Poster Session IV
11:30 AM - 12:30 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Grand Ballroom
(Setup 11:15 AM - 11:30 AM)

IV-001 Distress and Depression Management in High-Quality, Comprehensive, and Person-Centered Cancer Care
Sam S Gaster, Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center
Kris I Gaster, Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center
Julie A Dixen, Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center
Mark Cimeley, Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center
Mark Vortherms, Avera McKennan Hospital & University Health Center
This project evaluates the implementation of clinical practice guidelines for distress management in an outpatient cancer clinic. Results indicate high compliance with established indicators of quality psychosocial cancer care and prevalent depressive and anxious symptomatology. Results also reveal the need to integrate models to manage depression in routine cancer care.
(Clinical - Health)

IV-002 Do Concepts of Illness Prevention and Health Promotion Predict Behavioral Outcomes?
Matthew J. Jiang, Northwestern University
Karl S. Rosengren, Northwestern University
Daniel K. Mroczek, Northwestern University
How do individuals conceptualize health via the concepts of illness prevention and health promotion? This study tested a theoretical model proposing illness prevention and health promotion as separate constructs. An exploratory factor analysis supported this hypothesis, and revealed that these concepts may have predictive value of health outcomes.
(Cognitive - Health)

IV-003 Do Concepts of Illness Prevention and Health Promotion Predict Dental Practices?
Matthew J. Jiang, Northwestern University
Karl S. Rosengren, Northwestern University
Daniel K. Mroczek, Northwestern University
This study examined how parents’ concepts of illness prevention and health promotion influenced health related dental practices such as teeth brushing, flossing, and getting regular dental check-ups. Results indicated that endorsements of health concepts influence one’s propensity to engage in healthy dental practices.
(Cognitive - Health)
**Do Narcissistic People Sleep Well? The Mediating Role of Depressive Symptoms**

Gladys Tanx, University of Michigan  
Michelle Sun, University of Michigan  
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan  

The present study explores the relationship between two subtypes of narcissism and sleep quality, with depressive symptoms as the mediator. Healthy narcissism is associated with higher sleep quality because of lower depressive symptoms, while unhealthy narcissism is associated with poorer sleep quality because of higher depressive symptoms.  
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

**Does making meaning all the time help?**

Hui Yu Chanx, Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore  
Haikel A Lim, Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore  
Hui Ying Ng, Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore  
C.-Y. Albert Teo, Department of Management and Organization, National University of Singapore, Singapore  

The effects of meaning-making have been well established; however, past research have focused solely on event-specific meaning-making. This study examines the relationship between trait meaning-making, self-efficacy, and well-being. Findings suggest that trait meaning-making, mediated by self-efficacy, improves both mental and existential well-being. Further implications are discussed.  
(Clinical - Health)

**Domestic Violence: Missed Cues by Student Physicians**

Judith W Rhue, Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine  
Pam Henderson, Ohio University Heritage College of Osteopathic Medicine  

Despite increasing calls for physicians to address domestic violence with their women patients, reluctance remains. Extending earlier research, over half (54%) of 248 medical students avoided acknowledging prominent bruises during medical interviews over the course of two years, suggesting strong social reluctance. Implications for patients and physicians are discussed.  
(Clinical - Health)

**Downsizing and Psychological Health of Survivors of Downsized Nigerian Organizations**

Olufemi A Lawalx, Lagos State University  
Foluso I Jayeoba, Lagos State University  

In a study of 276 Nigerian employees, who had survived series of downsizing in their organizations, post-downsizing trauma was found to negatively predict mental health—among other results. Generally, findings point to the peculiarities in some aspects of the behavior of Nigerian employees during the global meltdown.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)
Dr. Google: Search results, health anxiety, and memory biases
Danielle M. Wesolowicz, Albion College
Mareike B. Wieth, Albion College
Andrew N. Christopher, Albion College
Jacque J. Carlson, Albion College
Andy Boyan, Albion College
Health anxious individuals read the entries of a Google results page that either started with a serious or non-serious illness. They then completed a word recognition task. High health anxious individuals showed increased biases toward health related words when presented with a serious but not a less serious illness first.
(Cognitive - Health)

Eating your feelings?; Food intolerance, systemic inflammation, and quality of life
Megan P McGex, Marymount Manhattan College
Petra Stofkova, Marymount Manhattan College
This study investigated a diverse demographic sample for symptoms related to systemic inflammation and psychological distress. Researchers collected and analyzed data on inflammatory markers and micronutrient deficiency, (N=111). The additional investigation required (N=43) patients of the facility to complete a Quality of Life assessment. Statistical analyses suggested significant negative correlations between variables, which supported the researcher’s hypotheses.
(General - Health)

Effects of Cognitive Ability and Adolescent SES on Adult Dietary Behaviors
Charlie R Reevex, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Jordan E Lyerly, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
We examined the effects of adolescent cognitive ability and socioeconomic status (SES) on adult dietary behaviors, and whether educational attainment and adult income mediated these relationships. Path analysis showed that generally, cognitive ability had larger effects on dietary behaviors than Adolescent SES; generally these effects were due to indirect effects.
(General - Health)

The interactive effect of mood and social value orientation on cooperativeness
Jin Chuan Yongx, Singapore Management University
Guihyun Park, Singapore Management University
This study tested whether mood interacts with group members’ social value orientation (proself vs. prosocial) to influence their subsequent decisions to cooperate with other groups, and if this process is mediated by greed and fear. Specifically, mood was predicted to affect prosocials but not proselfs. Predictions were partially supported.
(Social - Emotion)

Cognitive Appraisal and its effects on Emotional Memory Enhancement
Katherine I Pfannex, University of Michigan - Dearborn
Arlo Clark-Foos, University of Michigan - Dearborn

Memory for emotionally arousing material is rarely affected by divided attention tasks. However, whether the actual ratings of emotion and/or arousal can be affected by other tasks remains unknown. In two experiments involving a novel DA task we affect both ratings of arousing stimuli and subsequent memory for those stimuli.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

IV-012 Combination and Duration of Emotional Changes Affect Compliance
Wing-Kei Yipx, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Chi-Keung Chan, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

This experimental study employed a 4 (emotional changes) x 2 (duration) factorial design with random assignment to examine how combination and duration of emotional changes affect compliance. Participants were 240 college students aged 19-25. Results showed participants in seesaw emotional change conditions with shorter duration had the highest compliance rate.

(Social - Emotion)

IV-013 Comparing Multiple Effects of Expressive and Experiential Emotion Suppression
Matthew Bolandx, University of Nevada, Reno
Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno
Chad Doerr, University of Denver
Ryan Dwyer, Stanford University

A number of issues remain relatively unexamined in emotion suppression research. We therefore experimentally examined three key issues: whether there is a difference between suppressing emotional expression versus emotional experience; whether suppression has different consequences for different emotions; and whether suppression has different consequences for different individuals.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IV-014 Cultural Differences in Emotional Responses in Chinese and American College Students
Hui Pangx, Qingdao University
Robert Kennison, California State University, Los Angeles
Yuezheng Ding, Qingdao University
Samantha Shelton, Humboldt State University
Masha Melnik, Humboldt State University
Senqi Hu, California State University, Los Angeles

The present study investigated cultural and gender differences between Chinese and American college students on affective ratings of valence and arousal while viewing emotionally provocative photographs.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IV-015 Culture and Gender Differences in Romantic Jealousy
Danielle L Zandbergen, University of Hawaii, Hilo
No secondary authors
This study explored gender differences in ratings of jealousy in relation to adherence to individualistic or collectivistic value systems, causal attributions of jealousy relating to culture, interactions between culture and gender, and ratings of jealousy in women taking hormonal birth control. (Social - Emotion)

IV-016 Culture-General Automatic Emotional Responses to Infants and Culture-Specific Cognitive Judgements of Adults
Marc H. Bornstein, Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
Gianluca Esposito, RIKEN Brain Science Institute, Unit for Affiliative Social Behavior, Japan
Japanese and Italian adults show significant activation (increase of facial temperature) for both ingroup and outgroup infant faces, whereas Japanese and Italian adults show significant preferences only for ingroup adult faces. (Developmental - Emotion)

IV-017 Development of a New Emotion Recognition Test with Emoticons for Adolescents with Poor Social Skills
Michael A Hess, California State University, Northridge
Sun-Mee Kang, California State University, Northridge
The objective of this study is to develop a new emotion recognition test that reliably measures the emotional interpretation skills using emoticons instead of real faces. The results of the preliminary data with adolescents with high-functioning autism or poor social skills supported the construct validity of this new scale. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IV-018 Differential Feeling Self-Reports are Associated with Different Emotional Facial Expressions
Sophie V. von Garnier, Stanford University
Sylvia D. Kreibig, Stanford University
James J. Gross, Stanford University
We tested whether participants’ differential feeling self-reports within a self-conscious situation indicate different emotions by examining their facial expressions. Coding 90 one-second video segments of 83 women, we found that embarrassed participants displayed gaze shifts, participants with mixed emotions mixed smiles, and amused participants Duchenne, Play, and Duplay smiles. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IV-019 Disengaging Self-Focus During Cognitive Reappraisal Results in More Efficient Down-Regulation of Negative Emotion
Ana M. Draghicic, University of Denver
Erik K. Wing, University of Denver
Kateri L. McRae, University of Denver
We compared the consequences of using self-focused and other-focused cognitive reappraisal to decrease negative emotion. Self-report and fMRI data indicated the two strategies are equally effective, and engage similar left lateral prefrontal regions. However, other-focused reappraisal was easier to implement. This was associated with selective engagement of medial prefrontal cortex.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

IV-020 Disentangling the Effects of Culture and Race on Emotion Recognition
Nicole Reyesx, Ryerson University
Margaret Moulson, Ryerson University
Emotion recognition is a fundamental social skill that facilitates interaction with others. Previous studies have demonstrated that cross-cultural differences exist in emotion recognition; however, these studies often confound race and culture. The goal of the current study is to disentangle the effects of race and culture on emotion recognition.
(Social - Emotion)

IV-021 Children’s Use of Consensus Testimony in Social Context: Form of Testimony Matters
Jee Young Nohx, University of Maryland University College
Laura Elenbaas, University of Maryland College Park
Melanie Killen, University of Maryland College Park
Previous studies have shown that testimony of others is an important source of knowledge for children (Harris & Koenig, 2006). However, this study is the first to examine that children prefer to make decisions based on information from knowledgeable informants versus informants who merely share opinions, even when three opinions are in consensus.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

IV-022 Implicit Personality Chain Letters: Support for Folk Psychology in Behavioral Descriptions
Alyssa Schubertx, Bridgewater State University
Michael Colella, Bridgewater State University
Lukas Klapatch, Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R Spievak, Bridgewater State University
The current study investigated the ability to form impressions about an unknown individual through descriptions of their behavior in hypothetical situations. The descriptions and ratings supported implicit folk personality theory. Word analyses indicated there may be shared knowledge of stress behavior associations that were predictive of target affect and stress.
(Social - Social Cognition)

IV-023 Co-witness Information and Feedback Produce Immediate and Delayed Effects on Eyewitness Accuracy
Bianca Bastenx, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse
Participants in three experiments witnessed a staged theft. Following the event, they received leading correct and incorrect co-witness information from an interviewer. Results indicated that accuracy decreases with incorrect co-witness information and increases with correct co-witness information. Participants returned after one week and effects of co-witness information persisted over time. (Cognitive - Social Cognition)

**IV-024 Cognitive and Social Variables Influence Individuals’ Moral Convictions and Decisions**

**Nathan S. Kemperx**,  Montclair State University  
**Benjamin P. Brown**, Baldwin Wallace University  
**Agata Q. Szwaykowska**, Baldwin Wallace University  
**Jennifer L. Perry**, Baldwin Wallace University

This study investigated relationships among reasoning, moral decision-making, social desirability, guilt/shame, and political affiliation. Participants who scored higher on reasoning ability favored moral convictions concerning “kin,” rather than themselves or society at large. Those that reported disliking Republicans/conservatives scored higher on reasoning ability. Guilt/shame and social desirability predicted preferred punishments.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

**IV-025 Competence over communion. Automatic evaluations of traits during goal pursuit.**

**Marta Rocznieuskax**, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot Campus  
**Alina Kolanczyk**, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Sopot Campus

We tested how people assess self-relevant traits when presented with a task to carry out. Attitudes were examined implicitly before and after task introduction. Goal activation led to increased liking of only agentic (e.g. smart) but not communal (e.g. kind) traits, which results from their functionality towards goal pursuit.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

**IV-026 Conformity and Generosity: A Social Experiment on Positive Peer Pressure**

**Sarah M. Lipskar-Dworcanx**, Touro College South  
**Hod Y Tamir**, Florida International University

This study looks at the impact of conformity on positive behaviors. 1,994 pedestrians were observed in a large outdoor shopping area. People who viewed someone contributing to a street performer were 67 percent more likely to contribute than those who did not view someone else contribute.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

**IV-027 Consumed by Identity: The Role of Psychosocial Development in Consumption Constellations**

**Scott Connorsx**, Western University  
No secondary authors
This research examines the role of ego identity development in the accessibility of brand-related information that exists as associative networks formed in response to social role perceptions. Using a response latency methodology, identity exploration and commitment are shown to impact the accessibility of these associative networks, known as consumption constellations. 
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

IV-028 **Control loss and “ironic” effect of need for closure on group perception**

*Malgorzata Kossowskax, Jagiellonian University*

*Marcin Bukowski, Jagiellonian University*

In this research program we point out an ironic effect associated with NFC, namely that NFC associates negatively with stereotyping, when individuals face a control loss and renounce their default ways of processing information.

(Social - Social Cognition)

IV-029 **Corporations are (Distrusted Like) People: Institutional and Interpersonal Distrust have Similar Effects**

*Justin G. Mahalak, University of Connecticut*

*Kerry L Marsh, University of Connecticut*

Bank logos, hospital logos, and human faces previously paired with false statements reduced the speed with which adjectives with congruent meanings to a prime word were identified. This suggests that interpersonal and institutional distrust have a similar cognitive profile. Distrust appears to bias people against agreement at an automatic level.

(Social - Social Cognition)

IV-030 **Different Faces of (Un)controllability: Consequences for Attentional Control and Social Categorization Flexibility**

*Marcin Bukowski, Jagiellonian University*

*Dariusz Asanowicz, Jagiellonian University*

*Anna Marzecová, Leipzig University*

*Juan Lupiáñez, University of Granada*

In this research we examined the influence of various control deprivation experiences on the efficiency of attentional control and the flexibility of social categorization. We found that high levels of uncontrollability impair executive attention, whereas control restoration experiences can promote flexibility of information processing.

(Social - Social Cognition)

IV-031 **Confirmation Bias Influenced by Self-Related Factors**

*Christina Verzijl, Trinity University*

*Carol Y. Yoder, Trinity University*

*Nupur Agrawal, Trinity University*

*Arriel Upshaw, Trinity University*

*Kristell Muniz, Trinity University*
Shelly Gordon, Trinity University  
Michael Nadelman, Trinity University  
Ruben Mancha, Trinity University  

We explored environmentally related confirmation bias, the tendency for individuals to prefer supporting rather than contradictory information after formulating an opinion. Due to culturally influenced differences in self-construal, perceived control and environmental attitudes, we predicted that international participants would commit less confirmation bias than Americans; results confirmed this hypothesis.  
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-032 Critical Thinking Ability Predicts Positive and Negative Life Events  
Heather A. Butlerx, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Daisy Aceves, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Chadrick Bray, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Gloria Hernandez, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Christian Martinez, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Sophia De LaTorre, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Caroline Kiss-Lee, California State University Dominguez Hills  
Ozzy Carvajal, California State University Dominguez Hills  

How does critical thinking impact our everyday lives? College students completed a critical thinking assessment and behavioral inventories of positive (e.g., high credit score) and negative (e.g., contracting a disease) life events. Critical thinkers experienced fewer negative life events ($r = -.239$) and more positive life events ($r = .401$).  
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-033 Culture Affects Environmental Anchoring and Adjustment  
Michael Nadelmanx, Trinity University  
Carol Y. Yoder, Trinity University  
Nupur Agrawal, Trinity University  
Kristel Muniz, Trinity University  
Christina Verzijl, Trinity University  
Arriel Upshaw, Trinity University  
Shelly Gordon, Trinity University  
Ruben Mancha, Trinity University  

In a test of anchoring and adjustment, we observed how opinions change after exposure to contrary information. After assessing several hypothetical environmental policies, participants from the U.S. and India were given evidence conflicting with their perspective. U.S. and India participants adjusted differently to contrary information depending on their initial assessment.  
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-034 Developmental Reversals, Numeracy, and Covariation Biases  
Paul Klaczynskix, University of Northern Colorado  
A. Chris Johnson, University of Northern Colorado  
Wejdan S. Felman, University of Northern Colorado
Early adolescents detected covariation relationships more than children when relationships were own-gender favorable, but less often than children when relationships were other-gender favorable. This "developmental reversal" in biases was significant when numeracy was average/low. Among high numeracy participant, the age-gender covariation bias association was not significant. (Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-035 Diagnostic Controversies in Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
Aldwin Domingox, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
Albert Modad, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
Anandita Ganguly, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University

Researchers tested clinical judgment among clinical psychologists to diagnose obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) from case vignettes. There was no difference in using differential symptom labels (Leckman et al.’s (2010) label of “urges” versus DSM-IV-TR label “impulses”) upon diagnosing OCD on case vignettes, but there was still an overall over-diagnosis of OCD. (Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-036 Differences in Values Predict Sunk Cost Bias
Nupur Agrawalx, Trinity University
Carol Y Yoder, Trinity University
Kristell Muniz, Trinity University
Christina Verzijl, Trinity University
Michael Nadelman, Trinity University
Ruben Mancha, Trinity University

We examined sunk cost bias in four environmental decisions, contrasting responses of 269 participants from India and the United States. Because of differential perspective taking and sense of control, we predicted that Indians would make fewer errors relative to Americans. Binary logistic regression provided support for this hypothesis. (General - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-037 Do anecdotal stories influence how we reason about scientific news reports?
Fernando Rodriguezx, WestEd
Rebecca Rhodes, University of Michigan

We examined whether anecdotal stories influenced how people perceived and reasoned about scientific news reports. Participants read and evaluated eight scientific news reports. Half received reports containing anecdotal stories. Anecdotal stories influenced participants to agree more with the news reports. Anecdotes also increased experience-based reasoning while decreasing scientific reasoning. (Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-038 Do Juvenile Race and Intellectual Disability Influence Judgment of a Case Involving
Recanted Confession?
Connie M. Tang, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Kritika Iyer, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Victoria Larsen, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Ashley Tartaglia, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Mariam Maharaj, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Jennifer Ohara, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Emily Boyle, The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey

The current research examined the impact of juvenile race and intellectual disability on judgment of recanted confession. Seventy-one mock jurors rated the confession made by Black juvenile defendants more voluntary than that made by white juvenile defendants. This is disconcerting since Black suspects are more at risk for falsely confessing.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-039 Don’t Judge a Decision by its Outcome: Influence of Event Construal on the Outcome Bias
Krishna Savanix, National University of Singapore
Dan King, National University of Singapore

People view the same decision as better when it leads to positive outcomes than when it leads to negative outcomes. Two experiments test a novel method to reduce this outcome bias—leading people to view either their own or others’ experiences as events rather than as actions or choices.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-040 Effects of Dispositional Need for Closure and Training on Medical Decision Making
Arne Roets, Ghent University
Elke Raman, Ghent University
Stefan Heytens, Ghent University (Hospital)
Dirk Avonts, Ghent University (Hospital)

An experimental study in 126 junior and senior medical students shows that for less experienced medical students, whether or not they maintain an initial, incorrect diagnosis depends on their level of epistemic motivation (i.e., NFC), whereas for more experienced students, such diagnostic freezing behaviors depend on epistemic ability.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IV-041 Child maltreatment and school adaptation: Mediating roles of several dimensions of mother-child relationship
Mélanie Bélanger, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Andra Lorent, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Diane St-Laurent, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Tristan Milot, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

This study examines quality of mother-child relationship and school adaptation in a maltreating context. Participants are 55 maltreated and 48 non-maltreated children. Results revealed that mother-child socio-affective communication and attachment security mediate the link between child maltreatment and school adaptation.
IV-042 Child Temperament Moderates the Relation Between Paternal Personality and Internalizing Problems
Alli Marie Ciprax, Indiana University
No secondary authors
The relation of paternal personality and child internalizing problems was investigated using child temperament as a moderating variable. Using linear regression to analyze data from the NICHD Study of Early Child Care, the study found that child adaptability moderates the relation between paternal agreeableness and anxiety/depression at kindergarten.

(Developmental - Child)

IV-043 Children Become More Agentic But Less Helpful After Being Reminded of Money
Agata Gasiorowskax, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Sandra Wygrab, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Lan Chaplin, University of Illinois at Chicago
Kathleen D. Vohs, University of Minnesota
Four studies tested children aged 3-6 in the US and Poland. We used behavioral methods for measuring sociality and agency and found that exposure to money, as opposed to other objects, decreased children’s helpfulness while increasing effortful performance. These data suggest children acquire adult-like associations regarding money at young age.

(Social - Child)

IV-044 Children's Altruistic Behaviors Across Recipients: Influence of Researcher
Karin Machlufx, Florida Atlantic University
David F Bjorklund, Florida Atlantic University
The ability to exhibit altruistic behaviors is considered one of the characteristics that distinguishes humans from other species (Haviland et al. 2004). This study uses a modified anonymous Dictator’s Game in order to measure 3, 4, 5, and 6- year-old children’s altruistic giving without the influence of a researcher.

(Developmental - Child)

IV-045 Children's Concepts of Physical and Neurobehavioral Illness Causality: Integrating Decades of Research
Judith L. Newmanx, Penn State Abington
Jowdilisa German, Penn State Abington
Yeng Wong, Penn State Abington
Research on children’s concepts of illness causality accumulating since the 1970’s will be summarized. The various theoretical approaches used to generate or interpret such research will be described. Our attempt to integrate these theoretical approaches can be seen as mirroring the child’s attempt to integrate his/ her own constructed theories.
IV-046  
**Children’s Accent Preferences: The Role of Familiarity and Social Status**  
*Rachel M. Stevens*, *University of Arkansas*  
*Douglas Behrend*, *University of Arkansas*  
Past research has shown that bilingual children prefer non-accented speech to accented speech. However, accents vary in terms of their familiarity to participants and social status of the speakers with the accents. Children prefer people who speak with accents that are more familiar and are associated with higher social status.  
(Developmental - Child)

IV-047  
**Children’s Appraisals and Involvement in Interparental Conflict: Unique Relations with Child Adjustment**  
*Renee McDonald*, *Southern Methodist University*  
*Victoria Mueller*, *Southern Methodist University*  
*Ernest Jouriles*, *Southern Methodist University*  
*David Rosenfield*, *Southern Methodist University*  
This study examines the unique contributions children’s threat and self-blame appraisals of interparental conflict and children’s conflict involvement make to their concurrent and prospective adjustment problems. Findings indicate that although threat, self-blame, and involvement all relate to children’s concurrent adjustment problems, only threat appraisals relate to children’s future adjustment problems.  
(Clinical - Child)

IV-048  
**Comparing Inferences Between Goal-Attempt-Outcome Episodes in Early Developing Comprehenders**  
*Porsche M. Boddicker*, *Howard University*  
*Laura A. McGhee*, *Howard University*  
*Chastity C. McFarlan*, *Howard University*  
*Barbara M. Burns*, *Santa Clara University*  
*Danielle D Brown*, *Howard University*  
Narrative comprehension results from a collaboration of processes necessary for interpreting narrative information, using prior knowledge to interpret this information, and constructing coherent mental representations of narrative (Kendeou, Bohn-Gettler, White, & van den Broek, 2007). Fifty-eight preschool children narrated three wordless picture books that varied in goal structure.  
(Developmental - Child)

IV-049  
**Conceptualization of Courage: A Developmental Perspective**  
*Natalie L. Homax*, *Doane College*  
*Janet Kuebli*, *Saint Louis University*  
Adult research suggests courage is a multi-component construct (e.g., fear, risk, worthiness). The current study examined school-age children’s concepts of courage, which paralleled the adult
literature. However, when rating courage based on action and worthiness participants did not see both as necessary for courage. No age related differences emerged. (Developmental - Child)

IV-050 **Concordance Between Physiological and Subjective Stress Measures: Implications for Coping and Relationships**  
Sarah E.D. Perzowx, Pennsylvania State University  
Ashley R. McDonald, Pennsylvania State University  
Jason J. Bendeuz, Pennsylvania State University  
John E. Loughlin-Presnal, Pennsylvania State University  
Martha E. Wadsworth, Pennsylvania State University  
This study investigated associations between discrepancies in stress measures, coping strategies, and psychological adjustment in pre-adolescents. Secondary control coping partially mediated the association between negative discrepancy and interpersonal relations ($z_1 = -2.03$, $p$)

(Clinical - Child)

IV-051 **Childbirth Testimonies and Pregnancy Anxiety**  
Tracy E. Zinnx, James Madison University  
Kimberly J Johnson, James Madison University  
We investigated whether participants who read different birth testimonies would have different amounts of anxiety related to childbirth. Results showed that when controlling for generalized anxiety, regardless of the type of birth described, negative birth stories were related to more negative perceptions about childbirth and increased anxiety about childbirth. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-052 **Comparison of attitudes towards native and non-native English speech**  
Peiyun Zhoux, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign  
Kiel Christianson, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology  
Two social attractiveness surveys were used to examine and compare native and non-native English speakers’ attitudes towards native and non-native speech. Results suggest that native and non-native English speakers’ attitudes differ towards speech and speakers. Non-native English speakers had more negative attitudes towards non-native speech than native speech. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-053 **CRIS Scores and Profiles in African American Adolescents Involved with Juvenile Justice**  
Frank C. Worrellx, University of California, Berkeley  
James R. Andretta, Child Guidance Clinic, Superior Court of the District of Columbia  
Malcolm H. Woodland, Child Guidance Clinic, Superior Court of the District of Columbia  
We examined the psychometric properties of CRIS scores in 477 African American adolescents who had been arrested. Cluster analysis yielded five profiles. Individuals with Conflicted-Self-Hatred
profiles reported higher psychopathology scores than their peers, and individuals with Multiculturalist and Low Race Salience profiles reported the lowest scores. 
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-054 Dissonance-Induced False Memories: Evidence from a Free-Choice Paradigm
Dario N. Rodriguezx, University of Dayton
Deryn Strange, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Marita Salwierz, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Nicholas Bonomo, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Participants made easy or difficult choices in a classic free-choice paradigm and, either immediately or two days later, reported their memories for their decision experience. Participants in difficult (vs. easy) choice conditions exhibited the expected spread-of-alternatives effect and reported distorted (more favorable) memories for the decision experience, regardless of delay. 
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-055 Dissonance-Induced False Memories: Evidence from an Induced-Compliance Paradigm
Dario N. Rodriguezx, University of Dayton
Deryn Strange, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Nicholas Bonomo, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Marita Salwierz, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Participants either chose or were forced to write a counterattitudinal essay in an induced-compliance paradigm. They were then afforded the opportunity to reduce dissonance via attitude-shift or denial-of-responsibility. Participants who reduced dissonance via attitude-shift exhibited distorted memories for both their initial attitudes and the experimental instructions. 
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-056 Effect of Congruency and Source: Evidence from Non-Western, Rural, Less-Educated, Older Adults in a Real-World Political Context
Thanomwong Poorisatx, Nanyang Technological University
Benjamin Hill Detenber, Nanyang Technological University
Using a structured interview and a non-laboratory experiment, this research examines the effect of (a) congruency between a message position and existing beliefs about an issue and (b) existing source beliefs on justifications for postmessage beliefs and belief change among non-Western, rural, less-educated, older adults in a real-world political context. 
(Cognitive - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-057 Effect of Practice Setting on Dentist Satisfaction
Rebecca L. Starkelx, Health Policy Resources Center, American Dental Association
Matthew Warren, Health Policy Resources Center, American Dental Association
Job satisfaction is a key element in employee engagement and customer service. Likewise, career satisfaction among healthcare providers affects the patient experience. Findings from a web survey
demonstrate a significant effect of practice setting on satisfaction among dentists in traditional versus corporate group practices.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-058  **Effects of Information Source and Direction on Implicit Attitudes Toward Consumer Brands**

*Matthew Fong*, *Baruch College, City University of New York*
*Danielle Tumulty*, *Baruch College*
*Monica Li*, *Baruch College*
*Priyanka Mitra*, *Baruch College*
*Eric Knudsen*, *Baruch College*
*Jaihyun Park*, *Baruch College*

Consumers may have positive or negative attitudes towards brands that they may not even be aware of. This study measures baseline implicit attitudes towards two popular brands: Apple and Samsung, and looks at whether new information from experts or peers can influence implicit attitudes towards the brands.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-059  **Evaluative conditioning in the absence of cognitive resources and intentional covariation detection**

*Richard V Kendrick*, *University of Tennessee*
*Michael A Olson*, *University of Tennessee*
*Julia S Collier*, *University of Tennessee*

The current work investigated the automaticity of EC by manipulating cognitive resources, as well as several active strategies with potential to prevent the associative formation of attitudes. Diminishing cognitive resources and ignoring the USs resulted in EC effects. Implications for the automaticity of associative attitude formation are discussed.
(Generic - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-060  **Explicit and Implicit Biases of European-American College Students Regarding Hispanics in the U.S.A.**

*Eros R. DeSouza*, *Illinois State University*
*Freddy F. Arreola*, *Illinois State University*

We conducted two studies with White college students on their attitudes toward Hispanics. The first study examined explicit attitudes among 963 students. Advanced students had significantly more positive attitudes than less advanced students. The second study examined implicit biases toward Hispanics among 55 students, but we found no significant findings.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

IV-061  **The Interplay between Bicultural Blending and Dual Language Acquisition**

*Seyedeh S. Ahmadpanah*, *California State University, Fullerton*
*Angela-MinhTu D. Nguyen*, *California State University, Fullerton*
Whether bilingual individuals learn two languages simultaneously or one before another is associated with how the corresponding cultures are perceived. Compound bilinguals who learn one language before another view their cultures as more overlapping, whereas coordinate bilinguals who learn two languages simultaneously perceive them as distant and compartmentalized.

(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-062 “Difference is in the Eye of the Beholder”: A Meta-Analysis of Cultural Distance and Adjustment among International Students

iván wux, Michigan State University
Isis H. Settles, Michigan State University
NiCole T. Buchanan, Michigan State University
Nnawulezi A. Nkiru, Michigan State University
Rogers Angelina, Michigan State University

The aim of the current study was to conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of studies to examine the impact of cultural distance on psychological and sociocultural adjustment among international students.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-063 A Cultural and Historical View of Children’s Learning and Attentiveness

Barbara Rogoffx, University of California, Santa Cruz
No secondary authors

The poster provides a conceptual framework for considering the role of cultural and historical changes and continuities in children’s approaches to learning and attention. A longitudinal and a cross-sectional study using the framework reveal cultural and historical changes in children’s attentiveness to surrounding events.

(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-064 Acculturative Stress, Life Aspirations, and Coping Styles for Asian International Students

Aimin Wangx, Miami University
Xi Zhao, Miami University
Yuhan Zhao, Miami University
Ting Li, Miami University

This study examines the role of aspiration and stress coping styles in the generation of Asian international students’ acculturative stress. Two aspects of aspiration— intrinsic and extrinsic aspiration, and two types of coping styles are discussed.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-065 African American Racial Identity Moderates the Association Between Experiencing Racism and Depression

Terrence Harperx, Eastern Michigan University
Stephen Jefferson, Eastern Michigan University
The negative psychological consequences of racism in the lives of African Americans are well documented. Specifically, experiencing racism has been found to be associated with depressive symptoms. The present study confirmed our hypothesis that racial identity attitudes would moderate the association between experiencing racial microaggressions and endorsing symptoms of depression.

(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-066 An investigation of inter-caste trust in Nepal using the trust game
Gagan Atreyax, The College of William and Mary
Joanna Schug, The College of William and Mary
Inter-group trust was assessed among upper and lower caste participants in Nepal, using a simple economic “Trust Game” in which participants were asked to entrust money to ingroup and outgroup members. The results showed significant ingroup favoritism among the lower caste participants, but not among the upper caste participants.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-067 Bicultural Self-efficacy among Asian-American Young Adult Women: The Role of Linguistic Adaptation and Parent-Child Communication
Puja Patelx, Meredith College
Cynthia Edwards, Meredith College
Bicultural self-efficacy among Asian-American young adult women was contrasted to linguistic adaptation of parents and bilingual fluency of daughters. Parent’s fluency in adopted culture language predicted bicultural self-efficacy of daughters ($\beta = .38, t(32) = 2.35, p < .05$) while daughter’s fluency in native and adopted culture languages showed parallel trends.

(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-068 BMI as a Function of Evolutionary Pressures
Hoyee Au- Yeung x, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Amy Junghyun Lee, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
L. Naomi Rasmussen, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Christiana G Standler, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Boyd Timothy, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii
The purpose of the current study is to assess the predictability of land area (km²) and isolation (distance in km to the nearest large population center) on the BMI of Pacific Islanders and isolated cities. High BMI may indicate environmental pressure to store calories in case of crises.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-069 Chinese are more Loss Aversive than British
Tieyuan Guox, University of Macau
Roy Spina, University of Chichester
This research investigated how culture might influence loss aversion. In Study 1, Chinese were willing to pay more to avoid losses and less to gain improvements than British. In Study 2, Chinese were more loss averse when purchase a computer than British. Thus, Chinese were more loss averse than British.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-070 A Comparative Study of Samoan and Caucasian Undergraduate Students
Davis Kealanohea Kane x, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Amy Junghyun Lee, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Christopher J Joyce, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Camalita Fiona Joyce, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Eric Orr, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Ronald M Miller, Brigham Young University Hawaii

The purpose of this study was to compare Samoan undergraduate students to Caucasian undergraduate students according to seven different scales related to overall wellbeing and happiness. The results indicated that Samoan students were more intrinsically religious and more depressed than Caucasian students. Also, Samoan students showed more acculturative stress.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IV-071 Does the Scale Lie? False Cues to Body Weight on Body Dissatisfaction
Maxwell B Wallace, Marywood University
Brooke J Cannon, Marywood University

Women were shown a weight five pounds heavier, five pounds lighter, or their actual weight. Women shown an inflated weight were more likely to internalize weight increase as poor self-control, while most in the reduced weight condition were unable to decide on a cause for their perceived weight loss.

(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-072 “It’s Not You; It’s Stereotype Threat!”: How STEM Women React to this Adage.
Ericalyn D Caasix, San Francisco State University
Liz Scharnetzki, San Francisco State University
Katlyn Milless, San Francisco State University
Avi Ben-Zeev, San Francisco State University

Informing women in a psychological statistics course about stereotype threat has been shown to buffer its effects on math performance (Johns, Schmader, & Martens, 2005). Conceptually replicating this knowledge-based intervention with STEM women yielded mixed results: Failure to alleviate gender differences in math performance but success in maintaining women’s belongingness.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-073 A Pilot Study Using Facebook Profiles as Stimulus Materials
Alec M. Smidtx, University of Oregon
Catherine J. Lutz-Zoiso, University of Dayton
This pilot study examines the validity of fictitious Facebook profiles created for use in a larger study on intimate partner violence. These profiles were created to encapsulate the “nice guy” and “bad boy” cultural prototypes, known to embody certain personality traits and attitudes that are correlated with violence against women.
(Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-074 Anti-transgender prejudice: Examining attitudes towards transgender job applicants
Oakleigh M. Reed, Central Michigan University
Andrew S. Franks, Central Michigan University
Kyle C. Scherr, Central Michigan University
The current research intended to measure the implicit and explicit levels of prejudice in the general population towards transgender job applicants. Deception was utilized to mitigate for socially desirability. Results exemplify the need for non-discrimination policies that protect the rights of transgender individuals.
(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-075 Backwards On Wheels: Tests of Objectification Theory in Roller Derby
Zoe Palmer, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University
This study examined how playing roller derby—a sport focusing on functionality of women’s bodies over appearance—might change body-image related self-perception. Women reported decreased fat talk, body shame, body satisfaction, and body surveillance when engaged in roller derby compared to the context of their everyday lives.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-076 BMI, Measures of Self-Perception and Media Influence in Students of Hispanic Descent
maura pilotti, Ashford University
YoLanda Sanders, New Mexico Highlands University
Erika Derkas, New Mexico Highlands University
Pamela Hardy, Ashford University
This study examined the relationship between Body Mass Index (BMI) and measures of self-perception and societal influence in Hispanic students. Although discrepancies between ideal and perceived body size were positively correlated with BMI in both genders, they were predicted by media consumption in males and body dissatisfaction in females.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-077 CAH Label Affects Perceptions, Attribution, and Anticipated Discipline of Children’s Aggressive Behavior
Rachel Stoiko, West Virginia University
Katherine Karraker, West Virginia University
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) is a disorder that is often used to study the effects of prenatal hormones on later behavior. The present study found that simply labeling a child as having CAH influenced adults' perceptions and anticipated discipline of the child.

(Developmental - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-078 California Women Winemakers Continue to Make Progress in a Male-Dominated Field
Lucia Albino Gilbertx, Santa Clara University
John C. Gilbert, Santa Clara University
This study tested the hypothesis that newly established wineries in three California regions where women winemakers have received significant acclaim would report a higher proportion of women in the lead winemaking role than already established wineries. As predicted, the percentages were significantly higher overall, but one region showed little change.

(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-079 Contact, Religious Attendance, and Open-mindedness Are Related to Transphobia Among Non-Heterosexual Students
Rebecca P. Cameronx, California State University, Sacramento
Melissa K. Vadnais, California State University, Sacramento
Stephanie Lim, California State University, Sacramento
Justin Martin, California State University, Sacramento
Chantell Padilla, California State University, Sacramento
Alexandra Riggs, California State University, Sacramento
Rebecca Goodchild, California State University, Sacramento
Vincenzo G. Roma, California State University, Sacramento
Understanding transphobia among non-heterosexuals is important to ameliorate tensions within the LGBT community. Meaningful contact with transgender individuals, low levels of religious service attendance, and greater open-mindedness were related to lower levels of transphobia among 51 cisgender, non-heterosexual college students participating in a larger study of stigmatizing attitudes.

(Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-080 Correlates of Gender Ideology in Religious Female College Students
Malea Beesonx, Northwestern College
Jennifer Feenstra, Northwestern College
The relation of benevolent sexism to religious fundamentalism and gender ideology was examined in this study. Data collected from a sample of 77 participants showed statistically significant positive correlations between benevolent sexism, religious fundamentalism, and a gender ideology characterized by complementarianism, an attitude that reflects non-overlapping roles in a marriage.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IV-081 Correspondence between parents' and kids' beliefs about prejudice and intergroup interactions in Hawai'i
Nicole K Pietkiewiczx, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Ashley Morris, University of Hawai'i at Manoa  
Nicole Pietkiewicz, University of Hawai'i at Manoa  
Kristin Pauker, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

We examined parents’ and children’s beliefs about racial prejudice and intergroup interactions. Children did not mirror their parents’ beliefs, but certain parental beliefs predicted children’s intergroup approach. Parents’ greater concerns about appearing prejudiced predicted their child’s more fixed prejudice beliefs, which were strongly related to reduced motivation toward intergroup contact.  
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-082 Creation and Validation of Adolescent Youth Social Capital Scale  
Valerie A Freundx, Middle Tennessee State University  
Michael Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

Variables from the AdHealth data set relating to social capital in the family and school environment were selected to create and validate a set of items for future measurement use. The data was analyzed using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis resulting in a six factor model of social capital.  
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-083 Crew Member Differences and Mission Success: A Social Integration Approach  
Shanique G. Brownx, DePaul University  
Suzanne T. Bell, DePaul University  
Neal B. Outland, DePaul University

Future long-duration space exploration crews are likely to be diverse in terms of sex, cultural background, and professional background. We explore how crewmember differences may affect crew functioning and mission success using a social integration approach, and utilize this approach to identify potential solutions to help bridge crewmember differences.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-084 Decision Making, Network Habits, & Connection Duration: The Logic of Dance  
Nils Olsenx, George Washington University  
Hillary K. Hecht, George Washington University

Relationships between decision making style (emotion-based, intuition-based, logic-based), frequency of network interactions, and connection duration are explored among dance professionals. Dance professionals participated in a 20 minute online survey, measuring their decision making styles, career characteristics, and networking habits.  
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-085 Dyad Sex-Construction Influences the Interplay Between Rapport and Behavioral Synchrony  
Andrew A. Nelsonx, Pacific Lutheran University
Grahe Jon, Pacific Lutheran University
Fabian Ramseyer, University of Bern, Switzerland
Using a methodology developed by Ramseyer (2010), researchers examined how dyad sex makeup impacted rapport-building and consequential behavior mirroring. Results suggest that gender-congruent communication tendencies might both prime and impede the rapport / synchrony interplay, as female-female pairings generated higher rapport and synchrony scores than male-male dyads.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-086 Emerging Adults of Today Experience Different Romantic Relationships and Expectations of Marriage
Abigail Penax, Bard College at Simon's Rock
No secondary authors
Today’s emerging adults have temporary jobs, probably perusing higher education, and have probably been in a variety of romantic relationships. They have relationships, hook-ups, one-night-stands, and friends with benefits. With sex almost always involved, the Millennial Generation is evolving to have vastly different expectations of marriage compared to past generations.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-087 Evidence questioning the validity of two popular Emotional Intelligence Tests
Alyssa Raymondx, Oregon State University
Frank Bernieri, Oregon State University
Jill Brown, University of Toledo
The convergent and discriminant validity of the Emotional Intelligence (EI) construct was examined by having individuals complete the MSCEIT, STEM/STEU, a measure of Alexithymia (TAS-20). EI Total test scores correlated with each other but the pattern of correlations across the set of measures failed to provide evidence for both validities.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-088 Examining Goal Motives and Autonomy Support in Relation to Vicarious Goals
Noemie Carbonneaux, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
Richard F Koestner, McGill University
This research examined the associations between individuals’ vicarious goal motives and autonomy support provided to the person being the target of the goal. Results showed that autonomous motivation toward the target of the goal was positively associated with providing autonomy support whereas controlled self-motivation was negatively associated with autonomy support.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-089 Explicit But Not Implicit Mood is Affected by Progressive Social Exclusion
Erica Hox, Center for the Developing Brain, Child Mind Institute
Gizem Surenkok, Cornell University
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University
Does asking about a negative event worsen the experience? Participants were increasingly excluded in successive rounds of a virtual ball-tossing game. Half completed explicit and implicit mood measures after each round; half completed only the implicit measures. Contrary to prediction, there was no effect of completing explicit self-reports on mood.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-090 Friendship Satisfaction, Emotional Support, and Personality Predict College Students’ Health and Well-being.
Anna M Smithx, University of California- Irvine
Michael A Russell, University of California-Irvine
Carol K Whalen, University of California-Irvine
Ellen Greenberger, University of California-Irvine
Preston L Reed, University of California-Irvine

This study examined the relationship of emotional support and friendship satisfaction to college students’ well-being. Friendship satisfaction exhibited a direct relationship to mental and physical health and moderated the relationship between stress and mental health. For physical symptoms, a 3-way interaction of ethnicity, stress, and emotional support was detected.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-091 Power in Friendship: A predictor of Friendship Satisfaction
Yaakov Weinerx, Yeshiva University
Jenny Isaacs, Yeshiva University

This study investigates the relation of power within a friendship to friendship quality and other friendship characteristics such as intimacy, utility/resourcefulness, and utilitarian intent. Partial correlations controlling for dispositional power showed a significant positive correlation between power within friendship and friendship satisfaction. This correlation was moderated by utilitarian intent.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IV-092 Gender Differences in Attachment, Self-Efficacy, Motives and Attitudes as Predictors of Sexual Compliance
Monica E. Schneiderx, State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Jennifer Katz, State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Laura O’Brien, State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Nicole Jelonek, State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Rachel Bowen, State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Grace Rivera, State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Genevieve Martin, State University of New York, College at Geneseo

We examined attachment, self-efficacy, sexual motives, and attitudes as predictors of sexual compliance during hook-ups. Gender differences emerged regarding the co-occurrence of compliant behavior and the factors that predict different types of compliance. Multiple factors predicted all sexual compliant behavior for women, but only one type of compliance for men.

(Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
IV-093 Health implications of intersectional approaches to race, sexual orientation, and gender expression
Ariana N. Bellx, University of California, Los Angeles
Phillip A. Goff, University of California, Los Angeles
Researchers have documented disparate health outcomes among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people, compared to heterosexual people. We explored how ethnic identity, and gender performance are related to LGB people’s experiences of prejudice and their health behaviors. We document differences in sexual prejudice and substance use between ethnic groups.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IV-094 Humor Style Preferences Correlate with Attachment but not Mating-Context or Sociosexual Orientation
Garrick D Garcia, California State University, Stanislaus
Victor X. Luevano, California State University, Stanislaus
Overall women find the adaptive humor styles (affiliative and self-enhancing) more attractive than the maladaptive styles (aggressive and self-defeating). However, both anxious and avoidant attachment were positively associated with preferences for the maladaptive styles. Avoidant attachment was also negatively associated with preferences for the adaptive styles.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IV-095 Identity Formation and Sexual Orientation in Young Adult Women
Caitlin M Baker, Berry College
No secondary authors
This study will explore the relationship between identity formation and sexual orientation from a sample of 104 female undergraduate students. The results revealed a significant positive correlation between level of exploration and sexual orientation. The results did not show a significant correlation between the level of commitment and sexual orientation.
(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IV-096 Influences of Sexual Awareness, Internal Motivations, and Emotional Support on Sexual Behaviors
Amelia S. Moghaddam Jafary, California State University, Fullerton
Jacqueline R. Anderson, California State University, Fullerton
William D. Marelich, California State University, Fullerton
Risky sexual behavior among college students remains a concern for exposure to STDs and well-being. The current study examines the effects of sexual awareness and internal sexual motivations on these behaviors, mediated by emotional support. Results indicate that emotional support is a preventative buffer for engagement in such behaviors.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
IV-097 Investigating Differences between Sexters and Non-Sexters on Attitudes, Subjective Norms, & Risky Sexual Behaviours

Amanda R. Champion, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Cory L. Pedersen, Kwantlen Polytechnic University

The current study evaluated whether sexting behaviours, risky health behaviours, attitudes and subjective norms, as well as sensation seeking and motivation for sexting differ across separate sexter groups: (1) Non-sexters; (2) Less explicit sexters; (3) Explicit sexters. Explicit sexters rated higher on these factors, suggesting a need for intervention.

(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IV-098 Is Everybody Doing It? Sex in the College Freshman Male Population

Alexandra I. Zelin, University of Akron
Mindy J. Erchull, University of Mary Washington

We explored descriptive and injunctive social norms that influence sexual attitudes and practices of heterosexual men during their freshman year of college. Perceptions of friends’ and others’ sexual attitudes and sexual intercourse behaviors could predict the number of participants’ sexual intercourse partners above and beyond their own sexually permissive attitudes.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IV-099 Living at Home: Protection Against Risk for Female Sexual Minority Youth

Bernadette V. Blanchfield, University of Virginia
Samantha L. Tornello, University of Virginia
Charlotte J. Patterson, University of Virginia

This study used nationally representative data from the National Survey of Family Growth to determine whether living at home until the age of 18 might serve as a protective factor against substance abuse, sexual victimization, and poor general health and well-being outcomes for female youth who self-identified as lesbian and bisexual.

(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IV-100 “Why Are We Here?” The Motivational Structure of Existential Curiosity

Kristen M. Eyssell, University of Baltimore

No secondary authors

People differ in the extent to which they report being existentially curious. The present study provides support for a three dimensional motivational structure to existential curiosity. Moreover, it provides clarity on a previous finding linking existential curiosity to narcissism: hypersensitivity narcissism is most strongly linked to defensive-oriented existential curiosity.

(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

IV-101 A Qualitative Investigation of What Increases and Decreases College Students’ Academic Motivation

Jonathan Centeno, James Madison University
Emma Hoskins, James Madison University
Aneta Nikolic, James Madison University
Erin O'ToOLE, James Madison University
Kenneth Barron, James Madison University

Focus groups were held to discuss what increased and decreased college students’ motivation using an Expectancy-Value-Cost model. Students reported what their professors did to impact their motivation as well as what students could personally do themselves. Responses were coded to determine the top ways to increase and decrease motivation.
(Social - Motivation)

IV-102 Accessing Preschooler's Motivation: A Methodological Study
Emily Dykstrax, University of South Dakota
Amy Schweinle, University of South Dakota
Xue Jiang, University of South Dakota
Danelle Tramp, University of South Dakota

This study was designed to test various methods for assessing preschoolers’ academic motivation and their conceptualization of learning. Multiple methods were used to assess preschoolers’ ability to perform academic tasks and whether these tasks were viewed as learning. Preschoolers’ responded quicker to the use of puppets rather than open-ended questions.
(Cognitive - Motivation)

IV-103 Adapting to Things You Cannot Change and Changing the Things You Can
Patricia Chenx, University of Michigan
Zhen Liu, University of Michigan
Yuching Lin, University of Michigan
Phoebe C. Ellsworth, University of Michigan

We examined the effects that lay theories about the environment have on people’s adaptive versus proactive intentions and behavior. We tested the hypothesis that people tend to be more proactive when they perceive their environments as being malleable, but more adaptive when they perceive their environments as fixed.
(Social - Motivation)

IV-104 Compared to who? Performance goals undermine feelings of belonging and negate science motivation among upcoming Native American student researchers
Elizabeth R Brownx, Montana State University
Jessi L Smith, Montana State University
Dustin B Thoman, California State University, Long Beach

A longitudinal study of undergraduate biomedical research assistants revealed that Native American, but not White or Asian, students were unlikely to endorse performance goals, but when they did, this focus undermined feelings of belonging and interest in science overtime. Implications for performance norms in science and cultivating diversity are discussed.
(Social - Motivation)
IV-105 Does Being Involved in a Cause Facilitate or Hinder Health and Well-Being? The Role of Passion
Ariane C St-Louis, Université du Québec à Montréal
Noémie Carbonneau, Université du Québec a Trois-Rivières
Robert J Vallerand, McGill University
Three studies assessed how being passionate for a cause can affect one’s well-being. Using the Dualistic Model of Passion (Vallerand et al., 2003), findings underscored that distinguishing the type of passion for a cause is important in predicting the outcomes experienced as a function of one’s involvement in the cause.
(Social - Motivation)

IV-106 Equality and Efficiency: The Convenient Compatibility
James J. Katz, Stanford University
Dale T. Miller, Stanford University
We find progressive income redistribution has a consistent, positive, indirect effect on workers’ stated motivation and behavioral effort via increased perceptions of fairness – the only exception being when chance is perceived to play no role in worker productivity – suggesting the social goals of equality and efficiency need not be incompatible.
(Social - Motivation)

IV-107 Evidence for an Innate Desire for Concealment when Sleeping
Jason A. Williams, California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
Ali Hernandez, California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
Annie Aitken, California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo
Children often form attachments to blankets, and anecdotal evidence suggests even when in hot weather adults desire covers while sleeping. We report that when faced with outfitting a hypothetical camping expedition, college students avoid a transparent blanket compared to an otherwise identical alternative, suggesting concealment as a motivation.
(General - Motivation)

IV-108 Executive Functioning and Academic Correlates in Children
Arthur M. Horton, Psych Associates
Cecil R Reynolds, Texas A & M University
This poster examines the relationships between a measure of executive functioning, the Test of Verbal Conceptualization and Fluency (TVCF), and academic functioning, the Wide Range Achievement Test-Fourth Edition (WRAT-4). Twenty-seven child patients were administered the TVCF and WRAT-4. Correlations were moderate for the most verbal mediated subtests.
(Clinical - Motivation)

IV-109 Perceiving the External Goals of Team Members: Antecedents and Implications
Esther Sackett, Duke University
Grainne M Fitzsimons, Duke University
Using a survey of individuals on teams, this research explores the antecedents of developing knowledge of team members’ extra-team goals – goals other than the shared goals of the team – as well as the effects of that knowledge on team conflict and performance.

(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

IV-110 Get a good balance between work and life: How work-family conflict be affected by personality
ZHONGHUA LIUx, University of Cambridge
John Rust, University of Cambridge
This study tested a mixed model examining the moderated mediation effects of Personality on the relationship between Work-Family Conflict (WFC) and Life satisfaction (LS) in a sample. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was applied to analyze all the effects in this mixed model.

(Personality/Emotion - Quantitative)

IV-111 A Monte Carlo Comparison of Clustering Accuracy: A Comparison of Two Clustering Techniques
Julianne M Edwardsx, Ball State University
Holmes Finch, Ball State University
Jocelyn H Bolin, Ball State University
K-means is a clustering method commonly used in psychology even though other viable methods exist (e.g., fuzzy clustering). Due to its ability to allow participants to belong to multiple clusters, fuzzy clustering may provide an interesting alternative. This study compares the accuracy between these two clustering techniques.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

IV-112 A Nonlinear Statistical Model Jointly Explains Intervention and Placebo Effects
Robert L. Stoutx, Decision Sciences Institute
No secondary authors
A new statistical model for placebo and treatment effects explains 48% of the variance of alcohol treatment outcome over time in an independent replication sample, vs. 0.3% for a classical linear model. This model has promise for promoting our understanding of the timevarying nature of treatment and placebo effects.

(Clinical - Quantitative)

IV-113 A Simulation Study on Analysis of Conditional Indirect Effect with Latent Variables
Joyce L.-Y. Kwanx, The Hong Kong Institute of Education
Wai Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
This study extended the use of the unconstrained indicant product approach for latent moderation analysis proposed by Marsh, Wen, and Hau (2004) on the analysis of conditional indirect effect with latent variables. Results of a simulation study on evaluating the performance of this approach will be discussed in this presentation.
IV-114 Alternatives to Maximum Likelihood for Structural Equation Models with Small Samples
Frances Chumney, University of West Georgia
No secondary authors
This presentation details a simulation study designed to investigate the efficacy of Partial Least Squares, Generalized Structured Components Analysis, and Bayesian estimation as alternative methods for estimating structural equation models under conditions common in applied psychological and educational research settings (i.e., small samples, missing data).
(METHODOLOGY - QUANTITATIVE)

IV-115 Assessing Trend in Single Case Designs using Generalized Additive Models
Patrice R. Cobb, University of California, Merced
William R. Shadish, University of California, Merced
Several methods have been proposed for the statistical analysis of single case designs, but all assume no trend or linear trend. Utilizing generalized additive models, a semiparametric regression method that allows the data to inform the selection of smoothed trend terms, this poster expands examines the plausibility of these assumptions.
(METHODOLOGY - QUANTITATIVE)

IV-116 Coefficient Alpha Robustness to Congeneric Items
Miguel Padilla, Old Dominion University
No secondary authors
This study aims to examine the impact of congeneric items on coefficient alpha. Within the context of the simulation study, results indicate that congeneric items do not heavily impact coefficient alpha. However, the corresponding bootstrap confidence intervals (CIs) were impacted by congeneric items.
(METHODOLOGY - QUANTITATIVE)

IV-117 Collapsing Conditions Increasing Type I Error: Changing Analysis of Multiple Control Conditions
Amanda K Montoya, University of Washington
Sapna Cheryan, University of Washington
Brian Flaherty, University of Washington
Experimental designs with multiple controls are common, and researchers tend to collapse these conditions during analysis. However, this may lead to incorrect statistical inference. Using example datasets, we demonstrate how collapsing uses biased estimates of variance and incorrect degrees of freedom. We propose using contrasts to correct for these errors.
(METHODOLOGY - QUANTITATIVE)

IV-118 Comparative Analyses of Cognitive and Affective Scales of Empathy Questionnaires
Empathy has a long history of definitional inconsistency. Recent evidence has also indicated inconsistency in measurement across questionnaires and their subscales. The current study assessed correlations for the cognitive and affective scales of five empathy questionnaires. Evidence indicates moderate intercorrelations for cognitive scales and moderate-to-high correlations for affective scales.

(Personality/Emotion - Quantitative)

IV-119 Examining English Canadian Attitudes toward Sixteen Ethnic Minority and Immigrant Groups
Hali Kilx, University of Alberta
Kimberly A Noels, University of Alberta
This study examined English Canadians’ perceptions of ethnic groups, including Aboriginal, French, and English Canadians, and immigrant groups. Results suggest that ethnic groups are clustered based on their perceived competence and warmth. Further, there exist relationships among stereotypes, emotional and behavioral reactions, and immigration and acculturation attitudes toward ethnic groups.

(Social - Social Groups)

IV-120 Exploring the Link Between Intersectionality and Beliefs About Social Inequality
Rebecca I. Mohrx, Columbia University
Ruth K Ditlmann, WZB social research center, Berlin
Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University
We identify one underlying ideology that affects the hypervisiblity of intersectional individuals, Social Dominance Orientation, the belief that societies should be unequal in power. Our studies use a “Who gets explained?” paradigm with intersectional and non-intersectional targets and show that intersectionals are more likely to be the focus of explanation.

(Social - Social Groups)

IV-121 Gazing between genders: Women are looked at more in mixed-gender groups
Mary Jean Amonx, University of Cincinnati
Rachel W Kallen, University of Cincinnati
The current study examines visual attention in same- and mixed-gender groups. Results indicate that women are looked at for longer periods of time in mixed-gender groups, particularly when they are the minority, and they are likely to be looked at first by both men and women gazers.

(Social - Social Groups)

IV-122 Identifying Leaders in Children’s Peer Networks: A Comparison of Two Methods
Brittany Whipplex, University of Georgia
Michele Lease, University of Georgia  
Kyongboon Kwon, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee

Research often investigates which children are most influential within peer groups; however, studies rarely compare methods for identifying leaders. The current study explored the constructs of centrality (Social Cognitive Mapping; Cairns, 1985) and prototypicality (Social Identity Theory; Hogg, 2001) in relation to leadership and influence in naturally-occurring children’s peer groups.

IV-123 Identity Misclassification of Gay and Heterosexual Men  
Kevin A McLemorex, University of California, Davis  
Erin Freeborn, University of California, Davis

Two studies investigate misclassification of sexual orientation. Study 1 reports how frequently gay men experience misclassification and how devalued these experiences make them feel. Study 2 reports an experiment where gay and heterosexual men experience either verification or misclassification. Results show misclassification is more aversive for gay than heterosexual men.

IV-124 Implicit Ingroup preference persists in threatening contexts  
Claire Campbellx, University of Ulster  
Lauren Parry, Edge Hill University  
Melissa Williams, Edge Hill University  
Charlotte Parsonage, Edge Hill University

Two experiments explore the role of threatening context and social group membership on implicit preference. Results indicate that ingroup members are implicitly categorized as safe regardless contrary contextual cues, while implicit categorization of outgroup members is context specific. Effect illustrated with racial and socially constructed groups.

IV-125 Informal hierarchy emergence in human groups  
Roxana Bucurx, University of Groningen, The Netherlands  
Frank Walter, University of Groningen, The Netherlands  
Floor Rink, University of Groningen, The Netherlands  
Gerben van der Vegt, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

In two experiments, we demonstrate that social dynamics have an important role in the emergence of informal hierarchies in groups, over and beyond individual differences. Groups developed less linear hierarchies when social dynamics were disabled.

IV-126 Interactions between individuals from different socioeconomic status backgrounds may lead to disengagement  
Ryan Pickeringx, University of Maine  
Shannon K McCoy, University of Maine
Lauren Hawthorne, University of Maine
Kara-beth Farrell, University of Maine
In the current study, college students from lower-status backgrounds interacting with a perceived higher-status partner were found to disengage more during a verbal task compared to those from lower-status backgrounds interacting with a perceived similar-status partner and students from higher-status backgrounds interacting with a similar or lower-status partner.
(Social - Social Groups)

IV-127 Intoxicated Helping: Alcohol Consumption Makes People Help Faster.
marco Bommelx, VU University Amsterdam
Jan-Willem Prooijen, VU University
Henk Elffers, NSCR
Paul Lange, VU University
The bystander effect --which postulates that people help less often and less quickly when bystanders are present-- could be attenuated by alcohol consumption. Two studies revealed that alcohol indeed attenuates the bystander effect: intoxicated people came to aid faster in the presence of others, but still helped less frequently.
(Social - Social Groups)

IV-128 Laziness In A Group: Effect of Trait Social Loafing On Group Performance
Xiangyu Yingx, Renmin University of China
Huanhuan Li, Renmin University of China
Jiang Shan, Renmin University of China
Fei Peng, Renmin University of China
Zhongxin Lin, Renmin University of China
We conceptualized social loafing (SL) as a habitual response, which could be captured by the Social Loafing Tendency Questionnaire. High (vs. low) SL individuals performed worse in the group (vs. individual) tasks; however, perspective-taking priming could reduce this effect. These results suggested the nature of and intervention for SL.
(Social - Social Groups)

IV-129 Being Honest About Dishonesty: Correlating Self-Reports and Actual Lying
BRUNO VERSCHUEREEx, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM. MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY. GHENT UNIVERSITY
Rony Halevy, University of Amsterdam
Shaul Shalvi, Ben Gurion University of the Negev
Does everybody lie? We found that most people reported little or no lying. Critically, self-reported lying predicted real-life cheating. Our findings question whether lying is as normative as sometimes claimed. Instead whereas most people seem honest most of the time, a small minority lies very frequently.
(General - Forensic)
**IV-130 Does Substance Abuse Predict Diversion Program Outcomes in Severely Mentally Ill Offenders?**
**Jennifer K Bolandx, Fordham University**
**Alexandra Garcia-Mansilla, Queens TASC**
**Barry Rosenfeld, Fordham University**

This study examined the role of substance abuse and other risk factors on jail diversion program outcomes. Results showed that individuals with more severe substance use were significantly less successful in some diversion outcomes but not in others.

(General - Forensic)

**IV-131 Emotion Attribution and Child Sexual Abuse**
**Daniel A. Bederian-Gardnerx, University of California, Davis**
**Deborah Goldfarb, University of California, Davis**
**Jessica R. Ross, University of California, Davis**
**Gail S. Goodman, University of California, Davis**

We examined whether adults’ attributions about child victims’ emotions (sadness) mediate relations between victims’ displayed emotion and guilt/credibility judgments. Undergraduates read a scenario about a child sexual abuse trial. Emotion attributions mediated relations between victims’ displayed emotion and adults’ confidence-of-guilt/credibility ratings. Psychological and legal implications will be discussed.

(Developmental - Forensic)

**IV-132 Female Serial Killers in the US: Motives, Means, and Meanings**
**Erin A. Murphyx, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg**
**Lavina Y. Ho, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg**
**Susan M. Hughes, Albright College**
**Marissa A. Harrison, Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg**

Previous research regarding serial killers concentrates heavily on male perpetrators with limited attention paid to female perpetrators. We documented demographics, murderous motives, methods, and victim characteristics of 92 female serial killers who committed their crimes in the US. We interpret these killers’ behaviors from clinical and evolutionary angles.

(Social - Forensic)

**IV-133 Impact of Commonly Used Psychological Instruments on the Admissibility of Expert Witness Testimony**
**Melissa Jacksonx, Nova Southeastern University**
**Jonathan Shook, Nova Southeastern University**
**Diandra Calderinx, Nova Southeastern University**
**Jessica Boltinghouse, Nova Southeastern University**
**Joanna Caezza, Nova Southeastern University**
**Jessica Hanzman, Nova Southeastern University**
**Lauren Schumacher, Nova Southeastern University**
**Jessica Davis, Nova Southeastern University**
**Adrianna Phillpot, Nova Southeastern University**
To investigate the ability of testimony to assist the trier of fact, admissibility rates of expert psychological testimony based upon commonly used assessment instruments were analyzed. In particular, the acceptance of four psychological assessments was considered (MMPI-II, Rorschach, Wechsler Tests of Intelligence, and the PAI).

(Clinical - Forensic)

IV-134 It just isn’t fair: Perceived causes and consequences of cynicism in police officers
Randall E. Osbornex, Texas State University, San Marcos
No secondary authors
Degree of cynicism, thoughts on crime commission, perceptions of “justice” and perceived causes and consequences of cynical attitudes were assessed. Higher cynicism scores among officers predicted beliefs about crime commission that were more internal, lower expectations for justice and more blaming of the system for causes of cynicism.

(Social - Forensic)

IV-135 It’s no “CSI Effect”: Further Validation of Forensic Evidence Evaluation Bias Scale
Dante E. Mancinix, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Margaret C. Reardon, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
This study further validated the Forensic Evidence Evaluation Bias Scale (FEEBS), using 546 undergraduate mock jurors in a 2x2 between-subjects design. The FEEBS yielded a two-subscale factor structure, predicting perceptions of fingerprint evidence quality and defendant guilt. However, neither subscale correlated with forensic television viewership, as proposed by the so-called “CSI effect.”

(Cognitive - Forensic)

IV-136 Judicial Instructions and Defendant-Offender Matching Accuracy
Nicole M. Dunkelbergerx, Niagara University
Haley Keeley, Niagara University
Claire Elling, Niagara University
Burt Thompson, Niagara University
College students, acting as jurors, decided whether a defendant matched the offender shown in a surveillance video. Identification accuracy was relatively poor and did not improve following instructions specifically warning about factors that make it difficult to identify an unfamiliar person from video. Implications of these findings are discussed.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

IV-137 Low Self-Esteem as a Risk Factor for Online Sex Trafficking Victimization
Aimee D. Millerx, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Vanessa P. Black, California State University, Dominguez Hills
L. Mark Carrier, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Ludivina Vasquez, University of Tulsa
Kelly Whaling, California State University, Northridge
The incidences of human sex trafficking initiated though online communication has continued to increase. The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychological risk factors that increased one’s likelihood of online recruitment and victimization, and whether instructing participants to be safe online altered their subsequent attitudes and behaviors. 

(General - Forensic)

IV-138 Discrepancies in Seat Belt Use for Rural and Urban Areas
Jennika K Jenkins, Old Dominion University
Bryan E. Porter, Old Dominion University
Over half of all fatal car crashes occur in sparsely populated rural areas. This study examines seat belt use among urban and rural areas and discusses sociocultural factors that may contribute to discrepancies. The results indicate that seat belt use is lower in rural areas when compared with urban areas.

(General - Prevention)

IV-139 Negative Self-Beliefs Predict Past and Future Risk Behaviors More Strongly than Life Satisfaction
Celeste Sangiorgio, Hunter College
Warren Reich, Hunter College
Jason R. Young, Hunter College, The City University of New York
HICLAS analysis yielded individual conceptual elaboration of 19 identities for 144 participants. Risk reports taken at twice, 60 days apart, revealed that lower life satisfaction is associated with risk behaviors but does not independently contribute to them nor predict past or future risk behaviors as strongly as negative self-beliefs.

(Social - Prevention)

IV-140 Perceived Risk and Emergency Preparedness: The Role of Self-Efficacy
Jennifer E. Marceron, The George Washington University
Cynthia A. Rohrbeck, The George Washington University
This study tested the hypothesis that self-efficacy interacts with perceived disaster risk when predicting positive outcomes (emergency preparedness). Using an adult community sample, perceived risk, self-efficacy and preparedness behaviors were positively correlated. Self-efficacy moderated the relationship between perception of risk and emergency preparedness; higher levels of self-efficacy strengthened that relationship.

(Clinical - Prevention)

IV-141 Points of intervention to prevent conduct disorders in children
Lauren A Ruggieri, California State University Northridge
Holli Tonyan Ph.D., California State University Northridge
To identify points of intervention to prevent conduct disorders, this study examines gender, number of negative life events, externalizing and internalizing behaviors across three time points (54 months,
grade 3 and grade 5). Using repeated measures MANOVA, analysis shows two turning points where school-based intervention would be successful.

(Developmental - Prevention)

IV-142 Rational Beliefs act as Cognitive Protective Factors against Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms
Philip Hylandx, National College of Ireland
Rebecca Maguire, National College of Ireland
Mark Shevlin, University of Ulster
Daniel Boduszek, University of Huddersfield
This study provides evidence for the predictions of Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy (REBT) that rational beliefs can act as cognitive protective factors against the emergence of symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder. 309 international emergency service personnel were included in the study. Results support the REBT model of psychological health.

(Clinical - Prevention)

IV-143 Teachers, Parents, and Peers: Potential Targets for Bullying and Victimization Intervention Programs
Alexandra M Eplerx, University of Indianapolis
Neil H Perdue, University of Indianapolis
Jessica Frantz, University of Indianapolis
Brooke Boyts, University of Indianapolis
Stephanie Case, University of Indianapolis
Jillian Rosati, University of Indianapolis
David B Estell, Indiana University-Bloomington
This study explores areas of possible intervention for peer aggression and victimization. The results suggest that for children transitioning to middle school efforts aimed at lowering bullying behavior may benefit from promoting social development, while victims may benefit from promoting higher quality relationships with teachers and greater parental involvement.

(Social - Prevention)

IV-144 The Impact of Theory Exposure on Sexism
Nicholas Benyox, Brigham Young University - Idaho
Robert Wright, Brigham Young University - Idaho
Eric Gee, Brigham Young University - Idaho
Ambivalent sexism research has focused primarily on theory with a lack of attention on application. In the current study, the impact of exposure to ambivalent sexism theory on benevolent sexism attitudes is explored. The results suggest the importance of female perspectives on subsequent development of sexism in males.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)