaction variables, pubertal timing and tempo, and their interactions. Results suggest that positive aspects of the parent-child relationship may be more beneficial for late maturing youth.

XIV-087 R the kids OK? Capturing technology use and dependency among young adolescents using mobile phones
Madeleine J. George, Duke University
Michael A. Russell, University of California, Irvine
Odgers L. Candice, Duke University
Mobile technologies are becoming pervasive in young adolescents’ lives and may both impair and facilitate daily activities, experiences and development. Real time mobile phone based assessments of 150 adolescents for 30 consecutive days were used to describe daily communication and usage patterns, alongside levels and predictors of impairment and dependency.

XIV-088 Relationship Between ADHD and Oppositionality with Simulated Driving Performance of Adolescents
Monika Gaspar, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center
There is limited research regarding the relationship between symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) and driving. Self-reported symptoms of ADHD and ODD and simulator driving performance were examined. Findings suggest that oppositionality is a predictor of negative driving outcomes in adolescents with ADHD.

(XIV-089) Relationship Contexts for Adolescents’ Verbal Irony Use with Siblings and Friends
Sana A. Shakeel, SUNY Geneseo
Leslie M. Cohoon, SUNY Geneseo
Gabrielle T. Formica, SUNY Geneseo
Leanne A. Calviello, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

We examined associations between adolescents’ use of verbal irony and qualitative aspects of their sibling and friend relationships. Both playful and aggressive use of verbal irony was related to asymmetry, intimacy, harmony, and conflict in sibling and friend relationships, but in different ways for the two relationships.

(XIV-090) Relevance of Life Stress and Socioeconomic Status in Predicting Adolescent Reward Processing
Rose McAloon, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Amy Hoffmann, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Samuel Musselman, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center
Melynda Casement, University of Pittsburgh
Erika Forbes, University of Pittsburgh
Amanda Guyer, University of California, Irvine
Alison Hipwell, University of Pittsburgh
Kate Keenan, University of Chicago

Chronic stress may link socioeconomic status and health outcomes and this link may be clarified by studying changes in the medial prefrontal cortex, striatum, and amygdala in adolescents experiencing chronic stress. Results show SES data affecting reward processing differently than general chronic stress.

(XIV-091) Parent Beliefs Versus Parent Behaviors in Dealing with their Children's Victimization
Erin Bishop, Brandeis University
Malcolm Watson, Brandeis University

College students and their parents were surveyed on the students' victimization in high school, parents' actions and beliefs about dealing with victimization, and student well-being and anxiety. Results indicated that parents commonly ignored their children's victimization, although they believed this strategy was inappropriate, and ignoring was linked to lower well-being.

(XIV-092) Perceived Maternal Support Buffers Relationship between Romantic Stress and Adolescent Depressive Symptoms
Samantha F. Anderson, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Janet S. Hyde, University of Wisconsin Madison
This investigation explored romantic stress as a predictor of adolescent depressive symptoms, as well as whether behavioral and self-report measures of parental support moderate this relationship. Results indicated a significant association between romantic stress and depression. Perceived maternal support buffered girls and boys from the negative effects of romantic stress.
(Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIV-093 Perceived Support, Conflict, and Adjustment among Adolescents with Cancer
Joseph S. Kay, University of California, Irvine
Vanessa Juth, University of California, Irvine
Roxane C. Silver, University of California, Irvine
Van T. Huynh, Children’s Hospital of Orange County
Leonard S. Sender, Children’s Hospital of Orange County
Adolescents and young adults (AYAs) with cancer face developmental challenges associated with disrupted interpersonal relationships. AYA cancer patients (N=115) reported more support from caregivers than friends, and more conflict with caregivers and family than friends. Relationships with caregivers, family and friends each independently predicted different measures of psychological adjustment.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIV-094 Perceptions of Victims and Perpetrators in Same-sex and Cross-sex Intimate Partner Violence
Kenneth Brock Lamm, Georgia Regents University Augusta
Elizabeth Taylor, Georgia Regents University Augusta
Lauren M. Verlaque, Georgia Regents University Augusta
Deborah South Richardson, Georgia Regents University Augusta
Georgina S. Hammock, Georgia Regents University Augusta
We examined the impact of sex of perpetrator and victim on perceptions of characteristics of combatants in psychological and physical intimate partner violence. Perpetrators of physical aggression were evaluated more negatively than perpetrators of psychological aggression; male perpetrators and male victims were evaluated more negatively than female perpetrators and victims.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIV-095 Person Types and Social Resources: Who Exchanges What With Whom?
Robert Gifford, University of Victoria
How do social resource theory and interpersonal evaluation theory complement one other? Individuals trade social resources, but which resources are exchanged with which person types? We propose that SRT’s resource classes combined with IET’s person types help explain all interpersonal interactions. Results from 167 participants’ exchange preferences support this proposal.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIV-096 Race Differences in Return to Abuser Likelihood and Reasons for Return
Eva C. Jorgensen-Graham, University of North Carolina Wilmington
James J. Rossi, UNC Wilmington
Emily A. Boren, UNC Wilmington
Caroline M. Clements, University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Tyler J. Westcott, UNC Wilmington
Sarah K. Burns, UNC Wilmington
Racial differences in reasons for return to abuser were assessed in African and Caucasian women. Economic and emotional reasons distinguished between group return probabilities. Results were discussed in terms of culturally competent intervention with IPV victims.
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
XIV-097 Reactivity to motherhood-related social support receipt during pregnancy and risk for PPD
Christine Perndorfer, Lehigh University
Christopher T. Burke, Lehigh University
In a daily diary study of 29 pregnant women, receiving motherhood-related support led to greater increases in evening distress than did receiving motherhood-unrelated support. More negative reactions to motherhood-related support receipt (but not motherhood-unrelated support receipt) predicted higher depressive symptoms postpartum, adjusting for initial depressive symptoms.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIV-098 Receiving a Benefit, Mood Elevation and Increased Helping:
Tyler S. Van Slyck, Virginia Technological University
Michael R. Van Slyck, South University-Richmond
Research examining helping behavior has found that a positive mood induced by the receipt of an unexpected positive benefit (UPB) increases the likelihood of such behavior. However, little research has examined the relationship between the receipt of a UPB and good mood. This study examines this issue.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIV-099 Functional Connectivity of the Brain During Metacognition
Timothy Kelley, Saint Josephs University
This study conducted a meta-analysis of fMRI studies to determine if metacognition has a unitary or distributed neural basis. Through functional connectivity analysis, functional networks of three sub-domains of metacognition were compared. Results provided support for both a unitary and distributed neural basis for metacognition.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-100 Handedness and Eye Movement effects in a SNARC task
Elizabeth R. Shobe, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Molly Cullerton, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Samantha Keller, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Strong and mixed handers engaged in a bilateral or control eye movement task and then completed the SNARC task. No evidence of a SNARC effect was found, but strong handers who did the EM task performed similarly to mixed-handers, both responding more quickly to low numbers.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-101 Impaired stimulus-reinforcement based decision making as indexed by the passive avoidance learning task in patients with Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
Elizabeth J. Lewis, National Institute of Mental Health
Marilla Geraci, National Institute of Mental Health
Daniel Pine, National Institute of Mental Health
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
Karina S. Blair, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health
In this study we examine decision-making in Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) using a passive avoidance learning task. Patients with GAD committed an increased number of errors, and the degree of impairment was further found to correlate with their functional impairment as measured by the Global Assessment of Functioning Scale.
(Clinical - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-102 Interaction of emotional and language networks during verbal emotional inference
Lesley A. Sand, University of Maryland
Elizabeth Redcay, University of Maryland  
Donald J. Bolger, University of Maryland  
Neural responses associated with inferring others’ emotional states in verbal communication were measured. The “language network” was activated in all story conditions and greater neural activation for emotional stories compared to neutral were shown in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) and orbital frontal region, areas of the “emotion network.”  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-103 Left prefrontal cortex activation scales with working memory load: A NIRS study  
Frank A. Fishburn, Georgetown University  
Andrei Medvedev, Georgetown University  
Chandan J. Vaidya, Georgetown University  
Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) is an emerging modality for use in populations that are not amenable to fMRI such as intellectually disabled or very young children. To test its validity, we replicated a well-known effect using NIRS, linear scaling of left prefrontal activation during a verbal n-back working memory task.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-104 Mechanisms of language selection in bilinguals: An ERPs study  
Patricia E. Roman, Penn State University  
Sükrü Baris Demiral, Washington University  
Maria T. Bajo, University of Granada  
There is evidence of an inhibitory mechanism acting to select the intended language in bilinguals (Kroll et al. 2008). In the present study we show behavioral and neurophysiological evidence of a preparation mechanism that under certain circumstances might assist language selection reducing the need of inhibitory control.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-105 Metacognition, Working Memory and Motor-Timing  
Andrew P. Madison, Central Michigan University  
Katherine Kearns, Central Michigan University  
Lindsey O’Laughlin, Central Michigan University  
Shaun Macdonald, Central Michigan University  
Josh Alton, Central Michigan University  
Jason Gierman, Central Michigan University  
Justin Oh-Lee, Central Michigan University (Faculty Advisor)  
The present study investigated whether various types of metacognitive performances correlate with PFC-mediated working memory performance. The results show that FOK accuracy, but not TOT or JOL accuracy, correlate with working memory scores. This provides further evidence that FOKs have different underlying cognitive and neural processes than TOTs and JOLs.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-106 Mu Rhythm in SCI Patients During Perception of Pain  
Jennifer A. Stevens, College of William & Mary  
Caitlin J. Duckett, College of William & Mary  
Rebecca Avison, College of William & Mary  
Sophia Alapati, College of William & Mary  
Juliet Blakeslee-Carter, College of William & Mary  
Rachel Silcox, College of William & Mary  
Event related desynchronization (ERD) of mu waves is an EEG marker for empathy. Spinal cord injured and control participants were presented with pictures of painful situations. Mu suppression patterns provide a
window into understanding the extent to which current body state influences perception of pain and the corresponding empathetic response.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-107 Musicians Have Enhanced Ability to Locate Sounds in Horizontal Space  
Jeffrey M. Greenspon, Hobart and William Smith Colleges  
Casey Sherwin, William Smith College  
Nicholas D’Alberto, Hobart College  
Musical training enhances auditory processing. Previous studies found musicians have enhanced ability to perceive qualities of music and language. Our study investigated a new dimension by investigating whether music training enhances the processing of sound location. We found musical training enhanced the ability to locate sounds in horizontal space.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-108 Relationships among situational motivation and Facebook usage  
Rose M. Niles, Louisiana Tech University  
Matthew M. Hand, Texas Wesleyan University  
Donna Thomas, Louisiana Tech University  
The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among aspects of situational motivation and Facebook usage. Results indicate that emotional connectedness to Facebook was positively related to intrinsic motivation. These results suggest that online social networking is related to higher levels of self-determination. Additional results to be presented.  
(Social - Motivation)

XIV-109 Relationships among situational motivation and Twitter usage  
Matthew M. Hand, Texas Wesleyan University  
Rose M. Niles, Louisiana Tech University  
Donna Thomas, Louisiana Tech University  
The purpose of this study was to explore the relationships among aspects of situational motivation and Twitter usage. Results indicate that emotional connectedness to Twitter was positively related to intrinsic motivation. Similarly, time spent on Twitter was related to external regulation. Additional results to be presented.  
(Social - Motivation)

XIV-110 Relative Deprivation Moderates the Relationship Between Meaning in Life and Self-Sacrifice  
Michelle Dugas, University of Maryland, College Park  
Jocelyn J. Bélanger, University of Maryland, College Park  
Arie W. Kruglanski, University of Maryland, College Park  
Michele J. Gelfand, University of Maryland, College Park  
Katie Touchton-Leonard, Teacher’s College, Columbia University  
Two studies explored the moderating role of group relative deprivation on the relationship between meaning in life and self-sacrifice. Results of both studies indicated that meaning in life negatively predicted self-sacrifice when perceptions of relative deprivation were low but showed no relationship with self-sacrifice when relative deprivation was high.  
(Social - Motivation)

XIV-111 Role of a Skills Learning Intervention on Underachieving College Student’s Academic Performance  
Connie R. Wibrowski, CASE, Graduate Center, City University of New York  
Anastasia Kitsantas, College of Education and Human Development, George Mason University, Fairfax Campus
Faye Huie, College of Education and Human Development, George Mason University, Fairfax Campus
The purpose of the present study was to determine the effectiveness of a skills learning support program for underachieving college students on academic achievement, self-regulation and motivation outcomes. Results showed that this program improved targeted outcomes for these students from pre to post and as compared to regularly admitted students. (Cognitive - Motivation)

XIV-112 Self-Efficacy, Not Defensive Pessimism, is Related to Exam Performance
Ashley Membere, Dr. Margaret Beier
Margaret E. Beier, Rice University
This study investigates the relationship between defensive pessimism and self-efficacy for exam performance. Defensive pessimism is a cognitive strategy whereby students motivate themselves by thinking how poorly they will do while self-efficacy is a self-judgment about one’s capabilities. Results show that self-efficacy, but not defensive pessimism, is related to performance. (Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XIV-113 Self-Handicapping Mediates the Relationship Between Motivational Attributes and Performance
Brittney J. Pearson, Virginia State University
Zewelanji Serpell, Virginia State University
Oliver Hill, Virginia State University
248 African American high school students who participated in a cognitive training program were surveyed on their achievement goals, self-handicapping behavior, and academic self-efficacy. Results from a path analysis suggest that higher academic self-efficacy may divert self-handicapping behavior and thereby increase performance outcomes. Implications for developing educational interventions are discussed. (Developmental - Motivation)

XIV-114 Social Approach and Avoidance Motives Predict Attributions of Acceptance and Rejection Across Adulthood
Simone Schoch, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Jana Nikitin, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Alexandra M. Freund, University of Zurich, Switzerland
People differ in attributions of experienced social acceptance and rejection. Results from an interaction study demonstrate that dispositional social approach motives predict self-enhancing attributions of social acceptance and rejection, whereas social avoidance motives predict self-derogating attributions. The association between social motives and attributions was stable across adulthood. (Developmental - Motivation)

XIV-115 Task difficulty and success importance jointly determine the energy invested in a handgrip task
Josephine Stanek, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Michael Richter, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Drawing on motivational intensity theory, we examined the impact of task difficulty and importance of success on energy investment in a handgrip task. As predicted, energy investment was a function of task difficulty if success importance was high but not if success importance was low. (General - Motivation)

XIV-116 The Approach/Avoidance Task is Sensitive to Non-Clinical Variation in Approach/Avoidance Processes
Ryan Thibodeau, St. John Fisher College
Brianna R. Pumpitis, St. John Fisher College
Gregory P. Hedger, St. John Fisher College
The Approach/Avoidance Task (AAT) is sensitive to clinical disruptions of approach/avoidance motivational processes. This study demonstrated that the AAT is also sensitive to relatively modest variation in the approach/avoidance motivational processes of unselected participants.

(Clinical - Motivation)

XIV-117 Sex Differences in Clinical Predictors of Momentary Emotional Experience in Schizophrenia
Anjuli S. Bodapati, University of Illinois at Chicago
Ellen S. Herbener, University of Illinois at Chicago
Schizophrenia patients were assessed for in-the-moment emotional responses to picture stimuli, and clinical ratings were collected. Overall, men and women rated emotional experiences similarly and had comparable clinical symptoms. However, regression analyses revealed sex differences such that physical anhedonia uniquely predicted arousal and valence ratings in women, but not men.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-118 Shame Aversion Uniquely Predicts Maladaptive Eating-Related Attitudes and Behaviors
Eishita Manjrekar, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign
Wenting Mu, University of Illinois, Urbana Champaign
Michelle Schoenleber, University of Mississippi Medical Center/G.V.
The incremental predictive utility of shame aversion for maladaptive eating-related attitudes/behaviors was examined. Three general distress-related constructs, shame-proneness, shame aversion, and dysfunctional eating-related attitudes/behaviors were measured via questionnaires. Shame aversion predicted eating-related attitudes/behaviors above all other variables. Additionally, shame aversion moderated the association between shame-proneness and eating-related attitudes/behaviors.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-120 Social Anhedonia Increases Effortful Decision Making
Juile M. McCarthy, University of Maryland, College Park
Niki Molin, University of Maryland, College Park
Kristen R. Bradshaw, University of Maryland College Park
Lauren T. Catalano, University of Maryland, College Park
Jack J. Blanchard, University of Maryland College Park
Social anhedonia (diminished pleasure from social interactions) is related to impairments in motivation/effort, but little is known about how decisions are made to engage in goal-directed behavior. In a monetary reward task, elevated social anhedonia was unexpectedly associated with increased effortful decision making in trials with uncertain probability of reward.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-121 Social Mistrust Relates to Clinical Levels of Anxiety, Low Self-Esteem, Aggression, and Callousness.
Keri Ka-Yee Wong, University of Cambridge
Developmental studies of (mis)trust and problem behaviors contribute to our understanding of disorders like schizophrenia/APD. Childhood mistrust is underexplored and could extend the adult paranoia literature. Findings on 2,687 UK/HK schoolchildren suggested that mistrustful rather than trusting children display clinically significant levels of anxiety, aggression, callousness, and low self-esteem.

(Developmental - Psychopathology)

XIV-122 Dominant Behavior in People at Risk for Mania
Daniel Fulford, University of California, San Francisco
Sungchoon Sinclair, University of Utah
Oliver P. John, University of California, Berkeley
Sheri L. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley
Bipolar disorder is related to social dominance. In the current study, participants took part in small group interactions in which they negotiated merit pay for fictional candidates, and completed ratings of dominance behavior in themselves and others. Males high in mania risk were perceived as socially dominant by their peers.

(XIV-123) Subtypes of Antisocial Behavior Differentially Relate to Neurobehavioral Markers of Performance Consistency

Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University
Sindes Dawood, Michigan State University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University
Alexandra Burt, Michigan State University

Subjects performed a flanker task while event-related brain potentials and behavioral performance were recorded. Those reporting higher levels of aggressive behavior evidenced inconsistent performance and reduced neural efficiency. Non-aggressive rule-breaking was not associated with performance measures. These findings provide neurobehavioral support for the distinction between aggressive and rule-breaking antisocial behavior.

(XIV-124) Testing Triarchic Psychopathy Model Predictions about Traits, Personality Pathology, and Autobiographical Recall

Pavel S. Blagov, Whitman College
Christopher J. Patrick, Florida State University
Kathryn M. Oost, University of Montana

The triarchic model (Patrick et al., 2009) treats psychopathic personality as a convergence of two or all three of the traits boldness, disinhibition, and meanness. In 100 undergraduates, we tested convergent and discriminant validity hypotheses about the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure vis-à-vis normal and pathological traits, autobiographical memory variables, and demographics.

(XIV-125) The Clinical Picture of Delayed-Onset PTSD: A Longitudinal Study of Veterans

Danny Horesh, New York University
Zahava Solomon, Tel Aviv University
Giora Keinan, Tel Aviv University
Tsachi Ein-Dor, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC)

This study prospectively examined the clinical characteristics of delayed-onset PTSD (DOPTSD). 675 war veterans were followed over 20 years and assessed 3 times post-war. 16.5% of them reported DOPTSD. Compared to immediate PTSD, DOPTSD was associated with lower psychopathology levels. Finally, most veterans were already symptomatic before PTSD onset.

(XIV-126) The Effect of Psychopathy on Gaze Patterns When Viewing Fearful Stimuli

Christopher C. Spencer, Western Carolina University
Leonardo Bobadilla, Western Carolina University

This study examined the fearlessness and attentional hypotheses of psychopathy (Lykken, 1995; Newman, et al., 2010) by presenting fearful and threatening pictures to participants as their eye movements were tracked. Results indicated that gender and TriPM scores have an effect on total eye fixation when viewing fearful stimuli.
XIV-127 The Effectiveness of Coping Flexibility in Managing Daily Stressors
Mary E. Pandolfino, SUNY Geneseo
Evan Rooney, SUNY Geneseo
Jennifer Parr, SUNY Geneseo
Emily Bolan, SUNY Geneseo
Jule Deren, SUNY Geneseo
Michael Lynch, SUNY Geneseo
The current study examined coping with daily hassles in a sample of 78 undergraduate students. Participant’s usage of various coping styles, their flexibility in coping with daily hassles, and their effectiveness in achieving coping goals were assessed. More effective coping is likely to be associated with better mental health.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-128 The effects of rejection sensitivity and of rejection and acceptance experiences on self-silencing in borderline and avoidant personality disorders
Jessica B. Friedman, Bar-Ilan University
Reuma Gadassi, Bar Ilan University
Liat Keinan, Bar Ilan University
Kathy R. Berenson, Gettysburg College
Geraldine Downey, Columbia University
Eshkol Rafaeli, Bar-Ilan University and Barnard College, Columbia University
Self-silencing is a strategy in which individuals suppress self-expression to prevent conflict, in the hope of preserving relationships and avoiding rejection. The present study examines rejection sensitivity and experiences of rejection or acceptance that may lead to self-silencing among patients with two personality disorders and a healthy control group.
(Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

XIV-129 The Conundrum of the Laboratory: Challenges of Assessing Preschool-Age Children’s Salivary Cortisol Reactivity
Marissa R. Tolep, University of Maryland, College Park
Caitlin S. Condit, American University
Victoria C. Smith, University of Maryland, College Park
Lea R. Dougherty, University of Maryland, College Park
The study tested the effectiveness of an acute laboratory psychological stressor to evoke cortisol responses in 152 preschool-age children. Behavioral findings suggest that children perceived the task as stressful. However, consistent with developmental neuroendocrine research, our cortisol findings highlight the methodological challenges of assessing preschoolers’ cortisol reactivity in the laboratory.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Child)

XIV-130 The Effects of Parenting Styles on Social Interactions of Elementary School Children Among their Peers
Kyrene Diaz, Pepperdine University
Cindy Miller-Perrin, Pepperdine University
Parenting styles and children’s levels of social skills were examined in 68 parents of pre-K/kindergarten and 7th/8th grade children. Parents completed The Parenting Style Questionnaire and The Social Skills Improvement System (SSIS-P). Authoritative parenting was positively correlated with social skills while authoritarian parenting was negatively correlated with social skills for the adolescent sample only.
(Developmental - Child)
XIV-131 The Impact on Parents of raising a young Child with Autism: A phenomenological study of parents in Lusaka, Zambia
Joachim Nyoni
Autism is a disorder that is least known in Zambia by both the community and helping professionals. Parents suffer discrimination, from communities and have challenges of transport, finances and school placement for their children with autism.
(Developmental - Child)

XIV-132 The Mechanisms Behind the Association between Union Stability and Children’s School Readiness
Elizabeth F. Karberg, University of Maryland
Natasha J. Cabrera, University of Maryland
Jay Fagan, Temple University
Research shows an inconsistent association between marital status and children’s outcomes; the stability of a union, and not the status per say, may predict consistently to children’s positive development. This poster will examine the mechanisms underlying the association between union stability and children’s positive behavioral and vocabulary outcomes at kindergarten.
(Developmental - Child)

XIV-133 The pathognomonic role of caregiver instability in sexual abuse reactive children
Robert A. Prentky, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Erin Weinstein, Fairleigh Dickinson University
Ann Schuler, Justice Resource Institute
There is a paucity of studies examining the relationship of caregiver instability (CI) and proximal sexual behavior problems in young children. This study examined the relationship of CI, physical and sexual abuse to proximal sexually inappropriate and aggressive behaviors in a sample of 813 youth in the child welfare system.
(Developmental - Child)

XIV-134 The Predictive Utility of Conduct Disorder Symptoms in Preschool Children
Benjamin Rolon-Arroyo, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Lisa A. Harvey, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
David H. Arnold, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
This study examined CD symptoms at 3 years predicting CD symptoms at 6 years above ODD/ADHD symptoms. CD predicted CD above ODD/ADHD, and were better predictors for boys than girls. Stealing, property destruction, and fighting were independently predictive of symptoms. Findings support the importance of early CD predicting later difficulties.
(Clinical - Child)

XIV-135 Touching a Dog Reduces Heart Rate in Children during the Execution of a Working Memory Task.
Marcus Stendahl, SUNY, Fredonia
Amy Fisk, SUNY, Fredonia
Victoria Coglitore, SUNY, Fredonia
Hannah Manning, SUNY, Fredonia
Alexis Perez, SUNY, Fredonia
Nancy R. Gee, State University of New York at Fredonia
Erika Friedmann, University of Maryland
Children wore a heart rate (HR) monitor while listening to a story and performing a working memory test on three occasions: touching a dog, touching a stuffed dog and touching a human. HR was significantly lower while touching the dog relative to the human or stuffed dog.
(General - Child)
XIV-136 Trait-Face Linkage in Children: The Role of Threat and Social Relevance in Children’s Ability to Link Traits to Faces
Maggie Stoeckel, American University
In three experiments, four-year-old children were presented with faces paired with trait labels. In Experiments 1 and 2, children accurately remembered information about individuals’ dispositions or threatening actions, but not about less socially relevant information. Experiment 3 found that children remembered mean traits in more vivid detail than nice traits.
(Developmental - Child)

XIV-137 Understanding how parenting variables influence social-emotional development in migrant children
Catherine L. Riskie, The University of Michigan
Kareem Hakim, The University of Michigan
Rachel Carretta, The University of Michigan
Rona Carter, The University of Michigan
Identifying children at risk of social-emotional problems is crucial for improving developmental outcomes, yet little research exists with migrant children. Associations between multiple parental variables and migrant children’s social-emotional development were examined. Results indicated at risk children had significantly less family & household members than the not at risk group.
(Developmental - Child)

XIV-138 Using theory-based narrative videos at medical well child care visits to improve parent/caregiver oral health behaviors
Patricia A. Braun, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Center
Katina Widmer-Racich, University of Colorado Children's Outcomes Research Program
Lucinda Bryant, Colorado School of Public Health
Nancy Asdigian, Colorado School of Public Health
Jenn Leifermann, Colorado School of Public Health
Silvia Gutierrez Raghunath, Denver Health and Hospital
Judith Albino, Colorado School of Public Health
Early childhood caries (dental cavities) is the most pervasive disease of childhood, yet it is preventable. Referencing Theories of Planned Behavior and Normative Social Behavior, we conducted focus groups with 42 primarily Hispanic mothers of young children to identify attitudes and norms potentially relevant to children’s caries experience.
(General - Child)

XIV-139 Music Therapy: Proposed Underlying Neural Mechanisms, Current Research, and Clinical Implications
Taunjah P. Bell, Jackson State University
Katie McIntyre, Jackson State University
Music therapy is a promising approach for attenuating symptomatology associated with certain mental disorders and medical diseases. To date, however, the neural mechanisms underlying music therapy are not well understood. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to discuss how music may induce its effects, current research, and clinical implications.
(General)

XIV-140 Music therapy: Therapeutic use and clinical implications.
Katharine A. McIntyre, Jackson State University
Taunjah P. Bell, Jackson State University
Music therapy is a promising treatment that has been demonstrated to improve mood and reduce stress in clinical populations. Related, music has also been linked to increases in cognition and communication skills. This poster aims to reviews current research in music therapy and discuss the clinical implications of the findings.
(General)