XVII-001 The Neuropsychophysiology of facial expression of emotion: a case study with athletes at London 2012 Olympics Games
A. Freitas-Magalhaes, University Fernando Pessoa Health Science School
The joy was more emotion displayed during the Olympic Games in London. After analyzing 10,223 photographs, it was found that the expression of facial expression of joy was very common.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVII-002 The Relationship of Color with Emotion Variables in Images of Nature
Azadeh Fatemi, University of Georgia
Alan E. Stewart, University of Georgia
We investigated emotional reactions to multi-colored images using the International Affective Picture System. We analyzed each image with a Matlab algorithm and performed linear regressions of valence and arousal on the hue, value, and saturation. Significant relationships of color variables with emotional variable were only observed for images depicting nature.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVII-003 Threatening Stimuli Not Necessary for Success of the Modified Dot Probe Task
Stacy Eltiti, Biola University
Matthew Fisher, Yale University
Rachelle Owings, Biola University
Peter Kaddis, peter.s.kaddis@biola.edu
Aliayh Kirby, Biola University
Monique Turner, Biola University
Jared Zimmerman, Biola University
Nathanael Waller, Biola University
This study demonstrated that the training condition in the modified dot probe task teaches highly anxious individuals to attend to neutral stimuli rather than disengage from threatening stimuli; thereby reducing their cognitive bias towards threat. Thus, threatening stimuli may not be necessary for the success of cognitive bias modification techniques.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XVII-004 To Live is to Die: The Effect of Mortality Salience on Fear of Death
Tony F. Bergamini, Butler University
Amanda C. Gingerich, Butler University
We examined the effect of mortality salience on fear of death. Results indicate that the explicit recollection of undergraduate students’ first realization of death decreased their fear of death, independent of the valence of their particular memories. This finding has implications for Terror Management Theory.
(Social - Emotion)

XVII-005 Two Sides of Emotions
Sieun An, New Mexico State University
The goal of this research is to deconstruct the traditional view that emotions are either positive or negative (e.g., Ekman, 1992). Results showed that the positivity and negativity of specific emotions are not separate ends of a single continuum, but are actually independent constructs.
XVII-006 Unintended Consequences: Fatigue's Ability to Induce Additional Mood States  
Sara M. Dowd, Baruch College  
Max A. Cotton, Baruch College  
Mindy Engle-Friedman, Baruch College  
This study found that a reaction time task commonly used to assess fatigue could also produces fatigue. In addition, the induction of fatigue stimulated feelings of depression, tension, anger and confusion. How fatigue affects interpersonal interactions in situations in which emotional regulation is of central importance is considered.

XVII-007 Unique Emotion During First-Person Shooter Video Game Play  
Steven W. Horowitz, Central Connecticut State University  
Giuseppe Macri, Central Connecticut State University  
Diane Murawski, Central Connecticut State University  
Matthew Allegretti, Central Connecticut State University  
Bradley M. Waite, Central Connecticut State University  
Michael Gendron, Central Connecticut State University  
College students played either a first-person shooter video game with human targets, with alien targets, or a non-shooting game. On measures of anger and involvement, the impact of a first-person shooter game where humans were the targets seemed to be unique. Personality variables and gaming experience interacted with this impact.

XVII-008 Using Paint to Redirect Anger Improves Mood over Venting  
Briana L. Stubblefield, Berry College  
Kristen A. Diliberto-Macaluso, Berry College  
This study examined the effects of painting on mood improvement. Participants viewed two video clips intended to induce anger and were assigned to one of three painting conditions or a neutral non-paint control condition. Painting positive works of art or a neutral still life produced significant improvements in mood.

XVII-009 Values and Relationships Associated with Life Satisfaction Differences in Women and Men  
Lawrence E. Boehm, Thomas More College  
This study investigated social and demographic variables thought to be related to subjective well-being in adults. Compared to men, women were found to have higher life satisfaction and experienced more positive emotion. Regression analysis suggested that women have more diversified values and relationships upon which life satisfaction is built.

XVII-010 When Does Happiness Breed Success?: Positive Affect During Goal Adoption  
Katherine Adams, Butler University  
Sarah Rodenkirch, Butler University  
Erin Holm, Butler University  
Katie Wainwright, Butler University  
R. Brian Giesler, Butler University  
Participants were induced into either a positive or neutral affective state, asked to adopt the goal of maximizing performance on a mental rotation task, then after a waiting period, performed the task. The
positive affect group performed significantly better, suggesting that affective state during goal adoption influences goal achievement.

(Social - Emotion)

XVII-011 The Impact of Social Networking on Education
Bobbi Frinks, Alabama State University
Tina Vazin, Alabama State University
The purpose of this study was to characterize the effects of social networking on college students’ lives including academics. 42% of the participants stated that it interfered with studying but only 15% said that it interfered with sleeping or exercising. 82% of their instructors prohibited social networking during class.
(Social - Education)

XVII-012 The Impact of Technology on the Achievement Test Scores of Special Needs Students
Leonard R. Mendola, Touro College
Brenda Pauta, The College of Staten Island
SMART board (SB) technology provided an interactive means to learn for nine Special Needs fifth grade students from a Self-Contained class. Teacher-constructed pretests and post tests were administered. A t-test for non-independent samples revealed significance at the p < .05. The results demonstrate the usefulness of SB technology for improving math achievement test scores of Special Needs students.
(Gen - Education)

XVII-013 The Implicit Association Test Reveals Pre-service Teacher’s Negative Stereotypes of Latino Children
Eunkyung Na, University of South Florida
Tony Tan, University of South Florida
Travis Marn, University of South Florida
There are concerns that teachers may hold implicit negative stereotypes of the Latino students, potentially causing a self-fulfilling prophesy of poor student performance. Utilizing the IAT to test pre-service education students, results showed that the subjects were significantly more likely to associate Latinos with negative learning attributes than White counterparts.
(Social - Education)

XVII-014 The relationship among future goal, person goal orientation and self-regulated learning: An examination of the moderate effect of classroom goal structure
Shuling Peng, National Cheng Kung University (NCKU)
Biinglin Cherng, National Cheng Kung University
Hsuchchih Chen, National Taiwan Normal University
This study aimed to examine the effect of students’ future goal and present goals on their Self-Regulated Learning (SRL). Further, the present study was designed to test the moderate effect of students’ perceived classroom goal structure on the relationship between their goal orientation and SRL.
(Gen - Education)

XVII-015 Translating academic skills to an HBCU setting: Thoughts from a focus group
Cheryl Talley, Virginia State University
John Fife, Virginia State University
Stephen Scherer, Virginia State University
Katherine H. Palmer, Virginia State University
Oliver Hill, Virginia State University
Ersella Merrell, Virginia State University
This study examined African American students’ beliefs about academic skills and college. Seven STEM students participated in an hour long focus group in order to discuss academic skills and their college
experiences. A thematic analysis showed that these students need academic skills training in a context of support.

(Cognitive - Education)

XVII-016 Understanding the Developmental Patterns of Parent-Child Book Reading and Early Literacy Development
Christine Meng, University of Wisconsin-Madison
This study examined predictors of book reading patterns and literacy outcomes of book reading. Results showed family income and children’s learning behaviors predicted distinct book reading patterns. Children with frequent book reading scored higher than their counterparts on vocabulary, basic reading skills, and emergent literacy skills in kindergarten.

(Developmental - Education)

XVII-016 Happiness after basic needs are fulfilled: The importance of social needs
Cheongra Heo, Yonsei University, South Korea
Eunkook M. Suh, Yonsei University, South Korea
This study hypothesized that social needs will emerge as a strong happiness predictor after basic survival needs are fulfilled. In support of this idea, when basic needs are fulfilled (sufficient income, Study 1; after a meal, Study 2), the importance of social needs in happiness increased.

(Social - Emotion)

XVII-017 Understanding the Effect of Reading Medium on Comprehension
Johnathan Bailey, Roanoke College
Cynthia Cook, Roanoke College
Denise Friedman, Roanoke College
Pamela S. Galluch, Roanoke College
Concerns over how advancing technologies are impacting reading comprehension have arisen. In this study, the effect of four reading mediums on comprehension was examined. Results showed no significant relationship between reading medium and comprehension scores, but did show a significant relationship between participant’s comfort with the medium and comprehension scores.

(General - Education)

XVII-018 Using I/O Psychology to Understand Reactions to Distance Education: An Applied, Multi-Disciplinary Project
Thomas M. Guidotti, West Chester University
Jennifer Bunk, West Chester University
Esther Smidt, West Chester University
Tanya Gatenby, West Chester University
Rui Li, West Chester University
In the current study, we explored if the benefits of distant education outweigh the costs. We did this by applying an industrial/organizational psychology lens to understanding faculty reactions to distance education. Our results suggest that even highly motivated faculty can have negative attitudes about distance education.

(Industrial/Organizational - Education)

XVII-019 What's in a domain: Understanding how students approach questioning in history and science
Lindsay Blau Portnoy, Fordham University
Mitchell Rabinowitz, Advisor
This work investigates the influence of age and prior knowledge on the way students approach questioning. In two studies, students read history and science passages then generated questions they would ask to
understand the passage. Results suggest unique properties of domains, which may influence how students approach questioning across domains.
(Cognitive - Education)

XVII-020 Young children’s learning of complex biological knowledge: The case of natural selection
Natalie A. Emmons, Boston University
Rebecca Seston, Boston University
Hayley Smith, Boston University
Deb Kelemen, Boston University
Adults generally fail to understand natural selection even after instruction. We explored if young children can learn adaptation by natural selection from a custom picture book. Children showed substantial learning after picture book exposure, indicating that natural selection is teachable from early on and picture books are effective teaching tools.
(Developmental - Education)

XVII-021 The Effects of Spoiled vs. Unspoiled Stories On Video Viewing
Mary C. Settle, Elizabethtown College
We examined the impact of spoiled vs. unspoiled stories on video viewing and found that suspense is an important factor in participants’ affective response toward a story, but not important to the amount of interest, enjoyment, or anticipation one feels.
(Cognitive - Other)

XVII-022 The Effects of Stress and Anxiety on Prospective Memory
Caitlin N. Cecco, Elizabethtown College
Stress, Anxiety, Depression and Working Memory were examined as possible factors that influence prospective memory. Those with more working memory and higher levels of stress did better on the prospective memory task. High anxiety hindered performance for prospective memory.
(Cognitive - Other)

XVII-023 The intrusion of intuitive concepts in an online processing task: The Theological Correctness effect
Kirsten A. McConnel, Northwestern College (IA)
Laird R. O. Edman, Northwestern College (IA)
Human cognitive architecture generates many intuitive beliefs. These beliefs may undergird reflective religious beliefs, but may also lead to discrepancies between professed beliefs and beliefs expressed in online (non-reflective) processing. This study examines dualist/monist beliefs in online and offline conditions and how these beliefs relate to other variables.
(Cognitive - Other)

XVII-024 The Own Race Bias in Memory: Automatic and Controlled Processes
Eric Peroni, Albright College
Gwendolyn Seidman, Albright College
In order to investigate the role of automatic and controlled processes in the own race bias (ORB), participants completed a recognition memory task for same and other race faces under speeded or unspeeded conditions. Results supported the ORB, but speeded conditions did not affect memory accuracy or reaction times.
(Social - Other)

XVII-025 The Perception of Counterarguing and Source Derogation in Resisting Persuasive Messages
Joseph A. Lesko, Towson University
Azhar M. Bisle, Towson University
Geoffrey D. Munro, Towson University
The present study examined participants’ perception of strategies, specifically counterarguing and source derogation, to resist a persuasive message. Results indicate that certain resistance techniques are perceived by observers to be more appropriate than others. Additionally, they suggest perceptions are influenced by observer agreement with the message resister’s conclusion.
(Social - Other)

XVII-026 The Role of Social Support for College and Religiosity in Academic Success for First-Generation Students
Belinda E. Vicuna, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A. McCallion, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth Stein, University of New Mexico
J Alexis Ortiz, University of New Mexico
Bruce W. Smith, University of New Mexico
Perceived social support predicts academic confidence (p=0.024) and satisfaction (p=0.005) and decreases between first and second semesters (p<0.001) in 152 First-Generation college students (57% Female, 55.6% Hispanic). Religiosity also predicts academic confidence (p=0.036). Findings suggest possible protective factors.
(Social - Other)

XVII-027 Trapped Between Political Identities and Political Attitudes: The Effects of Political Entrapment on Political Behaviors
Kenneth R. Cabell, Clark University
Nicola Curtin, Clark University
Individuals can be trapped between discrepant political attitudes surrounding salient political identities, especially when pressured to act on these identities in a limited choice context. This phenomenon, political entrapment, and its associations with party identification, political efficacy, political engagement and voting selection was examined using an online survey.
(Social - Other)

XVII-028 University Students at Risk for Psychological Distress
Joanne DiPlacido, Central Connecticut State University
Krystal M. Rich, University of Connecticut School of Social Work
Sally Lesik, Central Connecticut State University
We examined risk factors for psychological well being in college students using partial least squares analysis with two components emerging. The first component included: violence, child abuse, drinking, drinking motives, self-injurious behavior and disordered eating. The second component included: disabilities, sexual orientation, drinking, drug use, self-injurious behaviors, and disordered eating.
(Clinical - Other)

XVII-029 Victimization and the Stress Response
Michelle Murphy, Department of Counseling and Educational Psychology, Indiana University Bloomington
David B. Estell, Department of Counseling and Educational Psychology, Indiana University Bloomington
Neil H. Perdue, School of Psychology Sciences, University of Indianapolis
Contemporaneous data show that bullied children have hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis dysregulation similar long-term changes in maltreated children. The present study examined waking cortisol levels at age 15 as a product of persistent bullying in 5th grade. Results indicate that victimization was associated with long-term dysregulation of the HPA axis.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Other)
XVII-030 Why Not Vote? Predictors of Electoral Engagement among Hispanic Young Adults
Jason Popan, University of Texas-Pan American
Yvette Hinojosa, University of Texas-Pan American
Cynthia Delgado, University of Texas-Pan American
Predictors of electoral engagement in a region with low turnout were assessed in an internet survey completed by 213 Hispanic students. Our findings indicate that low belief in politicians' effectiveness, less time availability, and smaller perceived inter-candidate difference are barriers that may impede participation in elections among potential voters.
(Social - Other)

XVII-031 The Relationship Between Being Bullied and Exercise Motivation
Erica C. Anderson, Penn State University-Erie
Yun Park, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
Victoria A. Kazmerski, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
Being bullied during adolescence and poor exercise habits are both serious problems in American society. No existing research has focused on the long-term effects of bullying specifically relating to exercise motivation styles. This study intended to find a relationship between being bullied during adolescence and exercise motivation later in life.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-032 Too Many Threats?: Health Message Overload Increases Anxiety and Defensiveness
Morgan Wesner, Pomona College
Joyce Nimocks, Pomona College
Karina Corona, Pomona College
Suzanne C. Thompson, Pomona College
197 adults received a sleep deprivation message either alone (low threat overload) or in the context of 7 other health threat messages (high threat overload). Negative reactions to the sleep message were higher in the high overload condition, especially for individuals who were high in an anxiety-prone threat orientation.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-033 Too Sick, Not Sick Enough? Effects of Treatment Type and Timing on Depression Stigma
Erin Henshaw, Denison University
A case vignette survey design was used to explore effects of treatment timing and depression treatment type on depression stigma. Extended untreated depression was associated with greater social distance and negative character evaluation than treated depression, and early treatment was associated with higher illness invalidity stigma and illness responsibility stigma.
(Clinical - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-034 Tough But Fair: Target Status Moderates the Relation Between SDO and Fairness
Joel B. Armstrong, The University of Western Ontario
James M. Olson, The University of Western Ontario
Participants high in SDO allocated resources in an unfair but favorable manner, compared to low SDO individuals, when making allocation decisions about high status targets. Participants low in SDO were more favorable, but less fair, when making similar decisions about low status targets.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-035 Unimagineable Atheists: Visual Images and Attitudes About Atheists Versus Other Social Groupings
John D. Edwards, Loyola University, Chicago
Patrick R. Harrison, Loyola University Chicago
Patrick R. Harrison, Loyola University Chicago
Two studies using different forms of mental simulation revealed that visual images and attitudes were significantly less favorable toward atheists than for 7 other social categories (e.g., Hispanics, Muslims). The findings suggest that the sparse, negative, and vague images of atheists may contribute to their continuing disparagement in American society.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-036 Unpleasant Odors Reduce Perceived Seriousness of a Sexual Offense
Margaret C. Stevenson, The University of Evansville
Sarah Malik, The University of Evansville
Rebecca D. Reeves, The University of Evansville
Although violence exposure can reduce perceived rape seriousness, we explore whether negative stimuli unrelated to abuse (unpleasant odors) alters participants’ sensitivity to sexual abuse. As expected, participants who smelled feces (versus those who did not) supported sex offender registration less – an effect partially explained by participants’ reduced sensitivity to disgust.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-037 Visual, not Verbal Information Affects Attitudes About Drilling for Oil
Nicholas M. Michalak, University of St. Thomas
Octavia Armstrong, Royal Holloway, University of London
Elise Amel, University of St. Thomas
Demographics and framing effects can explain differences in survey responses. Which types of framing influence these attitudes? Are pictures more influential than words? Participants who viewed pictures of a drill site landscape, compared to those who did not, were less in favor of drilling there. No other effects were found.
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-038 Your Candidates Say Stupider Things Than My Candidates....Sometimes
Donald E. Jackson, Eastern Michigan University
John R. Knapp, Eastern Michigan University
Pamela Landau, Eastern Michigan University
Undergraduates evaluated nine stupid quotes, four of which were attributed to Romney, Obama, Ryan, and Biden on one form; to their respective opponents on a second form. A questionnaire provided personal information. General findings: Quotes attributed to non-preferred candidates were judged to be stupider than when attributed to preferred candidates
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XVII-039 Psychodynamic Formulation and Eating Disorder Assessment: Integrating Perspectives in a Complex Case
Frederick A. Smith, The George Washington University
Joy Lere, The George Washington University
A single case study of the team assessment of Melissa, a young woman with a complex presentation including disordered eating and mood disturbance. Melissa’s case is formulated from psychodynamic and health psychology perspectives, focusing on physiological risk. A treatment summary and discussion of the effectiveness of the assessment is provided.
(Clinical - Assessment)

XVII-040 Reliability and Validity Study of the Assessment for Dependent Personality Disorder-Short Form
Ted R. Bitner, DePauw University
Emma Haynes, DePauw University
Benjamin Hoffman, DePauw University  
Cole Rodman, DePauw University  
Outlines the factor analysis, and reliability, validity study of the Assessment of Dependent Personality Disorder-Short Form. An exploratory factor analysis resulted in a coherent three factor model that mirrors the criteria suggested in the DSM-5 to diagnose Dependent Personality Disorder. Convergent validity accomplished using NEO PI-R.  
(Clinical - Assessment)  

XVII-041 The Interplay of Attachment, Coping Styles, and Trauma among Victims of Domestic Violence  
Aldwin Domingo, Argosy University, Orange County  
Vera Melkumyan, Argosy University, Orange County  
Stephen Berger, Argosy University, Orange County  
Among the forty participants who are victims of Interpersonal Violence (IPV), women who have a Secure attachment style were protected from anxiety and depression through their reliance upon reflective coping. Women with a fearful coping style were vulnerable to anxiety and depression with their use of reactive and suppressive coping.  
(Clinical - Assessment)  

XVII-042 The Lynn and Accardi Sensitivity Scale: Additional Validation  
Anne Malaktaris, Binghamton University, The State University of New York  
Michelle C. Accardi, Binghamton University - SUNY  
Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University - SUNY  
We evaluated the construct validity of a multifaceted self-report measure of psychological sensitivity (Lynn and Accardi Sensitivity Scale; LASS). The LASS demonstrated convergent and divergent validity with self-report measures of personality and psychopathology, supporting the hypothesis that sensitivity is a latent variable with multifaceted observable variables related to psychiatric disorders.  
(Clinical - Assessment)  

XVII-043 The Schadenfreude Scale: An Exploratory Factory Analysis  
Gayle T. Dow, Christopher Newport University  
Prithika Selvavel, Christopher Newport University  
Kyle Scott, Christopher Newport University  
The present study investigated the factor structure of a newly developed 14-item measure of Schadenfreude. Using exploratory factor analysis with promax rotation, the factor loadings revealed three first order factors: Physical, Emotional, and Justice schadenfreude. Implications will be discussed.  
(Methodology - Assessment)  

XVII-044 The Use of Smartphone Passive Data in the Prediction of Mood  
Brian D. Ott, Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology and Harvard Medical School  
Ryan Hagen, Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology  
Patterns in the data files of smart phones have been linked to health indices including subjective mood states. Data files from 123 adults over a three month period and daily score on the PANAS were analyzed. Multiple regression analysis confirmed passive phone data to be a valid predictor of PANAS scores (b = -.47, p < .042).  
(Clinical - Assessment)  

XVII-045 Using the Riverside Situational Q-sort to Assess Perceptions of Crisis Situations  
Karen J. Freberg, University of Louisville  
Kristin C. Saling, United States Military Academy at West Point  
Laura A. Freberg, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
This proof-of-concept demonstration applied the Riverside Situational Q-sort (RSQ) to the problem of assessing audience responses to two types of crisis situations (sports and food safety) across three media outlets (social, traditional news, and professional website). The RSQ provided nuanced information about situations comparable to existing instruments for assessing personality.

(Methodology - Assessment)

XVII-046 NEW YORKERS' REACTIONS TO THE MAYOR'S PROPOSED LARGE SUGARY DRINK BAN
Henry Solomon, Marymount Manhattan College
Rachel Barber, Marymount Manhattan College
Nicole Dudley, Marymount Manhattan College
Cynthia Holl, Marymount Manhattan College
Megan McGee, Marymount Manhattan College
Fiona O'Leary, Marymount Manhattan College
Peter Ohsiek, Marymount Manhattan College

To test the effects of the ban on large sugary drinks imposed by the Mayor and Health Department of NYC, selected individuals entering fast food establishments were primed about the ban. Primed individuals were less likely than non primed individuals to order sodas. Effects of reactance and individuation are discussed

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XVII-047 Perceptions of Hoarding as a Function of Gender, Stress, and Treatment
Jennifer A. Heath, Roger Williams University
Judith Platania, Roger Williams University

In the current study we examined perceptions of hoarding in the context of both individual responsibility and empathy. Perceptions of how responsible participants felt the hoarder was for his/her behavior differed as a function of level of stress and psychological treatment. In addition, participant empathy predicted sympathy for the hoarder.

(Clinical - Applied Experimental)

XVII-048 Perceptions of Negligence as a Function of Type of Testimony and Priming
Riccardo Purita, Gettysburg College
Zachary E. Witkower, Gettysburg College
Nina Tarner, Gettysburg College
Judith Platania, Roger Williams University

In the current study we examined perceptions of negligence as a function of priming and expert testimony. Type of testimony influenced amount awarded to plaintiff as well as perceptions of both the defendant and plaintiff. Differences in negligence estimations were also observed for aspects of factors related to liability.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XVII-049 Pleasantness Encoding Benefits Recognition Memory for Spatial Location
Victor K. Quach, The Catholic University of America
Marc M. Sebrechts, The Catholic University of America
Gloria G. Quach, Unaffiliated

Effects of pleasantness and survival encoding, cueing for recall, and a one-week delay on memory for object location were assessed in a 2D environment. There were no overall effects of Encoding Condition. However, there was an interaction of Encoding Condition and Cue, showing greater cueing for items encoded for pleasantness.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XVII-050 Stereotype activation negatively impacts STEM women enrolled in leadership workshops
Mary Jean Amon, University of Cincinnati
Heather L. Perkins, University of Cincinnati
Rachel W. Kallen, University of Cincinnati

STEM women graduate students participated in leadership workshops and were assigned to either an experimental group exposed to gender stereotypes, or a control group with no stereotype content. Pre- and post- test measures indicated that cuing stereotypes in an “identity-safe” intervention was not sufficient to reduce stereotype threat effects.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XVII-051 The Efficacy of Cross-Examination as a Legal Safeguard to Victim Impact Testimony
Kayla Alves, Roger Williams University
Judith Platania, Roger Williams University

In the current study, we investigated perceptions of cross-examination of victim-impact testimony in the context of sentencing. Our results indicated that jurors felt more anger towards the defendant when testimony was not cross-examined. Sympathy for the witness was the greatest when offered by member of the victim’s immediate family.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XVII-052 The Influence of Subconscious Prejudice on Perceptions of Companion Animals
Nicole Nau, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
Kymberly McClellan, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College
Heather C. Lum, Penn State Erie, The Behrend College

This study examines how perceptions of dogs and cats may be influenced by their color and how the subconscious prejudice that humans may for each other may contribute to this perception. The results indicate that there is indeed an underlying prejudice towards different colored animals based on human prejudice.

(Social - Applied Experimental)

XVII-053 The Pursuit and Assessment of Happiness Promotes Happiness: Evidence Against a Pardoxical Process
Cody Christopherson, Southern Oregon University

The worst way to achieve some goals is by directly pursuing them. The pursuit of happiness is examined as a possible ironic process. Using a randomized controlled trial in a factorial design, N = 413, evidence shows that the pursuit of happiness provides a small benefit and is not self-defeating.

(Personality/Emotion - Applied Experimental)

XVII-054 Threatening Impairment: Assessing Effects of Diagnosis Threat on Computerized Cognitive Screening Tests
Matthew Hagler, Sewanee: The University of the South
Karen Yu, Sewanee: The University of the South

To examine diagnosis threat in the context of concussion screening tests, we induced negative performance expectations in some athletes by presenting research findings showing cognitive impairment in contact sport athletes. Other athletes read of research showing no cognitive impairment. Comparatively, negative performance expectations resulted in slower but more accurate performance.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

XVII-055 A preliminary study on the effects of attachment-based Intervention on pediatric OCD
Shiva Rezvan, University of Isfahan
Fatemeh Bahrami, University of Isfahan
Mohamadreza Abedi, University of Isfahan
Colin Macleod, University of Western Australia
Hamid Taher  Neshat Doost, University of Isfahan
Vahid  Ghasemi, University of Isfahan
The aim of this study was to investigate the therapeutic efficacy of attachment based intervention in a pediatric sample with obsessive compulsive disorder. The results indicated that the OCD symptoms in children decreased significantly over the course of the therapy and attachment based intervention was efficacious in alleviating OCD symptoms.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XVII-056 A Qualitative Study of Clinicians’ Adoption and Adaptation of a Behavioral Parent Training Program
Ane M. Marinez Lora, University of Illinois, Chicago
Marc S. Atkins, University of Illinois, Chicago
Guillermo  Bernal, University of Puerto Rico-Rio Piedras
Practitioner response and attitudes toward evidence-based treatments have been identified as one of several factors associated with the research to practice gap. This poster will describe a study of clinicians’ use and naturalistic adaptations of an efficacy-based behavior parent training (BPT) program when using it with Latino immigrant families.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XVII-057 CBT Exposure and Mindfulness in the Treatment of Anxiety: Preliminary Data
Greg J. Baron, Pacific University
Daniel G. Gibson, Pacific University
Dominique  Renyer, Pacific University
Dana  Colgan, Pacific University
Bjorn P. Bergstrom, Pacific University
Research speculates ACT shares mechanisms of change with CBT. This poster will present preliminary data on the relationship between CBT exposure and non-judgmental awareness and non-reactivity to internal experiences. After participating in a CBT anxiety group, it is hypothesized scores on two sub-scales of the FFMQ will significantly increase.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XVII-058 Effects of alternative routes to acceptance and self-acceptance on norm-based rejection sensitivity
Wai Kin  Yip, The University of Hong Kong
Shui Fong  Lam, The University of Hong Kong
Individuals with high norm-based rejection sensitivity have intense anxiety about the repercussions of non-conformity. Their tendencies to follow norms compulsively were alleviated by priming with stories of celebrities who gained social acceptance through virtues and stories of ordinary people whose self-worth was not contingent on others’ approval.
(Personality/Emotion - Psychotherapy Research)

XVII-059 Evidence of a Public Preference for Psychotherapy Framed by Common Factors
Lawton K. Swan, University of Florida
Martin  Heesacker, University of Florida
Two studies found that when given the choice between descriptions of psychotherapy emphasizing (a) diagnosis-specific interventions or (b) common factors such as a confiding relationship with a therapist, adults across the U.S. reported more positive attitudes toward and less concerns about incurring stigmatization for seeking therapy framed by common factors.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XVII-060 Heroes: Who are they and do they make a difference in terms of resilience
Martin  Garfinkle, New York City College of Technology
This study explores the relationship between one’s choice of a hero and its role on resilience and psychological well-being. A sample of 139 participants was asked to identify their heroes across several categories. A significant relationship between heroes and resilience was discovered. Implications for psychotherapy are discussed.

XVII-061 Methodological Challenges: Conducting Practice-Based Research in a Small Outpatient Clinic
Alice E. Coyne, Albion College
Dr. Barbara Keyes, Albion College
Andrea P. Francis, Albion College
Scott Melzer, Albion College
Retention is a pervasive problem in both psychotherapy and clinical research. Analyses suggested providing regular client feedback to therapists may increase session attendance and retention in therapy, compared to control participants. Clients displaying more paranoid symptoms attended fewer sessions. Qualitative analyses of client feedback and practitioner interviews were conducted.

XVII-062 Patterns of change in posttraumatic symptoms during two treatments of traumatized adolescents
Naama Shafran, Bar-Ilan University
Tsachi Ein-Dor, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC)
Eva Gilboa-Schechtman, Bar-Ilan University
In a randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing Prolonged Exposure (PE) with Time Limited Psychodynamic Therapy (TLDP) for the treatment of 38 traumatized adolescents, we found a linear decrease of self-reported posttraumatic symptoms in both treatments. In PE the decrease was larger, resulting in a better end state of this group.

XVII-063 Priming Mortality Salience: Supraliminal, Subliminal and ‘Double-death’ Priming Techniques
Melissa B. Mahoney, Long Island University PhD Candidate
Benjamin Saunders, Long Island University
Nicole Cain, Long Island University
Marvin Hurvich, Long Island University
Nicholas Papouchis, Long Island University
Research demonstrates that reminders of mortality affect decision-making and behavior. This study compared the relative strength of subliminal and supraliminal priming cues, as previous research has been inconclusive. Both techniques differed significantly from a control in ability to elicit mortality salience; however, a ‘double-death’ prime was most effective.

XVII-064 Text Mining Therapy Manuals: Examination of Common Elements in Empirically Supported Treatments
Alexandra Mattern-Roggelin, George Washington University
James Hansell, George Washington University
In a pilot study, we examine similarities and differences among six empirically supported treatment manuals for Major Depressive Disorder through text mining of therapy manuals (using QDA Miner software). The study provides a new method for examining a number of controversies concerning “brand name” psychotherapies.
XVII-065 Six-month-olds’ Comprehension of Words Referring to Objects and Events
Megan Snider, Bucknell University
Ruth Tincoff, Bucknell University
Bridget Gates, Bucknell University
Lauren Rambo, Bucknell University
Using a split-screen preferential looking procedure, this study investigated 6-month-olds’ comprehension of object words, such as “cup,” and event words, such as “drink.” The results indicated that 6-month-olds are not yet able to comprehend these words. Differences between this study and previous findings showing comprehension at six months are discussed.

XVII-066 Source reliability and online reading comprehension
Jeffrey E. Foy, Colgate University
Dorothy Pierce, Colgate University
Prior research suggests that source credibility may not affect online reading processes. In our research, participants read narratives containing information given by reliable or unreliable characters. Participants then read information that was consistent or inconsistent with the narrator’s account. Our findings have implications for when source credibility affects online processing.

XVII-067 Spatial Information and Representations of Word Meaning: Activation of Semantic Size Information During Reading is Goal-Driven
Renske S. Hoedemaker, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
Peter C. Gordon, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
Three eye-tracking during reading experiments assess the claim that language comprehension consists of encoding-based activation of sensorimotor representations, as suggested by strong theories of embodied cognition. The results show that while activation of numerical magnitude is encoding-based; accessing size representations associated with animal and object names is goal-driven and task-dependent.

XVII-068 Taboo Language May Increase Memory For Contextual Information
Alexandria E. Guzman, University of New Haven
Ryan Weston, University of New Haven
Derek LeDoux, University of New Haven
A taboo word’s effect on contextual memory was investigated. Participants studied a word-list containing either a taboo or a matched neutral word. Recall was the same across conditions but there was increased recognition memory in the taboo condition. When the materials were imbedded in sentences there was increased memory in the taboo condition.

XVII-069 Talking about Sex and Violence: Syntactic Differences in Narratives
Catherine Bohannon, Columbia University
John N. Bohannon, Harvard University
John N. Bohannon, Butler University
A computer program analyzed 1,000 word passages (N = 837) of literary novels for grammatical signatures related to highly emotional content. Passages containing sexual or violent events employed significantly more past perfect verbs than lower-affect passages, revealing a possible structural thumbprint for how we construct narrative memories of emotional events.
XVII-070 The Pre-activation of upcoming words during sentence reading
Wonil Choi, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Peter C. Gordon, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
The current study examined whether the pre-activation of an upcoming word during reading causes any processing cost when the pre-activation is wrong. We found that processing cost occurred when an unexpected word followed a constraining context as compared to a nonconstraining context where no word was highly predictable.

XVII-071 The role of attention in bilingual processing of high and low frequency words
Ashley S. Bangert, University of Texas, El Paso
Wendy S. Francis, University of Texas, El Paso
Juan M. Hernandez, University of Texas, El Paso
Kimberly Edwards, University of Texas, El Paso
We investigated the role of attentional processing when bilinguals encounter high and low frequency words in their dominant and non-dominant languages during a task where words need not be processed lexically. Low frequency words encumbered more attentional resources in both languages; these differences were not impacted by language dominance.

XVII-072 The Role of Biased and Unbiased Contexts on Relative Clause Comprehension
William Battinich, The College of St Scholastica
William H. Levine, University of Arkansas
In isolation, object relative clauses (ORCs) (The child that the babysitter chased fell) are more difficult to comprehend than subject relative clauses (SRCs) (The child that chased the babysitter fell). Because RCs select a referent (which child), context should influence their comprehension. ORC-biasing contexts reduced the SRC advantage.

XVII-074 Übung Macht den Meister: Impact of Retrieval Practice on German Vocabulary Retention
William B. Huffman, University of Oklahoma
Sowon Hahn, University of Oklahoma
The testing effect was applied to a German language learning task to explore its impact on vocabulary word retention. Retrieval practice was found to have a positive effect on memory retention. Experimental inquiry suggests that one test is sufficient to gain benefits from the testing effect.

XVII-075 School, family, and individual predictors of violent behavior among adolescents
Brittney C. Poindexter, University of Rhode Island
Grisel M. García, University of Rhode Island
This study observes the variables empirically associated with violent acts committed by and toward adolescents. School, family and individual level variables predict violent behavior among a national sample of adolescents. Multiple regression analyses are used to analyze the first wave of data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health.

XVII-076 Shyness and Rejection Sensitivity in Chinese Young Adolescents
Jennifer Wang, University of Maryland--College Park
Kenneth H. Rubin, University of Maryland--College Park
We examined the moderating role of aversion to aloneness in the relation between shyness and rejection sensitivity (RS) in youth living in urban China. Results from path analysis demonstrated that shyness was most highly associated with RS for youth who were the most averse to being alone.
APSSC RISE Research Award Honorable Mention
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII-077 The Development of Ambivalent Sexism in Pre-Adolescent and Early Adolescent Boys and Girls
Thomas L. Budesheim, Creighton University
Olivia Babe, Creighton University
Julianne Kerstein, Creighton University
Tiara Davis, Creighton University
Erin Brooks, Creighton University
Evan Cordrey, Creighton University
Bailey Ossello, Creighton University
Kelsey Thiem, University of Iowa
A version of the Ambivalent Sexism Inventory was created for use with children ages seven to fourteen. The hostile sexism measure was reliable and showed no significant differences across ages. The benevolent sexism measure was also reliable (excluding intimacy subscale) and was positively correlated with age of the child.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII-078 Attractive Eggs and Strong Sperm: Online Presentation of Egg and Sperm Donors
Cherish Ardinger, Towson University
C. Reyn Boyer, Towson University
Katherine R.V. Sekely, Towson University
Andrea M. Hackl, Towson University
M. Paz Galupo, Towson University
Gender stereotypes which generally characterize men as instrumental and women as expressive (Spence & Buckner, 2000) are pervasive, even impacting our understanding of biological processes. The present study analyzes the gendered presentation of both sperm donors from California Cryobank and egg donors from Growing Generations.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-079 The Relationship Between Video Game Play and Coping During Adolescence: Does the Type of Video Game Played Matter?
Laura J. Finan, University of Delaware
Jessica Schulz, University of Delaware
Lakeisha Smith, University of Delaware
Christine M. Ohannessian, University of Delaware
This study examined the relationship between video game play and coping in a sample of 234 adolescents. Importantly, the pattern of association between video game play and coping differed by type of video game played (traditional sports, war/fighting, and fantasy) and by gender.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII-080 The role of teacher-student relationships in the resiliency of low-income minority youth.
Michelle L. Tichy, University of Northern Iowa
Molly Freie, University of Northern Iowa
This paper uses interview data from a study involving three schools within a high-achieving charter school system. We examine the teacher-student relationship as a protective factor for achievement and well being
of these primarily low-income and minority youth. Analysis suggests the teacher-student relationship plays a vital role for these students.

(General - Adolescent)

XVII-081 U.S. Adolescents’ Motivation for Physical Activity: A Self-Determination Theory Approach
Jessamyn G. Perlus, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Kaigang Li, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Denise Haynie, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Ronald J. Iannotti, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Associations between adolescents’ self-determination motives and physical activity (PA) were examined in a representative cohort of U.S. adolescents (NEXT). Roughly half reported meeting PA guidelines (<=60 min/day, <=5 days/week). Internal (B = 0.54) and external (B = 0.31) motivations were associated with PA, independent of selected covariates, including weight status.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XVII-082 Religiosity and Openness to Experience: Predicting Attitudes Towards Traditional and Nontraditional People
Suzanne Crockett, Marywood University
Gail Cabral, Marywood University
A study was conducted to explore the perceptions of people engaged in traditional or nontraditional gender roles, with religious orientation and Openness to Experience as predictors of attitudes. Results revealed that nontraditional women were rated the most intelligent and nontraditional men were rated the least attractive.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-083 Role of Sexual Orientation and Gender Role Violation in Attitudes Towards Homosexuality
Catherine S. Murray, Saint Joseph’s University
Lindsey Brooks, Saint Joseph’s University
The role sexual orientation and gender role violation play in attitudes of heterosexual men and women towards gay and lesbians was studied using brief vignettes. The finding that the most negative attitudes were observed in heterosexual males towards gender-conforming gays suggests that gender role violation is a key factor.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-084 Seeking Assisted Reproductive Technology and Services: Racial and Sexual Minority Issues
Bernadette V. Blanchfield, University of Virginia
Charlotte J. Patterson, University of Virginia
This study compared pregnancy assistance sought by sexual minority, racial minority, white and heterosexual women ages 21-44 in the National Survey of Family Growth. Results indicated minority women sought less medical assistance becoming pregnant than heterosexual and/or white women. Socioeconomic factors explained differences for sexual but not racial minorities.

APSSC RISE Research Award Honorable Mention
(Developmental - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-085 Sexist Comparisons: Temporal Comparisons Affect Perceptions of Gender Equality Today
Zeely A. Sylvia, Bridgewater State University
Meghan Sullivan, Bridgewater State University
Laura Ramsey, Bridgewater State University
This study investigated the impact of temporal comparisons on perceptions of sexism. Results showed that a sexist incident dated in the past (as compared to the present) primed participants to perceive less sexism in society today, suggesting that focusing on the present may be key for advancing gender equality.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-086 Sexual Selection and the Paradox between Male Mortality and Reported Well-being
Danelle L. Zandbergen, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Elizabeth J. Askren, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Kelly Broussard, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Susan G. Brown, University of Hawaii, Hilo
Paradoxically men report better health and quality of life than women, but men experience higher mortality rates than women at most ages. Men might be selected to ignore signs of ill-health because presenting themselves as healthy has fitness benefits. We present a review of the literature that supports this hypothesis.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-087 Sexualized, Objectified, but Not Satisfied: Enjoying Sexualization Relates to Lower Relationship Satisfaction
April Estrella, Bridgewater State University
Justin Marotta, Bridgewater State University
Tiffany Hoyt, Bridgewater State University
Laura Ramsey, Bridgewater State University
Previous research has demonstrated the negative consequences of objectification. In this study, heterosexual women who reported enjoying sexualization and felt objectified by their partner had lower relationship satisfaction than those not experiencing enjoyment of sexualization and partner-objectification. Furthermore, partner-objectification mediated the relationship between enjoyment of sexualization and relationship satisfaction.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVII-088 Testing the Testing Effect: Retrieval, Test-Generation, and Self-Correction Strategies Linked to Increased Future Recall
David J. Therriault, University of Florida
Jenni Schelble, Western Kentucky University
Christine S. Lee, California State University
This study contributes to recent work regarding the benefits of retrieval practice on learning by comparing the retrieval strategy to two novel study strategies: self-correction and test-generation. All three strategies lead to higher performance on a recall test compared to a condition in which students simply read the text.

(Cognitive - Testing)

XVII-089 Reduced Effectiveness of Aggressive Bystanders’ Physical and Emotional Responses to Interpersonal Violence
Ivan Delic, New England College
Katherine A. Anthony, New England College
Heather F. Chabot, New England College
In this study, we examined relationships between bystander aggression, intervention likelihood, gender, emotions and health. Increased bystander aggression was generally associated with less helpful physical and reduced beneficial indirect intervention likelihoods. Aggressive individuals were more likely to be male, have less empathic emotional responses (less anxiety/more happiness) and poorer health.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
XVII-091 Social Support Moderates the Negative Impact of Discrimination on Affective Work Outcomes
Katharine R. O. Bachman, Rice University
Samuel T. McAbee, Rice University
Michelle R. Hebl, Rice University
The current study evaluated the impact of perceived formal and interpersonal gender discrimination on affective work outcomes, including perceived stress, job satisfaction, and affective commitment. Additionally, we tested the moderating impact of perceived supervisor and coworker social support on these relationships. Results generally supported our hypotheses.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XVII-092 Social Underpinnings of Individual Striving: Cross-cultural and Experimental Evidence
David S. Lee, University of Michigan
Oscar Ybarra, University of Michigan
Richard Gonzalez, University of Michigan
Phoebe C. Ellsworth, University of Michigan
Individual striving is usually considered an outcome of intrapersonal processes—personal resources residing within the person. However, little research has examined the interpersonal processes underlying individual striving despite some suggestive evidence that interpersonal factors matter. In the present research, we investigated how one type of interpersonal factor—people’s relationships with others— influences individual striving.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XVII-093 The effect of positive affect on loneliness
Nangyeon Lim, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
Eunkook M. Suh, Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea
This study examined the relationship between loneliness and positive affect. 299 university freshmen answered the survey. Results from three separate hierarchical linear regression analyses showed that positive affect negatively predicted loneliness above and beyond the variance explained by personality, relationship satisfaction, relationship status, and social interaction style.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XVII-094 The Effects of Identity Denial on Social Perception
Brandon W. Ng, University of Virginia
James P. Morris, University of Virginia
Prior work has shown that Asian Americans are commonly stripped of their American identity, a phenomenon known as “identity denial” (Cheryan & Monin, 2005, p. 717). In the following study, we sought to explore the effects of identity denial on emotional perception in Asian Americans and Caucasians. Results indicate that identity denial increased emotional accuracy.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XVII-095 The social context of a discretionary allocation system: A threat perspective
Rellie R. Derfler-Rozin, University of Maryland
I document the psychological anxieties associated with a discretionary allocation system. I show that comparisons to others make people shy away from a discretionary system. Those anxieties represent a threat to one’s status and affiliation needs in a group due to the potential relative ‘failure’ in a discretionary system.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XVII-096 Predictors of Heterosexual Young Adults' Romantic Relationship Satisfaction
Allison M. Lindt, Millersville University
Jason Baker, Millersville University
This study investigated the relationship between sexual timing, promiscuity, and personality traits to relationship satisfaction. Among forty couples, high promiscuity was significantly correlated to low relationship satisfaction for both genders. Also, the results indicated that women who engaged in sexual intercourse early in their current relationship had lower relationship satisfaction. (Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-097 SES, Alcohol Use, and Relationship Affect Believability of Hypothetical Sexual Assault Narrative.
Erica Nason, University of New Mexico
Jenny K. Rinehart, Johns Hopkins University
Jennifer Crawford, University of New Mexico
Rory T. Newlands, University of New Mexico
Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico
This study investigated the effects of the victim’s socioeconomic status, alcohol use, and previous consensual sexual contact on undergraduates’ perceptions of the believability of a hypothetical sexual assault victim’s narrative. As participants were given additional information about the victim’s behavior in the hypothetical assault, ratings of the woman’s believability decreased. (Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-098 Sexual Aggression and Coercion: A Form of Risk-Taking Behavior
Alisa R. Garner, Midwestern State University
Laura C. Spiller, Midwestern State University
This research examined whether the decision-making processes that underlie general risk taking behavior in young adults would also predict sexual aggression and coercion. Sensation seeking, impulsivity, and outcome expectancies significantly predicted both general risk taking behavior, $R^2 = .39$, and sexual aggression, $R^2 = .14$. (Cognitive - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-099 Sexual Attitude Misperceptions Show Little Change over Twenty Five Years
Sheila L. Burns, Northern Michigan University
Charles R. Leith, Northern Michigan University
Andrea Savord, Northern Michigan University
Danielle Morrison, Northern Michigan University
Thayer J. Aiyash, Northern Michigan University
Jordan Marquez, Northern Michigan University
Sexual attitudes (dubbed “adventurousness”) were measured over a 25-year period at a small Midwestern rural university. Student attitudes were fairly stable over that time-span, with female current attitudes scores only a few points lower than males. We found that female attitudes were predictable, but everyone strongly overpredicted male attitude scores. (Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-100 Sexual Attitudes Moderate the Effects of Alcohol Intoxication on Women’s Risk Judgments
Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico
Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa
Richard J. Viken, Indiana University Bloomington
Kathryn L. Lenberg, University of New Mexico
This study evaluated the effects of alcohol intoxication and sexual attitudes on cognitive processes underlying women’s risk judgments. More liberal sexual attitudes predicted (a) use of higher thresholds for judging situations as risky, and (b) lower sensitivity to risk information when intoxicated, but greater sensitivity to this information when sober.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-101 Sexual Intent Scale: Additional Construct Validity
Richard J. Harnish, Pennsylvania State University
K. Robert Bridges, Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington
Joshua L. Karelitz, Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington
Construct validity of the Sexual Intent Scale is reported. Those who scored higher on the Sexual Intent Scale were more likely to self-report higher incidences where they misperceived friendliness for sexual intent when the behavior was elicited by an acquaintance.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-102 Sexual Risk-Taking Among Heterosexually-Identified Men Who Have Sex with Women and Men
Wilson Pillow, University of Virginia
Samantha Tornello, University of Virginia, APS student affiliate
Charlotte Patterson, University of Virginia, APS Fellow
Sexual risk behavior of self-identified heterosexual men who have sex with women and men is greatly understudied. Using the National Survey of Family Growth, we found that these men are at greater risk compared to gay or bisexual self-identified men, and heterosexual men who only have sex with women.

(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XVII-103 Neural Underpinnings of Reasoning: Double Dissociation in Left Parietal Cortex
Elizabeth L. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley
Carter Wendelken, University of California, Berkeley
Silvia A. Bunge, University of California, Berkeley
We examined the differential roles of parietal cortex subregions in two parallel tests of relational reasoning, one that emphasizes semantic knowledge and the other visuospatial analysis. Results demonstrated dissociable correlates of lower- versus higher-order relational processing, especially in the visuospatial domain. Left angular gyrus revealed domain-general selectivity for higher-order reasoning.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-104 Neurological Aspects of Sleep, Fatigue and Cognition
Jennifer K. Marshall, Christopher Newport University
Kathleen Needham, Christopher Newport University
Jemima Kamran, Christopher Newport University
Ariel Myatt, Christopher Newport University
The present study aims to explore the effects of sleep loss on reaction time. Cognitive performance was assessed using Automated Neuropsychological Assessment Metrics (ANAM). Participants completed a Self-Assessment Manakin scale and comprehensive sleep survey. Results showed a positive correlation between Stanford Sleepiness Scale scores and Mean Reaction time.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-105 Oxytocin increases lying in high empathetic individuals during a two-person communication game
Kimberly Goodyear, George Mason University
Lara Moody, George Mason University
Raja Parasuraman, George Mason University
Kevin McCabe, George Mason University
Peter Twieg, George Mason University
Ewart DeVisser, George Mason University
Martin O'Hara, NIH
Mary Lee, NIH
Frank Krueger, George Mason University
Participants with high empathetic concern lied more than participants with low empathetic concern when administered exogenous oxytocin (vs. placebo group) in a two-person communication game. This effect substantiates the hypothesis that oxytocin enhances the salience towards social cues causing individuals to change their behavior by adjusting to a deceitful environment.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-106 Preparatory Neural Correlates of Encoding Strategies in Ancestral Scenarios
Kaci R. McCleary, Iowa State University
Robert West, Iowa State University
ERPs were used to examine pre-stimulus neural activity that predicted successful encoding of words when individuals focused on the pleasantness, survival value or threat represented by the stimuli. Different patterns of pre-stimulus frontal and posterior neural activity predicted successful encoding for threat versus pleasantness, and survival versus threat and pleasantness.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-107 Prototype Development and Testing of a Brain-Computer-Interface to Facilitate Facial Emotion Recognition
John A. Richey, Virginia Tech
Denis Gracanin, Virginia Tech
Susan White, Virginia Tech
Stephen Laconte, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute
Martha Ann Bell, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Andrew Valdespino, Virginia Tech
Various psychological syndromes such as autism and schizophrenia are characterized by deficits in efficient encoding and detection of emotion displayed on the face of an interaction partner. In the current study, we present preliminary results of a wearable, wireless neuroprosthetic design that shows promise in promoting facial emotion recognition (FER).
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-108 Reaction Time and Neural Processing Differences in Men and Women during Hypnosis
Andy K. Edwards, The University of Virginia’s College at Wise
Erin L. Beach, The University of Virginia’s College at Wise
Allen Lee, The University of Virginia’s College at Wise
Abigail L. Mason, The University of Virginia’s College at Wise
James E. Horton, The University of Virginia’s College at Wise
We studied moderating effects of hypnosis, condition (ignore tones in wake vs hypnosis), and varying ISIs for foreperiod tones on reaction time to visual stimuli in a computerized task. Behavioral and electrophysiological results indicate differential information processing strategies and use of different cortical areas for highly hypnotizable men and women.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-109 Resting EEG correlates of differential interhemispheric transfer
Stephanie L. Simon-Dack, Ball State University
Lindsay M. Marsh, Ball State University
Kelly L. Fogle, Ball State University
Kristina O. Hernandez, Ball State University
Thomas Holtgraves, Ball State University
Resting EEG frequencies were regressed onto performance with right or left hand to contralateral minus ipsilateral target visual stimuli. Smaller crossed-uncrossed differences (CUDs) with the right hand correlated
with smaller beta in both hemispheres, while smaller CUDs with the left hand correlated with larger theta in the left hemisphere.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-110 Short-effects of High-Definition tDCS on attention among young adults
Davynn G.H. Tan, Applied Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Dept of Rehabilitation Sciences, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Karen P.Y. Liu, Department of Occupational Therapy, University of Western Sydney, Australia
Chetwyn C.H Chan, Applied Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Dept of Rehabilitation Sciences, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

High-definition tDCS (HD-tDCS) was applied on the left lateral prefrontal cortex and performances on verbal n-back task were repeatedly measured in young adults. Maximum effects were revealed at 30 minutes post-stimulation indicating a delayed enhancement of vigilance and attention in working memory.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-111 Spontaneous eye blinking relates to working memory performance in human infants
Leigh F. Bacher, The State University of New York, Oswego
Suzanne Campbell, State University of New York, Oswego
Carissa McDermott, State University of New York, Oswego
Christina Sawkowski, State University of New York, Oswego
Alicia Daddario, State University of New York, Oswego
Tera Dailey, State University of New York, Oswego
Shirley Retz, State University of New York, Oswego
Martha Ann Bell, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Working memory was explored in human infants by examining the rate of spontaneous eye blinking during an A-not-B task. Based on adult research, we hypothesized that SEB rate, a putative index of dopamine system function, would vary with performance on a working memory task.

(Developmental - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVII-112 The Context of Reward Enhances Perceptual Decision Making
Gabriela Kostova, Ryerson University
Julia Spaniol, Ryerson University

Two experiments investigated the effects of reward anticipation on perceptual decision making in the visual domain. Reward anticipation enhanced perceptual efficiency even when rewards were contingent on a separate concurrent task and perceptual performance was not rewarded. This effect also extended over blocks of trials. Possible mechanisms are discussed.

(Cognitive - Motivation)

XVII-113 The Effectiveness of State Achievement Goal Manipulation Methods: A Meta-Analysis.
Rachel E. Avery, University of Surrey, UK

The current meta-analysis investigated whether study design features influence mastery-approach and performance-approach achievement goal effects. The method with which achievement goal states are manipulated, the type of manipulation check used, and study characteristics were found to contribute to variability in manipulation check and task performance effects.

(Social - Motivation)

XVII-114 The Effects of Brain Training on the Skill and Will to Study in College Students
Dharma Jairam, Penn State University-Erie
Erica C. Anderson, Penn State University-Erie
This study tested if brain training could improve students’ academic self-efficacy and study strategy use. Fifty participants were assigned to either the control group (no treatment) or the experimental group (20 hours of brain training). Results confirmed that brain training improved students’ academic self-efficacy and their use of effective study strategies.

(Cognitive - Motivation)

XVII-115 The Impact of Feedback on Students’ Course Aspirations and Goal-engagement Behaviors
Brandilynn Villarreal, University of California, Irvine
This short-term longitudinal study investigated goal aspirations and engagement strategies in a difficult university course. Over 100 students completed three assessment points. Controlling for midterm grade, course aspirations after the midterm significantly predicted course grade and mediated the relationship between goal-engagement strategies and course grade. Implications for well-being are discussed.

(Developmental - Motivation)

XVII-117 The Opposite of Mindfulness: The Relationship Between Rumination, Worry, and Achievement Motivation
Jordan O. Seidel, Fordham University/New York University
Rachel Annunziato, Fordham University
Rumination and worry are often viewed as maladaptive. This study examined whether rumination and worry are associated with achievement motivation given the involvement of consistent, goal-related thoughts. Results from 30 undergraduates who completed validated questionnaires indicated a significant association, between worry and AM (r = .63, p = .01).

(General - Motivation)

XVII-118 The Role of Student Engagement on African American Elementary Students’ Achievement Goals
Caroline O. Hart, University of Memphis
Christian E. Mueller, University of Memphis
Katherine F. Wright, University of Memphis
Martin H. Jones, University of Memphis
Lisa B. Mintz, University of Memphis
The current study used multiple linear regressions to investigate the role of student engagement on the achievement goals (mastery-approach, mastery-avoidance, performance-approach and performance-avoidance goals) of 278 low-income African American elementary students. Results highlight the positive relationships between student engagement variables and mastery-approach goals.

(General - Motivation)

XVII-119 Too plugged in?: Adolescents’ technology use and reading motivation
Francesca Fanni, Universita' della Svizzera italiana
John M. Kupar, University of Kentucky
Alexandria R. Boatwright, University of Kentucky
Britt A. Coyle, University of Kentucky
Amanda R. Butz, University of Kentucky
Ellen L. Usher, University of Kentucky
This study examines the potential impact of technology on reading motivation and achievement. Using social cognitive theory and suggestions from prior research on self-regulation, we examined how students’ self-efficacy and self-regulatory efficacy beliefs in reading, their reading habits and achievement, and their parents’ limitations on their technology use are interrelated.

(Social - Motivation)

XVII-120 Investigating Attentional Bias Associated with Body Image in Men
Dot-probe tasks were used to measure attentional bias among men viewing images of other men with diverse body types. Men were expected to pay more attention to the mesomorph relative to the endomorph or ectomorph. This hypothesis was partly supported, as a bias toward the mesomorph (versus ectomorph) was observed.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XVII-121 Irrelevant affective cues do not impact attentional process
Yang-Ming Huang, Fu Jen Catholic University
Po-Chung Liu, Fu Jen Catholic University
Previous studies showed that the participants are more attracted by affective objects. This study examine how irrelevant affective cues influence the detection of affective objects. The results showed that neither embodied signal nor affective background impact attentional capture by affective objects.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XVII-123 Mindfulness and Spatial Reasoning are Significantly Correlated
Taunjah P. Bell, Jackson State University
Valencia P. Proctor, Jackson State University
Ashley D. Lowery, Jackson State University
Symone C. Cleaves, Jackson State University
Anthony A. Jackson, Jackson State University
George D. Robinson, Jackson State University
Tylanna A. Marley, Jackson State University
Shaquitta S. Woods, Jackson State University
Ashley Jones, Jackson State University
Katharine A. McIntyre, Jackson State University
Rosamary Hadley, Jackson State University
The goal of mindfulness is to cultivate and maintain moment-to-moment non-judgmental awareness. Spatial reasoning involves mentally manipulating objects. Because both concepts incorporate attentive awareness, we predicted they would be positively correlated. A statistically significant relationship was found ($r (74) = .495, p = .026$). Thus, evidence supported the hypothesis tested.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XVII-124 Musicianship Improves Recall of Linguistic Details During Audiovisual Task
Katherine Cotter, Elizabethtown College
Musicians perform more accurately in certain divided attention tasks, most using tonal stimuli. This study investigated divided attention in audition (linguistic stimuli) and vision (cancellation task), finding that musicians recall more detail from auditory messages in concurrent visual and auditory tasks. This suggests that musical training may influence attentional abilities.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XVII-125 Novelty distraction and post-error slowing as manifestations of surprise-related slowing
Fabrice B. R. Parmentier, University of the Balearic Islands
Pilar Andres, University of the Balearic Islands
The results from an auditory-visual oddball task revealed slower responses following unexpected novel sounds (compared to a standard tone) and following errors. These effects were not additive but interactive. We report evidence that both effects reflect the effect of a single predictor: the amount of surprise yielded by events.
XVII-126 Priming and Congruency Effects as a Function of Perceptual/Working Memory Load
Denis J. Ohlstrom, Gonzaga University
Kate Jones, Gonzaga University
Michael D. Nelson, Gonzaga University
Priming and congruency effects were evaluated as a function of perceptual load (set size) and working memory load (go/no-go tasks). Evidence of location priming was found to be more substantial with large set size. Distractor/target priming was found to vary depending on working memory load.

XVII-127 Pupillary Dilation Dynamics Track Attention During Dichotic Music Listening
Olivia E. Kang, Dartmouth College
Thalia P. Wheatley, Dartmouth College
We tracked the pupillary dilation dynamics (PD) of participants listening to musical clips presented alone and in dichotic pairs. During dichotic pairs, the PD time-course was significantly more similar to the time-course observed when the attended song was presented alone. This suggests that PD indexes dynamic attention across sensory maps.

XVII-128 Music Video Use and Gender Attitudes Among African-American Adolescent Boys
Maya K. Gordon, Cabrini College
This study explores connections between the portrayals of women in music videos and African-American boys' gender attitudes. A survey of 70 African-American adolescent boys (mean age = 15.5 years) revealed several positive correlations between music use variables and boys' endorsement of attitudes emphasizing the importance of appearance for girls.

XVII-129 Predictors of Overall Health Ratings Among World of Warcraft Players
Holly K. Hale, University of Detroit, Mercy
Research suggests a negative relationship between massively multiplayer online games and health (Smyth, 2007; Chuang, 2006). Multiple regression analysis was used on an international sample consisting of 536 World of Warcraft players, identifying perceived stress, duration of play, social support, leisure autonomy coping beliefs, and life satisfaction as significant predictors.

XVII-130 Selling Sexism Through the Years? Perceptions of Modern and Retro Advertisements
Melinda C.R. Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Ashley B. Murray, Southwestern OK State University
We tested the effect of era on perceived sexism in advertising. Retro ads were seen as more objectified, but no more offensive than modern ads. Modern sexualized women were seen as less competent than retro, but positive retro portrayals were seen as more sexist than modern.

XVII-131 Social Marketing Campaigns Affects Parents’ Attitudes about Food Marketing Targeted to Children
Jennifer L. Harris, Yale University
Amy M. Heard, Yale University
Jenna Lupi, Emory University
This study measured the effects of public service announcements regarding marketing of unhealthy foods to children. Messages about high sugar content in children’s breakfast cereals and placement of cereals at
children’s eye level in the supermarket increased parents’ negative attitudes about cereal companies and food marketing targeted to children.
(Social - Media)

XVII-132 Social Media in the Workplace
David R. Earnest, Towson University
Peter A. Crowe, Towson University
Matthew Sikorski, Towson University
As social media use has grown in the general populace so too has its prominent in the workplace. Questionnaire responses suggest links between social media usage in the workplace and employee perceptions. Specifically, results identified relationships between employee perceptions of performance, satisfaction, and productivity and social media in the workplace.
(Industrial/Organizational - Media)

XVII-133 The Facebook Motivation Likert Scale
Kimberly A. French, University of South Florida
Leslie Hagen, California State University, San Bernardino
Karen Grab, California State University, San Bernardino
Eric Leake, California State University, San Bernardino
The current study develops the Facebook Motivation Likert scale, which measures motivations for Facebook use. Results support a five factor model; facets include procrastination, relaxation, entertainment/information sharing, active socialization, and passive socialization. These motivations are related to timespent on Facebook, number of Facebook friends, and active engagement on Facebook.
(Social - Media)

XVII-134 Video Mediated Communication for the Maintenance of Interpersonal Relationships
Elisabeth McClure, Georgetown University
The present study investigated how Video Mediated Communication (VMC) is used domestically to maintain interpersonal relationships. 101 undergraduates completed an online survey regarding their media habits, their social and emotional experiences while using VMC, and how these compared to their experiences when interacting face-to-face or via other communication media.
(Social - Media)

XVII-135 Viewing Context Predicts Adolescents’ Attention to Television
Claire G. Christensen, University of Illinois at Chicago
David Bickham, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Center on Media and Child Health
Craig S. Ross, Boston University School of Public Health
Michael Rich, Boston Children’s Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Center on Media and Child Health
Using ecological momentary assessment, we explored contextual and demographic predictors of adolescents’ attention to television. Among the contextual predictors, attention to television increased when participants experienced negative affect, watched alone, watched non-news genres, or watched without using additional media. Demographic predictors—parental education, gender, and race—did not influence attention.
(Genral - Media)

XVII-136 The Mismeasure of Worry
Susan L. Longley, Eastern Illinois University
Katherine Burg Meyers, Illinois Institute of Technology
John Calamari, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Rachel Maxwell, Eastern Illinois University
Litizia  Boin, Eastern Illinois University
The broad trait of Neuroticism is proposed to subsume negative emotions suggesting that the practice of worry being considered an independent construct warrants reconsideration. In a series of studies, measures of N and worry assessed overlapping domains. Our findings suggest worry is best conceptualized within the broad framework of personality
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-137 The Role of Test Context in the Relation Between Trauma and Dissociation
Peter  Lemons, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University - SUNY
We administered measures of trauma exposure and dissociation either in the same or different test contexts. We found that context predicted dissociation scores regardless of levels of traumatic exposure, supporting the need to consider so-called “context effects” in research on trauma and dissociation.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-138 Validation of a Novel Social Distance Measure for Stigma of Schizophrenia
Danielle  Denenny, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Jason  Schuffman, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Eryn  Bentley, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Sarah  Zimmerman, University of Maryland Baltimore County
This study examined the psychometric properties of a novel social distance behavioral intention measure that is specific to social encounters with people with schizophrenia. Convergent, discriminant, and construct validity were established. Implications of these findings for anti-stigma interventions are discussed.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-139 Weight discrimination: The association between perceived self-efficacy and mood and anxiety disorders
Tiffany A. Hopkins, University of Southern Mississippi
Laci L. Zawlinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Corey  Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi
Weight discrimination is associated with increased frequency of psychological disorders. The current study examines the role of perceived self-efficacy among individuals who experience weight related discrimination on mood and anxiety disorders, using an epidemiological sample. Results suggest that self-efficacy does not influence the expression of mood and anxiety disorders.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-140 What Leads to Meaningful Change in Functional Impairment Among Youth with Anxiety Disorders?
Irina  Fredericks, Florida International University
Wendy  Silverman, Florida International University
The goal of this study is to evaluate the relation between symptom reduction and changes in functional impairment among youths with anxiety disorders. Such evaluation can help to advance theoretical understanding about the therapeutic processes producing change in youth’s functioning and identify mediating variables that trigger this critical change.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVII-141 What Is the Key to Faculty Work Motivation?
Julia N. Zaharieva, Old Dominion University
Miguel A. Padilla, Old Dominion University
Logan H. Self, Old Dominion University
The goal of this study is to understand the motivation of a highly educated and skilled workforce: university professors. Results support an integrative model of job design and justice theory, which shows that a key to faculty work motivation is a balance between job enrichment, knowledge demands, and distributive justice. (Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)