III-001 A Brief Computerized Reappraisal Task Increases Coping in High Worriers.
Nehjla M. Mashalx, Northwestern University
Rachel Cackler, Northwestern University
Holly Romaniak, Northwestern University
Zachary Dembo, The Family Institute at Northwestern University
Michael Hernandez, Columbia University
Ki Eun Shin, Penn State University
Richard Zinbarg, Northwestern University
Ken Paller, Northwestern University

We examined the efficacy of a brief computerized cognitive reappraisal task in a group of high worriers. The reappraisal task increased self-report ratings of coping ability as well as the use of coping statements while discussing the worries they had reappraised during the task.

(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)

III-002 A Meta-Analytic Examination of the Response Modulation Hypothesis of Psychopathy
Sarah F. Smithx, Emory University
Scott O. Lilienfeld, Emory University
Dylan M. Jordan, Emory University
Wenting Kang, Emory University

Meta-analytic techniques were used to examine the response modulation hypothesis of psychopathy. A total of 56 studies with 4938 participants revealed a small to moderate relationship between psychopathy and response modulation deficits. Results also revealed evidence of publication bias in the response modulation literature.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-003 A novel and resource-effective approach to enable more effective screening of post-stroke depression
Alyssa J Herzigx, Concordia University
Nancy Mayo, McGill University
Syd Miller, Concordia University

Existing screening tools for Post-Stroke Depression (PSD) are too long or inappropriate for use with PSD patients, causing many PSD cases to go under-diagnosed and under-treated. We develop
quick, simple and accurate tools for use at multiple time points post stroke as part of a cost-effective stroke rehabilitation self-management program. 

(SSCP Poster - Assessment)

III-004 ADHD-Related Working Memory Deficits Vary With Number of Task Trials
Jenna E Gilmore, Oklahoma State University
R. Matt Alderson, Oklahoma State University
Kristen L Hudec, Oklahoma State University
Lisa J Kasper, Oklahoma State University
Connor H Patros, Oklahoma State University
Sarah E Lea, Oklahoma State University
Stephanie J Tarle, Oklahoma State University
Previous meta-analytic reviews have suggested that working memory tasks that use a smaller number of trials may underestimate between-group performance differences in children with and without ADHD. Findings from the current study support the meta-analytic reviews and suggest common-standardized assessment batteries may be insufficient to detect ADHD-related working memory impairments. 

(SSCP Poster - Child)

III-005 Alcohol use in an epidemiological sample: Does religion play a role?
Corey T Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Laci L Zawilinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Tiffany A Hopkins, University of Southern Mississippi
Bradley A Green, University of Southern Mississippi
This study examined the influence of public participation in religious services and importance of religious/spiritual beliefs on alcohol use in an epidemiological sample. Findings suggested that more frequent participation in religious services and greater importance of beliefs were both significantly negatively related to alcohol use frequency and quantity. 

(SSCP Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-006 Amygdala Hyper-activation During Affect-Labeling is Associated with Emotional Reactivity in Anxiety Patients
Andrea N Niles, University of California, Los Angeles
Jared B Torre, University of California, Los Angeles
Lisa J. Burklund, University of California, Los Angeles
Matthew D. Lieberman, University of California, Los Angeles
Michelle G. Craske, University of California, Los Angeles
We examined associations between amygdala activation during affect labeling and emotional reactivity to negative images outside the scanner in socially anxious patients. Patients with greater amygdala activation during labeling showed greater emotional reactivity to negative images outside the scanner, providing evidence that links neural activity to real-world emotional functioning. 

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)
III-007 Amygdala-Prefrontal Circuitry Predicts Recovery and Conversion among Adolescents at Risk for Psychosis

Dylan G Geex, University of California, Los Angeles
Carrie E Bearden, University of California, Los Angeles
Sarah C McEwen, University of California, Los Angeles
Jean Addington, University of Calgary
Kristin S Cadenhead, University of California, San Diego
Barbara A Cornblatt, Zucker Hillside Hospital
Thomas H McGlashan, Yale University
Diana O Perkins, University of North Carolina
Larry J Seidman, Harvard University
Elaine F. Walker, Emory University
Scott W Woods, Yale University

Tyrone D Cannon, Yale University

The present longitudinal study investigated whether alterations in emotion-related neural circuitry predate psychosis onset and predict clinical outcomes among at-risk individuals. Findings revealed differential amygdala-prefrontal connectivity at baseline among participants who recovered symptomatically or converted to psychosis, suggesting an early marker that may predict the severity of clinical course.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-008 An Implicit Theories of Personality Intervention Reduces Adolescents' Depressive Symptoms over Time

Adriana S. Miux, Emory University
David S. Yeager, University of Texas at Austin

The transition to high school coincides with an increase in depression. Implicit theories of personality, beliefs about whether characteristics are fixed or malleable, may increase vulnerability. We conducted an intervention experiment teaching malleability, and the proportion of students reporting clinical levels of depressive symptoms reduced by 39% nine months post-intervention.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-009 Appearance Investment Mediates the Association Between Fear of Negative Evaluation and Dietary Restraint

Felicia M Chang, University of Windsor
Josée L Jarry, University of Windsor
Michael A Kong, University of Windsor

Participants completed questionnaires online. The association between fear of negative evaluation (FNE) and dietary restraint was replicated. After controlling for BMI, both components of appearance investment mediated the association between FNE and dietary restraint. Thus, appearance investment may lead women to diet in an attempt to avoid negative evaluations.

(SSCP Poster - Adult)

III-010 Appraised discrimination predicts inflammation via increased depression and blunted
Cortisol in Mexican-Americans
Kristin Wilborn, University of Texas, San Antonio
Deborah Mangold, University of Texas, San Antonio
Maureen Pirog, University of Texas, San Antonio
Chronic stress is a well-documented contributor to coronary heart disease and the future development of hypertension potentially due to the role of inflammatory cytokines in the development of hypertension. Using path analysis, we show that appraised discrimination contributes to an increase in cytokines through increased depressive symptomatology and blunted cortisol.
(SSCP Poster - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

III-011 Attachment Style May Not Moderate CBT and IPT's Efficacy for Depression
Samantha L Bernecker, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Michael J Constantino, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Leslie R Atkinson, Ryerson University
R. Michael Bagby, University of Toronto
Paula Ravitz, University of Toronto
Carolina McBride, University of Toronto
This investigation sought to replicate a study suggesting that attachment style influences depressed patients' response to cognitive-behavioral or interpersonal psychotherapy. Using hierarchical linear modeling, the present study examined in a new sample whether change in depression was predicted by treatment condition, attachment, and their interaction. No moderation effects were found.
(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)

III-012 Authentic Leadership, Core Evaluations, & Perceived Leadership Effectiveness
Mathew R Goldberg, Elon University
Chris Leupold, Elon University
The purpose of the study is to explore the interrelationships among authentic leadership, core-evaluation, and self-perceived leadership effectiveness. The study expands the literature within college student population and will discuss the implications of leadership development within this younger population.
(SSCP Poster - Organizational Change and Development)

III-014 Character strengths and deep connections: Modeling resilience for disaster volunteers
Amy L. Aix, Florida State University
Erin Petrie, FSU
Catherine M Lemieux, Louisiana State University
Carol A. Plummer, University of Hawaii
Bu Huang, Bastyr University
Christopher Ellison, University of Texas, San Antonio
This study investigated a conceptual model with two pathways, altruism and perceived spiritual support (indicators of character strengths Kindness and Spirituality), leading to resilience among Hurricanes Katrina-Rita(H-KR) volunteers. Results showed that the two indicators may have served as a protective mechanism for the whole sample despite volunteers’ different racial-cultural backgrounds.
III-015 Child Temperament Moderates Parental Positive Affect in Predicting Children’s Subsequent Social Skills
Allison P. Danzigx, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
Margaret W. Dyson, Child and Adolescent Services Research Center (CASRC), Rady Children’s Hospital San Diego; Department of Psychiatry, University of California, San Diego
Thomas M. Olino, Temple University, Department of Psychology
Rebecca S. Laptook, Brown University, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior
Daniel N. Klein, Stony Brook University
This study examined the effects of parents' affective expression during child interaction and the child’s temperament in predicting the child’s subsequent social skills difficulty around school-entry. High-dysphoric children with a high-PA primary parent demonstrated significantly more social skills difficulty at school-entry, whereas their low-dysphoria counterparts had less social skills difficulty.

(SSCP Poster - Child)

III-016 Child trauma impact on caregivers: Changes in parenting, discipline, and communication
Matthew A Macneilx, University of Saskatchewan
Jorden A Cummings, University of Saskatchewan
Child experiences of trauma impact the entire family system. This study used detailed interviews and grounded theory analyses with non-offending caregivers to begin developing a coherent theory of impact of child trauma on caregivers’. Overall, the theory addresses changes in caregivers’ parenting/discipline and communication with their child following child trauma.

(SSCP Poster - Families)

III-017 Childhood Abuse and Allostatic Load: The Moderating Influence of Gender
Elliott D Ihmx, Northern Illinois University
Taylor A Koegel, Northern Illinois University
Erin F Edwards, Northern Illinois University
Jon J Lopez, Northern Illinois University
Lauren E Boddy, Northern Illinois University
We examined associations between childhood physical abuse (CPA), childhood sexual abuse (CSA), and adult allostatic load (AL), the cumulative psycho-neuro-immunological changes potentially resulting from early stress. Elevated CSA was associated with higher AL in men, but not women; there were no effects of CPA on AL in men or women.

(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-018 Clinical Correlates and Consequences of the Revised DSM-5 Agoraphobia Definition: Are Impaired Youth Left Without a Diagnostic Home?
Danielle Cornacchiox, Florida International University
Tommy Chou, Florida International University
**Hayley Sacks, University of Pennsylvania**  
**Donna Pincus, Boston University**  
**Jonathan S. Comer, Florida International University**

This study examines the clinical correlates and consequences of recent revisions to the agoraphobia definition in the DSM-5 in clinic-referred anxious youth. Analyses reveal a high percentage of impaired youth with DSM-IV agoraphobia who no longer meet DSM-5 criteria, yet are comparably impaired as those continuing to meet agoraphobia criteria.  
(SSCP Poster - Child)

**III-019 Contents in expressive writing mediate anxiety and judgment**  
*yishan xux, University of Virginia*  
**Gerald Clore, University of Virginia**

When individuals feel anxious about a past event, expressive writing focusing on the event itself reduces anxiety and risk estimation. In contrast, for an anxiety-provoking event in the near future, expressive writing about anxious feelings decreases anxiety and risk estimation significantly more than writing about the event.  
(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)

**III-020 Deactivation of Prefrontal Cortex During Prospective Memory Task in Schizophrenia**  
**Xing-jie Chen, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences**  
**Ya Wang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences**  
**David Shum, Behavioral Basis of Health Program, Griffith Health Institute, Griffith University, Brisbane**  
**Raymond C K Chan, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences**

The present study aimed to examine brain activation abnormalities during PM task in schizophrenia patients. Eleven schizophrenia patients and 11 matched healthy controls were scanned in a functional MRI while performing a PM task. Schizophrenia patients showed decreased activation in medial frontal gyrus, parahippocampal gyrus, and anterior cingulate gyrus.  
(SSCP Poster - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**III-021 Decentering Ability Predicts Flexible Executive Control and Adaptive Cognitive and Affective Characteristics**  
**Jonathan P. Stangex, Temple University**  
**Nicole D. Seligman, Temple University**  
**Christine Yim, Temple University**  
**Lucas C. Waldburger, Temple University**  
**Allison J. Jessar, Temple University**  
**David M. Fresco, Kent State University**  
**Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University**

This study evaluated cognitive and emotional characteristics associated with decentering, the ability to observe thoughts and feelings as temporary events in the mind. Decentering predicted superior set-shifting ability, attentional control, cognitive flexibility, and emotional clarity, and lower levels of emotional reactivity, brooding, and dysfunctional attitudes, controlling for internalizing symptoms.
III-022 Depression and Recidivism in Serious Adolescent Offenders: The Mediation of Future Perception

Hailley J Hukillx, University of California, Irvine
April Gile Thomas, University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

The present study examined the link between depression and offending in a sample of 1,354 serious adolescent offenders from The Pathways to Desistance Project, a longitudinal study. Findings support a positive association between depression and re-offending behavior that is mediated by adolescents’ perceptions of their future opportunities.

III-023 Depressive Symptoms in Early Adulthood: The Importance of Socio-Economic Status and Coping

Jesse Renaudx, Concordia University
Erin T. Barker, Concordia University

Low mood has been associated with improvements in self-regulation capacities for some individuals; however, the benefits of low mood may not extend to individuals who have other risk factors for depression. We found that behavioral disengagement predicted subsequent depressive symptoms in individuals from low socio-economic backgrounds who experienced past low mood.

III-024 Differential Associations between Alexithymia and Depressive Symptoms in Younger and Older Adults

Gennarina D. Santorellix, University of Massachusetts Amherst
Rebecca E Ready, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Associations between alexithymia and depressive symptoms were determined and found to be significant for older adults, but not younger adults. This association in older adults became a nonsignificant trend when negative affect was covaried. Older adults may respond to items about alexithymia and depressive symptoms less discriminately than younger persons.

III-025 Dispositional Optimism as Predictor of Outcome in Short- and Long-Term Psychotherapy

Erkki Heinonenx, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland
Tiia Heiskanen, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland
Olavi Lindfors, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland
Kristiina Härkäpää, University of Lapland
Paul Knekt, Biomedicum Helsinki, Finland

Within a clinical trial comparing one long-term and two short-term psychotherapies in treatment of depressive and anxiety disorders (patient n=326), weaker dispositional optimism predicted rumination
over problems early in the long-term as opposed to the short-term therapy, in particular. Also, stronger dispositional optimism facilitated benefiting most from a long-term therapy.

(SSCP Poster - Psychotherapy Research)

III-026 Dispositional Positive Self-Referential Processing Modulates Late-Positive Potential Responses in an Emotional-Motivational Context
Emmanuel Garcia, City University of New York - Graduate Center
Jean M Quintero, Hunter College, City University of New York
Laura Fonseca, Hunter College, City University of New York
Saren H Seeley, Hunter College, City University of New York
Douglas S Mennin, City University of New York - Graduate Center

Dispositional positive self-referential processing (pSRP) was found to moderate the late positive potential response to neutral and evocative emotional images regardless of valence. This electrocortical data augments previous research suggesting that pSRP supports positive response tendencies — demonstrating a role for pSRP in resilience to the effects of negative emotional contexts.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-027 Do illicit users of prescription stimulants suffer from untreated ADHD?
Irena P Ilievax, University of Pennsylvania
Melissa Johnston, University of Pennsylvania
Connor McLaren, University of Pennsylvania
Lucy Abbot, University of Pennsylvania
Martha J Farah, University of Pennsylvania

We examined whether untreated ADHD explains the increasing use of prescription stimulants by healthy people. Although users perceived their attention as more impaired than controls, objectively measured attention did not differ between the two groups. Thus, perceived attention problems without objective impairment appears to drive non-medical stimulant use.

(SSCP Poster - Attention)

III-028 Dominance Mediates the Relation between Testosterone and Depression in Married Couples
Gabriela I Quinones-Torres, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Sally I Powers, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Paula Pietromonaco, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
Aline Sayer, University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This study examined relations among testosterone, dominance behaviors, and the emotional health of married couples. Using a multi-dimensional measure of dominance, distinct manifestations of dominance differently predicted depression for wives and husbands. Lower levels of testosterone predicted depressive symptoms for husbands through the mediation of their dominance behaviors.

(SSCP Poster - Relationships)
III-029 Don’t be so hard on yourself! Why self-criticism is the key between behavioral inhibition and depression especially for people with high emotional reactivity
Jae Dee M Woodx, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
The current study found that higher self-criticism (low non-judgment) mediated the relationship between behavioral inhibition and both depression and anxiety. When predicting depression, the moderation effect was significant only for people who are more reactive to their emotions.
(SSCP Poster - Emotion)

III-030 Effects of A Low-Dose Behavioral Treatment for Obesity
Manal Alabduljabbarx, University of Florida College of Public Health & Health Professions
Kristen E Medina, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Valerie J Hoover, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Danielle L Lespinasse, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Samantha A Minski, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Stacey N Maurer, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Melissa H Laitner, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Renee T Degener, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Kristina M von Castel-Roberts, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Michael G Perri, University of Florida College of Public Health and Health Professions
Implementing a high-dose weight-loss program in rural areas faces multiple barriers. Effects of a low-dose behavioral treatment for obesity were examined on weight change and QoL scores compared to a health education-only group. Treatment group participants achieved greater weight loss and better QoL than those in the health education group.
(SSCP Poster - Health)

III-031 Emotion Regulation Strategies, Cognitive Personality Styles, and Context as Predictors of Psychological Outcomes
Alana Rawanax, Lakehead University
Josephine C.H. Tan, Lakehead University
This study examined emotion regulation and cognitive personality in relation to psychological functioning within negative interpersonal and achievement contexts. Across contexts, problem-solving, cognitive reappraisal, and experiential avoidance among sociotropic individuals are associated with low depression, whereas worry/rumination among autonomous individuals is linked to greater depression. Context differences are also discussed.
(SSCP Poster - Emotion)

III-032 English-Speaking Men Less Likely to Benefit from Bilingual Online Mood Management Intervention
marie atallahx, Palo Alto University
Benjamin Schnare, Palo Alto University
Ricardo F Muñoz, Palo Alto University
This study examines if gender and language impact the reduction of depression symptoms following a bilingual online depression prevention course. Results indicate main effects of gender and language; suggesting that Spanish speakers benefited more than English speakers and women showed a significantly greater decrease in depressive symptoms than men.

(Consortium Poster - Comparative)

III-033 Epilepsy Patients Display Unique Error Performance on Visual Serial List Learning Test
Ariana Tart-Zelvinx, Idaho State University
Kristina E Patrick, Drexel University
Travis Mize, Idaho State University
David J Libon, Drexel University College of Medicine
Joseph M Williams, Drexel University

We examined specific graphomotor errors and perseverations committed by healthy controls and epilepsy patients on a visual serial list learning test and concluded that epilepsy patients make significantly more of each error across trials. Therefore, immediate free recall errors can provide an assessment of executive impairment in epilepsy.

(Consortium Poster - Neuropsychology)

III-034 Factors of trait impulsivity exhibit specific associations with subtypes of aggression
Lisa K Hecht, Georgia State University
Robert D Latzman, Georgia State University

Trait impulsivity is broadly associated with aggression, yet both impulsivity and aggression are heterogeneous constructs. Examinations of the specific associations between factors of impulsivity and subtypes of aggression are needed. Factors of impulsivity, and particularly those related to affective states, uniquely predicted proactive and reactive aggression in the current study.

(Consortium Poster - Other)

III-035 Findings from a drug court program of female offenders with co-occurring disorders
Mara Richman, University of South Florida (Student at Kalamazoo College)
Kathleen Moore, University of South Florida
Blake Barrett, University of South Florida
Scott Young, University of South Florida

Females offenders are vulnerable to prescription drug addiction, representing a unique dilemma within criminal justice. This study reports on outcomes of a drug court program, Women Empowered to Cope with Addiction to Narcotics (WeCan!). Participants reported significant decreases in substance use and mental health issues over baseline, six, and twelve month follow up. Interviews with key stakeholders informed these findings.

(Consortium Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-035 Buffering the impact of Maternal Depression, Anxiety, and Stress on Neonatal Outcomes
Sophia E. Green, Emory University
Maternal mood (depression, anxiety, stress) has been shown to adversely impact child development. The impact of mood, social support, and coping of 73 pregnancy women on neonatal behavioral was investigated. Support was found for the hypothesis that maternal social support and coping buffered the impact of maternal mood on neonates.

(SSCP Poster, SSCP Poster)

Frontal Asymmetry and its Sensitivity to Developmental Context
Paz Fortierx, McMaster University
Ryan J Van Lieshout, McMaster University
Jordana A Waxman, McMaster University
Michael H Boyle, McMaster University
Saroj Saigal, McMaster University
Louis A Schmidt, McMaster University

Here we consider left frontal asymmetry (LFA) as a biological sensitivity factor to clarify inconsistencies in the frontal asymmetry/emotion literature. We found that LFA supported positive and negative outcomes, depending on environmental quality, while right frontal asymmetry remained insensitive to environmental influence. Results suggest the need to rethink extant literature.

(SSCP Poster - Organizational Change and Development)

Home Mistrust Negatively Associated with Children's Wellbeing
Keri Ka-Yee Wongx, University of Cambridge

Paranoia, or extreme suspiciousness, is common among community adults yet less is known on the prevalence and correlates of childhood social mistrust (attenuated suspiciousness). This study examines the behavioural correlates of different forms of social mistrust (home, school, and general) in 8-14-year olds from the UK and Hong Kong.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

How Traditional Research Produces Portraits of Child Neglect: A Qualitative Analysis of Recent Articles.
Vicky Lafantaisiex, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Tristan Milot, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Carl Lacharité, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Inspired by institutional ethnography, this study analyses recent articles focusing on characteristics of child neglect. Its goal is to determine their epistemological, theoretical and methodological structure. Results suggest that traditional researches in this field are rooted in a positivist epistemology that contributes to the exclusion of marginalized populations’ standpoint.

(SSCP Poster - Other)
Implications of the Medical Classification of Eating Disorders for Public Policy
Victoria L Perko, Oregon Research Institute
Paul H. Thibodeau, Oberlin College
The AMA recently recognized obesity as a disease. Here, we examine several narratives about the nature of obesity and eating disorders and their wider implications for public policy and found a complex interaction between narrative, condition, and political ideology on peoples’ willingness to support redistributive and compensatory policies.
(SSCP Poster - Public Policy)

Implicit Theories of Emotion and their Role in Psychopathology and Treatment
Krista De Castellax, Australian National University
Philippe Goldin, Stanford
Hooria Jazaieri, UC Berkeley
Michal Ziv, Stanford
Carol S. Dweck, Stanford University
James J. Gross, Stanford University
People differ in their implicit beliefs about how much they can change or control their emotions. In Study 1 and 2 we explore the consequences these beliefs have for psychological health and psychopathology. In Study 3 we explore implicit beliefs as a mechanism of change in clinical recovery.
(SSCP Poster - Emotion)

Interrelatedness of risk factors in a sample of individuals with a history of suicidal behavior
Ljiljana Zecevic, Derner Institute for Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University
Kate Szymanski, Derner Institute for Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University
Independent lines of research identified insecure attachment, life meaninglessness, and psychological distress as risk factors in suicidality. Present study examined interrelatedness of these three factors among individuals with suicidal history (HSA). Here, interrelatedness between insecure attachment and psychological distress was found within HSA group, and between secure attachment, meaningfulness and psychological adjustment within non-HSA group.
(SSCP Poster - Assessment)

Mania Exposure Influences How Romantic Partners Support Individuals with Bipolar Disorder
Kaja R. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley
Mikhaella Hodges, University of California, Berkeley
Sheri L. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley
We examined strategies that partners of those with bipolar disorder use to regulate prodromal mania. Analyses also examined how these strategies relate to dyadic and wellness outcomes. Findings suggest that a history of exposure to mania influences strategy use, and that some strategies are related to more positive outcomes.
III-043 Neuroticism predicts declines in health through ongoing stressful life events
Juliette M. Iacovinox, Washington University in St Louis
Ryan Bogdan, Washington University in St. Louis
Thomas F Oltmanns, Washington University in St. Louis
Neuroticism predicts declines in health over 18 months indirectly through stressful life events in a community sample of middle-aged adults. Dependent life events (i.e., those reliant, in part, on the individual) uniquely mediate the impact of two neuroticism facets on health (i.e., anxiety, impulsiveness).

III-044 Nomothetic and Idiographic Aspects of Sensitivity to Portion Size for Unhealthy Foods
Marianne Rizkx, University of Iowa
Teresa A Treat, University of Iowa
272 undergraduate women judged the healthiness of 141 unhealthy food stimuli that varied by portion size and food type. Overall, participants were sensitive to portion size, but sensitivity declined as portion size increased. Participants showed greater portion-size sensitivity to Sweets than Fried Foods or Candies.

III-045 Non-acceptance of Emotion, Body Dissatisfaction, and Bulimic Symptoms in Female Adolescents
Erin Romanchychx, University of Windsor
Felicia M. Chang, University of Windsor
Sherry L. Van Blyderveen, McMaster University
Female adolescents completed self-report questionnaires, examining body dissatisfaction, emotion regulation, depressive symptoms, and eating disorder symptoms, prior to their intake assessment at an eating disorders program. Results indicate that negative affect explains the relationship between body dissatisfaction and bulimic symptoms, when female adolescents have difficulty with accepting their emotional responses.

III-046 Online Processing of Women’s Sexual Interest: Effects of Clothing Style and Attractiveness
Jodi R Smithx, University of Iowa
Teresa A Treat, University of Iowa
Bob McMurray, University of Iowa
Thomas Farmer, University of Iowa
The mouse-tracking paradigm was employed to examine influences of women’s clothing style and attractiveness on participants’ online processing of women’s sexual interest. Dynamic decisional
competition occurred when either clothing style or attractiveness was incongruent with women’s affect. Endorsement of rape-supportive attitudes potentiated the congruence effect of clothing style.

(SSCP Poster - Judgment and Decision Making)

III-047 Overshooting Rumination is Associated with Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety Disorders
Kara A. Christensenx, The Ohio State University
Anne Wilson, The Ohio State University
Lee Dunn, The Ohio State University
Amelia Aldao, The Ohio State University
To shed more light onto mechanisms underlying emotion regulation flexibility, we examined the synchrony between the experience of disgust and the spontaneous use of rumination. We found that symptoms of depression and anxiety were associated with lower synchronized responses, in which participants “overshot” in their use of rumination.

(SSCP Poster - Emotion)

III-048 Phobic Fear Does not Activate the HPA-axis – Yet the System is Responsive
Stefanie E. Mayerx, University of Michigan
Hedieh Briggs, University of Michigan
Michael Snodgrass, University of Michigan
Israel Liberzon, University of Michigan
James L. Abelson, University of Michigan
Specific phobia subjects failed to show HPA responses to phobic exposures, despite intense distress. However, the system was still responsive, showing ACTH pulses when the phobic object was moved closer. This indicates that in specific phobias, the HPA axis remains reactive but does not react to fearful distress itself.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-049 Physiological arousal to Non-Social Images in Social Phobia Population
Bita Mesrix, UCLA
Andre Pitting, University of Mannheim, and University of California, Los Angeles
Andre Pitting, University of Mannheim, and University of California, Los Angeles
Andrea Niles, University of California, Los Angeles
Andrea Niles, University of California, Los Angeles
Natasha Mehta, University of California, Los Angeles
Natasha Mehta, University of California, Los Angeles
Jenny Czarlinski, University of California, Los Angeles
Jenny Czarlinski, University of California, Los Angeles
Amy McGranahan, University of California, Los Angeles
Amy McGranahan, University of California, Los Angeles
Michelle G. Craske, University of California, Los Angeles
Michelle G. Craske, University of California, Los Angeles
Natalie Arbid, University of California, Los Angeles
Research on social phobia typically selects stimuli with social components such as threatening faces. However, Shah et al. (2009) found that participants with social phobia have greater amygdala and insula activation to non-social stimuli than healthy controls (HC). We extend these findings to heart rate and skin conductance.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-050 Predicting depression symptoms: Executive control under stress
Meghan E. Quinnx, Northwestern University
Jutta Joormann, Northwestern University
The current study examined whether change in executive control following a stress induction predicted depression symptoms during a stressful period of life. Results demonstrate that a decline in executive control following stress exposure may be a key factor in explaining vulnerability to depression following a stressful time of life.

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-051 Prevalence and Correlates of Psycho-stimulant Medication Use in the Absence of ADHD
Danielle Turnbullx, University of Manitoba
No secondary authors
ADHD medication use has grown substantially, with annual growth rates of 13.7% and 7.7% among adolescent females and males respectively. Little is known about the treatment-seeking and prescription practices in the absence of any formal diagnosis of ADHD. Factors influencing commencement and use of psycho-stimulant medication are examined.

(SSCP Poster - Adolescent)

III-052 Protective Behavioral Strategies and Sexual Assault Victimization
Amanda K Gilmorex, University of Washington
Hanna T Pinksy, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
Melissa A Lewis, University of Washington
William H George, University of Washington
We examined drinking protective behavioral strategies (PBS), sexual assault PBS, and sexual assault in college women. Childhood sexual abuse was associated with more severe pre-college ASA (adolescent/adult sexual assault). Pre-college ASA was associated with less drinking and sexual assault PBS, and the use of less PBS was associated with more severe since-college ASA.

(SSCP Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-053 Psycho-education for dementia caregivers: Gains in perceived knowledge but not perceived well-being
Kay Chai Peter Tayx, Singapore Management University
Chuen Chai Dennis Seow, Department of Geriatric Medicine, Singapore General Hospital, Singapore
Chunxiang Xiao, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore
A psycho-education program for caregivers of dementia patients was evaluated for gains in perceived knowledge, coping and well-being. The results revealed that compared to those who did not attend the program, attendees of the program demonstrated a significant increase in perceived knowledge but not in perceived well-being and coping. (SSCP Poster - Health)

III-054 Psychopathy’s Role in Predicting Risky Sex among Undergraduates
Ashley L. Wattsx, Emory University
Scott O. Lilienfeld, Emory University
Robert D Latzman, Georgia State University
Sarah Francis Smith, Emory University
Dylan M Jordan, Emory University
Wenting Kang, Emory University
We examined psychopathy and its relations with normative sexual behavior and attitudes in a nonclinical (student) sample. We found that all three major psychopathy higher-order factors (Fearless Dominance, Self-centered Impulsivity, Coldheartedness) were broadly tied to negative outcomes (e.g., risky sex, infidelity), although the nature of the associations differed by factor. (SSCP Poster - Personality)

III-055 Psychophysiology of Meditation: Heart Rate Variability and Mindful Attention
Aaron J Godlaskix, Centre College
Jenna Trost, Centre College
Andrew Holmgren, Centre College
Samuel Walker, Centre College
Lydia Prevost, Centre College
Mason McClay, Centre College
A core component of mindfulness meditation is attention. This study addresses the connection between intended attention during meditative practice and heart rate variability, which may serve as an indicator of cognitive self-regulation. (SSCP Poster - Attention)

III-056 Randomized Controlled Trial of a Smartphone-based Tool that Reduces Depression Symptoms
Ann M Roepkex, University of Pennsylvania
Sara Jaffee, University of Pennsylvania
Olivia Riffl, University of Pennsylvania
Jane McGonigal, SuperBetter Labs, LLC
Rose Broome, SuperBetter Labs, LLC
Bez Maxwell, SuperBetter Labs, LLC
This randomized controlled trial evaluated the effectiveness of a smartphone-based/web-based intervention called SuperBetter. We examined its impact on depression symptoms, relative to waiting list control, with an intent-to-treat analysis using hierarchical linear modeling. SB participants
achieved greater reductions in depression symptoms than controls at posttest, as hypothesized (d = 0.79).

(SSCP Poster - Other)

III-057 Revisiting social surrogacy hypotheses: Examining social surrogate selection processes in social anxiety
Matthew A Macneilx, University of Saskatchewan
Eliane M Boucher, Providence College
Jorden A Cummings, University of Saskatchewan
Social surrogacy hypothesis proposes socially anxious (SA) people recruit social accompaniment to reduce anxiety. In two studies, participants reported having a surrogate would make situations less stressful, and surrogates would perform necessary social behaviors better than them. High and low SA participants showed similar preference for surrogates low in SA.

(SSCP Poster - Relationships)

III-058 Role of Perceived Family Functioning in Depression Help-Seeking among Hispanics and Caucasians
Amanda R. Keelerx, Claremont Graduate University
Jason T Siegel, Claremont Graduate University
Two studies (Hispanics and Caucasians respectively) found perceived family functioning mediates the relationship between depression and the following: help-seeking utility, help-seeking self-efficacy, perceived behavioral capabilities, and perceived consequences of help seeking. Further, Study 2 found a 3-way interaction between depression, perceived family functioning (pre-post), and manipulation condition (loved or betrayed).

(SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-059 Self-Affirmation Effective at Decreasing Defensive Processing: Could Positive Moods Be Enough?
Mercedes Fernandez Oromendiax, University of California, Santa Barbara
Collie Conoley, University of California, Santa Barbara
A self-affirmation intervention was compared to a mood-enhancement intervention and a control condition as to how effective they were in reducing biased processing of threatening information in college students. The self-affirmation intervention significantly increased the acceptance of the threatening message, while the mood-enhancement and control condition did not differ.

(SSCP Poster - Emotion)

III-060 Sensitivity to face-viewpoint revealed using EEG steady-state visual evoked potentials
Jeffrey Kerrx, University of Puget Sound
David Andresen, University of Puget Sound
An EEG steady-state adaptation approach was used to investigate the neural responses to changes in viewpoint of rapidly-presented faces. The results revealed neural sensitivity to changes in viewpoint much like those seen in previous fMRI studies regarding object and face-processing cortical regions.
SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL ANXIETY: ARE BISEXUALS AT A GREATER RISK?
Jessica Thurmond, Vanderbilt University
No secondary authors
The social difficulties faced by minority groups have been widely documented in today’s literature including the discrimination faced by the LGBTQ community. The present study assessed trauma symptomatology and social anxiety between heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual participants with bisexuals scoring significantly higher on both measures.

SLEEP, NUTRITION, AND ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE IN THE COLLEGE STUDENT
Alexandra M Yaw, Albion College
Tammy Jechura, Albion College
This study examined the relationships among sleep, nutrition, and athletic performance, measured as handgrip strength and fatigue, in college students. Regression analyses revealed that time spent in REM sleep was the greatest predictor of handgrip strength, while length of sleep and behavioral eating score predicted time to handgrip fatigue.

Somatically complaints in children with inflammatory bowel disease: The role of illness-specific anxiety
Haya Fatimah, New York University
Laura Reigada, Brooklyn College, City University of New York
This cross-sectional study investigates the association between IBD-specific anxiety and somatic symptoms in children. Results of the hierarchical regression show that IBD-specific anxiety in children is more strongly associated with and predicts somatic symptoms over and above traditionally measured, general anxiety. Psychotherapy should therefore address the illness-specific aspect of anxiety experienced by these children.

Stimulant use, associated psychopathology, and eating disordered symptomatology
Tiffany A. Hopkins, University of Southern Mississippi
Laci L. Zawlinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Corey Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Cathy Reto, Pine Grove Behavioral Health
Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi
The study developed profiles of eating disorder, personality, and other psychopathological symptoms related to the use of stimulants versus other drugs. Results indicated that women who used stimulants were primarily separated by scales measuring borderline personality pathology and its diagnostic features, antisocial personality pathology, mood disturbance, and desire for thinness.
III-065 **Stress Neuroadaptation in Alcoholism**  
Christine A. Moberg, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*  
John J. Curtin, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*  
Adaptations in the brain’s stress systems have been hypothesized to play a key etiologic role in the maintenance of addiction. We examined stress responses among recently abstinent alcoholics and healthy controls and found that abstinent alcoholics, especially those who endorsed experiencing physical withdrawal, demonstrated heightened responses to uncertain threats.

III-066 **Taking Racism to Heart: Racial Stressors Affect Cardiovascular Reactivity for Biracial People**  
Marisa G. Franco, *University of Maryland College Park*  
Karen M O’Brien, *Full Professor, University of Maryland College Park*  
Young Hwa Kim, *Graduate Student, University of Maryland College Park*  
This within-groups experimental study examined whether race-related stressors—identity invalidation and discrimination from family—affect cardiovascular reactivity for Biracial adults (N = 60). A mixed model analysis revealed that discussing experiences of discrimination from family lowered systolic blood pressure, while in the subsequent recovery period, systolic blood pressure increased.

III-067 **The Association between Parent and Children’s Knowledge and Attitudes Toward Mental Illness**  
Rosemond J Travis, *Pepperdine University*  
Cindy Miller-Perrin, *Pepperdine University*  
This study examined the association between parental and children’s knowledge and attitudes toward mental illness. Survey data were gathered from parents and their adolescent children. Results suggested that children may have incomplete knowledge of mental illness and significantly different knowledge and attitudes than their parents. However, parental attitudes may influence some children.

III-068 **The Effect of Narrative on Hope and Life Satisfaction**  
Danielle S. Maurer, *Northwestern College*  
No secondary authors  
The present study sought to examine the effect of writing a short personal life narrative on an individual’s level of hope, goal completion, and life satisfaction through an experimental repeated measures design. Data analysis did not show any significant difference between the control and experimental group.
III-069 The Effects of Subclinical Psychopathology on Sleep Quality
Ashley C. Yaughers, Texas A&M University
Gerianne Alexander, Texas A&M University
The current study sought to extend findings suggesting a relationship between sleep and psychopathology. Findings suggest that higher subclinical depression predicts poorer sleep efficiency in women, but not men. The sex-specific association between sleep and depressed mood in is noteworthy in the context of recent interest in this bidirectional relationship. (SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-070 The Prevalence of Alcohol and Substance Use among Youth in Appalachian Kentucky
Ellen H. Steele, Appalachian State University
Marisa G Shorr, Appalachian State University
John P Jameson, Appalachian State University
Appalachian youth engage in more proportionally more alcohol and non-medical prescription drug use than non-Appalachian youth. This study compared Emergency Department visits for alcohol and substance use among Appalachian and non-Appalachian youth. Surprisingly, non-Appalachian cases had increased odds of diagnosis with a substance use disorder as compared to Appalachian cases. (SSCP Poster - Substance Abuse)

III-071 The Relationship Between Non-defensive Anxiety and Depression is Mediated by Anhedonia
Jessica C Swineaux, Mississippi State University
Michael R. Nadorff, Mississippi State University
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University
Anhedonia may be a core symptom linking anxiety and depression. 747 students completed measures of psychopathology, including defensiveness and anhedonia, which uniquely accounted for invalid responding. Anhedonia mediated the relationship between anxiety and depression, and this mediational effect was moderated by defensiveness, with lower defensiveness associated with larger mediation. (SSCP Poster - Psychopathology)

III-072 The Stability of Negative Affect Differentiation in Emotional Disorders Across Contexts
Lindsey M. Mattx, Kent State University
Rebecca A. McKinney, Kent State University
Morgan Shields, Kent State University
Ashley Gorcido, Kent State University
David R. Strasshofer, Kent State University
Melissa Bishop, Kent State University
Karin G. Coifman, Kent State University
Administration of nomothetic and idiographic emotion modulation tasks in a clinical sample revealed that negative affect differentiation remained stable across contexts. Evidence of stability in this construct in clinical samples has implications for both the understanding of emotional processes and relevance for interventions.
The temporal trajectory of amygdala functional connectivity following acute stress.

Conny W.E.M. Quaedflieg, Faculty of psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University
Tom Smeets, Faculty of psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University
Vincent van der Ven, Faculty of psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University
Harald Merckelbach, Faculty of psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University
Nicolette Siep, Faculty of psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University
Thomas Meyer, Faculty of psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University

Acute stress profoundly affects brain activity and thus influences the capacity to cope with stress. The temporal trajectory of acute stress on amygdala functional connectivity was investigated in three runs of resting state fMRIs (n=39). Amygdala ROI analysis revealed that amygdala-mPFC connectivity is crucial for stress recovery.

Time Course of Threat Responding in Panic Disorder

Huiting Liu, University of Illinois at Chicago
Stephanie M Gorka, University of Illinois at Chicago
Casey Sarapas, University of Illinois at Chicago
Stewart A Shankman, University of Illinois at Chicago

Time course of aversive responding in panic disorder during threat was explored to better elucidate the nature of deficits in PD during threat. Findings suggested that individuals with panic disorder may be deficit in initial stimulus processing as well as top-down inhibitory/regulatory processes during threat.

Toddlers’ Sleep, Sustained Attention, and Adjustment

Maureen E McQuillan, Indiana University Bloomington
John Bates, Indiana University Bloomington

This study found that amount of sleep at 36 months predicted sustained attention in free play at the same age and later behavioral problems at 42 months.

Using Artificial Associative Networks to Induce False Memories

Hope Ewing, Southern Oregon University
John Taylor, Southern Oregon University
Sarah Petrovich, Southern Oregon University

Networks are a long-standing feature of memory theories, important in phenomena such as false memories. We trained participants on a network of associations then tested them with a standard memory paradigm. We found that the more network neighbors that appeared during study, the more likely items would be falsely remembered.
III-077 Violent Crime Exposure Moderates Conduct Problems Among Youth Exposed to the Boston Marathon Attacks
Kathleen I. Crumx, Florida International University
Danielle Cornacchio, Florida International University
Jonathan S. Comer, Florida International University
Exposure to a high level of ambient violent crime is a risk factor for child conduct problems in response to violent community disasters, such as the Boston Marathon attacks and associated manhunt. These results have important implications for treatment and prevention efforts aimed at children in high-crime neighborhoods.

III-078 Weight Status Predicts Eating-Related Cognitive Distortion in Obese Women
Teresa Y Panx, University of Kansas
Ashley C DeMarco, University of Kansas
Relationship between eating-related cognitive distortion and severity of depression were examined. BMI was a significant predictor of eating related cognitive distortions, but eating-related cognitive distortion did not predict depression severity within groups, despite comorbidity between depression and obesity.

III-079 Working Memory Deficits in Veterans with Combat Related PTSD: A Magnetoencephalography Study
Timothy J McDermottx, Department of Psychology, Creighton University, Omaha, NE, USA
Amy S Badura-Brack, Department of Psychology, Creighton University, Omaha, NE, USA
Elizabeth Heinrichs-Graham, Center for Magnetoencephalography, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, USA; Department of Psychology, University of Nebraska-Omaha, NE, USA
Tony W Wilson, Department of Pharmacology & Experimental Neuroscience, Department of Neurological Sciences, Center for Magnetoencephalography, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, USA
To examine how posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) affects working memory functions, brain activity was recorded using magnetoencephalography while participants performed a Sternberg working memory task. This study reports differences in neural activity during the working memory encoding period in post-911 veterans suffering from PTSD and a demographically-matched healthy control group.

III-080 Childhood Sleep Problems and Young Adult Health Outcomes
Brooke L. Reidyx, Emory University
Elizabeth B. Raposa, University of California, Los Angeles
Patricia A. Brennan, Emory University
Constance L. Hammen, *University of California, Los Angeles*
Jake M. Najman, *University of Queensland*
Katrina C. Johnson, *Emory University*

The current study investigated prospective associations between childhood sleep problems and health, accounting for the influence of early adversity, chronic environmental stress, and youth risk for depression. Results showed that childhood sleep problems significantly predicted health problems at age 20, over and above the effects of alternative health risk factors.

(Clinical - Health)

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**III-081 Clearing the Mind: Short-term mindfulness meditation as an intervention for rumination**

Samantha Clarkx, *Western Washington University*
Juliann M Salisbury, *Western Washington University*
Dusti R Jones, *Western Washington University*
Barbara J. Lehman, *Western Washington University*

The effectiveness of a short-term mindfulness meditation experiment was tested by examining daily diary reports of positive reappraisal and rumination. Results indicated that although short-term mindfulness training did not increase positive reappraisal over a one week period, reports of rumination decreased for those in the mindfulness condition.

(Clinical - Health)

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**III-082 Collectivistic Orientation, Acculturative Stress, Cultural Self-Efficacy, and Depression: A Longitudinal Study among Chinese Migrants**

Hongfei Dux, *Wayne State University*
Xiaoming Li, *Wayne State University*
Danhua Lin, *Beijing Normal University*
Cheuk Chi Tam, *Wayne State University*

The present study examined the longitudinal relationship between collectivistic orientation and depression among Chinese migrants and the potential mediating effects of acculturative stress and cultural self-efficacy. Results revealed that collectivism reduced acculturative stress, and thereby, decreased depression. Interestingly, collectivism also reduced cultural self-efficacy, and in turn, alleviated depression.

(Clinical - Health)

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**III-083 Comparative Effectiveness for Improving Oral Health of Individuals with Mental Health Conditions**

Alexandre R Vieirax, *University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine*

No secondary authors

This presentation describes the phase 1 of a comparative effectiveness study to improve oral health of individuals affected by mental health conditions. The activities included systematic review of the literature and registry data and focus group sessions with stakeholders (patients, dentists, and physicians).

(Clinical - Health)
III-084 Correlates of Resilience in an HIV+ Sample: Behavioral Disengagement, Optimism and HIV-Related Stigma
Wiley Stemx, University of North Texas
Stacy Bonds, University of North Texas
Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas
Our study supported the hypothesis that behavioral disengagement, optimism and HIV-related stigma are significantly associated with resilience in people living with HIV. Findings suggest that clinicians should encourage active coping and should be mindful about negative self-image stigma in people living with HIV.
(Clinical - Health)

III-086 Cumulative Potential Trauma Exposure as a Predictor of Past Negative Time Perspective
Patricia J Placex, University of California, Irvine
Lawrence Patihis, University of California, Irvine
Paul Cloud, University of California, Irvine
Shichun A. Ling, University of California, Irvine
This study investigated the effect of cumulative exposure to potential trauma on the degree to which people focus on the past, present, or future. Among other results, we found trauma predicted more focus on negative aspects of the past (d = .7) as measured by Zimbardo’s Time Perspective Inventory.
(Clinical - Health)

III-087 Depression Severity and Dysfunctional Attitudes in Obese and Healthy Weight Women
Ashley C DeMarcox, University of Kansas
Teresa Y Pan, University of Kansas
This study’s purpose was to determine the relationship between depression symptom severity and pervasive, negative attitudes in obese and healthy weight women. This study found that weight status strengthens the relationship between depression severity and dysfunctional attitudes in obese, clinically depressed individuals, but not in healthy weight, non-depressed individuals.
(Clinical - Health)

III-088 Develop Resilience and Reduce Distress by Improving Oncology Nurses’ Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice Behaviors in Psychosocial Care
Jianlin Lium, National University of Singapore
Haikal Lim, National University of Singapore
Hui-Yu Chan, National University of Singapore
Vivien Leung, National University of Singapore
Joanne Chua, National University Hospital
Rathi Mahendran, National University Hospital
The authors examined the development of resilience and enhancement of well-being in oncology nurses after an intervention to improve knowledge, attitudes and practice behaviors (KAPb). It was
observed that resilience and well-being improved with higher KAPb scores, and that this was a result of the intervention. (Clinical - Health)

III-089 Difficulty with Emotion Regulation and Distress Tolerance is Linked to Unhealthy Eating through Pain Catastrophizing
Ashley S. Emamix, California State University, San Marcos
Heidi Swanson, California State University, San Marcos
Teresa Kapphahn, California State University, San Marcos
Grant Brady, California State University, San Marcos
Kim Pulvers, California State University, San Marcos
This study aims to determine whether pain catastrophizing mediates the relationship between two variables (difficulty in emotion regulation and distress tolerance) and unhealthy eating. The results of two regression models supported this hypothesis. Reducing catastrophic thinking about pain may be a worthy target of intervention in reducing unhealthy eating. (Clinical - Health)

III-090 A diffusion model analysis of developmental differences in perceptual category learning
Alexander S Weigardx, The Pennsylvania State University
Cynthia L Huang-Pollock, The Pennsylvania State University
Developmental improvements on a visual category learning task were analyzed with the Ratcliff diffusion model. Results suggest that adults display faster improvement in information processing on category learning tasks than children, while children’s improvement in response time on these tasks can mainly be attributed to faster motor responding. (Developmental - Human Learning and Memory)

III-091 Academic and Executive Function Performance Among Adolescents with Lower to Higher Sleep Duration
Elizabeth A Bukoskix, University of Arizona
Deborah Levine-Donnerstein, University of Arizona
Michelle M. Perfect, University of Arizona
Jamie Goodwin, University of Arizona
Stuart F. Quan, Harvard Medical School
Sleep loss in adolescents affects executive functioning (EF) and academic achievement. This study compared EF and grades among groups of high to below average sleep durations. Older adolescents with lower sleep durations performed worst on number letter-sequencing and in grades. EF and developmental differences in youths’ ages predict daytime cognition. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

III-092 Adaptive Memory for Reproductive Processing
Bogdan Kosticx, Missouri State University
Cory J. Derringer, Missouri State University
Taylor R. Barthels, Missouri State University
The study examined whether processing words for their reproductive value improves recall compared to non-reproductive processing. Participants rated traits based on how desirable they would be in a long-term romantic partner, a coworker, or how pleasant the words seem. Reproductive processing increased recall over pleasantness processing, but not coworker processing.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IIII-093 Adaptive Memory: Is the Animacy Effect in Episodic Memory Purely Categorical?
James S Nairn, Purdue University
Joshua E. VanArsdall, Purdue University
Josefa N. S. Pandeirada, Purdue University
Mindi Cogdill, Purdue University
Recent research shows that animate stimuli are better recalled than matched inanimate stimuli, yet this may be because participants use “animate” as a category to organize recall. Three experiments appear to demonstrate otherwise: Readily available categories result in the effect’s elimination, whereas less obvious categorization results in its restoration.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IIII-094 Age Differences in Future Episodic Thinking About Keepsakes and Consumer Objects
Frank L. Hassebrock, Denison University
Owen Shelton, Denison University
College students and adults identified current and future keepsakes and consumer objects. For each object, they rated functions (self, social, emotional, and directive) associated with future autobiographical memories of these objects. Future memory functions varied by type of object and age differences were related to objects and time perspective.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IIII-095 Altered Self-Reports Cause Memory Distortion: A Case for "Memory-Blindness"
Kevin J. Cochran, University of California, Irvine
Daniel Bogart, University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth F Loftus, University of California, Irvine
Choice-blindness is a phenomenon wherein people are informed they chose something different from their true choice. Often, not detecting the mismatch, they adopt the altered choice. We examined this phenomenon in a misinformation paradigm where subjects were fed false information about their prior memory reports. The misinformation distorted subjects’ memories.
(Social - Human Learning and Memory)

IIII-096 Are our own ideas susceptible to thinking-induced forgetting?
Annie S Ditta, University of California, Santa Cruz
Benjamin C Storm, University of California, Santa Cruz
In three experiments, we examined peoples' ability to generate and remember their own creative ideas. We found that thinking of new ideas caused participants to forget their old ideas, and that such forgetting occurred even when old ideas were identified as being particularly creative and important to remember.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

III-097 Argument evaluation as a function of belief in the argument and reasoning ability
Michael B. Wolfex, Grand Valley State University
Christopher A. Kurby, Grand Valley State University
Jazzmine K. Carrol, Grand Valley State University
Subjects judged the validity of one-sentence arguments about contentious topics. Belief in the argument biased the acceptance of validity, but did not predict discrimination ability between valid and invalid arguments. In Experiment 2, higher general reasoning ability predicted better discrimination ability, but did not lessen response bias.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

III-098 Atonal Background Music Distracts Musicians More Than Non-musicians.
Laura L. Edelmanx, Muhlenberg College
Patricia Helm, Muhlenbegr College
Thirty-five musicians and twenty-five non-musicians completed mathematics exercises and a logic task with tonal music, atonal music, or no music playing in the room. Musicians reported that the atonal music was more distracting and made the mathematics task harder. There were no differences across the three conditions for non-musicians.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

III-099 Awake at Night: Implications on Working Memory
Janet Donnellyx, Clemson University
June J Pilcher, Clemson University
The present study examined the effects of sleep deprivation on working memory. Participants completed a battery of working memory tasks across the night. The results suggest that sleep deprivation negatively impacts working memory.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

III-100 Chinese In-Service and Pre-service Teachers’ Display Complex Differences in Beliefs towards Misbehaviours
Kristen A. Archbelle, Carleton University, Canada
Yan Li, Shanghai Normal University, China
Robert J Coplan, Carleton University, Canada
This study examined pre-service and in-service teachers' beliefs towards misbehaviours. Compared to in-service, pre-service teachers indicated they would intervene more (p < .002), express less anger (p < .014), believed aggressive students would perform worse academically (p < .003), and felt less prepared to handle all behaviours (p < .001).
III-101 Clarifying the Purpose Behind Achievement Behavior: An Alternative Evidence toward Multiple Achievement Goals
Chung Chin Wux, Institute of Education, National Cheng Kung University
No secondary authors
How is it possible that students dedicated to improving performance regardless others achievement? Present study introduced alternative measure based on framing effect to challenge main proposition in achievement goal theory (AGT). Results shown that students not only dedicated to improving performance but considered others achievement. Implication for AGT was given.

III-102 Closing the Gap: Belonging Moderates First-Generation College Students’ Performance in STEM
Laura M Bradyx, University of Washington
Cheryl R Kaiser, University of Washington
Sapna Cheryan, University of Washington
Compared to continuing-generation college students, first-generation students earned lower grades in an introductory biology class. However, first-generation students who felt greater belonging in the class performed as well as continuing-generation students. Thus, psychosocial experiences may be an important avenue for intervention to improve first-generation students’ academic outcomes.

III-103 College Preparation in Adolescents with Different Family Experiences with College
Julienne Palbusax, University of California, Riverside
Lizette Llamas, University of California, Riverside
Sindi Concebida, University of California, Riverside
Mary Gauvain, University of California, Riverside
This study examined how first-generation and non-first-generation college students decided to attend college, prepared for college, and what resources helped them prepare for college. Results revealed that although both groups experience similar high parental expectations to attend college, there are variations in the reasons students pursue higher education, college preparation, and knowledge about college.

III-104 Comparing Note Taking and Test Performance for Students in Self-Generated and Guided Notes Conditions
Megan W. Blankenshipx, Ball State University
Jerrell C. Cassady, Ball State University
This investigation tested the effect of structured lecture notes on note-taking behavior and performance. Participants were randomly assigned structured or self-generated notes conditions,
watched a video lecture, and were tested on the content. One-way ANOVA revealed the self-generated group took more notes and scored higher on short answer items.

(General - Education)

III-105 Correlation of Academic Mental Toughness and Self-Efficacy in STEM Students
Amber Kemppainen, Michigan Technological University
Darnishia Slade, Michigan Technological University
Susan Amato-Henderson, Michigan Technological University
This research seeks to understand the relationship between the construct of academic mental toughness (MT) and academic self-efficacy in an effort to assess and validate the potential unique contributions of MT in understanding persistence of underrepresented groups in STEM fields.
(Personality/Emotion - Education)

III-106 Development of Inquiry-Based Science Lessons: A Video Analysis of Two Middle School Science Lesson Study Teams
Christine S. Leex, California State University East Bay
Leena Bakshi, Alameda County Office of Education
This study presents two in-depth case studies of middle school science lesson study teams as they develop, implement, and revise inquiry-based science instructional cases focused on density (8th grade) and river erosion (6th grade). Results highlight critical processes involved in the lesson study cycle and present related curricular materials.
(General - Education)

III-107 Differences in Parental Perceptions of School Involvement Among Low SES Students
Aletta M. Sanders, Ball State University
Tasneem L. Talib, Ball State University
Julianne M. Edwards, Ball State University
Sharon E. Paulson, Ball State University
This study examined differences in parental perceptions of school involvement among at-risk students. Results showed non-minority authoritative parents perceive themselves to be more involved in their children’s school than minority authoritative parents, and minority neglectful parents perceive themselves to be more involved in their children’s school than non-minority neglectful parents.
(Developmental - Education)

III-108 Do Some Children that Report PTSD Symptoms have a Bullying History?
Thormod Idsoe, University of Stavanger, Norway
Ella Maria Cosmovici Idsoe, University of Stavanger, Norway
Atle Dyregrov, Center for Crisis Psychology, Bergen, Norway
Kjell Reidar Jonassen, Center for Adaptive Education, Stavanger, Norway
Christina Salmivalli, University of Turku, Turku, Finland
PTSD symptoms among primary school students were investigated and related to a potential history of being bullied. Latent growth models showed that PTSD symptoms were predicted by exposure to
bullying through a five-year period. Latent growth mixture modelling revealed four classes of trajectories, and severity was associated with symptom level. (Social - Education)

III-109 Drawing Connections Under Pressure in the Mathematics Classroom: Linking Gestures can Help
Lindsey E. Richland, University of Chicago
Kreshnik Begoll, University of California, Irvine
Rebecca R Frausel, University of Chicago
This project investigates how a teacher’s use of linking gestures during a mathematics lesson interacts with amount of anxiety-enhancing pressure on children. Participants were 89 5th graders in a low-income, majority-African-American community. Results suggest that pressure and linking gestures have different effects depending on student’s prior knowledge. (Cognitive - Education)

III-110 A Meta-Analysis of Adiposity and Anxiety in Youth
Natasha L. Burk, University of South Florida
Lia Thibodaux, University of South Florida
Ashley Carpenter, University of South Florida
Stephanie Merek, University of South Florida
Elizabeth Caskey, University of South Florida
Eric A. Storch, University of South Florida
The purpose of the current study was to elucidate the association between adiposity and anxiety in youth via meta-analytic methods. A total of 61 studies yielded 78 effect sizes (N =180,136) and a small, but significant overall summary effect (r =.08). Gender, age group, and adiposity measure were significant moderators. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

Maarten Eismax, Utrecht University
Margaret Stroebe, Utrecht University and University of Groningen
Henk Schut, Utrecht University
Jan van den Bout, Utrecht University
Wolfgang Stroebe, Utrecht University and University of Groningen
Paul Boelen, Utrecht University
Rumination is associated with increases in psychopathology after bereavement. However, research suggests that both adaptive and maladaptive rumination types exists. A three-wave longitudinal study was therefore conducted to examine differential effects of seven forms of rumination. Results show that rumination on injustice is maladaptive, whereas reflection on emotions is adaptive. (Clinical - Psychopathology)
An Analysis of Personality and Neurocognitive Correlates of Internet Addiction
Peter A Krause, California State University Channel Islands
Bryan Kitagawa, California State University Channel Islands
Brian Ortiz, California State University Channel Islands
Joshua Anselmo, California State University Channel Islands
Kimmy Kee, California State University Channel Islands

Fundamental questions about the nature of internet addiction are currently not fully known. However, a few recent studies have provided insight into which personality and neurocognitive processes might be associated with problematic internet use. The current study examines relationships between personality and neurocognitive processes with internet addiction in undergraduate students.

An Investigation into Consummatory and Anticipatory Boredom and its Relationship to Anhedonia
Anwar Siddiqui, The New School for Social Research
McWelling Todman, New School for Social Research

Previous research has found an association between boredom and anhedonia. The current study sought to further explore the relationship between boredom proneness, state boredom, and anhedonia. Since the literature has suggested that boredom and anhedonia are multidimensional in nature, a distinction between consummatory and anticipatory aspects of boredom and pleasure was examined.

Anxious Individuals Show Greater Physiological Response to Humorous Stimuli
Deon Hall, University of Central Oklahoma
Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma
Sean McMillan, University of Central Oklahoma
Chad McCoy, University of Central Oklahoma

In this study, participants had their galvanic skin response and heart rate measured while being shown videos, three of different types of humor and one control clip of a boring news story. Anxious participants had much higher arousal to the humor stimuli, but no differences were observed on the control clip.

Attachment and Coping as Protective Factors Against Trauma and PTSD Symptoms
Krista Barney, Central Health Newfoundland
Stacy Eltiti, Biola University
John K Williams, Biola University
Jenny Pak, Biola University

This study examined attachment and coping as possible mediators of the relationship between trauma and PTSD. Results showed that adult avoidant attachment was a partial mediator for females reporting both interpersonal and non-interpersonal trauma. Additionally, emotional coping was found to be a mediator for females reporting non-interpersonal trauma.
III-117 Binge-Eating Disorder Behaviour As A Function Of Age, Gender, and Marital Satisfaction
Kennie R Cannadyx, University of Lethbridge
Stephanie Hancock, University of Lethbridge
Carrie A Leonard, University of Lethbridge
Robert J Williams, University of Lethbridge
Robert Hann, Robert Hann & Associates
The literature suggests Binge-Eating Disorder has a prevalence of 2%, with females being more susceptible. The current study found that binge-eating behaviour varies as a function of marital status, marital satisfaction, and age. In addition, it was also found that these effects differ for males and females.

III-118 Black Swans: The Impact of Dance Style on Objectification and Eating Disorders
Katherine M Scottx, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University
David M Doyle, Tulane University
Michael R Sladek, Arizona State University
We report evidence for the general model of objectification theory and body image disturbance among male and female professional dancers in elite companies. Training/performing in classical styles (e.g., ballet vs. modern dance) correlated with objectifying cues, and objectifying cues correlated with body shame and eating disordered behaviors.

III-119 Body Dissatisfaction and Pressure to be Thin Interact to Predict Memory
Morgan R. Bordsrnx, Wittenberg University
Stephanie A. Little, Wittenberg University
This study examined the effects of body dissatisfaction, pressure to be thin, and internalization of the thin ideal on memory narrowing for women viewing advertisements with female models of varying body sizes. Results from 102 participants indicated an interactive effect of pressure to be thin and body dissatisfaction on memory.

III-120 Can Noise Reduce Noise? Broadband Noise Increases Performance On Attention Demanding Tasks
Kristopher J Pattenx, Arizona State University
Thomas M Crawford, Arizona State University
Michael K McBeath, Arizona State University
Participants performed two different mental rotation tasks under three different treatments. Participants preformed both tasks with either pink noise, music, or silence. The pink noise treatment
boosted performance on the mental rotation tasks, while the music treatment decreased performance on the mental rotation tasks.

(Cognitive - Performance)

III-121 Effects of Type of Praise and Gender on Task Performance Among Undergraduates
Leah M. Lessardx, University of San Diego
Andrew Grossman, University of San Diego
Maggie L Syme, San Diego State University
This study examined how type of praise (person vs. process) and gender affects undergraduates' task performance. Participants completed hidden-item Nina puzzles and were randomly assigned to receive person praise or process praise. The results suggest that participants who received process praise significantly outperformed those who received person praise.

(General - Performance)

III-122 Heart Rate Variability and Working Memory
Jon R del'Etoilex, Bridgewater State University
Tina Jameson, Bridgewater State University
Heart rate variability (HRV) has been the subject of many recent studies due to its relationship with various cognitive functions. The current study seeks to identify a correlation between HRV and working memory. Current results show a relationship between HRV and cognitive reaction time.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Performance)

III-123 How Ingroup and Outgroup Upward Comparisons Protect Women’s Math Performance under Threat
Carolynn Howardx, San Diego State University
David M Marx, San Diego State University
Bradley Weisz, University of Connecticut
Across three experiments we demonstrated that female and male upward comparisons benefit women under mathematics stereotype threat. Specifically, when the comparison target is non-threatening, compared to threatening, women are less focused on their social identity, creating a buffer against the negative effects of stereotype threat on their mathematics test performance.

(Social - Performance)

III-124 JobMatchTalent Scales and Manager-Rated Work Performance
Erica Schützx, University of Gothenburg
Catrin Rappe, University of Gothenburg
Alexander Jimmefors, University of Gothenburg
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg
Bengt Jansson, University of Gothenburg
We validated the JobMatchTalent scales that predicted supervisor rated productivity, work quality and structure and cooperation at work. Productive behavior was predicted by: Inner Drive, Activity, Drive,

III-125 Reverberation and Multiple Voices: Solutions to Reduce the Cognitive Impact of Office Noise
Francois Vachonx, Universite Laval
Elizabeth Winder, Cardiff University
Mathieu Lavandier, Ecole Nationale des Travaux Publics de l'Etat – Universite de Lyon
Dylan M Jones, Cardiff University
Robert W Hughes, Royal Holloway University of London
Background speech, the most objectionable noise in the office, is known to disrupt tasks involving the sequencing of information. Using the irrelevant sound paradigm, we demonstrate that increasing both the number of voices and the level of room reverberation may ameliorate the damaging effects of office noise on cognitive performance. (Cognitive - Performance)

III-126 A Review of Public Internet-based Treatments for Anxiety: Informing Patients and Professionals.
Miriam Thielx, City University London
Susan Ayers, City University London
Ellinor K. Olander, City University London
This systematic review identified and evaluated publically available internet-based therapy programs for individuals suffering from anxiety-related symptoms. The review revealed a great variety of programs available online which differ in their quality, security, as well as their provided information, content, program tools, modes of presentation, and therapy components and techniques. (Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

III-127 Biological Conceptions of Psychopathology: Clinicians Seem Less Warm (But Sometimes More Competent)
Matthew S Lebowitzx, Yale University
Woo-kyoung Ahn, Yale University
Kathleen Oltman, Yale University
Biological conceptualizations of mental disorders are ascendant, including among clinicians. However, participants perceived biologically oriented clinicians as less warm, and as less desirable treatment providers for all but the most biologically construed disorders. Biological clinicians were perceived as more competent only for mental disorders that are viewed as highly biological. (Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

III-128 CBT for Insomnia in Primary Care: Self-efficacy and Rumination as Predictors of Treatment Outcome
Skye Ochsner Margoliesx, Eastern Virginia Medical School
CBT for Insomnia (CBT-I) is an effective approach to treating insomnia with more durability than pharmacotherapy. CBT-I dissemination in primary care settings, where most cases of insomnia are seen, lags behind this science. Self-efficacy and rumination are examined as predictors of outcome in CBT-I delivered in a primary care setting.

(Daniel Bluestein, Eastern Virginia Medical School
Vivek Pillai, Henry Ford Health System
Lauren King, Virginia Commonwealth University
Patricia Benson, Eastern Virginia Medical School

Mental images of clients diagnosed with Bipolar Disorder and those diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder elicited by the Roerich Psychodynamic Inventory (RPI) were examined to identify qualitative differences. The images described differed across these two groups of clients: manner of description, type of travel, and encountered obstacles on the journey.

(Karen Giorgetti, Youngstown State University
Dominique E Bonamase, Youngstown State University
Robert M Roerich, Southwoods Counseling
David E Wilhelm, Southwoods Counseling)

Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT) has been thoroughly validated for the treatment of PTSD resulting from a wide range of traumas. The literature base, however, lacks in-depth knowledge about the five areas of cognitive distortion addressed in CPT sessions. Results from this study look to narrow that research gap.

(Jared P Grigg, University of Mississippi)

The present study explored treatment efficacy of community-based interventions while comparing treatment effects on children and families following individual child psychotherapy (CP) and family-focused group psychotherapy (FG). In comparisons of baseline functioning to post-treatment functioning, children profited more from CP than FG, while only FG resulted in family gains.

(Gabriel J. Ybarrax, University of North Florida
Jaclyn K Herring, University of North Florida)

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Befriending the Enemy: Predictors of Intergroup Attitudes in a Middle East Coexistence Program

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Juliana Schroeder, University of Chicago
Jane Risen, University of Chicago
For three years, we longitudinally tested how outgroup friendships created in a co-existence intervention affected intergroup attitudes immediately after the intervention and after participants’ “re-entry” to their home countries. Attitudes substantially improved after the intervention, but regressed after re-entry. Outgroup friendships predicted the maintenance of positive intergroup attitudes after re-entry.
(Social - Conflict Resolution)

III-133 Role of Female Businesspersons’ Gender-Professional Identity Integration (G-PII) in Negotiations
Chi-Ying Chengx, Singapore Management University
Yi Wen Tan, Singapore Management University
This study showed that identity cues (business or female) interact with female businesspersons’ levels of gender-professional identity integration (G-PII)—the extent to which one’s gender and professional identities are perceived as compatible or in conflict with each other—to influence their negotiation behavior through assimilation and contrast effects.
(Industrial/Organizational - Conflict Resolution)

III-134 Why do we may underuse punishment in response to noncooperation?
ann rumblex, ohio university-chillicothe
No secondary authors
Punishment appears to be an underused strategy to increase cooperation in dyadic interactions. In the current study, lower levels of punishment were seen in an ongoing interaction, regardless of level of noncooperation. Due in part to the participants' belief their punishment may lead the other to form negative impression.
(Social - Conflict Resolution)

III-135 Associations between Psychosocial Factors, Antisocial Behaviours and Bullying Roles
Pam Marasx, University of Greenwich
Amy Moon, University of Greenwich
Julia Badger, University of Oxford
Claire Monks, University of Greenwich
Sarah Fitzroy, University of Greenwich
Bullies are more likely to be boys, reporting few peer problems and the least amount of identity with their family. Reinforcers reported the most conduct problems. Both passive and provocative victims demonstrated the least amount of identity with school, but provocative victims also reported the poorest pro-social skills.
(Social - School)

III-136 CLT and Academics: Abstract Construal Increases Academic Delay of Gratification
Allison M Stuppyx, University of Maryland Center for Addiction, Personality, and Emotion Research
This study explored Construal Level Theory, which states that concrete, low-level mental representations result in a preference for immediate (versus delayed) outcomes as applied to academic goals. Prompting individuals to think in abstract terms (why they pursue goals) instead of in concrete terms (how they pursue goals) increased academic delay of gratification (p=.049). (Cognitive - School)

Cognitive Flexibility and Academic Achievement in College Students With and Without ADHD
Colleen C. Frank, Butler University
Erik D. Fromm, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Suneeta Kercood, Butler University
We explored cognitive flexibility and academic skills in college students with and without ADHD. We documented a significant relationship between ADHD symptomatology and cognitive flexibility regardless of diagnosis. Additionally, cognitive flexibility predicted many areas of academic achievement such as reading, oral comprehension, and mathematical abilities, but not writing skills. (Developmental - School)

Effects of Brief Desensitization on Test, State, and Trait Anxiety in an Undergraduate Population
Margaret D Kasimatis, Carroll University
Kathryn M. Rheingruber, Carroll University
The differential effects of desensitization on test, state, and trait anxiety are not clear. This study examined changes in these three forms of anxiety after a brief intervention. Fifty-one self-referred students participated in four-week workshops. Reductions in test and state anxiety were most similar; however, trait anxiety also significantly decreased. (Clinical - School)

Teamwork and Technology in Tandem
Benjamin J. Gorvin, Northwestern University
H. David Smith, Northwestern University
The current study investigated the use of clickers and collaborative learning techniques in a large statistics course. We examined whether students using clickers individually or collaboratively performed better across various course assessments. Students had more favorable performance across several assessments when utilizing clickers collaboratively. Instructional implications will be explored. (Teaching Institute - Assessment)
Sustainability: One Planet, One Child, A Persuasive Message?
Grace B. Dyrudx, Augsburg College
No secondary authors
Participants heard a presentation of overpopulation facts, the one planet, one child solution and they predicted their likelihood of being a "doer", followed by an evaluation of the message and messenger. Those who positively evaluated the presentation were more likely to predict that they would become a "doer".
(Social - Population)

Pay more - save less: The paradoxical time-saving bias in consumers choice
Eyal Peerx, Bar-Ilan University
No secondary authors
When consumers evaluate products and services that offer higher operating speeds (e.g., toll roads, Internet speed and various electronics), they misjudge the impact speed increases can have on the utility they will gain, which leads them to over-pay for increases from high speeds and under-pay for increases from low speeds.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)