I-001 “I know I can’t be the only lesbian out here:” An inductive thematic analysis of a virtual community of lesbian breast cancer survivors  
Rachael L Wandreyx, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee  
Katie E Mosack, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Lesbians are at a significantly greater risk for developing breast cancer (BC). Our inductive thematic analysis of a lesbian-specific online support forum revealed important themes related to the unique experiences of lesbian BC survivors, including fears of being falsely identified as transgender and experiencing BC as an identity management crisis.  
(Social - Health)

I-002 “Using Integrative Mixed Methods to Examine Stress in Drug Users and Non-drug Users”  
Tara G. Perkinsx, University of Texas, El Paso  
Andrew Perez, University of Texas, El Paso  
Felipe G. Castro, University of Texas, El Paso
High levels of perceived control have been associated with lower negative affect in healthy community-residing adults (Diehl, 2010). The current Integrative Mixed Methods study hypothesizes that perceived control will be negatively correlated with stress in Non-drug User participants, although relationship will not occur among Drug User participants.  
(General - Health)

I-003 A cluster analysis of lifestyles and their associations with obesity among Hispanic young children  
Yin Liux, Penn State University  
Du Feng, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
This study assesses baseline lifestyles of dietary intake, sedentary behaviors, and parental influences among a sample of Hispanic young children, and associations with their overweight statuses. Parental social-economic status predicted the latent classes of lifestyles, which in turn predicted children’s BMI being normal or overweight.  
(Developmental - Health)
I-004 A History of Abuse May Lead to More Severe Psychological Symptoms  
Fatin B Dubaybox, Henry Ford Health System  
Lisa R Miller-Matero, Henry Ford Health System

Experiencing different types of abuse is related to psychological distress. However, not as much is known about the severity of the distress. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to compare victims of abuse who were referred for a psychological consultation to non-victims who were also experiencing distress.
(Clinical - Health)

I-005 A Randomized Controlled Trial of Yoga Interventions on Headaches, Stress, and Anxiety  
Zhanna Davidx, UNC Charlotte  
Susan K. Johnson, University of North Carolina at Charlotte  
Lindsay Nathan, UNC Charlotte  
Courtney Davila, UNC Charlotte  
Jordana Hill, UNC Charlotte  
Summer Brown, UNC Charlotte  
Laura Ratchford, UNC Charlotte  
Lana Threlkel, UNC Charlotte

This study found positive effects of 4 weeks (5 days/week, 20 min/day) of yoga-based interventions (yoga postures, yogic breathing) on headaches and stress, depression and anxiety symptoms relative to a physical activity (walking) comparison group and a wait list control.
(Clinical - Health)

I-006 Adolescent obesity and future risk behaviors: Ethnicity is key  
H. Isabella Lanzax, UCLA  
No secondary authors

Whether obesity is a risk factor for future substance use is unclear. Previous studies have been mixed, which may be in part to neglecting to consider ethnic differences. The current study shows how ethnicity may be a key factor in elucidating this research.
(Developmental - Health)

I-007 Ambivalence about the Decision to have a Child: Associations with Well-Being during Pregnancy  
Svenja H. Koletzkox, University of Zurich  
Pearl Ghaemmaghami, University of Zurich  
Ulrike Ehlert, University of Zurich  
Veronika Brandstaetter, University of Zurich

In a sample of women with planned pregnancies, ambivalence about the decision to have a child was related to depressivity and stress, mediated through the perception of pregnancy-specific stressors and avoidant coping strategies. In non-pregnant women with the desire to become pregnant, ambivalence was not associated with well-being measures.
(Social - Health)
I-008 Are personality traits associated with white coat and masked hypertension?
Antonio Terracciano, Florida State University College of Medicine
Angelina Sutin, Florida State University College of Medicine
Using 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring, we tested whether personality traits predict white coat and masked hypertension 7 years later (n=2,838). Only among individuals taking antihypertensive medications, anxiety predicted increased risk of pseudo-resistant hypertension due to white coat effect and conscientiousness predicted lower risk of masked uncontrolled hypertension.
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

I-009 Association between Behavior Problems and Weight Status in African American Preschool Children
Rachel S. Chasex, Eastern Michigan University
Nicole Richards, Eastern Michigan University
Sara Johns, Eastern Michigan University
Heather Janisse, Eastern Michigan University
The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between behavior problems and weight status among low-income, African American preschoolers. The impact of maternal BMI, maternal education, and child gender was examined. Results indicate a relationship between behavior problems and weight status, which may be moderated by child gender.
(Developmental - Health)

I-010 Attachment Style, Physical Contact with Romantic Partners and Friends, and Alcohol Use
Erik Buchholzx, University of California, Merced
Linda Cameron, University of California, Merced
Using a SEM framework, we modeled survey responses from young adults at two time points one month apart. Attachment avoidance predicted less physical contact (e.g., touch, hugs) with friends, which predicted less alcohol use, while attachment anxiety predicted less physical contact with romantic partners, which predicted more alcohol use.
(Social - Health)

I-011 Cortisol Enhances Memory for Positive Information in Individuals with Steeper Diurnal Cortisol.
Erin C. Walshx, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Tory A. Eisenlohr-Moul, Duke University
Allison L. Jahn, Clement J. Zablocki VA Medical Center
Roxanne M. Hoks, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Heather C. Abercrombie, University of Wisconsin-Madison
We investigated the relation between diurnal cortisol rhythms and the effects of exogenously administered cortisol on emotional memory. Cortisol’s enhancement of memory for positive information was most pronounced among individuals with steep diurnal cortisol slopes. A resilient psychological response to cortisol elevations may be related to healthier diurnal cortisol profiles.
I-012  This is Your Song: Generating Music-Evoked Nostalgia Using Individual Preferences
Emelia Michels-Ratliffx, California State University, Chico
Michael Ennis, California State University, Chico
Although music can generate nostalgia, current methods are not very effective in identifying what songs will be nostalgic to specific individuals. Participants identified songs that made them feel nostalgic and we found that similar songs also evoked nostalgia reliably. This poster describes this new method to generate nostalgia.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-013  A Framework for Emotion Regulation Goal Content
Andrew Silettx, Framingham State University
No secondary authors
A framework for emotion regulation goal content is proposed. This framework divides emotion regulation goals into four fundamental groups that function on location (Self V. Other) and function (Hedonic V. Instrumental). This framework has practical applications for identifying fundamental emotion regulation goals as a starting point for improving emotion regulation skills.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

I-014  A New Model of Impression Management: Emotions in the "Black Box" of Organizational Persuasion
Genevieve Johnsonx, University of Oklahoma
Jennifer A Griffith, Alfred University
Michael Buckley, University of Oklahoma
This paper integrates the Emotions as Social Information Model and a cybernetic model of impression management to provide a novel theoretical framework for understanding how the simultaneous implementation of impression management tactics and emotions in organizations influences others’ perceptions. Theoretical linkages and organizational outcomes and implications are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

I-015  Accommodative coping and cognitive emotion regulation in adolescence: Interrelations, developmental pathways and functionality
Tamara Thomsenx, University of Hildesheim, Germany
Werner Greve, University of Hildesheim, Germany
In a cross-sectional (N = 599) and a longitudinal study (N = 403), three research topics on accommodative coping in adolescence are investigated. The first question focuses on its relation to other cognitive emotion regulation strategies, the second investigates its developmental pathway and the third examines its functionality for health.
(Developmental - Emotion)
I-016 Affective Incoherence - A Reproducibility Project Contribution
Grace E. Hicks, Georgia Gwinnett College
Melissa Vazquez, Georgia Gwinnett College
Peter Attridge, Georgia Gwinnett College
Benjamin Brown, Georgia Gwinnett College
Kristina Brown, Georgia Gwinnett College
As part of The Reproducibility Project, we examined the influence of affective coherence on cognitive complexity. Though the present study failed to replicate original findings, follow-up analyses revealed significant findings related to emotionality and verb tense. Future research should examine these variables as related to cognitive complexity.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

I-017 Age Related Changes in Brain Activity During Incidental Facial Emotion Recognition
Pascal Hot, Laboratoire de Psychologie et Neurocognition
Isabella Zsoldos, laboratoire de psychologie et neurocognition (LPNC-UMR 5105)
Yanica Klein-Koerkamp, laboratoire de psychologie et neurocognition (LPNC-UMR 5105)
Emilie Cousin, laboratoire de psychologie et neurocognition (LPNC-UMR 5105)
Cédric Pichat, laboratoire de psychologie et neurocognition (LPNC-UMR 5105)
Monica Baciu, laboratoire de psychologie et neurocognition (LPNC-UMR 5105)
Our fMRI study investigated differences in brain processing of facial emotion recognition between young controls and healthy older adults (HOA) during an implicit emotional task. Our findings support that HOA engage additional cortical and subcortical areas to compensate atrophies occurring in the emotional brain.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

I-018 Agency (Self-directedness), Communion (Cooperativeness), and the Positivity Ratio (Empowerment)
Erik Lindskärx, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
High positivity ratios, a higher rate of positive emotions in comparison to negative emotions, predicted two specific character traits (i.e., Self-directedness and Cooperativeness), which are related to mental health among adolescents. These traits express measures of agency and communion that empower adolescents to frequently experienced positive emotions.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I-019 Amusement Reactivity in Patients with Frontotemporal Dementia
Ursula Beermannx, University of Geneva
Claudia M. Haase, Northwestern University
Robin Nusslock, Northwestern University
Robert W. Levenson, University of California, Berkeley
Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) is characterized by atrophy in brain regions centrally involved in socio-emotional functioning. Compared to controls, FTD patients showed diminished facial
amusement behavior and reported experiencing a more non-specific emotional response (amusement, fear, anger, shame, disgust and pride) when watching a slapstick movie compared to healthy controls. 
(Clinical - Emotion)

I-020 **Amygdala-Precuneus Connectivity During Attentional Deployment is Associated with Trait Reappraisal**
**Jame Ferrix**, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York  
**Greg H Proudfit**, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York  
**Turhan Canli**, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York  
Functional connectivity was examined when free-viewing compared to focusing on arousing or non-arousing regions of unpleasant images. Free-viewing resulted in greater amygdala and occipital connectivity. Focusing on a non-arousing region resulted in greater amygdala and precuneus connectivity, which was positively correlated with time in the non-arousing region and trait reappraisal. 
(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

I-021 **Ability Tilt on the SAT and ACT Predicts Specific Abilities and College Majors**
**Thomas R. Coyle**, University of Texas at San Antonio  
**Jason M. Purcell**, University of Texas at San Antonio  
**Anissa C. Snyder**, University of Texas at San Antonio  
**Miranda C. Richmond**, University of Texas at San Antonio  
This research examined ability tilt, defined as within-subject differences in math and verbal scores on the SAT and ACT. Math tilt (math > verbal) predicted math ability (on separate tests) and STEM majors in college. Verbal tilt (verbal > math) predicted verbal ability and humanities majors. 
(Cognitive - Education)

I-022 **Analyzing Pygmalion Effects on students’ achievement using multilevel modeling**
**Alena Friedrich**, University of Tübingen, Germany  
**Barbara Flunger**, University of Tübingen, Germany  
**Benjamin Nagengast**, University of Tübingen, Germany  
**Kathrin Jonkmann**, University of Tübingen, Germany  
**Ulrich Trautwein**, University of Tübingen, Germany  
Teacher expectancies affect individual students’ achievement. It remains unclear whether such effects also occur at the classroom level and for different achievement outcomes. Multilevel regressions with data from 73 teachers and their students revealed expectancy effects on individual students’ test scores and grades, but not on the mean classroom level. 
(Methodology - Education)

I-023 **Arts- and Case-Based Enhancement of Maltreatment-Related Clinical Skills**
**Dena Zeraatkhar**, McMaster University
Christine Wekerle, McMaster University, Pediatrics, Michael G. DeGroote School of Medicine
Mary Lou Schmuck, McMaster University

Child maltreatment is a societal concern with a range of consequences. For health care providers, mandatory maltreatment reporting is part of professional expectations, yet limited training is provided. Data from an arts- and case-based course on child maltreatment illustrate improved child maltreatment knowledge, attention to detail, and visual-spatial perception in participants. (General - Education)

I-024 Assessing Student-Faculty Interaction in an Online Psychology Course
Amy B Jenningsx, California State Univ., Long Beach
Lisa M Maxfield, California State Univ., Long Beach

Instructors increase psychological closeness to their students through immediacy behaviors, like addressing students by name. Increased immediacy is positively correlated with students' motivation, perceptions of learning, and willingness to interact with instructors. We manipulated immediacy levels for an online psychology course. Student engagement (not instructor immediacy) strongly predicted student success. (General - Education)

I-025 Attracting STEM Talent: Do STEM Students Prefer Traditional or Work/Life-Interaction Labs?
William C. DeFrainex, Cornell University
Wendy M. Williams, Cornell University
Stephen J. Ceci, Cornell University

This study examined whether current and prospective graduate students in STEM fields prefer to be trained in a traditional work-focused lab, or in a lab that incorporates the ideals of work/life-interaction. Results showed that both male and female students prefer labs that incorporate work/life-interaction. (General - Education)

I-026 Basic math competency associates with undergraduate statistics performance: Implications for student outcomes
Farnia Naeemx, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York
Lorin Berman, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York
Laura Rabin, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York

Undergraduate statistics is a required class for many degree programs, though many students struggle due, in part, to weak basic math skills. The present study demonstrated a strong association between basic math competency and performance in a psychology statistics class with important implications for remediation and improving student outcomes. (Clinical - Education)

I-027 Bias in the Classroom: Teachers’ Perceptions of Low-Income, Ethnic Minority Students
Elisa B Garcia, Stanford University
Deborah Stipek, Stanford University
This study examined teachers’ perceptions of low-income students’ academic competence. Hierarchical regressions investigated the role of ethnicity, value differences with parents, and the student-teacher relationship. Teachers rated Latino students’ math skills significantly higher than Black or White students’. Value differences and closeness with students significantly predicted literacy and math ratings. 
(Social - Education)

I-028 Breaking Bad Myths: Jobs are Possible with a B.A. in Psychology
Jaye Van Kirkx, San Diego Mesa College
Bernardo J. Carducci, Indiana University Southeast
Utilizing a skills-based approach to teach career preparation for psychology majors, this study provides evidence that students seek and appreciate academic and career guidance for navigating their undergraduate curriculum strategically and successfully. The approach seems effective in addressing strategic planning for coursework in preparation for the workforce and graduate school. 
(General - Education)

I-029 Can You Hear Me Now? Examining Student-Faculty Communication Expectations and Perceptions
Kara L. Lengemanx, Western Kentucky University
Amber N. Schroeder, Western Kentucky University
In a longitudinal study examining the interaction between students and faculty and its effect on student performance outcomes, results indicated that lower performing students tended to have higher faculty communication expectations. Additionally, student personality was linked to student performance, and faculty characteristics were associated with communication quality ratings. 
(General - Education)

I-030 Children’s Reading Performance Improves in a Standardized Test After a Text-Fading Training
Telse Naglerx, German Institute for International Educational Research
Sebastian P. Korinth, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main
Janosch Linkersdörfer, German Institute for International Educational Research
Jan Lonnemann, German Institute for International Educational Research
Björn Rump, German Institute for International Educational Research
Marcus Hasselhorn, German Institute for International Educational Research
Sven Lindberg, German Institute for International Educational Research
Reportedly, adult’s reading performance improves through text-fading training; yet, outcomes for children are inconclusive. Two groups of third-graders were trained either with a text-fading or a self-paced reading procedure. Standardized reading-test-scores pre- and post-training indicated gains only for the text-fading group, suggesting text-fading as effective training method also for children. 
(Developmental - Education)

I-031 “I can, but I won’t”: Examining the Relationship between Creative Self-efficacy and
Creative Intent
Dale D. Grubb, Baldwin Wallace University
Quetzalli Szwaykowska, Baldwin Wallace University
This study examined dispositional and situational influences on the creative self-efficacy and creative intent of adults, extending research by Choi (2004). Predictors of each of these constructs were identified, and the relationships between creative self-efficacy, creative intent, and creative behavior were explored. Implications of these results for creativity training are discussed.
(Cognitive - Other)

I-032 A Meta-Analysis of the Self-Handicapping Literature
Michael F. Wusik, Virginia Tech
Danny K Axsom, Virginia Tech
We address basic questions arising from the self-handicapping literature, using a meta-analysis based on 70 studies. A significant self-handicapping effect is evident, but with heterogeneous effect sizes. We explore this variability by examining such factors as handicapping strategy, nature of performance feedback, publicity of the handicap, and gender.
(Social - Other)

I-033 A Mindfulness Model of Ecological Behavior and Subjective Well-Being
Alena K. Perez, Western Washington University
Dale L. Dinnel, Western Washington University
We tested a mindfulness model of ecological behavior and subjective well-being with environmental values and motivation toward the environment as mediators. Structural equation modeling yielded fit indices supporting the model. Thus, mindfulness appears accentuate environmental values and motivation to engage in ecological behavior enhancing ecological behaviors and subjective well-being.
(General - Other)

I-034 Academic Citizenship Behavior: Motives Still Matter
Sara K. Farrell, Coe College
Adnan Furniturewalla, Coe College
Jordan A Lord, Coe College
Do motives underlying a student's academic citizenship behavior (ACB) impact whether classmates view rewards offered to the student to be fair? Results indicated that motives for such behavior in the classroom do impact fairness perceptions of rewards. This effect is partially explained by the effect of student motives on likeability.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

I-035 ADHD and Risk-Taking Behavior in Young Adults
Brittany L Zastrow, University of Kentucky
Michelle M. Martel, University of Kentucky
Young adults with ADHD often engage in a high level of risk-taking behaviors with severe consequences such as risky driving and sexual activity. In young adulthood, inattentive and hyperactive-impulsive ADHD symptoms seem to differentially increase risk for risky driving and sex. Such information has implications for treatment.

I-036 Application of a new / old definition of CIs: An Example of Elegance
Richard L. Gorsuchx, Fuller Theological Seminary
Carolyn Boosalis, Fuller Theological Seminary
Cook (1962) defined confidence intervals as the range of population values from what the observed value is not significantly different at the desired Type I error. Given its elegance for teaching and application to all parameters, it is compared with several CIs computed from formulae, such as Fisher's Z.

I-037 Automatic generation of scientific theories in psychology
Fernand R. Gobetx, University of Liverpool
Peter CR Lane, University of Hertfordshire
Peter D. Sozou, University of Liverpool
Mark Addis, Birmingham City University
As increasingly large data sets are collected, the question arises as to what to do with these data, and in particular how to develop powerful theories that can explain them. We present a new methodology that automatically generates scientific theories in psychology, using techniques based on evolutionary computation.

I-038 Can a Phone Application Reduce Stress in a College Student?
Elizabeth Starnesx, Angelo State University
John M O'Neal, Angelo State University
Michelle S.R. Hanby, Angelo State University
This study explored the effect of a stress reduction mobile phone application on college students' experience of stress. Although most students used the application and said they were "less stressed" and “better able to take on the day,” stress levels were not significantly reduced compared to the control group.

I-039 Clear My Aching Mind: Justifications for Adopting and Persisting in Mindfulness Meditation
Kurt Kowalskix, California State University, San Bernardino
Melissa Castro, California State University, San Bernardino
Heather Henry, California State University, San Bernardino
Semi-structured interviews were conducted with participants of a university-based mindfulness meditation program to examine factors related to the adoption and persistence of mindfulness meditation. Analysis of responses indicated several important themes, including the desire to clear the mind of troubling thoughts, reduce stress and manage emotions.

(Clinical - Other)

I-040 College Students Can Read, But Do They?
Jenna R Lloyd, Lock Haven University
Taylor A Gerchman, Lock Haven University
Tara L. Mitchell, Lock Haven University

This study investigated factors influencing participant reading of consent forms. Eighty people received manipulated consent forms and completed three personality surveys upon giving consent. Instruction location, class standing, openness, and worry were related to reading the consent form.

(General - Other)

I-041 Base Rate Neglect, Judgment Rationales, and Stereotype Endorsement in Children and Adolescents
Paul A Klaczynski, University of Northern Colorado
Wejdan S Felmban, University of Northern Colorado
Paul Klaczynski, University of Northern Colorado
Brittany Grenfell, University of Northern Colorado
A. Chris Johnson, University of Northern Colorado

On problems wherein base rates conflicted with stereotypical information, 10-17 year-olds judged target membership. Whereas stereotype endorsement predicted normative responses, age did not. Because age related to participants' beliefs that they used base rates to respond, discrepancies between responses and beliefs about the evidentiary basis of responses increased with age.

(Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

I-042 How Should Forensic Scientists Explain Their Evidence to Juries?
William C Thompson, University of California, Irvine
Eryn J Newman, University of California, Irvine

Forensic scientists have come under increasing pressure to abandon their traditional practice of presenting findings in a categorical manner, in favor of a more empirically-based, probabilistic approach. We examine three probabilistic approaches and whether laypeople understand and use evidence appropriately and in line with Bayesian norms.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

I-043 A Limitation on the Sample Size Bias in Judgments of Averages
Paul C. Price, California State University, Fresno
Lisa Vang, California State University, Fresno
K. Agnes C. Henriksson, California State University, Fresno
Anthony Carvalho, California State University, Fresno
Judgments of average generally increase with the sample size. To test the limits of this sample size bias, we had participants’ estimate product prices based on one, three, or five images of the same product. There was no effect, however, suggesting that the bias is limited to judgments of average. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

I-044 Absolute Power Corrupts Absolutely: The Impact of Power Posing on Self-Control Depletion
Neymi L. Bernales Lavallex, Nova Southeastern University
Sara Rodriguez, Nova Southeastern University
Sarah Keville, Nova Southeastern University
W. Matthew Collins, Nova Southeastern University
The present study examined how power posing affected self-control. Findings showed that individuals that were self-control depleted had lower motivation levels even after performing a power pose. Risky decisions and willingness to delay gratification were not affected by either self-control depletion or power posing. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

I-045 Abusive Supervision Impacts Intertemporal Choice Through Sleep Loss
Samuel Hanigx, University of Waterloo
Douglas J Brown, University of Waterloo
The present study ties abusive supervision to subordinate preferences for rewards across time. In an online survey, working adults were asked to complete questionnaires and a decision-making task. Our results demonstrate that, through its association with sleep loss, abusive supervision can lead subordinates to make decisions that favor the present. (Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

I-046 Alleviating Drop in the Bucket Despair By Aggregating Potential Collective Action
Adrian R. Camillerix, Duke University
Richard P. Larrick, Duke University
Stronger preferences for engaging in pro-social behavior are produced when information about potential efficiency savings are presented on expanded scales (1 vs. 1000), both the cognitive type (aggregation over days) and the social type (aggregation over persons). Two psychological mechanisms mediating this scale expansion effect are individual and collective efficacy. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

I-047 Are you positive? Reciprocal interaction between valuation and confidence
Raphaëlle Abitbolx, Institut du Cerveau et de la Moelle Epinière
Mathias Pessiglione, Institut du Cerveau et de la Moelle Epinière
We propose a neurobiological explanation to mood-confidence interactions and test its implications: because value and confidence judgments rely on the same neural substrate, contaminations across valuation and confidence judgments concerning unrelated objects could occur in both directions on a short time-scale. We present two behavioral experiments supporting this hypothesis.
I-048 Bayesian Analysis of Children’s Moral Judgments on Trolley Cases
Paul C. Steyx, University of Notre Dame
Jessica Kusina, University of Notre Dame
Lisa Rague, University of Notre Dame
Madeline Jarrett, University of Notre Dame
Claire Cosgrove, University of Notre Dame
Daniel Lapsley, University of Notre Dame
The current study presented 82 3- to 5-year-olds with several classic trolley problems: the Footbridge case, Bystander case, and the Loop-Track case. Of particular interest was children’s adherence to the contact principle, and doctrine of double effect. Bayesian methods were used to test predictors of adherence to these heuristic principles.

I-049 Believing Men Don't Get Raped and Women Don’t Rape Drives Biased Verdicts
Evan W. McCracken, University of Evansville
Margaret C. Stevenson, University of Evansville
We experimentally manipulated defendant gender and victim gender in the context of an alleged rape perpetrated by a prison staff member against a prisoner. Supporting hypotheses, participants had more negative attitudes toward male than female rape victims and were more likely to convict a male perpetrator than a female perpetrator.

I-050 Choosing the Worst: Understanding Preference for the Decoy in the Attraction Effect
Jonathan C. Pettibone, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Melissa R Bauman, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Megan C Klann, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Mollee J Pezold, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
Joshua C Prince, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
In studies involving attraction effects, a small percentage (1% to 17%) of participants prefer the decoy. Why would anyone choose what is the worst alternative in the set? We compare two explanations for this irrational preference: Decision field theory and a heuristic approach based a tendency to evaluate options negatively.

I-051 ATTITUDES TOWARD GAY MEN AND LESBIANS: GENDER AND RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES
Joelle Bazaz, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Anson E Long, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
College students completed attitude measures toward gay men and lesbians. Females associated lesbians and gay men with outgroups typically viewed as warm and incompetent; however, males
associated gay men with outgroups typically viewed as low in warmth. Religious students reported higher intolerance and higher empathy toward lesbians and gay men.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-052 'I only Like Bob when I'm Blue': Incidental Emotion Modulates Automatic Attitudes
Andrew M. Rivers, University of California, Davis
Wesley G Moons, University of California-Davis
Jeffrey W Sherman, University of California-Davis
The present research examined whether salient emotional states modulate the storage and expression of automatic attitudes. As predicted, automatic evaluations of a social target were a function of the match between emotional states at information encoding and evaluation. Practical implications for attitude change interventions are discussed.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-053 A Deliberate Self-Persuasion Analysis of Forgiveness
Irene Cheung, Huron University College
No secondary authors
The deliberate self-persuasion process was tested within a forgiveness context. Results showed that victims were motivated to resolve feelings of ambivalence toward a romantic partner who transgressed against them. Use of self-persuasion strategies predicted forgiveness but did not mediate the relation between need to resolve the ambivalence and forgiveness.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-054 Acceptability and Concerns with Antidepressants: Perceptions of Effort Trump Authenticity and Insight
Jeffrey M Rudski, Muhlenberg College
Alexis Matarangas, Muhlenberg College
Matthew E Sandler, Muhlenberg College
Participants compared psychotherapy, medication and exercise. Decreased acceptability for medication reflected concerns with it being an “easy way out” more than with the often-described concerns regarding authenticity and insight. Combined medication and therapy lowered acceptability, ratings of effort, authenticity of improvements, and provision of insight relative to therapy alone.
(Clinical - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-055 Prototype Analysis of Stigmatizing Attitudes toward Depression: ‘Gloomy’ and ‘Weak’ as Prototypes
Jun Kashiharax, University of Tokyo
No secondary authors
Stigmatizing attitudes work as pervasive barriers to help-seeking and social support for people with depression. The present studies utilized qualitative and quantitative analyses to identify prototypes of stigmatizing attitudes toward depression, which have not been clarified previously. Results indicate that the ‘gloomy’ and ‘weak’ attitudes should be regarded as prototypes.
I-056 Appreciation for Moral Rebels?: The Role of Various Attitude Attributes  
Tammy L. Sonnentag, Kansas State University  
Taylor W. Wadian, Kansas State University  
Previous research reveals people like “moral rebels,” individuals who do the “right thing” in the face of conformity pressures not to do so. The current research reveals that perceptions of a moral rebel depends on various aspects of an individual’s moral attitude.  
(Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-057 Attitudes Towards Gay and Lesbian Adoption  
Christine P. Kreutzer, University of Central Florida  
Jessica Guler, University of Central Florida  
The present study examined the role of religious affiliation in attitudes towards gay and lesbian adoption. Furthermore, differences in attitudes towards gay, lesbian, and heterosexual adoption were evaluated.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-058 Being of Two Minds: Differentiating “Mixed” and “Variable” Attitudes Using the Density Matrix  
James Camparo, Whittier College  
Kelsea Moriarty, Whittier College  
Claire Peters, Whittier College  
Lorinda Camparo, Whittier College  
For questionnaires exploring controversial topics, subjects can encounter items eliciting a forbidden “agree” and “disagree” response. With the introduction of the density matrix into psychology, such double-markings to items need no longer be treated as “bad data.” Here, we offer evidence that double-marked and single-marked responses represent distinct attitudinal states.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-059 Believing in Creationism and the Just World Hypothesis: Personality and Ideological Correlates  
Mark Gorney, Brendan Partners LLC  
Stephanie Darrah, University of Indianapolis  
Elizabeth A. Rellinger Zettler, Illinois College  
Beliefs in creationism were examined among 113 subjects. Belief in creationism was correlated with endorsing the Just World Hypothesis, being Republican, and being high in religiosity. Among males, a positive correlation between openness to experiente and belief in evolution was found. Other correlations between gender, personality, and ideology were found.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)
I-060 Change in Undergraduates’ Just World Beliefs
Lisa K. Lockhartx, University of the Incarnate Word
No secondary authors
Undergraduate students’ just world beliefs were assessed on the first and last day of a Social Psychology course. A paired-samples t-test indicated a significant reduction in just world beliefs, particularly for non-Psychology majors. Further investigation into potential individual differences in this attitude change is warranted.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

I-061 Cross-Cultural Studies of Mate Preferences Reveal Character Strengths are Universally Desired
Amy R. Pearcex, Arkansas State University
Irina Khramtsova, Arkansas State University
We examined long-term mate preferences in five diverse countries. Results highlight desired characteristics, gender differences, and gain insight into the role and prominence of character strengths. Overall findings suggest positive internal states are among the most important qualities desired in a partner and hold regardless of cultural affiliation.
(General - Relationships)

I-062 A prospective study of predictors of romantic relationship formation
Marie Chelbergx, Stony Brook University
Arthur Aron, Stony Brook University
This study assessed predictors of romantic relationship formation. Participants rated a person of romantic interest and then completed follow-ups indicating whether they had formed a relationship. Preliminary analyses found subjects who ultimately formed a relationship originally rated the romantic interest as more trustworthy, self-disclosed more, and had more mutual friends.
(Social - Relationships)

I-063 Attachment, Coping Behaviors, and Physiological Responses to Acute Stress in Children
John E Loughlin-Presnaix, Pennsylvania State University
Jason J Benezu, Pennsylvania State University
Martha E Wadsworth, Pennsylvania State University
Measures of salivary cortisol and alpha amylase were obtained from 50 fourth-grade children throughout a laboratory stressor. Self-report of attachment security and coping behaviors was also obtained. Significant correlations were found among physiological stress response, attachment, and coping. Additionally, coping partially mediated the association between attachment and physiological stress response.
(Clinical - Relationships)

I-064 Avoidant Men Evaluate Partner Success based on Interdependency
Nicole J Jones, California State University, Fresno
Amanda R Mortimer, California State University, Fresno

We proposed men higher in attachment avoidance respond with less satisfaction to a partner’s success due to not including that partner in the self. Using Baron and Kenny’s method, we showed that inclusion of other in self mediated the relationship between avoidance and satisfaction from a partner’s success.  
(Social - Relationships)

I-065 Benevolent Deception in Romantic Relationships
Christian L. Hartx, Texas Woman's University
Drew A Curtis, Angelo State University
Nicole M Williams, Texas Woman's University
Marissa D Hathaway, Texas Woman's University
James D Griffith, Shippensburg University

People were surveyed about their attitudes toward the use of white lies in their romantic relationships. Findings revealed that people were more tolerant of telling benevolent lies than they were of being told such lies and men, not women, were more accepting of benevolent deception in their relationships.  
(Social - Relationships)

I-066 Correlates between Computer Mediated Friendships and Adjustment to College
Cory Washington, Illinois College
Lynnette Bauer, Illinois College
Elizabeth A. Rellinger Zettler, Illinois College

Relationships between computer mediated communication (CMC) and psychological adjustment to college were examined among 89 students. The hypothesis that high degrees of CMC with hometown friends (versus college friends) would be negatively related to college adjustment was partially supported. However, type of communication was more important than target of communication.  
(Developmental - Relationships)

I-067 Feels like home to me; Behavioral and emotional markers of attachment
Anne C. Laurita, Cornell University
Cindy Hazan, Cornell University
Sarah M. Merrill, Cornell University
Gizem Surenkok, Cornell University
Katelyn Fletcher, Cornell University
Devin Massaro, Cornell University
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University

This study aimed to identify markers of adult attachment and processes by which such bonds are formed. We examined self-reported behaviors and emotions of 230 individuals in short- versus long-term relationships. Results suggest that an important indicator of attachment formation could be increased behaviors reflecting reciprocal comfort seeking with partners.  
(Social - Relationships)
I-068 Financially Independent Women Are Less Interested in a Potential Mate’s Social Status
Katherine A. Valentines, Singapore Management University, Singapore
Norman P Li, Singapore Management University
Previous studies investigating mate preferences have found that women prioritize social status, while men prioritize physical attractiveness in long-term mates. This study found that when women expect to provide at least 50% of their household income, they no longer see social status as a necessity in a mate.
(Social - Relationships)

I-069 Gumus: The Impact of The Series on Viewers’ Relational Beliefs
Mona M. Ibrahimx, Concordia College
Kristian Mastin, Concordia College
With its unprecedented 85 million viewers throughout Arab countries, the Turkish drama series “Gumus” emerges as a pop culture phenomenon worthy of investigation. One core theme addressed in the series is marital relationships. This study examines the relationship between heavy viewing of the series and viewers’ beliefs about healthy relationships.
(Cognitive - Relationships)

I-070 Heart Rate Variability Reactivity: Cause, not Consequence, of Relationship Status
Laura K.S. Baileyx, Lakehead University
Chad Keefe, Lakehead University
Lauren Turner, Lakehead University
Ron Davis, Lakehead University
Two competing hypotheses explaining the link between heart rate variability (HRV) reactivity and relationship status were explored. HRV reactivity did not decrease as participants started new romantic relationships. Instead HRV reactivity interacted with body mass index to predict women’s coupling success as much as six months into the future.
(Social - Relationships)

I-071 The Art of Social Rejection: You’ll Be Sorry If You Apologize
Gili Freedmanx, University of Texas, Austin
Erin M Burgoon, University of Texas, Austin
Jason D Ferrell, University of Texas, Austin
James W Pennebaker, University of Texas, Austin
Jennifer S Beer, University of Texas, Austin
If you have to socially reject someone, will it help to say you’re sorry? University and community samples (N = 1096) generated rejections for everyday interpersonal situations (Studies 1-4). Overall, apologies were more hurtful and made rejectors look worse. Study 5 provided experimental evidence that apologetic rejections increased retaliatory aggression.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
I-072 "Oh No! Everyone is Watching." A Replication and Extension of the Spotlight Effect
Ron W. Stoffeyx, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Kathryn DeMeglio, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Matthew Ciccone, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Rachel Mullen, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Daniel Randazzo, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Katherine Sternbergh, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

Two studies examined the “spotlight effect.” In study 1, participants believed observers would judge them more harshly in embarrassing scenarios than their judgment of others. Public self-consciousness was the best predictor of ratings. In study 2, participants over-estimated the number of individuals attending to their appearance in comparison to actual observations. (Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-073 “Only Love Can Break A Heart” – Reactions to the Breakup Process of Relationship Dissolution
Charles Duranonax, Eastern Washington University
Jason McAllister, Eastern Washington University
Brooke Berdis, Eastern Washington University
David Mitchell, Eastern Washington University
Theresa J Martin, Eastern Washington University

This student project explores the “coming apart” phase of relationship dissolution. Eighteen survey respondents described the breakup of two significant relationships. Findings suggested the breakups were “messy/bad”. Negative experiences such as partner blaming or name-calling were reported by the majority whereas positive feelings/behaviors toward the ex-partner occurred less often. (Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-074 A Taxonomy of Human Intersexual Flirtation
Michael Garzax, California State University, Fresno
Michael D. Botwin, California State University, Fresno

The Act Frequency Approach was used to develop a taxonomy of behaviors circumscribing the domain of human intersexual flirtation. 726 participants completed a 163 item flirting act report. A factor analysis with varimax rotation yielded factors of touch, attentiveness, and eye contact, seduction, courtship proposal, and charm. (Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-075 Adverse Childhood Experiences and Lie Detection Abilities
Zarins Sashax, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan

We examined the relationship between experiencing adverse childhood events and lie detection accuracy. We found that people who had experienced one or more adverse childhood event perform significantly better on a video-taped lie detection task, but not on an email lie detection task. Interpretations and implications are discussed.
I-076 Arbitrary social decisions moderate the effect of ostracism
Caitlin M. Hudacx, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Allison L. Skinner, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
In this ERP study, adults selected between arbitrary social or nonsocial options and were subsequently included or excluded in a lunchroom setting. Both early and late temporal components elicited heightened responses to exclusion following social decision-making. Source analysis indicates increased engagement of key social brain regions.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-077 Attractive faces are better for sex, unattractive faces are better for marriage
Kay Chai P Tayx, Singapore Management University
Norman P Li, Singapore Management University
Physically attractive faces were perceived to have greater short-term mate-value, whereas unattractive faces were perceived to have greater long-term mate-value, although attractive faces have greater perceived mate-value overall. This effect was (1) more pronounced for female faces and (2) particularly for men rating attractive faces and female rating unattractive faces.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-078 Befriending the Lonely: Personality Attributes and Factors Influencing Likelihood of Helping
Robin Bessex, Kansas State University
Laura A Brannon, Kansas State University
Undergraduates completed the UCLA Loneliness Scale, attributions of lonely individuals, likelihood of helping, and possible reasons for not intervening. Participants believed that lonely individuals were nice, yet socially awkward. Common reasons for not helping included uncertainty and awkwardness. Lonely individuals were less likely to befriend than those who weren’t lonely.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-079 Can I Say That? Minority Individuals’ Use of Colorblind Strategies
Amanda Williamsx, Sheffield Hallam University
Chanel Meyers, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Mai Timberlake, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Kristin Pauker, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Evan P. Apfelbaum, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
POORVA SAHASRABUDHE, Sheffield Hallam University, Sheffield, UK
We investigated whether non-White adults would be colorblind and avoid race when referring to diverse others. In contrast to findings with Whites (Apfelbaum et al., 2008), our non-White participants failed to be colorblind and this corresponded to less support for colorblind ideology. The implications for prejudice-reduction interventions will be discussed.
I-080 Common Houseplants Serve as Social Surrogates
Megan L. Knowles, Franklin & Marshall College
Malorie Sassaman, Franklin & Marshall College
Cinthia Liu, Franklin & Marshall College
A longitudinal study examined whether houseplants serve as social surrogates—mitigating individuals' loneliness and satiating their belonging needs. We asked participants to either mist a plant or use a mug daily for two weeks and assessed loneliness and belonging needs at pretest and posttest. Findings suggest that plants provide companionship.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I-081 A Continuous Information Flow Model of Cognition Based on the Phonological Mediation Phenomenon
Mohammad Abdolvahab, University of Connecticut
No secondary authors
In this study we measured electroencephalography (EEG) activities of ten human participants during the classical categorization experiment by Van Orden (ROWS is ROSE; 1987). We used the Lateralized Readiness Potential (LRP) to provide evidence for a continuous information flow model of cognition based on an observed phonological mediation phenomenon.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-082 Age-related differences in early and late hand proximity effects on visual evoked potentials
Abigail Kramer, Pitzer College
Summer N Clay, Claremont Graduate University
David S Leland, University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
Alan A Hartley, Scripps College
Catherine L. Reed, Claremont McKenna College
Using ERPs, this study examined age-related changes in hand location influences on visual processing. Younger adults showed hand-related increases in N1 amplitudes. Older adults showed hand effects later in processing in both contralateral parietal and frontal regions. Older adults may integrate hand position and visual inputs using more top-down mechanisms.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-083 Analysis of Handedness Scores Reveals Different Factor Structures for Inconsistent versus Consistent Handers
Stephen D. Christman, University of Toledo
Eric C Prichard, University of Toledo
Krystal Chen, University of Toledo
Factor analyses of handedness scores typically yield a single factor. Research has not investigated whether the one factor solution fits both inconsistent and consistent handers. Handedness scores
were subjected to principal components analysis. A two factor solution emerged for inconsistent handers, while a one factor solution emerged for consistent handers.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-084 Anhedonia Linked to Decreased Reward Learning and Hypoactivation of the Frontal Pole/OFC
Tyler P Moore, Duke University
Jared D Minkel, Duke University
Lisa J Ji, Duke University
Gabriel S Dichter, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Moria J Smoski, Duke University
Anhedonia, a hallmark of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), is characterized as an inability to experience pleasure and decreased response to reward. We found MDD subjects’ anhedonia self-report measures significantly correlated with decreased reward sensitivity in a behavioral task and decreased frontal pole/OFC activation during reward delivery in an fMRI task.

(Clinical - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-085 Auditory Memory Distortions Correspond with Increased Activity in Superior Temporal Cortex
Ryan M. Brigante, University of Texas at Dallas
Joanna Hutchison, University of Texas at Dallas
Kristen Deupree, University of Texas at Dallas
Bart Rypma, University of Texas at Dallas
Healthy young adults listened to pairs of music stimuli and tried to detect subtle changes in the content/duration after a delay. Participants tended to remember the music with less content than they initially perceived. We found greater activity in auditory cortex on trials in which memory distortions occurred.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-086 Behavioural and Electrophysiological Measures of the Effect of Bilingualism on Task-Switching
Shanna Kousai, Bruyère Research Institute
Vanessa Taler, University of Ottawa and Bruyère Research Institute
Bilingualism may exert a beneficial effect on cognitive control processes; however, this finding is inconsistent in the literature. We examined the effect of bilingualism on a non-linguistic task-switching paradigm using behavioural and event-related potential measures. Preliminary results suggest subtle language group differences, although bilinguals do not show a clear advantage.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-087 Cognitive control during creativity: Evidence from a verb-generation task
Jeremy R. Gray, Michigan State University
No secondary authors
Participants said verbs out loud after reading nouns. After repeated practice with a set of nouns, they took 1.5s longer on average when prompted to respond creatively to those nouns as compared to no-prompt trials, p=.00025. Creative responding likely required controlled, and not merely associative, semantic retrieval.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-088 Cognitive Coping Strategies Differentially Influence Facial-Emotion Subceptions But Not Low-End Curve Perceptions
Dylan Antoniazzix, Lakehead University, Canada
Michael F. Wesner, Lakehead University, Canada
Rupert Klein, Lakehead University, Canada
Mainz-Coping-Inventory classified cognitive avoiders show sensitivity differences to drawn facial-emotion representations even at measured subliminal levels. Presenting identical isolated facial concave (convex) curves, however, produced no sensitivity differences. These influences are best described in the context of an integrative concurrent modulatory “mix” of bottom-up emotion and top-down cognitive signal interactions.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-089 Differences in Cortical Activation Associated with Development and Intelligence in Black Students
Sade E. Johns, Virginia State University - Department of Psychology
Milton O. Faison, Virginia State University - Department of Biology
Zewelanji N. Serpell, Virginia Commonwealth University - Department of Psychology
Vishwadeep Ahluwalia, Virginia Commonwealth University - Department of Radiology
Kenneth A. Kraft, Virginia Commonwealth University - Department of Radiology
Oliver W. Hill, Virginia State University - Department of Psychology
Differences in cortical activation during a visual n-back task were assessed by fMRI in early adolescents and young adults. Young adults had more activation of a fronto-parietal network than early adolescents and higher gF individuals at both ages displayed increased activation compared to lower gF groups.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

I-090 Differentiating Trait Reappraisal and Suppression Across Multiple Levels of Processing
Andrew D. Wiesex, Michigan State University
Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University
Participants passively viewed negative and neutral images while physiological and self-reported responses were collected. Trait reappraisal and suppression were associated with opposite patterns of attention-allocation and valence ratings to negative images. These results suggest different emotion-regulation strategies have unique biobehavioral signatures during emotion processing across online and offline processes.

(Personality/Emotion - Cognitive Neuroscience)
A Clinician’s Guide to Treating Adolescents with Cannabis Use Disorders
Elizabeth Solomonx, PGSP-Stanford Psy.D. Consortium
Inna Markus, PGSP-Stanford Psy.D. Consortium
The staggering prevalence of adolescent cannabis use and its consequences underscore the importance of understanding this significant public health issue. We provide clinicians with a guide to treating adolescents with cannabis use disorders by summarizing the extant empirical literature on treatments and making recommendations for clinical practice.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

Affective Lability and Problematic Alcohol Use: Exploring Various Theoretical Perspectives
Stephanie L. Hoodx, University of New Mexico
David B. Brown, University of New Mexico
Matthew R. Pearson, University of New Mexico
Across four studies, the direct effects of affective variables (i.e., anxiety, depression, and affective lability) on alcohol-related problems were examined. We consider distinct theoretical accounts for how affect-related variables relate to the development and maintenance of problematic alcohol consumption.
(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

Alcohol-related Stimuli within the Context of Behavioral Inhibition: A Preliminary ERP study
Marielle L Darwinx, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Amanda R Merner, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Robert C Schlauch, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, SUNY
Rebecca J Houston, Research Institute on Addictions, University at Buffalo, SUNY
This study examined N200 and P300 amplitudes in response to alcohol-related stimuli via a response inhibition task in an alcohol use disordered sample. Results indicated a larger N200 amplitude for alcohol-related stimuli on inhibition (stop) trials and a larger P300 amplitude on inhibition trials regardless of stimulus type.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

Are Dentists Teaching Oral-Self-Examination and Providing Smoking Cessation Counseling to Cancer Patients?
Irene M. Tami-Mauryx, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Mark S Chambers, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Ellen R Gritz, The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center
Texas, especially Houston, is known for world-class cancer care. Therefore, dentists in this state are more likely to provide dental care to oncologic patients. Careful monitoring of oral health and reducing tobacco use are important during and after cancer therapy to prevent, detect, and treat complications as soon as possible.
(General - Substance Abuse)
I-095 Assessing the Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse using the DAN Scale
Daniel Kaplinx, College of Staten Island
Florette Cohen, College of Staten Island
Amy Lee, Nova Southeastern University
Danielle Bohmer, College of Staten Island
Amanda Tousson, College of Staten Island
Jennifer Guinta, St. Johns University
Vincent Inante, Adelphi University
Dawson Dufort, Mercy College
This study examines the association between the DAN Scale (Kaplin, 2012) and several risk and protective factors for drug, alcohol, and nicotine use. Significant positive correlations were found between substance use, anxiety and depression. Conversely, significant negative correlations were found between substance use and religiosity.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

I-096 Associations Between Alcohol and Drug Use Among Collegiate Young Adults: Preliminary Findings
Andres L. Pazx, Florida Atlantic University
Brianna Gonzalez, Florida Atlantic University
Carley A Keim, Florida Atlantic University
Rebecca R Avila, Florida Atlantic University
Monica Rosselli, Florida Atlantic University
The current study examined the extent to which drinking behavior correlated to licit and illicit drug use among college students. Strong correlations were found for increased cigarette use and multiple drinking behaviors, marijuana use with non-binge drinking days, and prescription stimulants with a greater number of drunk and hangover days.
(General - Substance Abuse)

I-097 Cognitive control moderates the association between emotional instability and alcohol-related consequences
Brittany L Stevensonx, North Dakota State University
Thomas J Williams, North Dakota State University
Nicholas J Kuvaas, North Dakota State University
Robert D Dvorak, North Dakota State University
In accordance with dual-process theory, emotionally unstable individuals may rely more on 'hot', impulsive processing and therefore are at increased risk for developing alcohol-related problems. The current study found that the correlation between these two constructs is significant at low levels of cognitive control, but attenuated in those who have high cognitive control.
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

I-098 Construct Validity of the Distress Intolerance Self-Report (DISR) Scale
Construct validity of the DISR was assessed by comparing its scores to information collected about drinking motives, alcohol expectancies, alcohol-related problems, social anxiety, and depression from college students. DISR scores were significantly related to all measures except alcohol-related problems and social and enhancement motives for alcohol use.

I-099 Action-Related Sounds Provide Cueing for Visual Spatial Attention
Terri L. Bonebrightx, DePauw University
Andres E. Munoz, DePauw University
Cueing of visual spatial attention using action-oriented sound cues and target pictures showed that SOAs, congruence of the physical location of the sound cues and target pictures and the action-oriented direction of the cue-target interacted to affect response times. Facilitative and inhibitory effects were found for cue-target matches and mis-matches.

I-100 Beware of the Smiling Poker Face: The Hypervigilant Detection of Fake Smiles in Schizotypy
Gerard Junhong Yux, University of Macau
Allan Bernardo, University of Macau
Charles Zaroff, University of Macau
We administered smile recognition tasks and schizotypy personality questionnaires to 200 participants. We found that schizotypy is associated with lower accuracy in recognizing real smiles and a false-positive bias in identify real smiles as fake. Furthermore this false positive bias completely mediates the relationship between schizotypy and smile recognition accuracy.

I-101 Biasing of Perceptual Judgments by Prior Knowledge is Influenced by Working Memory.
Christopher A. Sanchezx, Oregon State University
Prior research has shown that prior knowledge can bias perceptual judgments. Across 2 experiments, it was demonstrated that this bias is directly related to an individuals’ working memory capacity, and the ability to manage the influence of this existing information retrieved from secondary memory.

I-102 Capturing Mathematics Perceptual Learning through Psychophysics
Carolyn A Buffordx, University of California, Los Angeles
Everett Mettler, University of California, Los Angeles
Emma H Geller, University of California, Los Angeles
Philip J Kellman, University of California, Los Angeles
We investigated whether a brief perceptual learning module (PLM) in mathematics durably changes basic information extraction. Completion of an Algebraic Transformations PLM reliably improved next-day accuracy in rapid same/different judgments of pairs of equations. These results provide direct evidence that mathematics PL interventions produce durable improvements in encoding information. (Cognitive - Perception)

I-103 **Confidence Ratings Reflect Implicit Error Detection During a Time Judgement Task.**  
*Tiffany A. Wallx, UC Davis*  
*Krystal Wulf, UC Davis*  
*Eve A. Isham, UC Davis*  
Subjective temporal reports of intent and action have been used as a way to index consciousness (Libet et al., 1983). However, Banks and Isham (2009,2010) illustrated that irrelevant information could influence these temporal reports. We tested whether an implicit measure, namely confidence rating, could better assess for temporal awareness.  
(Cognitive - Perception)

I-104 **Do Descriptions of Facial Features or Personal Motivations Improve Line Ups?**  
*Chris J. Kochx, George Fox University*  
*Remi Gentry, George Fox University*  
*Jennifer Shaheed, George Fox University*  
*Kelsi Buswell, George Fox University*  
This study was conducted to determine if explaining criminal behavior influences later identification. Schooler and Engstler-Schooler’s (1990) Experiment 5 was replicated with the additional condition of describing why the criminal engaged in the behavior. No differences were found between those who described facial features and those that described motivation.  
(Cognitive - Perception)

I-105 **Does the Color Red Reduce Snack Food Consumption?**  
*Kenneth M. Steelex, Appalachian State University*  
*Laura Rash, Appalachian State University*  
*Natsumi Kimura, Appalachian State University*  
*Tyler Erath, Appalachian State University*  
*Patrick Tobin, Appalachian State University*  
*Jennifer Gray, Appalachian State University*  
*Christopher Lusk, Appalachian State University*  
Genschow, Reutner, and Wänke (2012) hypothesized that red functioned as a subtle “stop” signal to reduce eating and reported participants ate less pretzels from red plates, relative to blue or white plates. Our study investigated that result. Instead, our participants ate significantly more pretzels when served on red plates.  
(General - Perception)

I-106 **Effect of Verbal Rehearsal on Recognition of Visual Materials: A Registered Replication**
Report

Michael Colarusso, Lehigh Carbon Community College

No secondary authors

Through the Registered Replication Report, this study examined how verbal overshadowing impairs an individual's verbal recognition performance. Task 1 from the original Schooler & Engstler-Schooler (1990) study was replicated to test how verbal rehearsal impairs memory performance. Results of the study will be announced at the time of poster presentation. (cognitive – memory)

(Cognitive - Perception)

I-107 Opposing worldviews and political practices: Manifesto of the Communist Party and Civil Disobedience: Havel’s Way

Catalin Mamalix, NICC - Iowa

No secondary authors

Within the context of uprising against communism Havel's conception and actions express the conflict between the values, goals and means of the Manifesto of the Communist Party (MCP) versus Civil Disobedience (CD). These texts emerged synchronically creating a historical quasi-experimental situation that nurtured two opposite political genealogies: violent and non-violent.

(General - Social Groups)

I-108 A Reason to Attend: Threat Eliminates Own Group Biases In Perceptual Discrimination

Nicholas P. Campx, Stanford University
Brent Hughes, Stanford University
Jennifer L Eberhardt, Stanford University

Does emotion moderate the own-group advantage in perceptual discrimination? We manipulated group (Study I: race, Study II: School affiliation), emotion (angry/neutral), and similarity in a perceptual discrimination task. Other group effects were eliminated for angry faces, suggesting an early perceptual role of emotion in own group biases.

(Social - Social Groups)


Brittany Whipplex, University of Georgia
Michele Lease, University of Georgia
Kyongboon Kwon, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

The current study explored the applicability of The Social Identity Theory of Leadership (Hogg, 2001) in explaining mechanisms of influence within naturally-occurring children’s peer groups. Results supported theory hypotheses: prototypicality was positively associated with influence and degree of prototypicality differentially predicted the use of prosocial or coercive influence strategies.

(Social - Social Groups)

I-110 Basic and T-1 research in culture, health, and wellbeing

William N. Elwoodx, National Institutes of Health
Intervention research often uses surrogate variables (e.g., race/ethnicity) to attribute cultural efficacy with little attention to ways cultural beliefs and social and behavioral processes influence health and wellbeing. Instead, surrogate variables can obscure these processes. This panel presents recent NIH-funded work including, the online publication Transforming the Use of Culture in Health Research, and seven OppNet R24 grants.

I-111 CFA of Attachment to Social Groups Questionnaire using Full-Time White Collar Sample.
James M Fordx, Middle Tennessee State University
Greg W. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University
We conducted a confirmatory factor analysis on the Attachment to Social Groups questionnaire based on 335 full-time white collar employees recruited via Amazon’s Mechanical Turk. The results differed from Smith, Murphy, and Coats (1991) college student sample with fit improving, but not achieving acceptable fit, after model modification.

I-112 Drinking During Pregnancy: Does Mother’s Race Impact How Harshly She Is Judged?
Tracy E. Zinnx, James Madison University
Kimberly J Johnson, James Madison University
We investigated whether Black mothers are judged more harshly for their choices than white mothers. Participants read one of two articles, either highlighting or downplaying the dangers of drinking during pregnancy, with an accompanying picture of either a Black or white pregnant woman. Results and implications are discussed.

I-113 Effects of Gender, Identity and Strength of Sexism Allegation on Empathy and Helping
Connie Meinholdtx, Ferris State University
Catarina R McGlynn, Ferris State University
Dakotah P Jones, Ferris State University
Sasha Y Holmes, Ferris State University
Social identity theory suggests out-group bias inhibits empathy and helping toward out-groups members. These tendencies may be moderated by the strength of in-group identification. A 2 (gender) x 2 (identity strength) x 2 (strong or weak allegation) mixed factorial experiment shows significant interaction of gender and identity strength on empathy.

I-114 Emotional Dynamics of a Sports Rivalry: Can Outgroup Animosity Exceed Ingroup Warmth?
Steven A. Lehrx, Harvard University
Examining a professional baseball rivalry, we demonstrate that outgroup animosity can exceed ingroup warmth. Across several studies, fans of the Boston Red Sox and New York Yankees valued negative outcomes for the rival team above positive outcomes for their own, particularly during seasons when the other team was competitively dominant.

(Social - Social Groups)

I-115 Empathy and Intergroup Attitudes
Gabriel A Heller, Purchase College, State University of New York
No secondary authors
This study explored the relationship between dispositional and situational cognitive and affective empathy, and intergroup attitudes. Participants were given instructions and stimuli designed to induce an empathic state. Dispositional empathy and intergroup attitudes were also measured. Findings reveal that dispositional empathy is more predictive of positive attitudes than empathy manipulations.

(Social - Social Groups)

I-116 Ethnic challenges among high school students in Durban, South Africa: A Pilot Study
Raghav Suri, Wright State University– School of Professional Psychology
Joan Wright Mawasha, Wright State University– School of Professional Psychology
Jennifer Suban, Wright State University– Department of Urban Planning
The study examined high school students of different ethnic groups in South Africa for problematic behavior, perceived functioning, and life satisfaction. Colored students’ higher scores on all the scales speaks to the universal play power and privilege, that comes by being a member of a privileged group.

(Social - Social Groups)

I-117 Basking in Reflected Tragedy: Forging Connections with Tragic Events
Naomi K. Grant, Mount Royal University, Canada
Renee Roy, Mount Royal University
Basking in Reflected Glory (Cialdini, 1976) describes people’s tendency to associate themselves with others success. Interestingly, another way by which individuals may bolster their self-image is by associating themselves with tragedies, or Basking in Reflected Tragedy (BIRT). The current study provides an empirical demonstration of BIRT.

(Social - Self)

I-118 Being An Agent Leads To Higher Self-Esteem Than Being A Recipient
Olga Bialobrzeskax, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Bogdan Wojciszke, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Each interpersonal interaction involves two positions - of an agent (one performing an action) and of a recipient (one at whom an action is directed). How those two positions affect self-esteem? In three studies I show that being an agent leads to higher self-esteem than being a recipient. (Social - Self)

I-119 Cardiac Response to a Body Image Exposure
Lauren D Turnerx, Lakehead University
Samantha M Chong, Lakehead University
Kirsti I Toivonen, Lakehead University
Kaytlin L Constantin, Lakehead University
Healey M Gardiner, Lakehead University
Ron Davis, Lakehead University
We asked women to view neutral and positive pictures, full portraits of self and peer models while their ECG was recorded. Metrics of heart rate variability were differentially responsive to these pictorial stimuli as a function of personal relevance, and predictive of socially contextualized personal judgements about one’s body image. (Biological/Neuroscience - Self)

I-120 Content of men and women’s worst nightmares
Antonio Zadrax, University of Montreal
Valerie English, University of Montreal
We investigated the content the worst nightmares reported by 78 men and 78 age-matched women. In both groups the three most frequently reported themes were facing a demonic force, being chased, and being physically aggressed. Unlike idiopathic nightmares, worst nightmares show a restrictive range of themes and few gender differences. (Clinical - Self)

I-121 Correlates of Verbal and Math Academic Self-Concept
Victor J. Ellingsenx, Georgia Institute of Technology
No secondary authors
Math and verbal academic self-concept (ASC) were assessed in reference to situations of typical (e.g., everyday) and maximal (e.g., assessment) environmental pressure. The relationship with personality, interest, motivation, and ability variables is described. Results indicate that verbal and math ASC are differentially related to several other constructs. (Personality/Emotion - Self)

I-122 Daily Self-Esteem and Online Presentation of the Real, Ideal, and False Selves
Minas Michikyanx, California State University, Los Angeles/Children’s Digital Media Center @LA (CSULA/UCLA)
Robert Kennison, California State University, Los Angeles
Tyler Hatchel, California State University, Los Angeles
Kaveri Subrahmanyam, California State University, Los Angeles/ Children’s Digital Media Center @LA (CSULA/UCLA)
This study examined the relationship between daily self-esteem and online self-presentation/selfies using bivariate autoregressive longitudinal models. Results suggest that whereas low levels of self-esteem predicted greater presentation of the ideal self (who one wants/hopes to be) on Facebook over five days, online false self-presentation (deception) predicted low levels of self-esteem. (Developmental - Self)

Pablo E. Flores Kanterx, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba
Mario Trógolo, Universidad Empresarial Siglo XXI
Jessica Chang, University of British Columbia
Leonardo A. Medran, Universidad Empresarial Siglo XXI
Laura Manoiloff, Universidad Nacional de Cordoba
The purpose of the current study was to examine the influence of experimentally-induced sad and happy moods on central self-concept through Natural Semantic Network Approach. Results supported Associative Network Theory (Bower, 1981). Thereby, and unlike previous studies (Sedikides, 1995), data suggest a mood congruent effects on central self-conceptions. (Cognitive - Self)

I-124 Does Self-Monitoring Facilitate or Impede Authenticity?
Trisha L Hinojosax, University of Texas at San Antonio
Willie J Hale, University of Texas at San Antonio
David R Pillow, University of Texas at San Antonio
The relationship between self-monitoring and authenticity was explored. Overall self-monitoring scores were inversely related to authenticity. However, the self-monitoring subscales predicted authenticity differently; extraversion and other-directedness subscales predicted authenticity positively and negatively, respectively. Results have significant implications for self-monitoring theory, calling into question what it means to be a self-monitor. (Social - Self)

I-125 A PERSONALITY-BASED FEEDBACK INTERVENTION TO INCREASE ENGAGEMENT IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT
Daniel M. Blonigenx, VA Medical Center, Palo Alto
Lisa L Baldini, VA Medical Center, Palo Alto
Jennifer L Latimer, VA Medical Center, Palo Alto
Stephen E Finn, Center for Therapeutic Assessment, Austin, TX
We tested the acceptability and efficacy of a personality-based feedback intervention to increase Veterans’ engagement in substance abuse treatment. Those receiving the intervention uniformly rated it as positive and helpful, and (relative to controls) had better program adjustment, a longer average length of stay, and lower rate of dropout. (Personality/Emotion - Assessment)
I-126 A Qualitative Examination of Non-Treatment-Engaged Adults’ Suicidal Ideation

Hyejin Jinx, University of Washington
Christine L Le, University of Washington
Erin F Ward-Ciesielski, University of Washington

In order to better understand the individual experiences of suicidal ideation, we coded videos of face-to-face interviews with non-treatment-engaged suicidal adults. Responses were coded based on the prompting events for suicidal ideation and the patterns and exploratory findings are discussed.

(Clinical - Assessment)

I-127 Assessing Multiple Source Comprehension Tasks in History: A Signal Detection Theory Approach

Mariya Yukhymenko, University of Illinois at Chicago
Kimberly Lawless, University of Illinois at Chicago
Susan Goldman, University of Illinois at Chicago
Cynthia Shanahan, University of Illinois at Chicago
James Pellegrino, University of Illinois at Chicago

This study was driven by the challenge of finding ways to assess students’ multiple source comprehension with minimal production and memory demands. Therefore, we developed and evaluated a Sentence and Inference Verification Task (S/IVT). The results suggested the utility of the I/SVT as a low production measure of comprehension on multiple source comprehension tasks in history.

(Methodology - Assessment)

I-128 Benevolent and Corrective Humor Require Strengths but only one Facilitates Well-being

Willibald Ruch, University of Zurich

The present study examined the relationship between humor aiming at the good (i.e., benevolent and corrective humor) and character. Results supported the hypothesis that while both have a positive relationship with wisdom and knowledge, benevolent humor is additionally high in forgiveness and kindness whereas corrective humor is low in forgiveness.

(Personality/Emotion - Assessment)

I-129 Changing Views of the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding

Michael Ennis, California State University, Chico
Carl Sittman, California State University, Chico
Luke Huckaby, California State University, Chico

The Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) was originally designed to measure impression management (IM) and self-deceptive enhancement (SDE). Delroy Paulhus, the author of the BIDR, recently proposed that the two subscales measure, respectively, a moralistic and egoistic bias. The present research does not support this new conceptualization.

(Personality/Emotion - Assessment)
I-130 Cross-Cultural Research in Early Childhood: Study Two Instrument Reliability and Validity
Doris Bergenx, Miami University
Belinda Hardin, University of North Carolina-Greensborough
The second study of the ACEI Global Guidelines Assessment (a self-rating instrument), conducted in 9 countries (China, US, Taiwan, Guatemala, Italy, India, Mexico, Peru, and Thailand), shows similar reliability and validity. This study also examined concurrent validity with a subset of 20% of sites completing both the GGA and ECERS-R.
(Methodology - Assessment)

I-131 Development of the Shortened Specific Loss of Interest and Pleasure Scale (SLIPS)
Courtney A Carterx, Mississippi State University
Katherine McCracken, Mississippi State University
Jessica C Swinea, Mississippi State University
Michael R. Nadorff, Mississippi State University
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University
To increase clinical and experimental utility, a shortened version of the Specific Loss of Interest and Pleasure Scale (SLIPS) was developed. The new 7-item scale (SLIPS-7) was rated by two independent evaluators whose ratings reached high consensus. Also, the SLIPS-7 converged with the full-length scale, and was thus adequately representative.
(Clinical - Assessment)

I-132 Education assessment in the Pacific: Empowering one nation to help others
Frank C Worrellx, University of California, Berkeley
L. Naomi Rasmussen, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Haley A Thomas, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Hoeyee Au-Yeung, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Amy Junghyun Lee, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Alexa R. R. Tuita, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Sela Unga, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Megan L. Costantino Lisa M. Thompson Bonnie C. Allred Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Many Pacific Island nations use educational assessments normed on other countries. Our goal was to create standardized assessments created for Fiji based on their own texts and normed on their own students and to allow training so that Fiji could then duplicate the project and assist other countries as well.
(Methodology - Assessment)

I-133 Cognitive capitalism: Economic liberty increases the effects of cognitive competence on technology and wealth
Liberal thinkers have stressed the positive effects of an open economy and society. However, past research has shown that cognitive competence seems to be more crucial for understanding wealth differences between countries. In the current research, economic liberty indirectly increased the positive effect of cognitive competence on technology and wealth.

(Cognitive - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

I-134 Individual office rooms and open-plan offices affect working memory performance
aram Seddigh, Stress research institute
Aram Seddigh, Stress research institute
Rasmus Baath, Lund University Cognitive Science
Cecilia Stenfors, Division of Cognitive Psychology, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.
Sverke Sikström, Cognitive division Lund University
Erik Berntson, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University.
Hugo Westerlund, Stress research institute
We compared how performance in different office types is affected during normal working condition in contrast to a quiet baseline. Higher drop in performance was found in larger open-plan offices compared to smaller and a higher drop in performance in individual office rooms compared to open-plan offices.
(Industrial/Organizational - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

I-135 Motor contagion in a sequential action paradigm
En Fux, University of Alabama
Robrecht P.R.D. van der Wel, Rutgers University
Observing an action tends to invoke a simulation in the observer. Here, we studied motor contagion in a parallel action task. We show that a confederate’s movements over an obstacle resulted in higher movements by participants. The influence of space, visual information, and action type is also considered.
(Cognitive - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

I-136 NextGen Data Communications Validation
Danny Benbassat, Booz Allen Hamilton
Levent Ileri, Federal Aviation Administration
The transition from voice to data communications (Data Comm) was identified as a key goal for the Next Generation Air Transportation System. It was rigorously tested using high fidelity human-in-the-loop simulations. This work presents four studies and implications for the future use of Data Comm in the national airspace system.
(General - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

I-137 Alternative Training Evaluation Designs: Revisiting the Internal Referencing Strategy
This paper highlights the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internal Referencing Strategy for training evaluation by means of a case study. Results indicate that this evaluation approach can provide rigor while avoiding the practical constraints accompanying the experimental designs. Findings also illustrate common challenges in using this approach. (Industrial/Organizational - Evaluation)

I-138 Health Professionals’ and Patients’ Perspectives on Community Mental Health Teams in Ireland
Agata Vitalex, Bath Spa University, United Kingdom
Patricia Mannix-McNamara, University of Limerick, Ireland
This national study examines health professionals’ and patients’ experiences of the quality of care provided by Community Mental Health Teams in Ireland. The findings indicated that the number of effective CMHTs was significantly low; much work is needed in order to improve the quality of the care provided to patients. (Clinical - Evaluation)

I-139 Social networking profile assessment in employee evaluations: Should organizations “like” this practice?
Abigail V. Lewisx, Western Kentucky University
Amber N. Schroeder, Western Kentucky University
We examined how employees evaluated mock applicants based on résumés and Facebook profiles. Professionally-oriented and high integrity Facebook profiles received higher evaluation ratings than their counterparts, evaluations differed based on rater characteristics (e.g., personality), and raters varied in their perceptions of the relative value of SNW profiles in evaluation contexts. (Industrial/Organizational - Evaluation)

I-140 The activated money concept lead to an “idealization” of helpfulness.
Yoriko Ueharax, Osaka University
No secondary authors
This study examined the activated money concept for helping behavior perceptions in terms of “ought” and “ideal,” using a priming method. Participants with an activated money concept had lower interpersonal sensitivity and they valued help as “good.” Therefore, people who often think about money may have an “idealization” of helpfulness. (Clinical - Evaluation)
I-141 Manhood at the Expense of Morality: Threats to Manhood Increase Unethical Decision-Making  
Daniel J Lehrx, San Francisco State University  
Charlotte C Tate, San Francisco State University  
Manhood threats lead to a variety of behaviors to “restore” manhood. Yet, can threats to manhood alter ethical decision-making in service of demonstrating manhood? This study showed that when manhood was threatened men made more unethical decisions than when not threatened—suggesting that altering decision-making sometimes serves to demonstrate manhood.  
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

I-142 Community Water Fluoridation and Intelligence Quotient  
Jonathan M. Broadbentx, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Otago  
Terrie E Moffitt, Duke University  
W. Murray Thomson, University of Otago  
Sandhya Ramrakha, University of Otago  
Richie Poulton, University of Otago  
Community water fluoridation (CWF) reduces dental caries, but some critics claim it also reduces IQ.  
Methods: 38-year prospective study of cohort from Dunedin, New Zealand, followed from birth. CWF exposure, IQ, and confounders were assessed. Results: No significant differences in IQ were noted by fluoride exposure in early life.  
(Clinical - Epidemiology)

I-143 Environmental Toxicants and Autism: A state level analysis  
Doreen Arcuxx, University of Massachusetts, Lowell  
State level data revealed neurotoxicant emissions to predict school age autism prevalence across states after controlling for demographic factors. Additionally, the risk of autism among children living in states in the highest quartile for emissions was approximately 40% higher than for those living in the states in the lowest quartile.  
(Developmental - Epidemiology)

I-144 What Difference Does a Year Make? Longitudinal Stability of Various Stylistic Individual Differences Measures  
Kathleen M. Galottix, Carleton College  
Data from a year long longitudinal study of goal-setting and decision making of first-year college students involved the use of various individual differences measures. We describe the longitudinal stability over a one-year period of all of the individual difference measures studied and discuss implications for cognitive styles research paradigms.  
(Cognitive - Personality)
I-145 When Subtracting Nonsymbolic Quantities, A Local Visual Focus Reduces Underestimation

Ursula S Anderson, Boston College
Sara Cordes, Boston College

This study examined how visual processing mode affects mental subtraction of nonsymbolic quantities. Our results demonstrate a close link between the way in which we process objects and quantities in that a local processing mode reduced underestimation of differences for large magnitudes in female participants.

(Cognitive - Perception)