XVI-001 The Winning With Wellness School-Based Obesity Prevention Project: Health Behavior and HRQoL Outcomes for Middle School Students in Rural Appalachia
Elizabeth Conway-Williams, East Tennessee State University
William T. Dalton, East Tennessee State University
Karen E. Schetzina, East Tennessee State University
Lydia Israel, East Tennessee State University

Winning With Wellness is a school-based obesity prevention project implemented in rural Appalachia. This poster describes health behavior and HRQoL outcomes for middle school students. Although significant differences were not found between baseline and follow-up assessments, the WWW program may have attenuated otherwise declining scores in HRQoL.
(Clinical - Health)

XVI-002 Threat Orientations and the Cognitive Processing of Health and Safety Messages
Michele M. Schlehofer, Salisbury University
Meagan Green, Salisbury University
Alyson Stafford, Salisbury University
Kathryn Wason, Salisbury University
Sarah Williams, Salisbury University

Two studies tested whether threat orientations predict differences in use of heuristic or systematic processing. Study 1 (N = 146) found differences in the systematic processing of a skin cancer message. Study 2 (N = 105) found similar differences in both heuristic and systematic processing of a Facebook privacy message.
(Social - Health)

XVI-002 Improving Writing in the Discipline for Psychology through the Writing Fellows Initiative
Diane L. Alonso, University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Deborah Stearns, Montgomery College
Marsha Youngblood, The Center for Academic Success at the Universities at Shady Grove, affiliated with the University of Maryland
Shanna Charles, The Center for Academic Success at the Universities at Shady Grove, affiliated with the University of Maryland
Christina Devlin, Montgomery College
Renee Galbavy, Montgomery College
Andrea M. Brown, Montgomery College
Isabell Cserno May, The Center for Academic Success at the Universities at Shady Grove, affiliated with the University of Maryland

The Writing Fellows initiative involving UMBC Psychology majors and students at Montgomery College has been effective at improving student writing skills and attitudes towards writing. Adapted by the Universities at Shady Grove’s Center for Academic Success, the Writing Fellows program is helping to create stronger, more prepared writers in psychology.
(Teaching Institute - Education)

XVI-003 Tinkering with food choices: Can people use a tool to interpret menu calorie information?
Caitlin Kennedy, The George Washington University
Miriam Eisenberg, George Washington University
L. Alison Phillips, George Washington University
Shaera Tariq, George Washington University
Philip J. Moore, George Washington University
Randomly assigned undergraduates saw calorie information, a “healthy-heart” icon, both, or neither when choosing lunch items from an online menu. Those in the calorie information condition selected significantly healthier meals than those in the control condition. However, a “heart-healthy” icon marginally improved choices over only calorie information. Implications are discussed.
(Social - Health)

XVI-004 Training interprofessional healthcare practitioners as capable, confident spiritual generalists
Kezia Shirkey, North Park University
Mary Robinson, Boston Children's Hospital
Mary Martha Thiel, Hebrew Senior Life
Nedgie Clerjuste, Boston Children's Hospital
Elaine C. Meyer, Boston Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School
This study demonstrates the efficacy of a simulation-based workshop to train interprofessional healthcare practitioners as spiritual generalists. Following the training, self-report measures indicate individuals plan to engage patients more often around spiritual topics and possess greater ability on all 15 items of spiritual generalist skills regardless of practitioners’ self-reported spirituality/religiosity.
(Clinical - Health)

XVI-005 Two weeks after Hurricane Sandy: Relations between Loss and Anxiety
Justine Howell, St. Joseph's College
Kelly Laliberty, St. Joseph's College
Anthony Friszell, St. Joseph's College
Dominique Treboux, St. Joseph's College
We examined the effects of Hurricane Sandy on the well-being of young adults. 136 young adults responded to a Facebook survey. Anxiety was related to non-tangible and tangible losses. Feelings of safety were also related to non-tangible losses, but not anxiety.
(Social - Health)

XVI-006 Using Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction to Reduce Cancer Related Fatigue
Nathan Moss, Butler University
Shelley Johns, Indiana University School of Medicine
Linda F. Brown, Indiana University School of Medicine
Kathleen Beck-Coon, Indiana University School of Medicine
Patrick Monahan, Indiana University School of Medicine
Kurt Kroenke, Indiana University School of Medicine
Erin Holm, Butler University
R. Brian Giesler, Butler University
In this pilot study, nineteen breast cancer survivors with persistent fatigue were randomized to an eight week mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR) intervention or to an educational support group. By the end of the intervention, the MBSR group reported significantly greater reductions on fatigue outcome measures compared to controls.
(General - Health)

XVI-007 Using Sequential Analysis to Predict Motivation to Change Weight-Related Behaviors in a Sample of African American Caregivers of Adolescents with Obesity
Angela J. Jacques-Tiura, Wayne State University
In this sample of 37 caregivers of African American adolescents with obesity, sequential analysis identified counselors' use of questions and reflections designed to elicit statements for behavior change increased caregivers' positive motivational statements. Conversely, other types of reflections, questions, and statements predicted caregivers' statements against change.

(Clinical - Health)

XVI-008 Using zero-inflated models to analyze count data from a national health survey
Si Yang, University of Rhode Island
Morgan Wolven, University of Rhode Island
Lisa L. Harlow, University of Rhode Island

The study used zero-inflated model to examine the relationship between multiple life style behaviors and health related quality of life (HRQOL). The results showed smoking is significantly related to poor HRQOL and more vegetable intake and physical activity significantly related to good HRQOL.

(General - Health)

XVI-009 Web-based Positive Affect Skills Training for Adults With Type 2 Diabetes
Michael A. Cohn, University of California, San Francisco
Judith T. Moskowitz, University of California, San Francisco
Laura R. Saslow, University of California, San Francisco

We developed an online intervention to improve health behaviors in adults with type 2 diabetes via positive affect and coping skills. A feasibility trial (n=42) found excellent retention (81%) and adherence (54% fully adherent), even among participants with elevated depression symptoms. Qualitative interviews described the materials as understandable, sensitive, and persuasive.

(Social - Health)

XVI-010 Work-Family Conflict Increases Emotional Labor and Decreases Organizational Commitment
Sharmin Tunguz, DePauw University
Portia Egan, DePauw University

The present research investigated the effects of work-family conflict on work outcomes. Employees at a university were surveyed about their work and family responsibilities. Results showed that work-family conflict positively predicted emotional labor and stress, and negatively predicted organizational commitment. Female faculty reported more work-family conflict than did male faculty.

(Industrial/Organizational - Health)

XVI-011 The Importance of Individual and Instructional Effects on Learning Mesurement Concepts
Nancy L. Stein, University of Chicago
Linda Siegel, University of British Columbia
Yuhtsuen Tzeng, National Chung Cheng University
Marc Hernandez, NORC, University of Chicago

Studies on U.S. and Taiwan students learning measurement concepts showed that Taiwanese children had higher scores by the end of 4th grade. Intervention showed that U.S. children improved significantly, with digit span memory highly correlated with success. A second intervention requiring repetitions of multiplication erased the differences in final performance.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
XVI-012 The N400 Reflects Good and Poor Performance on a Triplets Learning Task
Seth A. Kiser, Catholic University of America
Rebecca L. Fuller, Catholic University of America
Katy M. O'Neil, Catholic University of America
Darlene V. Howard, Georgetown University
James H. Howard, Catholic University of America
Previous work links the N400 ERP component to associative learning during a triplets learning task. Here we compare the N400 in good and poor performing participants using associative learning scores. N400 was found to be sensitive to event probabilities for good, but not poor performers extending our previous results.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-013 The Phantom Sound Experience
Yasmeen Alhasawi, non-member
Irene W. Leigh
Donna Morere
Lawrence Pick
Phantom sound occurs when a person “hears” a sound in the absence of an external sound source upon seeing a sound producing visual stimulus. The study was conducted to investigate the possibility of a phantom sound being produced by the brain based on past experiences. Results support this phenomenon.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-014 The Production Effect in Paired Associate Learning
Adam L. Putnam, Washington University in St. Louis
Henry L. Roediger, III, Washington University in St. Louis
Two experiments revealed the production effect in paired associate learning: speaking led to enhanced memory compared to silent reading in cued recall and recognition. Further, a semantic processing task, despite enhancing overall performance, caused the benefits of production to disappear.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-015 The Temporal Dimension of Testing Effect
Steve Joordens, University of Toronto Scarborough
Cho Kin Cheng, University of Toronto Scarborough
Dwayne E. Paré, University of Toronto Scarborough
Lisa-Marie Collimore, University of Toronto Scarborough
The current study examines the temporal dimension of testing effect. The results suggest that the effect of prior testing on slowing down the forgetting rate is short-lived, but the resulting benefit remained a constant over a period up to 6 weeks, and it eventually attenuate after a much longer delay.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-016 Traditional versus Experiential Teaching Methods on Student Learning
Stephanie P. Porter, Weber State University
Aaron Ashley, Weber State University
The current study investigated the effectiveness of different teaching methods while teaching geology. Results suggest that both teaching methods were effective, but there was a significant interaction between teaching method and class time. This interaction was that traditional methods were more effective for morning classes, experiential methods for afternoon classes.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
XVI-017 Understanding the Effect of Retrieval Practice on Unretrieved Information
Lauren E. Bates, Colorado State University
Christopher Rowland, Colorado State University
Edward L. DeLosh, Colorado State University
Retrieval practice, or testing, is a robust method by which to strengthen retention of information. However, it is unclear as to how unretrieved information may benefit or suffer from this effect. Our research seeks to isolate conditions that either help or harm unretrieved information.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-018 What does it take to Shake Learners’ (Erroneous) Belief that Blocking Exemplars Optimizes Category Induction?
Veronica X. Yan, University of California, Los Angeles
Elizabeth L. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Interleaving exemplars of to-be-learned categories—rather than blocking exemplars by category—typically enhances inductive learning, but learners tend to believe the opposite, perhaps because blocking creates a sense of fluency during study. We explore whether drawing learners’ attention to their performance can uproot their belief in the superiority of blocking.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-019 When does feedback work? Error correction in geography learning
Bridgid Finn, Educational Testing Service
Yigal Attali, Educational Testing Service
In three experiments we tested which method of feedback presentation would produce the greatest gains in error correction in a geography learning task. Results revealed that when compared to a restudy opportunity, feedback was not universally beneficial. Findings are interpreted within the context of the literature on interference theory and testing effects.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-020 Working Memory is Affected by Word Valence and Environmental Auditory Cues
Joshua Limon, California State University, Los Angeles
Bryant Salinas, California State University, Los Angeles
Theodore S. Bell, California State University, Los Angeles
Pamela Harman, California State University, Los Angeles
Working memory is affected by valence and contextual sounds. A 3x3x3 factorial design (presentation x recall x valence) was administered. Valence x Presentation was significant, F4,135 = 2.9, p<.03. Valence x Presentation x Recall was significant, F8,135 = 3.8, p<.001. Congruence between learning and recall environments interacted with word valence.
(Personality/Emotion - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-021 The Illusion of Truth and the Reversal of Different Fluency Experiences
Rita Silva, ISPA-University Institute
Teresa Garcia-Marques, ISPA-University Institute
Two experiments contrast repetition and color-contrast as sources of fluency in their relationship with truth inferences, using Unkelbach’s (2007) feedback-learning paradigm. Results suggest repetition as more resistant to a reversal of meaning, and that reversing the interpretation of perceptual fluency doesn’t generalize to familiarity when both sources are simultaneously manipulated.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-022 The Impact of Interactional Justice on Causal Attributions: A Replication and Extension.
Ronald W. Stoffey, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
James Geist, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Heather Hvasta, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Alana Kendig, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Alberto Tineo, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

This study is an extension of research examining the effect of interactional justice (IJ) on the self-serving bias. Participants receiving high IJ were significantly more likely to make dispositional attributions, report more positive attitudes and perceive the feedback source as more procedurally fair in comparison to participants receiving low IJ.

(Industrial/Organizational - Social Cognition)

XVI-023 The Inherence Heuristic as a Predictor of Psychological Essentialism
Erika Salomon, University of Illinois
Andrei Cimpian, University of Illinois

We propose that psychological essentialism is an instance of a broader tendency to explain patterns in the world in terms of the inherent natures of the entities involved. Our data demonstrate that endorsement of essentialist statements is related to endorsement of other inherence-based statements when controlling for relevant cognitive variables.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-024 The Overlap Between Stereotypes and Intrusive Thoughts
Sara R. Jarosiewicz, Towson University
Jayne Holzinger, Towson University
Gregory Chasson, Towson University

Similarities between intrusive thoughts and stereotype thoughts were explored. A modified intrusive thought questionnaire was administered. Negative stereotypes and intrusive thoughts were similar in regard to dismissability, frequency and amount of associated distress. These results suggest that negative stereotype thoughts may be experienced in similar ways to intrusive thoughts.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-025 The scaffolded grader: Activation of embodied sensory experiences influences abstract judgment
Joseph B. Bernstein, Mamaroneck High School

Sitting in a hard chair, compared to a soft chair caused students to find 52% more mistakes, whereas teachers found just over 70% more mistakes. Results of this research examine how grading can be significantly affected through embodied sensory experiences relating to real life experiences, and that there needs to be greater awareness in many vocations including education.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-026 The significance of ethnic cleansing: Is prejudice embodied in reactions to physical contamination?
Agnieszka Golec de Zavala, Institute University of Lisbon

Results of seven experiments indicate that prejudice may be embodied in reactions to physical contamination especially when differences between social groups are essentialized. Malodors increase and pure scent decreases prejudice towards homosexuals and ethnic out-groups. Imagined physical contact with members of these groups evokes need for physical cleansing.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-027 The Tall Dark Stranger: Does Uncertainty Make People Seem More Attractive
Virginia Keith, Roanoke College
Katy Hurst, Roanoke College
Previous research on the pleasures of uncertainty has found that we often find ambiguous situations exciting and pleasurable. Whitechurch, Wilson, & Gilbert (2011) found that this applies to romantic attraction as well. Our study replicates their work, while investigating the possible interaction of individual differences in tolerance for uncertainty.

XVI-028 Understanding Empathy in Holocaust Atrocity: A Mixed-Methods Approach
Erin K. Freeman, University of Dallas
Amy Fisher Smith, University of Dallas
Alexandra Bartkus, University of Dallas
Alyssa Alonso, University of Dallas
Charles R. Sullivan, University of Dallas
The present mixed-method study explored how exposure to a national Holocaust exhibit affected participants in terms of their empathic growth and response. Results indicated that viewing the exhibit led to significant increases in empathy. Additionally, results showed that the subjective experience of empathy may be characterized by conflict and ambiguity.

XVI-029 When closeness breeds contempt: Perceptual mechanism underlying intergroup threat and discrimination
Y. Jenny Xiao, New York University
Jay J. Van Bavel, New York University
We previously showed threatening out-groups perceived as closer. Here we examined whether distance perception mediates relationship between threat and discrimination. In Study 1, a strong intergroup barrier eliminated effects of threat on perceptual closeness. In Study 2, manipulated closeness of threatening out-groups exacerbated relationship between collective identification and discriminatory attitudes.

XVI-030 Self-Perceptions of Creativity Do Not Always Reflect Actual Creative Performance
Jean E. Pretz, Elizabethtown College
Victoria A. McCollum, Elizabethtown College
Creative metacognition was tested using several self-report and performance measures. Results showed that participants could accurately assess their own creativity only for specific tasks. Global self-perceptions of creativity reflected past creative achievements but were unrelated to current task performance. We discuss the importance of feedback in developing creative metacognition.

XVI-031 Socially Positive Behaviors as Self-Handicapping
Michael F. Wusik, Virginia Tech
Danny Axsom, Virginia Tech
We broaden the conceptualization of self-handicapping by considering socially positive behaviors. An experiment with female participants found that those who received non-contingent success feedback on an impossible task subsequently spent significantly more time socializing with a confederate and less time practicing for a retest than those who received no feedback.
XVI-032 Stigma, Emotional Social Support, Depression; Correlates of Maladaptive Coping in HIV+ Adults
Kelly J. Stains, University of North Texas
James  Miller, University of North Texas
Mark  Vosvick, University of North Texas
Maladaptive coping is a lack of ability to manage challenging life events effectively, leading to poor mental health. An understanding of maladaptive coping and variables of interest, depression, stigma social support, all of which are amenable to change, may be useful for the development of interventions for people living with HIV/AIDS.

XVI-033 Stigmatic Non-Differentiation of Psychological Disorders
Mel A. Lenz, Minnesota State University - Mankato
Carissa A. Borchardt, Minnesota State University - Mankato
Patricia D. Hopkins, West Virginia University
Barry J. Ries, Minnesota State University - Mankato
Numerous studies have compared depression and schizophrenia, finding similar levels of stigma on multiple scales. However, it was not determined if differentiation occurs between the disorders. This study explored the possibility that stigma is similar for depression and schizophrenia because the general public believes they result in the same symptoms.

XVI-034 Tenure and Turnover Intentions of Academic Faculty
Neena  Gopalan, Lewis University
Using Resources Gain Development model, variables that influence the personal and work life satisfaction of academic faculty were studied. Results suggest a significant amount of overlap between work and family outcomes, such as happiness in one’s personal life also influenced faculty’s intention to leave their jobs.

XVI-035 Texting and Academic Task Performance in the Classroom: Does Texting Frequency Matter?
Erin E. Crosby, Central Connecticut State University
Teodor G. Radu, Central Connecticut State University
Bradley M. Waite, Central Connecticut State University
We examined whether text messaging during a simulated lecture impacted academic task performance. Quiz scores of college students who were randomly assigned to text during the lecture did not differ from non-texters’ scores. However, students who reported being more frequent texters performed significantly more poorly on the quiz than others.

XVI-036 The Connection Between Magical thinking and Anxiety
Gregory D. Dreibelbis, Kutztown University
Judith  Rauenzahn, Kutztown University
The study’s hypothesis was that people with high trait anxiety would be more likely to use magical thinking as a coping mechanism, lowering state anxiety. Magical thinking and trait anxiety had a significant positive correlation. However, there was a significant positive correlation between magical thinking and state anxiety as well.

XVI-037 The effect of word length and presentation rate on word recall
Ernest Brown, Kutztown University
Besty Swope, PhD. Lehigh Carbon Community College
This investigation was to see if the word length effect and presentation rate effect word recall. Sixty Lehigh Carbon Community College students participated in the study. Participants were presented a voice recording comprised of mono-syllabic and di-syllabic words. The effect of speed and interaction of speed/syllable length provided significant results.
(Cognitive - Other)

XVI-038 The Effects of Bilateral and Unilateral Eye-Movements on Creative Thought
Jessica I. Fleck, The Richard Stockton College, New Jersey
David Braun, The Richard Stockton College
Emily Moench, The Richard Stockton College
Jade Ford, The Richard Stockton College
We explored the impact of unilateral eye-movements on creativity when compared to bilateral and center-fixation conditions. Participants attempted creative problems after exposure to one of four eye-movement manipulations. Analyses for response accuracy and decision time revealed differences, with eye-movement conditions differing from the control condition but not each other.
(Cognitive - Other)

XVI-039 The Effects of Media Framing of Poverty on Welfare Attitudes
Brenna M. Mahoney, Berea College
Wendy R. Williams, Berea College
Using an experimental between-groups design, the present study seeks to update Gilen’s (1999) research by examining the current relationship between media depictions of race and the welfare attitudes of low-income students. The results indicate that there remains reason to be concerned about media framing of poverty.
(Social - Other)

XVI-040 The development of the preference for complexity scale.
Chava Z. Urecki, Roanoke College
Juan S. Pena, Roanoke College
Christopher T. Buchholz, Roanoke College
Kiel L. VanNess, Roanoke College
Virginia E. Keith, Roanoke College
Elizabeth K. Hord, Roanoke College
Kathleen Q. Hurst, Roanoke College
Rebecca D. Smith, Roanoke College
Lydia M. Fujimura, Roanoke College
What draws a person to like a particular stimulus? We suggest that one factor predicting our preferences is the complexity of a given stimulus, as well as our tolerance for the complexity of that stimulus. To investigate this, we designed a scale to assess individual differences in preference for complexity.
(Social - Personality)

XVI-041 The Impact of Need for Cognition on the Evaluation of Scientific Explanations With and Without Neuroscience Information
Jillian Minahan, Fordham University
Karen Siedlecki, Fordham University
Researchers have found that individuals rate scientific explanations that contain neuroscience information as more satisfactory, even when it is irrelevant. We examined whether the individual differences
characteristic, Need for Cognition (NFC), is related to satisfaction ratings. Preliminary analyses indicate that NFC is negatively correlated with satisfaction ratings ($r = -0.42, p < 0.05$).

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-042 The Mediating Effects of Motives on Extraversion and Performance
Tyree D. Mitchell, DePaul University
Shanique G. Brown, DePaul University
Marco Passuello, DePaul University
Daniel R. Abben, DePaul University
This research focuses on how motives are channeled in the extraversion-performance relationship. Two hundred ninety-seven undergraduates completed personality and motivation measures and participated in assessment center exercises. Results show that need for power mediates the extraversion-performance relationship.

(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

XVI-043 The Protestant Work Ethic: Its Relationship to the Big Five Personality Factors
Oren R. Shewach, Albion College
Andrew N. Christopher, Albion College
Zachary D. Kribs, Albion College
This study ($N = 267$) examined the extent to which the facets of the Big Five Personality Factors predicted Protestant Work Ethic (PWE) endorsement. Regression analyses suggested that the facets of achievement striving from the factor of conscientiousness, excitement seeking from extraversion, and values from openness to experience predicted PWE.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-044 The Relationship Between Personality and Film Preferences
Kiel Van Ness, Roanoke College
Elizabeth Hord, Roanoke College
Virginia Keith, Roanoke College
Chava Urecki, Roanoke College
Juan Pena, Roanoke College
Kathleen Hurst, Roanoke College
Christopher Buchholz, Roanoke College
Lydia Fujimura, Roanoke College
Rebecca Smith, Roanoke College
One’s enjoyment of films has been shown to be influenced by gender, sensation seeking, as well as other personality factors. We predicted the complexity of a film would be related to various individual difference measures. We found a positive correlation between need for cognition and a preference for complex films.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-045 The Roles of Trait Mindfulness and Self-Control in Non-Physical Aggression
Justin P. Brienza, University of Waterloo
Samuel Hanig, University of Waterloo
Douglas J. Brown, University of Waterloo
In the present study it was predicted that trait mindfulness would be negatively associated with non-physical aggression in the workplace, and that this association would be mediated by self-control. Findings in support of these predictions suggest that mindfulness may serve to curb aggressive behavior by strengthening self-control.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)
The Structure of Scientific Attitudes: Exploring the SAI-II using Traits, Abilities, and Interests
Jason A. French, Northwestern University
David M. Condon, Northwestern University
William R. Revelle, Northwestern University
Karl S. Rosengren, Northwestern University

The Scientific Attitudes Inventory Revised (SAI-II) is a 60-item assessment designed to measure dimensions of students’ attitudes toward science. The present study explored the assessment’s structure using factor analytic techniques. Our results suggest a 4-factor structure that has implications for studying participant traits, abilities, and interests.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

Understanding Entitlement: Exploring Patterns of Sociotropy and Autonomy in Entitlement and Narcissism
Karen C. Rose, Widener University
Phyllis A. Anastasio, Saint Joseph’s University

Although narcissism and psychological entitlement are correlated, they may predict different interpersonal patterns. In a comparison of sociotropic and autonomous interpersonal styles, narcissism negatively correlated with sociotropy and positively correlated with autonomy; entitlement positively correlated with both. Unlike narcissism, entitlement reflected dependency and a concern for what others think.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

What Does Your Personality Say About Your Attitudes Toward History?
Nicole Innocenti, Salisbury University
Mark I. Walter, Salisbury University

We assessed the relationship between right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) to regressive and progressive understandings of history. As hypothesized, RWA was positively correlated with a regressive approach to history while unrelated to a progressive view. SDO was unrelated to both. The regressive and progressive scales were uncorrelated.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

What’s your favorite song? Examining the complexity of musical preferences.
Juan S. Pena, Roanoke College
Christopher T. Buchholz, Roanoke College
Elizabeth K. Hord, Roanoke College
Kiel L. VanNess, Roanoke College
Virginia E. Keith, Roanoke College
Kati Q. Hurst, Roanoke College
Chava Z. Urecki, Roanoke College
Lydia M. Fujimura, Roanoke College
Rebecca D. Smith, Roanoke College

Previous research indicates a relationship between personality and music preferences. More recently, there have been studies that suggest the complexity of songs plays a role in those preferences. Among other findings, this study found a relationship between the complexity of participant’s favorite songs and their self-reported genre preferences.

(Social - Personality)

Remediation of Memory and Executive Function in Autism: A Case Study
Mary R. Bailey, William Paterson University
Bruce J. Diamond, William Paterson University
Adria McKeon, William Paterson University
Autism is associated with some preserved visuospatial processing and impairments in face-fear expression discrimination. While memory and executive processing of complex visual material, including facial expression were impaired in this case study of a 20-year-old woman with autism, following neurorehabilitation using an executive prosthetic memory and executive function improved. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XVI-051 Right Posterior Cerebral Artery Strokes Are Associated With Depression In Geriatric Men
Philip C. Klineburger, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
Clinton S. Comer, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
Andrew Smith, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
B Rowan, Virginia Polytechnic & State University
In a geriatric sample of stroke patients, the relationship between gender, hemisphere of stroke, artery of stroke, and depression levels was investigated. In men only, right posterior cerebral artery strokes were related to significantly elevated depression levels. These results may inform clinicians of factors precipitating poststroke depression in geriatric men. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XVI-052 Significant Depressive Symptomology and Affective Working Memory
Travis P. Weaver, The University of Texas at Dallas
Nicholas A. Hubbard, The University of Texas at Dallas
Sara A. Gamal, The University of Texas at Dallas
Bart Rypma, The University of Texas at Dallas
The current study examines depression’s effect on working memory (WM). Participants completed the CES-D, three processing speed measures, Raven’s Progressive Matrices, and an affectively modified WM span task. Results found the depressed population had an overall reduced WM capacity on the affectively modified WM span task. (Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XVI-053 Test of Verbal Conceptualization and Fluency-Short Form for Children
Arthur M. Horton, Psych Associates
Cecil R. Reynolds, Texas A&M University
A measure of executive functioning, the Test of Verbal Conceptualization and Fluency (TVCF) might be shortened to better assess children and adolescents. 22 clinically referred children and adolescents were administered full neuropsychological batteries. Agreement for impairment/no impaired between long form and short form subtest scores ranged from 91% to 100%. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XVI-054 The development of the interaction of top down attention control and emotional responding
Soonjo Hwang, National Institute of Mental Health
Stuart F. White, National Institute of Mental Health
Harma Meffert, National Institute of Mental Health
Zachary T. Nolan, National Institute of Mental Health
Stephen Sinclair, National Institute of Mental Health
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
The interaction between systems engaged in top down attention control and emotion is beginning to be understood in adults, but little developmental work exists. The current study suggests that adolescents lag behind adults in their ability to suppress the representation of task-irrelevant emotional stimuli.

(Developmental - Neuropsychology)

XVI-055 The Emotional Stroop Effect in Female OIF/OEF Veterans with PTSD
Jenny K. Rinehart, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
Jenna E. Keller, NM VA Healthcare System
Kathleen Y. Haaland, NM VA Healthcare System; University of New Mexico
Diane T. Castillo, NM VA Healthcare System
Female OIF/OEF veterans with PTSD and normal controls completed an emotional Stroop task and rated each word’s emotional distress level. The PTSD group took longer to name the colors of emotionally salient words and rated the words as more emotionally distressing.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XVI-056 The Girl who could not do statistics but who could do Math
Arthur M. Horton, Psych Associates
Cecil R Reynolds, Texas A&M University
This poster presents neuropsychological test results of a young woman who had difficulties learning statistics. The patient was neuropsychologically tested at ages 12 and 22 and both times difficulty with visual/nonverbal immediate memory was noted. Impaired visual/nonverbal immediate memory may have been the cause of the patient’s difficulty with statistics.

(General - Neuropsychology)

XVI-057 The Need for Speed: Contributions of Processing Speed and Attention to Verbal Fluency across Time
Sara K. Sullivan, Binghamton University
Meagan Lucas, Binghamton University
Bridget Murphy, Binghamton University
Sindhura Mandava, Binghamton University
Peter J. Donovick, Binghamton University
Processing speed and sustained attention were investigated as predictors of performance across time on verbal fluency tasks. Processing speed predicted phonemic fluency at 30 seconds, but not later time intervals, and did not predict semantic fluency at any time interval. Sustained attention did not predict semantic or phonemic verbal fluency.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XVI-058 The relationship between the alpha response and the hemodynamic response in the visual cortex.
Sarah M. Haigh, University of Essex
Nick Cooper, University of Essex
Arnold J. Wilkins, University of Essex
We investigated the relationship between visual stimuli that produce alpha suppression in the visual cortex and the effect these stimuli have on the amplitude and shape of the hemodynamic response.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XVI-059 Using Likelihood Ratios to Detect Malingering in Practical Validity Measures
Adam M. Scalese, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Lisa M. Thompson, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Zacharias P. Dupaix, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Zachary W. Rupp, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Larrabee (2008) applied chained likelihood ratios to Symptom Validity Tests (SVTs) to identify malingerers. Here, we applied his methodology to practical validity measures (PVMs) to show that it can be applied to a broader range of tests useful to clinical practice. Results indicated that this can be done successfully.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XVI-060 Judicial Instructions and Juror Face Matching Accuracy
Burt Thompson, Niagara University
Nicole Dunkleberger, Niagara University
Salvatore Vescio, Niagara University
Chad Nordin, Niagara University

College students, in the role of jurors, decided if a “defendant” matched a person shown in a CCTV video. Jurors who heard judicial instructions regarding specific factors that affect face matching accuracy were no more accurate than jurors who heard more general instructions. Implications of these findings are discussed.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

XVI-061 Jury Decision Making in Same-Sex Intimate Partner Sexual Violence Cases
Nikoleta Despodova, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Elizabeth Jeglic, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

The study examined the effect of sexual orientation on the perception of guilt in same-sex intimate partner sexual violence. Results revealed that lesbians and gay men were less likely to be found guilty of raping their partner than heterosexual men. Homophobia was a significant predictor of not guilty verdicts.

(Social - Forensic)

XVI-062 Memory distortion in people recovering memories of previous lives
Sabine Wanmaker, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Elke Geraerts, Erasmus University Rotterdam
Katinka Dijkstra, Erasmus University Rotterdam

People were tested before and after suggestive therapy. Results show that suggestive therapy causes cognitive failures and worse source monitoring. These findings point toward a contribution of suggestive therapies in creating cognitive deficiencies and show the influence suggestive therapy can have on people creating false memories, like recovered sexual abuse memories.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

XVI-063 Mock Jurors’ Race, Suspects’ Race and Attractiveness Influence Sentencing
D. Lisa Cothran, Alabama State University
K. Raquel Barlow, Vanderbilt University

This project explored guilt and sentencing recommendations with a 2 (participant race: Black vs. White) x 2 (suspect race: Black vs. White) x 2 (suspect attractiveness: high vs. low) between-subjects design. Preliminary analyses indicate: Blacks’ greater leniency; participants’ greater leniency toward Blacks; and Blacks’ greater leniency toward black unattractive suspects.

(Social - Forensic)

XVI-064 Race, Relationships, and Eyewitness Testimony Predict Juror Decision-Making
Tiffany D. Russell, University of Central Oklahoma
Thomas W. Hancock, University of Central Oklahoma
Kathryn Schrantz, University of Central Oklahoma
Mickie Vanhoy, University of Central Oklahoma
Kelsie Witt, University of Central Oklahoma

Jurors are influenced by a witnesses’ race and give disproportionate weight to eyewitness testimony and confessions. This study measured jurors' perception of an interracial couple providing separate conflicting testimonies. Testimony presentation order and juror training was shown to impact the believability and likability of witnesses.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

XVI-065 Social Inclusion Predicts False Confessions
Kathryn Schrantz, University of Central Oklahoma
Mickie Vanhoy, University of Central Oklahoma
Tiffany Russell, University of Central Oklahoma

Social exclusion thwarts the need to belong and injures self-regulatory capacity. The current study examined the effect social exclusion has on false confessions. It was predicted that social exclusion and need to belong would predict false confessions. Need to belong and social exclusion significantly predicted false confessions.

(Social - Forensic)

XVI-066 The “CSI Effect” with Real Jurors: Why Crime Show Genre May Matter
Dante E. Mancini, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The “CSI effect” has received little empirical research support. The current study divided 80 actual juror participants into groups based on relative fiction-to-documentary crime show genre viewership. Heavier fiction viewers were more likely to acquit a defendant, providing support for the “CSI effect.” Some important implications will be discussed.

(Social - Forensic)

XVI-067 Victim Impact Statements and Receptivity to Mitigating Factors: Comparing a Sample of Death Qualified and Excludables
Katherine M. Mitchell, UNC Wilmington
Sarah A. Henry, UNC Wilmington
Nastassia D. Broszkiewicz, UNC Wilmington
Katherine Leone, UNC Wilmington
Ashlynn Savarese, UNC Wilmington
Andrea Kaniuka, UNC Wilmington
Bryan P. Myers, University of North Carolina at Wilmington
Narina L. Nunez, University of Wyoming

We varied VIS (absent/present) and death qualification status (qualified/excludable) in a mock capital trial using a sample of college undergraduates, and examined sentencing judgments and recall for mitigating factors. Both VIS and death qualification failed to affect sentencing, but death qualified participants recalled significantly fewer mitigating factors.

(Social - Forensic)

XVI-068 Voir Dire and Social Desirability: Does “Prehabilitation” Reveal or Conceal Juror Bias?
Mykol C. Hamilton, Centre College
Hillary G. Henize, Centre College
Cadey Phipps, Centre College
Leah E. Storch, Centre College

In a highly realistic mock individual voir dire experiment, we examined the detrimental role of “prehabilitation” in high pretrial publicity cases. When judges and attorneys, before and during individual
voir dire interviews, emphasize the importance putting aside biasing information and presuming innocence, prospective jurors tend to conceal their biases.
(Social - Forensic)

XVI-069 Affective Influences on Workplace Incivility
Karen L. Sears, Western Illinois University
Gail S. Humiston, University of Central Florida
This research examined the influence of leader-member exchange (LMX) and perceived organizational support (POS), as moderators of the relationship between psychological contract violation and workplace incivility. Results from an online survey showed that the positive relationship between violation and incivility was more pronounced under higher levels of LMX and POS.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-070 Core Social Motives and Constructive Norms: An Evolutionary Approach Workplace Culture
Cheryl A. Boglarsky, University of Detroit Mercy
Evolutionary social psychology is an approach that social psychologists can take when interpreting psychological phenomena. The present study examines if workplace that meet core social motives lead to more desirable outcomes.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-073 Mentor Values affect Negative Mentoring and Organizational Commitment
Marcy J. Young Illies, St Cloud State University
Roni Reiter-Palmon, University of Nebraska Omaha
This study addresses how perceived protégé and mentor values affect negative mentoring and organizational commitment. Mentor self-enhancement values positively correlated with negative mentoring. Mentor self-transcendence values negatively correlated with negative mentoring. Negative mentoring negatively correlated with organizational commitment. Negative mentoring mediated the relationship between mentor self-transcendence values and organizational commitment.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-074 Reflections of Leader Personality in Organizations: The Moderating Role of Organizational Change
Yair Berson, Bar Ilan University
To what extent does leader personality matter during change? In a longitudinal study (N=5378 teachers in 217 schools) leader personality predicted organizational processes only in schools (N=116) that participated in a large educational reform. Leader behaviors but not organizational culture explained the effects of leader personality on school outcomes.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-075 Relationship-Oriented or Task-Oriented: Leadership Style Preference of Hispanic Employees
Angela Guiu, Carlos Albizu University
Toni DiDonata, Carlos Albizu University
Preferred leadership style among Hispanic employees was examined using the Ideal Leader Behavior Form. It was hypothesized that employees of Cuban and Puerto Rican descent would prefer a relationship-oriented leadership style while employees of Colombian, Mexican and Venezuelan descent would prefer a task-oriented leadership style. ANOVA yielded significant differences.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-076 The Dimensionality of Strategy
Justin Purl, Ohio University
Current typologies of firm strategy call for a unification of organizational strategy. By identifying the dimensions of strategy, this unification can be derived with little modification of current theory. A model is proposed to instantiate this unification. Finally, a survey study is elucidated to collect evidence for the proposed model.

(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-077 The negative effect of dietary phenylalanine on intelligence in Phenylketonuria operates additively with other causal influences.
Angela M. Brant, The Pennsylvania State University
Colleen G. Azen, Children's Hospital Los Angeles
John K. Hewitt, University of Colorado Boulder
Study of PKU patients informs psychological theorizing in several subfields. The assumption that conclusion are generalizable to unaffected individuals has not previously been examined. We demonstrate that this assumption is sound, showing that IQ deficits in PKU patients are relative to expected score, but trajectories of developmental change are not.

(Methodology - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-078 The Peter Principle Does Not Hold unless the Selection System Is Flawed
D. Vaughn Becker, Arizona State University
K. C. Blackwell, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Ronald Edwards, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
The Peter Principle postulates that employees tend to rise to their level of incompetence. We replicate a recent simulation study that has purportedly validated this effect, but instead show that the Principle only holds when the selection system for promotion is profoundly flawed. Implications for organizational design will be discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-079 Relationship Type, Intent, and Persistence Influence Perceptions of Stalking
Tara L. Mitchell, Lock Haven University
Courtney Fisher, Lock Haven University
Evan Baier, Lock Haven University
Adrian Scott, Edith Cowan University
The current study examined influences of relationship type, expressed intent, and persistence on perceptions of stalking among an adult U.S. sample. All three variables influenced perceptions of stalking, but in different ways, as did participant gender. The results show subtle stereotypes that may be counter to the reality of stalking.

(Social - Relationships)

XVI-080 Sex-Role Stereotypes on Freshman Roommate Relationship Expectations
Caitlin B. Wilkinson, James Madison University
Lauren A. Muller, James Madison University
Jaime L. Kurtz, James Madison University
This study explored patterns across incoming undergraduate freshmen's expectations of whether men or women are more likely to have successful same-sex roommate relationships. The majority reported believing that men would have more successful roommate relationships because they tend to be more amicable and easygoing.

(Social - Relationships)

XVI-081 Social Relationships that Impact Life Satisfaction and Social Competence in Emerging Adulthood
Kelsey M. Dillehay, Berry College
Alan Hughes, Berry College
The purpose of our study was to evaluate the impact that parent-child relationships and peer victimization have on positive development in emerging adulthood. We found that having strong relationships with both peers and parents predicted participants’ sense of life satisfaction as well as social competence.
   (Developmental - Relationships)

XVI-082 Temptation Leads to Heightened Commitment: The Relationship-Protective Function of Mate Guarding
Angela M. Neal, University of New Hampshire
Edward P. Lemay, University of New Hampshire
A model of temptation, mate guarding, and commitment was examined in a dyadic daily report study. Results suggest that people tend to accurately perceive partner temptation, and these perceptions predict engaging in mate guarding behaviors. These relationship-protective behaviors then work to increase partners’ future commitment to the relationship.
   (Social - Relationships)

XVI-083 The Effects of Introversion/Extroversion and Misattribution of Arousal on Attraction
Breanna A. Wright, Roanoke College
Emily E. Gaston, Roanoke College
Julia T. Boudrye, Roanoke College
Virginia Keith, Roanoke College
Based on Misattribution of Arousal Theory and Eysebeck’s notion that introverts have higher arousal, we predicted introverts would find a male confederate more attractive after exposure to arousing films. Our findings supported our hypotheses (e.g., introverts who watched a fear inducing film rated the male confederate as being more attractive).
   (Social - Relationships)

XVI-084 The Relationship between Personality, Capitalization, and Freshman Roommate Relationship Satisfaction
Lauren A. Muller, James Madison University
Caitlin B. Wilkinson, James Madison University
Jaime L. Kurtz, James Madison University
Undergraduate freshmen (N = 436) participated in a survey to examine if Big Five personality traits and capitalization in communication styles affected the overall satisfaction of roommates’ relationships. Highest satisfaction was reported by those who use positive communication styles and who have similar personalities to their roommates.
   (Social - Relationships)

XVI-085 The Role of Supervisor Aggression and Team Member Aggression in the Prediction of Team Effectiveness
Caroline Aubé, HEC Montréal
Vincent Rousseau, University of Montreal
This study examines the relationships that supervisor aggression and team member aggression have with team effectiveness. Results, based on 101 teams, show that these two sources of aggression are negatively related to two dimensions of team effectiveness (i.e., performance and team viability) and that team goal commitment mediates these relationships.
   (Industrial/Organizational - Relationships)

XVI-086 Type of Avoidance Strategy Impacts Satisfaction & Commitment Levels in a Romantic Relationship
Amanda  Warning, Truman State University
Carri  Banholzer, Truman State University
Terry  Palmer, Truman State University

The purpose of this study was to investigate satisfaction and commitment levels in a romantic relationship and how they relate to the number of taboo topics and the avoidance strategies that couples use. Indirect strategies were negatively correlated with satisfaction and commitment while direct strategies had no significant correlation.
(Social - Relationships)

XVI-087 Using the Health Belief Model to predict communication of past sexual history in dating relationships
Karen  Wilson, St. Francis College

The purpose of the current study was to assess the extent to which couples communicated about their past sexual history with one another. The Health Belief Model along with satisfaction and commitment served as predictors of communication. Perceived barriers, susceptibility, self-efficacy, and relationship satisfaction were significant predictors of communication.
(Social - Relationships)

XVI-088 Work Place Romance: A Cross-Cultural Investigation
Rafael E. Taveras, Carlos Albizu University
Toni  DiDonà, Carlos Albizu University
Meily  Perez, Carlos Albizu University

The purpose of this research was to identify how different cultures view dating within the work place. This correlational study involved 4 different countries: United States, The Bahamas, South Korea, and Dominican Republic. There was a convenient sample size of 30 participants from each nation.
(Industrial/Organizational - Relationships)

XVI-089 What does 'happiness' prompt in your mind? More social words predict higher life satisfaction
Ji-eun  Shin, Yonsei University
Gayoung  Kim, Yonsei University
Hyun Ji  Nam, Yonsei University
Eunkook M. Suh, Yonsei University

What comes to your mind spontaneously when you think of happiness? The more you think of social words (e.g., friendship), the higher your life satisfaction is likely to be. Prioritizing social over non-social aspects of happiness is positively related with well-being. Interestingly, this effect was stronger among introverts than extraverts.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XVI-090 Sexual Sensation Seeking, Perceived Risk, and Self-Efficacy Differentially Influence Sexual Risk Behaviors
Jenna G. Renqvist, University of Nevada, Reno
Erika M. Shearer, University of Nevada, Reno
Melanie P. Duckworth, University of Nevada, Reno

Using data from a sample of 118 single, heterosexual, undergraduates, hierarchical regression analyses revealed the additive and interactive effects of sexual sensation seeking, perceived risk, and self-efficacy accounted for between 23% and 44% of the variance in total sexual partners, unprotected sexual partners, and proportional frequency of unprotected sexual intercourse.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-091 Sibling Birth Order and the Evolution of Sexual Strategy: Sociosexuality in Adults
Margaret C. Hanley, Queens University of Charlotte
Based on research in evolutionary psychology sibling birth order was examined to see if it was predictive of sociosexuality. Three components including participants’ perception of personality traits, preference in relationships, and sociosexuality scores were measured via online survey. Results showed no significant relationship. Future research should increase the participant sample.
(Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-092 Social Constraint Mediates the Impact of Discrimination, Homo-Negative Parental Attitudes, and Asian Values on Well-Being among Asian American LGB
Frances C. Shen, University of Illinois Springfield
Brittany Sievers, University of Illinois Springfield
Brianna Werner, University of Illinois Springfield
Rebecca Goldsborough, University of Illinois Springfield
Among 125 Asian American LGB, discrimination experiences, perceived homo-negative parental attitudes, and traditional Asian values were significantly associated with greater social constraint and poorer psychological well-being. In addition, perceived lack of social support mediated the impact of discrimination, perceived homo-negative parental attitudes, and traditional Asian values on psychological well-being.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-093 Teasing, Body Image, & Body Image During Physical Intimacy
Nicole F. Cilenti, Baldwin Wallace University
This study examined the relationship between teasing, body image, and feelings on body image during physical intimacy. After running correlations, it was found that men and women both had problems with teasing and body image but women alone had problems with body image and body image during physical intimacy.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-096 What Students Think Other Students Think About Female Students Who Carry Condoms
Arthur Frankel, Salve Regina University
Alexandra Boisvert, Salve Regina University
Debra Curtis, Salve Regina University
College students denigrate female students who carry condoms (e.g., Frankel & Curtis, 2008; Frankel, Vardaro, & Curtis, 2010). The current study finds that both male and female college students nevertheless believe that they have more liberal attitudes toward female students who carry condoms than other college students.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-097 You can’t always get what you want: Sex differences in hookup behavior
Jennifer A. Shukusky, Rutgers University
Hookups have been found to not typically result in “equal-opportunity” orgasms. Men were expected to receive more stimulation, women were expected to want just as much stimulation, and men were expected to have a greater interest in sexual intercourse than women were. Actual results were surprising and unexpected.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-098 Young Adults’ Mating Attitudes and Ideal Mate Preferences: Limited Change During College
Danielle E. Ryan, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Bryan Donovan, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Eric Hanley, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
April L. Bleske-Rechek, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
A common belief is that young adults become less oriented toward opportunistic sex and potential mates’ physical attractiveness as they progress through college (Bleske-Rechek at al., 2009). We followed college students over three years to determine whether that belief is rooted in reality. Our findings suggest that it is not.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVI-099 Sleep problems, behavioral control and resilience in children of alcoholics
Maria M. Wong, Dept. of Psychology, Idaho State University
Leon Puttler, Dept. of Psychiatry, Univ. of Michigan
Robert A. Zucker, Dept. of Psychiatry, Univ. of Michigan
This study examined the relationships among sleep problems, behavioral control, and resilience among children of alcoholics. Structural equation modeling analyses indicated that childhood sleep problems (age 3-8) significantly predicted adolescent sleep problems and behavioral control (age 12-17), which in turn predicted resilience in young adulthood (age 21-23).
(Developmental - Substance Abuse)

XVI-100 Substance use, antisocial personality disorder, and self-injury in an epidemiological sample
Laci L. Zawilinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Tiffany A. Hopkins, University of Southern Mississippi
Corey T. Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Eileen Todd, University of Southern Mississippi
Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi
The purpose of the current investigation was to examine the relationships among substance use (stimulants, alcohol, sedatives, opioids) and self-injurious behaviors in individuals who meet criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) in an epidemiological sample. Findings suggested alcohol use had the greatest impact on whether individuals with ASPD self-harm.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVI-101 The Effects of Proposed Changes to Alcohol Use Disorder in DSM-5
Taylor English, Mississippi State University
Jared W. Keeley, Mississippi State University
The upcoming DSM-5 will include a radical restructuring of how alcohol use disorders are classified. The changes may possibly present a bias against college students. The current study looks to examine if the diagnostic changes will represent an accurate portrayal of the disorder or if it will be over-pathologized.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVI-102 The Impact of Race on Risky Behaviors
Gabrielle P.A. Smith, University of Alabama
The current study uses the 2009 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) a biennial telephone survey of 47,000 California residents. The analyses attempt to form connections between social cohesiveness and social support in the neighborhood and rate of alcohol consumption and approval of marijuana usage.
(Social - Substance Abuse)

XVI-103 The Impacts of Early Life Stress and PTSD in Treatment-Seeking Alcoholics
Victoria S. Brown, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health
Laura E. Kwako, Laboratory of Clinical and Translational Studies, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health
This study examined the influence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and early life stress (ELS) on alcohol-related outcomes and personality measures in treatment-seeking alcoholics. Results displayed a complex relationship among gender, PTSD and ELS severity in predicting dependence severity, drinking patterns, attentional impulsiveness, aggression, and neuroticism and its subfacets.

XVI-104 The Influence of Sensation Seeking and Perceived Stress on Substance Use
William M. Meil, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Sunshine M. Collins, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Michael R. Gregory, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Alyssa G. Newberry, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Tropiano L. Heather, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Aguilar Cynthia, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Kim H. Stella, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Madden Casey, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

One hundred and seventy undergraduate students were administered measures of sensation seeking, perceived stress, and substance use. Sensation seeking scores were significantly higher among frequent users of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, particularly among boredom susceptibility, disinhibiting, and experience seeking sensation seeking subscales. Perceived stress did not influence substance use frequency.

XVI-105 Transportation Decisions, Sobriety, and Safety of University-Student Drinkers
Sarah P. Bayliff, Virginia Tech
Zachary Mannes, Virginia Tech
Anand Tripathi, Virginia tech
Ryan C. Smith, Virginia Tech
E. Scott Geller, Virginia Tech

The study examines the transportation decisions of university students under the influence of alcohol in a field setting. Data on designated driver decisions was collected across the course of seven academic semesters. Results showed the mean BAC of designated driver’s (DDs; n = 900) was over the legal limit (i.e., .08 mL/L).

XVI-106 Use of Projective Drawings to Activate Change in Substance Abuse Treatment
Sara Bivans, Pacifica Graduate Institute
Heidi R. Riggio, California State University, Los Angeles
Brigitte K. Matthies, California State University, Los Angeles

This clinical experiment examines how completing the House-Tree-Person Test affects change motivation among substance abusers. Twenty-six inpatients completed the URICA readiness for change measure.
Eighteen participants (8 control) completed the HTP intervention; they reported greater readiness for change scores, with particularly low precontemplation, compared to control participants ($\chi^2 = .27$). (Clinical - Substance Abuse)

**XVI-107 Reducing Anxiety: Training Attentional Disengagement from Threat Using a Cueing Task**  
John J. Siefke, Biola University, Rosemead School of Psychology  
Stacy Eltiti, Biola University, Rosemead School of Psychology  
John Williams, Biola University, Rosemead School of Psychology  
David Lomas, Biola University  
The present study employed a cueing paradigm to train trait anxious participants’ visual attention away from threat with the goal of reducing anxiety. The results showed some promising trends, such that training individuals on an implicit/unconscious level using this paradigm may be an effective technique. (Cognitive - Attention)

**XVI-108 Role of symmetry in object-based attention**  
MAKAYLA SZU-YU CHEN, CYCU  
HSUAN-FU CHAO, CYCU  
The present study investigated the role of symmetry in object-based attention. By manipulating whether the objects were symmetry or asymmetry, the object-based cuing effect was studied. Similar cuing effects were observed for symmetry and asymmetry objects. (Cognitive - Attention)

**XVI-109 The "Mere Presence" Effect of the Cellphone on Attention and Task Performance**  
Bill Thornton, University of Southern Maine  
Eric Rollins, University of Southern Maine  
Research demonstrates the active use of cellphones to be distracting and contribute to diminished performance e.g., distracted driving). Results of the present study provide further evidence that simply the “mere presence” of a cellphone (and what it may represent — social connections, networking, etc.) may be sufficient to produce diminished attention and task-performance deficits as well. (Social - Attention)

**XVI-110 The Effect of Trait Depression on Attentional Bias to Emotionally Negative Versus Positive Pictures**  
Kristin A. Wiggs, Southern Illinois University  
Alana M. Curewitz, Southern Illinois University  
David G. Gilbert, Southern Illinois University  
Participants (N=96) freely viewed simultaneously presented picture pairs—a negative picture in one visual field (VF) and a positive one in the other VF. Inconsistent with previous findings, participants low in trait depression predicted greater initial eye-gaze directed toward positive pictures but did not predict sustained attention of dual-picture viewing. (Clinical - Attention)

**XVI-111 The Effects of a Single Meditation Session on Cognitive Processes**  
Scott T. Frein, Virginia Military Institute  
Molly M. Hastings, Virginia Military Institute  
Increasingly shorter meditation sessions have been shown to improve cognitive functioning. In two studies, participants meditated or sat quietly for 18 minutes. No differences were found in memory or attention between groups suggesting a lower limit exists regarding how far meditation sessions can be shortened and still enhance cognitive performance. (Cognitive - Attention)
XVI-112 Training on Divided Attention Tasks Promote Independent Color and Word Processing
Brian R. Douglas, University of Guelph
Harvey Marmurek, University of Guelph
Participants completed 1440 trials on a divided attention task with Stroop-like stimuli. Target detection for double-target displays (matching word and color) was faster than for single-target displays (mismatching word and color). The linear decrease in facilitation across trials suggests that training leads to independent processing of the target dimensions.
(Cognitive - Attention)

XVI-113 Use of A Mobile Eye Tracker to Monitor Attention to Smoking Cues: Effect of Attentional Retraining Intervention
William F. Kerst, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Cendrine D. Robinson, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Andrew J. Waters, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
We report the use of a mobile eye tracker to assess attention to smoking cues. Smokers who had received 1-week of attention training (attend away from smoking cues) gazed at smoking stimuli less frequently than control participants. A mobile eye tracker may be useful to assess attention to smoking cues.
(Cognitive - Attention)

XVI-114 Wake-up! Energy drinks have no effect on visual attention vs. caffeine alone.
Chelsea Benham, Centre College
Leslie Rose, Centre College
Leah Oberst, University of Kentucky
Katherine Stevenson, Centre College
Blaine Lewis, Centre College
KatieAnn Skogsberg, Centre College
This study investigated the effects of caffeine vs. energy drinks on reaction time and brain activity during a visual attention task. Results revealed no differences between caffeine and energy drink conditions suggesting that any effects on attention are due to the caffeine in the energy drink, not the “energy blend”.
(Cognitive - Attention)

XVI-115 The Effect of Therapy Dogs on Metacognition and Prefrontal Activity
Alexis A. Perez, The State University of New York, Fredonia
Raela M. Wiley, The State University of New York, Fredonia
Shaun J. Zmuda, The State University of New York, Fredonia
Hannah S. Manning, The State University of New York, Fredonia
Nancy R. Gee, The State University of New York, Fredonia
Justin J. Couchman, The State University of New York, Fredonia
Two experiments explored the effect of interacting with a therapy dog on metacognition, as measured by a computerized uncertainty-monitoring task and EEG recording. Children showed changes in self-monitoring capabilities, and adults showed significantly more prefrontal activation while the dog was present. Results suggest therapy dog interaction impacts executive processing.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XVI-116 The encoding specificity of font on recognition of words and numbers
Athula Pudhiyidath, University of Texas, Arlington
Heekyeong Park, University of Texas, Arlington
We investigated distinctiveness effects of font in recognition, comparing the match of font between study and test with numbers and words. Findings indicate that both material types showed font distinctiveness
effects when studied fonts were reinstated at test. Memorial advantage due to unique perceptual features was greater with numbers.  
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XVI-117 The Role of Age and Empathy in a Preschoolers' Likelihood to Engage in Prosocial Behaviors  
Amory C. Cox, Radford University  
Jenessa Steele, Radford University  
Courtney Powell, Radford University  
Kayla Smith, Radford University  
The current study aimed to assess preschoolers’ prosocial behaviors toward a younger and older adult. Results found that preschoolers were significantly more likely to help in an action based task. Additionally, preschoolers were significantly more likely to help the younger adult in one emotion based task and action based task.  
(Developmental - Experimental)

XVI-118 The role of semantic item-integration in the enactment and testing effects  
Veit Kubik, Stockholm University  
Lars-Göran Nilsson, Stockholm University  
Fredrik Jönsson, Stockholm University  
We investigated the role of semantic item-integration as underlying the enactment and testing effects. High- and low-integrated action phrases were repeatedly studied (enacted or not enacted), and were either only studied or studied and tested. Semantic item-integration improved retention of the action phrases, but independently of enactment and testing.  
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XVI-120 The Unexpected Classroom: Using Online Chat to Enhance Subsequent Face-to-Face Communications  
Hugh D. Leonard, California State University, Dominguez Hills  
Jeffrey Rokkum, California State University, Dominguez Hills  
L. Mark Carrier, California State University, Dominguez Hills  
Although many researchers speculate socializing online limits face-to-face conversations—crippling the learning and practicing of social skills, there is no research that directly examines this hypothesis. The purpose of this study was to identify whether social skills obtained through computer-mediated-communication transfer between online and offline modalities.  
(General - Experimental)

XVI-121 Under Pressure: Task Demand Level Alters Predictors of the Likelihood to Choke  
Benita Benny, Nova Southeastern University  
Matthew Welhaf, Nova Southeastern University  
Jonathan B. Banks, Nova Southeastern University  
Choking occurs in many important high pressure situations, such as GRE’s or public speaking. The current study focuses on exploring mechanisms responsible for choking, specifically, state and trait anxiety, working memory, intrusive thoughts and need for cognition. The results indicate that task demand level modifies the factors responsible for choking.  
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XVI-122 Relationship between the difficulty of goal achievement and self-regulatory mechanism against temptations  
Su Hean Park, Duke University  
James Y. Shah, Duke University
In multiple studies, participants’ sensitivity to goal means and temptations is examined using a modified lexical decision task. Our results provide compelling evidence that the current challenge of goal pursuit may implicitly activate or deactivate relevant means and temptations, suggesting significant implicit mechanisms for self-regulation.

(Social - Self)

XVI-123 Self-Compassion and Self-Forgiveness: Unique, but Related Constructs
Elizabeth Conway-Williams, East Tennessee State University
David Bumgarner, East Tennessee State University
Jessica R. Williamson, East Tennessee State University
Jon R. Webb, East Tennessee State University

The relationship between self-forgiveness and self-compassion is yet to be explored. This study examines the association between self-compassion and three popular measures of self-forgiveness. Results of bivariate correlations and multiple hierarchical regression analyses suggest that self-compassion and self-forgiveness are unique, but strongly related constructs.

(Clinical - Self)

XVI-125 The Effect of Attachment on Implicit and Explicit Self Esteem
Tracey Riley, Loyola University Chicago
Grace Jhe, Loyola University Chicago
Scott Leon, Loyola University Chicago
Karan Panchal, Loyola University Chicago
Jeffrey Huntsinger, Loyola University Chicago
Taha Zaffar, Loyola University Chicago
Anne Fuller, Loyola University Chicago

Attachment to mothers and fathers and their interaction with participant gender was used to predict implicit self-esteem (ISE) and explicit self-esteem (ESE). Attachment to both parents was positively associated ESE, but only father attachment was associated with ISE, moderated by gender; attached males had the highest levels of ISE.

(Clinical - Self)

XVI-126 The Effect of Self-esteem and Negative Feedback on Appearance-Contingent Self-Worth
Allison K. Sypher, Towson University
Justin Buckingham, Towson University

This study examined the effect of trait self-esteem on the relationship between negative feedback and appearance-contingent self-worth (A-CSW). After completing a measure of trait self-esteem, participants received (experimental) or did not receive (control) negative appearance-related feedback before completing a measure of A-CSW. As predicted, low self-esteem individuals reported higher A-CSW.

(Social - Self)

XVI-127 The Effects of Self-Affirmation on Intended Eating Behaviors
Arianna G. Delgado, Purchase College, SUNY
Linda M. Bastone, Purchase College, SUNY

To test the effects of self-affirmation on eating intentions, 62 participants completed a kindness (self-affirmation) or preferences (control) questionnaire, read an article on the dangers of restricted eating, and reported their eating intentions. Contrary to predictions, self-affirmed participants reported less message acceptance and more intent to restrict than control participants.

(Social - Self)
XVI-128 Expected Value and Prediction Error Representation of Abstract and Environmental Reinforcers During Reinforcement-Learning
Stuart F. White, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Health
Linda D. de Voogd, Donders Institute for Brain, Cognition and Behaviour
James R. Blair, Section of Affective and Cognitive Neuroscience, National Institutes of Health
It remains unclear if different types of reinforcement information are represented in the same way neurally. We argue that learning signaling is represented similarly regardless of reinforcement type, but that learning with abstract reinforcers may require greater attentional resources than learning with environmental reinforcers.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-129 Who Knows the "Real" You -- You or Your Partner?
Patricia C. Ellerson, Hawaii Pacific University
Jeffrey B. Dennison, Hawaii Pacific University
Alexander Purring, Hawaii Pacific University
What is the function of explicit self-esteem? We compared partner-rated explicit self-esteem and self-rated implicit self-esteem. We found a curvilinear relationship for individuals with high and low explicit self-esteem. Individuals may use explicit self-esteem to enhance self-presentation to self and others but partners may know how individuals “really” feel about themselves.
(Personality/Emotion - Self)

XVI-130 Stereotype Threat Causes MRT Performance Decline in Transsexuals and Non-Transsexuals
Daniele A. Caballe, Stetson University
Carl D. Cochran, Stetson University
Biological females and MTF and FTM transsexuals performed lower on total Mental Rotations Test performance than biological males. Stereotype threats caused performance declines from MRT Part 1 to Part 2 for biological males and females and for MTF and FTM transsexuals but not for control participants.
(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-131 The Mr. Right Misconception
Mallika Sarma, University of Michigan
Cathleen Clerkin, University of Michigan
We believe that women may self-select out of STEM careers in order to seem more desirable as long-term relationship partners. We hypothesize that this may be due to misconceptions of actual preferences in an ideal long-term romantic partners and an exaggeration of the desirability of traditional gender roles across genders.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-132 Un-dressing Body Esteem: Clothing Type as a Contributor to Body Esteem
Birgit A. Bryant, Morrisville State College
Monica R. Sylvia, Le Moyne College
Kimberly J. McClure Brenchley, St. John Fisher College
This study examined body esteem in the context of clothing type. Participants imagined wearing different types of attire while completing the BESAA. Swimwear (vs. casual or formal attire) resulted in lower BE scores, regardless of gender. The 3 sub-scales of body esteem also varied as a result of clothing type.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-133 Virtual Objectification Experiences Differentially Affect Body Image Concerns in Men and Women
Nicole M. Overstreet, Yale University
Diane M. Quinn, University of Connecticut
Kerry L. Marsh, University of Connecticut

Two virtual reality studies examined consequences of sexual objectification experiences for men and women. In both studies, women exposed to sexually objectifying environments reported the greatest perceived discrepancies in body size. This perceived discrepancy had subsequent effects on women’s body shame and body image self-consciousness but not men’s.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-134 Will Men and Women Get What They Want? Preferred vs Expected Work-Family Arrangements
Catherine S. Murray, Saint Joseph's University
Elizabeth Keenan, Saint Joseph's University

University men (n=90) and women (n=132) were asked to indicate the likelihood of as well as their preference for different work-family life arrangements that included egalitarian, traditional and role-reversal types. While men and women agreed on egalitarian arrangements, they differed on traditional and role-reversal arrangements.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-135 Women STEM Faculty Still Face Significant Hurdles
Kaitlin R. Thomas, The George Washington University
Lynn R. Offermann, The George Washington University
Mary C. Still, University of Massachusetts Boston

The present study reveals that STEM women faculty members view work-family balance issues as the primary obstacle to moving forward in STEM careers and that the nature of STEM fields presents particular challenges to women faculty who wish to have children. Additional findings and implications are discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-136 Work-family culture as an antecedent to employment trade-off participation
Benjamin E. Liberman, Columbia University

This study examined whether work-family culture perceptions contributed to an employee’s decision to participate in an employment trade-off. Regression analyses showed that work-family culture was negatively related to employment trade-off participation. The implications for theory and practice will be discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XVI-137 Negative Emotions Towards God are Associated with Maladaptive Perfectionism
David Gottlieb, Touro College
Menachem Schepansky, Touro College
Leib Litman, Touro College

Maladaptive perfectionists are motivated by fear, and tend to set unrealistic goals. In this study the link between maladaptive perfectionism and negative God-Image was explored. Our findings show that negative feelings toward God, but not negative God-Image, are associated with maladaptive perfectionism.

(Personality/Emotion - Religion)