IX-001 Healthy Lifestyles Guided Self Change: A Motivational, Short Term Treatment for Long Term Gains
Catherine A Savvidesx, Nova Southeastern University  
Heather N Kacos, Nova Southeastern University  
Linda C Sobell, Nova Southeastern University  
This project entails the development of treatment guidelines for the Healthy Lifestyles Program within the Guided Self-Change outpatient program at Nova Southeastern University's Psychology Services Center. The manual utilizes a unique, evidence-based, cognitive-behavioral and motivational approach to aid clients in obtaining the health and wellness goals they set for themselves and overcome individual barriers to change.  
(Clinical - Health)

IX-002 Hidden Health Costs of Masculinity: Gender Stereotypes, Doctor Preferences and Symptom Disclosure
Mary S Himmelsteinx, Rutgers University  
Diana T Sanchez, Rutgers University  
Results suggest masculinity affects men's health by encouraging choice of a male physician with whom they disclose less. In study one, masculinity and sexism influence male doctor preference. In study 2, masculinity and comfort interact to create discrepancies in symptom reporting for masculine men reporting aloud to a male experimenter.  
(Social - Health)

IX-003 Higher Seizure Frequency is Associated with Increased Demoralization in Patients with Epilepsy
Marietta Hoogsx, Mayo Clinic  
Dona Locke, Mayo Clinic  
Epilepsy patients with higher seizure frequency show a pattern of core beliefs in personal competence and confidence consistent with significant demoralization, regardless of level of mood symptoms. This finding suggests specific targets for psychotherapeutic intervention toward identifying modifiable risk factors associated with poor outcomes in patients with intractable epilepsy.  
(Clinical - Health)
IX-004 Identification of the healthy neurotic: Personality traits predict smoking after disease onset
Sara J Westonx, Washington University in St Louis
Joshua J Jackson, Washington University in St. Louis
Joshua J Jackson, Washington University in St. Louis
From a national survey (N = 7,051), high neuroticism predicted less smoking when paired with high conscientiousness after the onset of a major chronic disease. This healthy neuroticism only predicted smoking after disease onset, suggesting personality’s relationship with onset of health problems differs from its relationship with responses.
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

IX-005 Identifying Barriers to Children’s Dental Care with a Community-Wide Health Survey
Jessica L. Sloanx, University of Toledo
Gergana Kodjebacheva, Public Health & Health Sciences, University of Michigan - Flint
Lori Kunkel, Greater Flint Health Coalition
Kirk D. Smith, Greater Flint Health Coalition
We identify novel barriers for children's access to dental health care. Interventions and programs taking risk factors such as depressive symptoms and low neighborhood social capital into account may be more effective in establishing universal dental care for children.
(General - Health)

IX-006 Impact of Stigma on Mental and Physical Health Outcomes of Asian Americans
Alefiah Z. Pishori, University of Connecticut
Michelle K Williams, University of Connecticut
This study investigated the role of stigma in mental and physical health outcomes of East and South Asian Americans with concealed stigmatized identities. Stigma predicted depression and anxiety among East Asians, but not among South Asians. Stigma was also associated with physical health of East Asians, but not South Asians.
(Clinical - Health)

IX-007 Impaired Daytime Emotion Regulation in Sleep Bruxism
Sylvia D. Kreibigx, Stanford University
James J. Gross, Stanford University
Is daytime emotion regulation impaired in sleep bruxism (SB; sleep-time teeth grinding)? Using self-report questionnaires, individuals with SB indicated more often experiencing low-arousal negative emotions; more often using rumination, self-blame, resignation, and catastrophizing; and less often increasing how positive or decreasing how negative they felt about a situation than controls.
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

IX-008 Improvement in Sleep Impairment and Disturbance in a Multidisciplinary Chronic Pain
Program
Kathleen Geblerx, Sierra Tucson
Antoinette Giedzinska-Simons, Sierra Tucson
Katherine Hadlandsmyth, Sierra Tucson
Sleep was examined as an outcome in a multidisciplinary pain program. The current study (N = 37) found significant improvement in sleep, pain, and disability at discharge (ps < .05). Further, improved sleep correlated significantly to reduced pain. Findings suggest sleep may be effectively targeted in a multidisciplinary pain program.
(Clinical - Health)

IX-009 Improving Oral Health Behavior: Matching Message Frame and Culture Increases Flossing
Scout N McCullyx, Kent State University
Cameron Brick, University of California, Santa Barbara
David K Sherman, University of California, Santa Barbara
John A Updegraff, Kent State University
Health messages are more memorable and effective when message frame (gain or loss) matches culture. Participants read gain- or loss-framed brochures on oral health. Among people with low acculturation to the U.S., loss-framed messages increased flossing across one week by 36% compared to gain-framed messages (p = .003).
(Social - Health)

IX-010 Integrating a Psychologist into Primary Care Improves Access to Behavioral Health Services
Lisa R. Miller-Materox, Henry Ford Health System
Fatin Dubaybo, Henry Ford Health System
Rachel Feit, Henry Ford Health System
Rachel Kvamme, Henry Ford Health System
Anne Eshelman, Henry Ford Health System
William Keimig, Henry Ford Health System
Having a psychologist embedded in a primary care clinic may improve access to behavioral health treatment. Specifically, the psychologist may reach patients who may not otherwise seek behavioral health treatment, especially men and those who do not have a history of behavioral health treatment.
(Clinical - Health)

IX-011 Gender Differences in the Misinformation Effect
Jocelyn Parongx, California State University San Marcos
Nicole Mills, California State University San Marcos
Dustin P. Calvillo, California State University, San Marcos
This study sought to extend previous findings that memory capacity predicts misinformation effects. Among several measures, participants’ digit span was the only significant predictor of misinformation effects. The results also showed women were less susceptible to misinformation effects than men, a finding consistent with some extant research.
IX-012 Habit Strength Correlates with Neuroticism and Negative Prospective Memory under Divided Attention
Angel Muñoz Gómez Andrade, University of Central Missouri
John C Tryon, University of Central Missouri
Isaac R Flint, University of Central Missouri
David S Kreiner, University of Central Missouri
Jonathan W Nauser, University of Central Missouri
Dylan P Williams, University of Central Missouri
Sarah A Corwin, University of Central Missouri

Negative prospective memory refers to remembering not to perform an action. Previous research shows that attentional resources are needed to withhold habitual responses in prospective memory. The present study examines how the strength of a learned habit, personality, and self-control relate to negative prospective memory performance under divided attention.

IX-013 Handwriting Versus Typing Notes Affects Quality of Notes but not Memory Benefits
Michael J. Disch, St. Edward's University

The effects of handwriting versus typing notes, on memory and note quality, were examined. Participants wrote, typed, or did not take notes, while watching a lecture. Note-taking groups had superior memory on a subsequent test. Typed notes had more content, but less frequent and diverse use of organizational tools.

IX-014 High Facebook Use, But Not High Internet Use, is Associated with Lower Free Recall
Tyler L Cross, Virginia Military Institute
Scott T Frein, Virginia Military Institute

This study examined the relationship between internet use and memory. High Facebook users had reduced memory compared to low Facebook users. Similar groupings based You Tube, Twitter, Wikipedia, and overall internet usage did not produce differences in memory scores suggesting that Facebook use may have a unique impact on memory.

IX-015 How Handedness Direction and Consistency Relate to Declarative Memory Task Performance
Alessandra K. McDowell, Pepperdine University
Janet P. Trammell, Pepperdine University
Elizabeth J. Krumrei-Mancuso, Pepperdine University

In order to examine potential long-term memory performance differences between left and right-handers, as well as consistent and inconsistent handers, we measured participants’ handedness
strength, and episodic and semantic memory task performance. The results indicated that left-handers had significantly better semantic memory recall than right-handers.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IX-016 How you remember your relationship memories influences satisfaction  
Sezin Onerx, Koc University  
Sami Gulgoz, Koc University, Turkey  
We investigated attachment patterns and autobiographical memory phenomenology for their respective role on the relationship-related judgments. Particular memory characteristics differentially interacted with the attachment variables and had substantial roles in predicting individuals' views for their selves and the relationship. The results support the social functions like the contextualizing relationships.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IX-017 Identification from Lineups Matching Morphed Composites and the Similarity Ratings  
In-Kyeong Kimx, La Sierra University  
Henry Resinos-Landeros, La Sierra University  
This study compared the identification lineups based on similarity to the suspect pictures, verbal descriptions, and morphed composites. Results showed no significant differences on identification accuracy by different lineups, but the similarity ratings between the perpetrator's picture and recalled image, and confidence on response was higher for the accurate responses.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IX-018 If You Are Happy, Are You Feliz? Mood-Dependent Memory in English/Spanish Bilinguals  
Alix M. McLaughlinx, Butler University  
Madison S Horth, Butler University  
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University  
We investigated whether mood-congruency effects are consistent across languages or if switching from one language to a different language reduces this effect. Although we did not document mood-congruency effects, our results do suggest that an individual's first language may share stronger connections between emotion and memory than later learned languages.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

IX-019 Impact of Context Consistency and Number of Exposures on Incidental Vocabulary Acquisition  
Randy Lowellx, University of South Carolina Union  
Kaitlyn Wade, University of South Carolina Union  
The current study examined influences of conceptual consistency of context information and number of exposures of a novel word on incidental vocabulary acquisition, as evidenced by self-paced reading times and memory tests. More consistency and exposures generally facilitated acquisition, but when the novel word was encountered was also critical.
IX-020 Improving Fluid Intelligence with Training on Working Memory: a Meta-Analysis
Jacky Aux, University of California at Irvine, School of Education
Ellen Sheehan, University of California at Irvine
Nancy Tsai, University of California at Irvine, School of Education
Ally Stegman, University of Maryland
Greg J Duncan, University of California at Irvine, School of Education
Martin Buschkuehl, University of California at Irvine, School of Education
Susanne M Jaeggi, University of California at Irvine, School of Education

Working memory training, particularly in the form of n-back interventions, has received much attention lately for its putative effects on higher-order cognition, such as fluid intelligence. However, the literature has generated many conflicting results. We employ meta-analytic techniques to summarize and explain these divergent patterns.

IX-021 Noncognitive Skills in Middle School: A Longitudinal Multitrait-Multimethod Study
Samuel H Rikoon, Educational Testing Service
No secondary authors

Noncognitive skills are crucial to student success in their education and careers, but rigorously developed assessments of such skills are rare. This presentation details the structure and validity of a new, multidimensional noncognitive skills assessment applied in middle schools. Focal constructs are Motivation, Resilience, Teamwork, Time Management, Creativity, and Ethics.

IX-022 Parent Emotion Socialization and Socio-Emotional Competence as Determinants of Early School Adjustment
Sarah Bardackx, Stanford University
Jelena Obradovic, Stanford University

The present study examined how parent emotion socialization shapes teacher-child relationship quality for children during transition to kindergarten. Findings suggest that parents who minimize children’s expression of negative affect may protect children who exhibit early emotional and attentional difficulties from developing less close and more conflictual relationships with teachers.

IX-023 Parenting styles as a model for university teaching styles: Connections to motivation and student achievement
Joshua M Stephensx, Youngstown State University
Molly M Jameson, Youngstown State University

The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationship between teaching styles, based on Baumrind’s parenting styles, and college students’ academic performance and motivation. Results
suggest that authoritarian teaching style is the least effective in a college setting. Pedagogical implications are discussed.

(General - Education)

IX-024 Parents’ scaffolding and sensitivity skills are related to their co-regulation-behaviour in parent-child-interactions
Kim A. Gärtnert, University of Heidelberg
Silke Hertel, University of Heidelberg
Andreas Eickhorst, German Youth Institute
Manfred Cierpak, Institute for Psychosomatic Cooperation Research and Family Therapy, Heidelberg
Sabina Pauen, University of Heidelberg
The poster addresses the relationship between specific aspects of scaffolding, parental sensitivity and parental co-regulation. 58 parents and their toddlers participated in a randomized intervention study. Self-report questionnaires and situational judgment tests were applied to collect data. Results indicate strong relationships between measures of scaffolding and parental sensitivity with co-regulation.

(Developmental - Education)

IX-025 Passion for Academics and Academic Success in College Students
Bryan K. Savillex, James Madison University
Denton Asdourian, James Madison University
Alex Pardes, James Madison University
Devan Weismiller, James Madison University
We examined the relation between passion for academics and academic success in college students. Participants completed the Passion Scale and the Academic Success Inventory. Students who were harmoniously passionate were more likely to score high on the Academic Success Inventory than obsessively passionate or non-passionate students.

(General - Education)

IX-026 Passion for Academics and Stress in College Students
Bryan K. Savillex, James Madison University
Rachel Case, James Madison University
Reanna Herbert, James Madison University
Devan Weismiller, James Madison University
The purpose of this study was to determine the relation between passion for academic activities and stress in college students. Participants completed the Passion Scale and the Student Life Stress Inventory. We found that harmoniously passionate students experienced less stress than obsessively passionate and non-passionate students.

(General - Education)

IX-027 Passion for Academics Predicts Burnout and Academic Satisfaction
The purpose of this study was to examine whether passion for academic activities predicted burnout and work satisfaction in college students. We found that harmoniously passionate students showed lower levels of burnout and higher levels of academic satisfaction than students who were either obsessively passionate or non-passionate about their academics.

(General - Education)

IX-028 Paving the Road to Success for Haitian American Youth
Pamela D. Hallx, Barry University
Molin Shi, Barry University
Natalie Delgado, Barry University
This study examined the relationship between Academic Self-Concept (ASC) and academic achievement in Haitian youth. Academic self-concept (ASC) was correlated with grade point average (GPA) and predicted GPA in females only. These findings are consistent with prior research and may provide insight into the educational needs of these youth.
(General - Education)

IX-029 Peer Tutoring Improves Underperforming Students’ Grades in Undergraduate Psychology Statistics
Lorin Bermanx, Brooklyn College of The City University of New York
Farnia Naeem, Brooklyn College of The City University of New York
Laura Rabin, Brooklyn College of The City University of New York
Peer tutoring can improve performance by enhancing the quality of the learning environment. It is especially helpful in difficult courses, such as statistics. We demonstrate the benefits of peer tutoring by documenting improvements in class performance over the course of one semester among underperforming undergraduates who attended peer-tutoring sessions.
(Clinical - Education)

IX-030 Perceptions of Diversity and Inclusion in Undergraduate Education
Bryan Unkerkofflerx, Penn State Schuylkill
Rob Keating, Penn State Schuylkill
Cindy Drazenovich, Penn State Schuylkill
Charlie Law, Penn State Schuylkill
The current study investigated the climate for diversity and inclusion in higher education. Using a qualitative approach (focus groups), we found that although students generally believed the climate for diversity was positive for racial minorities, that work needed to be done regarding other traditionally stigmatized groups (e.g., sexual minorities).
(Social - Education)
IX-031 Plans Change: Variations in Comprehenders’ Goal-Based Mental Representations and Causal Inferences  
Chastity McFarlanx, Howard University  
Porsche M Boddicker, Howard University  
Marcia L Calloway, Howard University  
Silas Burris, Howard University  
Danielle D Brown, Howard University  
The current study described 100 mature comprehenders’ mental representations to a set of wordless picture books with varying goals. Results showed differential roles of causal inferences, such that motivational inferences connect goals and attempts, enabling inferences connect attempts and failed outcomes, and physical inferences connect attempts and successful inferences.  
(Cognitive - Education)

IX-032 Preschoolers’ Emergent Literacy Predicts Attitudes Toward and Perceptions of Reading  
Kirsten T Craftx, Augustana College  
Kate Mydland, Augustana College  
Olivia K. Lima, Augustana College  
Preschoolers’ perceptions of and attitudes towards reading were evaluated in interviews, then compared to their directly assessed emergent literacy skills. Preschoolers defined reading more narrowly than comparison group adults. Preschoolers with higher emergent literacy skills reported more intrinsic motivation, but claimed less reading knowledge, than did their lower-skilled peers.  
(Developmental - Education)

IX-033 Mind the Next Step: MBSR and the Transition to College  
Linda R. Tennisonx, College of Saint Benedict/Saint John’s University  
Taylor Ramler, College of Saint Benedict / Saint John’s University  
Julie Lynch, College of Saint Benedict / Saint John’s University  
Patsy Murphy, College of Saint Benedict / Saint John’s University  
First year college students were given an 8 week MBSR course. Three subscales of the Five Factor Mindfulness test were significantly higher after the course. Compared with controls, the MBSR group also had significantly better personal/emotional adjustment to college, as measured by the Student Adaptation to College Questionnaire.  
(General - Other)

IX-034 Mindfulness Fosters Proenvironmentalism through a Deeper Sense of Connection with Nature  
Ronan S. Bernasx, Eastern Illinois University  
Johnathan A. Ritchie, Eastern Illinois University  
How does mindfulness foster proenvironmentalism? The study tested self-transcendence and nature relatedness as possible mechanisms of action. Self-transcendence did not mediate the relationship between mindfulness and proenvironmentalism. Nature relatedness partially mediated the relationship between mindfulness and biospheric concerns while fully mediating the relationship between mindfulness and actual proenvironmental behaviors.
IX-035 **Mixed and Proud: Multiracial Identity in Hawaii**
Chanel Meyersx, *University of Hawaii*
Kristin Pauker, *University of Hawaii*
Multiracial identity was examined in Hawaii. Multiracial pride significantly predicted less perceived discrimination, and both high identity integration and low identity threat mediated this relationship. Multiracial identity integration was also associated with higher well-being. The prevalence of multiracials in Hawaii may be contributing to positive identity development for multiracial individuals.

IX-036 **Moral Emotions and Judgments of the Acceptability of Moral Tradeoffs Involving Uncertainty and Austerity**
Sean M. Shiverickx, *University of Wisconsin-Platteville*
No secondary authors
This study explored the relations between moral emotions and judgments of the acceptability of various moral tradeoffs with uncertain and austere outcomes. Overall, sadness, anger, fear, disgust, and shame were negatively correlated with judgments of acceptability. Anger and worldview significantly predicted acceptability judgments; disgust and sadness predicted ratings of anger.

IX-037 **Moral Foundations and Voting: Path Models from the 2012 Presidential Election**
Andrew S. Franksx, *Central Michigan University*
Kyle C. Scherr, *Central Michigan University*
Across three studies, path modeling was used to examine relationships among demographics, moral foundations endorsements, political attitudes, and voting in the 2012 presidential election. Results showed that religiosity, moral purity, and moral fairness all had strong, consistent indirect and direct effects on political outcomes. Implications for political influence are discussed.

IX-038 **Morphometric Analysis Of Facial Structures And Its Relationship To Attractiveness**
Goli K Parsix, *Boston University, Goldman School of Dental Medicine*
Phillip M Bronstad, *Schepens Eye research institute*
Richard Russell, *Gettysburg College*
Erik Otarola-Castillo, *Harvard University*
David S Briss, *Boston University, Goldman School of Dental Medicine*
The objectives of this study were to investigate the relationship between facial attractiveness and shape of facial and skeletal structures using Geometric Morphometrics. Subsequently, we were able to establish a three-dimensional normative database that can potentially be used in diagnosis and treatment planning of orthodontic and orthognathic surgery patients.
IX-039  No Dirty Jobs: Almost Exclusively Favorable Bias was Exhibited Across 200 Common Jobs
Natalie Weldon, University of Florida
Dr. Martin Heesacker, University of Florida
Billy A Palmer, University of Florida
Participants provided their perceptions of people in 200 different jobs. Thirty jobs were given likability ratings significantly better than neutral. Telemarketers were given likability scores that were significantly less than neutral. Eighty-four jobs were given respect ratings significantly better than neutral, including registered nurses, engineers, and computer programmers.
(Social - Other)

IX-040  Organizational Commitment: A New Perspective
Jeanne Spaulding, Northern Kentucky University
Zakiya McNeal, Northern Kentucky University
Andrew Pirruccello, Northern Kentucky University
Philip J Moberg, Northern Kentucky University
Affective commitment plays a fundamental role linking employee cognition to attachment and extra role behavior. The present study challenges Meyer and Allen’s (1997) interpretation by providing empirical evidence for the assertion that commitment may represent a broader construct. Results of exploratory factor analysis and tests of criterion validity are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

Dean M. Morier, Mills College
Kiya Komaiko, Mills College
Katrina Wehmeyer, Mills College
Hannah Hilkey, Mills College
Lauren Ross, Mills College
Katlyn Marchini, Mills College
Kryslin Nishibun, Mills College
Emily Peters, Mills College
A content analysis of all research articles published in PSPB between 1978 and 2012 was conducted to assess the trends of participant characteristics. The gender composition of samples changed over time to include a greater proportion of women than men. Many participant characteristics were greatly underreported.
(Social - Other)

IX-042  Performance and Engagement Outcomes of Gambling Interference with Work and Nonwork
Anna J Lorys, University of Georgia
Kimberlye E Dean, University of Georgia
Laura N Provolt, University of Georgia
Limited research has addressed how gambling interferes with work and nonwork. In a sample of 115 employed, frequent gamblers, gambling interfering with work was negatively related to work performance and work engagement. Gambling interfering with nonwork was negatively related to nonwork performance, but not to nonwork engagement. Implications are discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

**IX-043 Executive Function as a Mediator Between SES and Academic Achievement Throughout Childhood**

Gwendolyn M Lawsonx, University of Pennsylvania

Martha J Farah, University of Pennsylvania

This study examined executive function (EF) as a mediator between socioeconomic status and academic achievement in a sample of 336 children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Results showed that EF partially mediated the relationship between SES and change in math achievement, but not change in reading achievement.

(Developmental - Child)

**IX-044 Executive Processing Demands and Motor Activity in Boys with and without ADHD**

Kristen L. Hudecx, Oklahoma State University

R. Matt Alderson, Oklahoma State University

Connor H. G. Patros, Oklahoma State University

Stephanie J. Tarle, Oklahoma State University

Sarah E. Lea, Oklahoma State University

Lisa J. Kasper, Oklahoma State University

Motor activity was objectively measured while boys with ADHD and typically developing peers completed tasks with increasing working memory demands. Findings from the current study support a functional relationship between activity and demands on central executive processes and suggest that minimal attentional processing demands also contribute to ADHD-related motor activity.

(Clinical - Child)

**IX-045 Growth Trajectories of Language Skills Among Young Children With Language Impairment**

Jill Pentimontix, The Ohio State University

Laura Justice, The Ohio State University

This study aimed to characterize the individual growth trajectories of language skills among young children with language impairment, as well as the extent to which initial skill level and growth of language skills predicted their kindergarten literacy skills.

(Developmental - Child)

**IX-046 Improving Mood in Grieving Children: An Analysis of Art and Social Interaction**
Kaylin E. Beckwith, Butler University
Alaina Rodriguez, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University

We compared the effectiveness of art to another visuospatial activity and examined the effects of social interaction for improving mood in grieving children. Individual interventions were more effective than collaborations, and the individual art group experienced the greatest decrease in negative affect, suggesting that art can be an effective intervention.

(Clinical - Child)

IX-047 Increased Motor Activity in Boys with ADHD: The Contribution of Self-Control and Working Memory Processes
Connor Patrosx, Oklahoma State University
Matt Alderson, Oklahoma State University
Sarah Lea, Oklahoma State University
Kristen Hudec, Oklahoma State University
Stephanie Tarle, Oklahoma State University
Lisa Kasper, Oklahoma State University

The current study tests predictions of the working memory (WM) model by examining the contribution of WM on objectively measured motor activity during a delay-of-gratification task. Findings suggest that deficits in WM, specifically in the central executive, underlie changes in motor activity during a task that requires self-control processes.

(Cognitive - Child)

IX-048 Institutional Care and Iron Deficiency Impact ADHD Symptomology and IQ 2.5-5 Years Post-adoption
Jenalee Doomx, University of Minnesota
Michael K Georgieff, University of Minnesota
Megan R Gunnar, University of Minnesota

Internationally adopted children have greater ADHD symptomology and lower IQ at age 5 than children raised in their biological families. Adoptees with more severe iron deficiency at adoption had lower IQ and marginally greater ADHD symptoms than iron sufficient children, and longer duration of deprivation predicted greater ADHD symptoms.

(Developmental - Child)

IX-049 Is Emotion Regulation among Young Children an Emotional or Cognitive Process?
Andrea C Parkerx, Texas Tech University
Michael E. McCarty, Texas Tech University
Zhen Cong, Texas Tech University

Emotion regulation was compared to social-emotional variables and cognitive variables in 3-year-olds using a national database of children from low-income households. Emotion regulation was more closely associated with cognitive variables than with social-emotional variables. Results are interpreted as consistent with the domain-specific view of development found in systems theories.

(Developmental - Child)
IX-050 Is Grasping at Objects in Photographs Related to Inhibitory Control?
Alison R Murray, Northwestern University
Matthew J Jiang, Northwestern University
Justin Cruz, Northwestern University
Karl S Rosengren, Northwestern University
This study investigated individual differences in children’s grasping at objects in photographs in relation to inhibitory control. Sixty-six children (3.5 - 6 years) completed a grasping error task and standard inhibitory control measures. Grasping behavior was positively correlated with inhibitory control task and negatively correlated with age.
(Cognitive - Child)

IX-051 Latent Classes of Traumatic Life Events Predict Psychopathology in Early Childhood
Melissa J. Hagan, University of California, San Francisco, Child Trauma Research Program
Michael J Sulik, New York University Institute of Human Development and Social Change
Patricia Van Horn, University of California, San Francisco, Child Trauma Research Program
Alicia Lieberman, University of California, San Francisco, Child Trauma Research Program
In an ethnically diverse, low-income sample of children younger than age five referred to services due to exposure to trauma, latent class analysis (LCA) was used to model types of exposure to 19 traumatic life events. We identified three classes of trauma differentially associated with children’s internalizing and externalizing symptomatology.
(Clinical - Child)

IX-052 Leadership Development in 5th and 6th Grade Students
Jalyn R Ingalls, Albion College
Heather Betz, Albion College
Tammy Jechura, Albion College
This study examined leadership skill improvement in students from two 5th and 6th grade classrooms. These skills were developed through leadership lessons and physical activity time where they could put what they learned into practice. A t-test for dependent measures found that the leadership students did improve their skills.
(General - Child)

IX-053 If Lonely, be Flexible: Openness to Experience as Secondary Resource of Happiness
Minha Chox, Yonsei University
Eunkook M Suh, Yonsei University
Young Woo Sohn, Yonsei University
Social connections and resources are primary sources of both our well-being and ill-being. However, not everyone is blessed with desirable interpersonal attributes or rich relationships. For such “socially misfortuned” people, we find evidence that Openness to Experience (OE) can be a secondary hedonic resource that buffers their social disadvantages.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)
IX-054 Individual Differences Associated With Use of a Smartphone App-based EMA/I System

Douglas A Daugherty, Indiana Wesleyan University
Jason D Runyan, Indiana Wesleyan University
Timothy A Steenbergh, Indiana Wesleyan University
Sarah Ringenberg, Indiana Wesleyan University
Ellen Steinke, Indiana Wesleyan University

Ecological momentary assessment and intervention (EMA/I) are becoming prevalent in psychology, and smartphones are a convenient vehicle for EMA/I. However, little is known about individual differences associated with EMA/I engagement. We identify several individual differences associated with EMA/I engagement in a gratitude intervention delivered through an app-based EMA/I system.

(Methodology - Personality)

IX-055 Individual Differences in Motivation and Attention Influence Startle Modification

Xiao Yang, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Erica Lee, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Shara Grant, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Emma Condy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Catherine Tallman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Leland Fleming, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Bruce Friedman, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Individual differences in motivational and attentional processes are likely to influence affective startle modification. The present study examined the relationships of these individual differences and affective startle modification in a picture viewing paradigm. The results indicated that the trait differences in motivation and attention influence affective startle modification.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-056 International Students' Homesickness and Depression: Associations with Mood Regulation Expectancies and Attachment

Jack Mearns, California State University, Fullerton
Isil Necef, California State University, Fullerton

We examined the negative mood regulation expectancies, acculturation and attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance predictors of homesickness and depression among 195 international students in the United States. Regression analyses revealed that higher negative mood regulation expectancies and lower attachment avoidance and anxiety each independently predicted lower depression and homesickness.

(Clinical - Personality)

IX-057 Linking Interest and Personality- Use of Basic Interests as an Integrative Framework

Hsin-Ya Liao, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Jing Ni, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Lili Bai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Prior efforts have been made to integrate individual differences, including the use of general interests as an integrative framework. The current study is to advance prior work by using lower-level basic interests as the integrative framework, with the goal of providing a finer mapping of the individual difference variables.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-058 Low Honesty-Humility Leads to Greater Loneliness and Wellbeing Only for Low Self-Monitors
Huey Woon Leex, Singapore Management University
William Tov, Singapore Management University
People low in Honesty-Humility experience greater loneliness and lower wellbeing but this is only specific to low self-monitors. People high in Honesty-Humility do not differ in levels of loneliness and wellbeing for low and high self-monitors.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-059 Morphological markers of early life testosterone exposure predict psychopathic traits in males
Christine Anderlx, University of Frankfurt
Ann-Kathrin Schmidt, University of Frankfurt
Karolien Notebaert, University of Frankfurt, University of Leuven
Tim Hahn, University of Frankfurt
Sabine Windmann, University of Frankfurt
To investigate whether early life testosterone exposure is associated with psychopathic traits in adulthood, we predicted self-reported psychopathic traits from morphological markers of early life testosterone exposure, fWHR and 2D:4D, in male university students. FWHR and the interaction term of FWHR × 2D:4D predicted psychopathic traits, supporting the hypothesized relationship.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-060 Multimedia Use Decreases Speaking Anxiety and Increases Self Confidence: Proteus Effect Variation
Kathryn J. Biacindox, California State University, Fresno
No secondary authors
The Proteus effect is the adaptation of the behavior of an individual operating under a digital persona. A variation of this effect was found when a speaker used multimedia as a focus for presenting. Multimedia use served to reduce speaking anxiety, increase self-confidence, and consequently improve the presentation.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

IX-061 Narcissism and Cynicism Inhibit Gratitude: A Prospective Study
Philip C. Watkinsx, Eastern Washington University
Rebecca Solom, Eastern Washington University
Duncan McCurrach, *Eastern Washington University*
Debra E Hutchison, *Eastern Washington University*
Studies have shown that gratitude is important to well-being, although research has yet to investigate factors that might prevent the growth of gratitude. We tested four putative inhibitors of gratitude in a two month prospective design. Narcissism and cynicism were found to reliably predict declines in trait gratitude.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

**IX-062 Need for Affect and Cardiac Reactivity to Emotionally Evocative Photographs**
Ryan Thibodeaux, *St. John Fisher College*
Kelsey M Krueger, *Syracuse University*
This study explored whether need for affect (NFA; Maio & Esses, 2001) predicts cardiac reactivity to the viewing of emotionally evocative photographs. Contrary to expectations, all effects involving NFA failed to approach statistical significance.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

**IX-063 Internet Dating Preferences: Differences in Age Preferences between 2001 and 2010**
William Dragonx, *Cornell College*
Leanna K. Doyle, *Cornell College*
Anneke L. Johnson, *Cornell College*
Lorri N. Leong, *Cornell College*
Ariadne Penalva-Tena, *Cornell College*
George W. Gaveras, *Cornell College*
Internet profiles were examined from the same web service from 2010 and 2001. Results indicated that profile writers from 2010 were more willing to consider older potential dating partners than profile writers from 2001. This difference was driven by the 2010 twenty-year olds' preference for older partners compared to 2001.
(Social - Relationships)

**IX-064 Investigation of an Etiological Model of Betrayal-Related Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Depression.**
Ting Yu Liux, *Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan*
Yi Jen Su, *National Science Council, Taiwan*
Sue Huei Chen, *Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan*
We proposed an etiological model of betrayal-related symptomatology, in which the interplay of appraisal of betrayal, dysfunctional cognitions, and maladaptive coping contribute to the development of betray-related posttraumatic stress disorder and depression. Path analyses indicated that the model fitted the data well for both PTSD and depression, concurrently and prospectively.
(Clinical - Relationships)

**IX-065 Keeping your Cool in Relationship Conflicts: Emotion Regulation and the Demand-Withdraw Pattern**
The present study examined the association between emotion regulation capabilities and the demand-withdraw pattern. Results showed that greater deficits in emotion regulation skills were associated with higher levels of demand-withdraw behaviors. More specifically, deficits in emotion regulation were strongly associated with greater self-demand/partner withdraw but not with the reverse pattern.

(Clinical - Relationships)

IX-066 Love and Happiness: Towards a better understanding of the ultimate duo
Asli Carkoglux, Kadir Has University
Sezin Oner, Koc University
Nilufer Kafescioglu-Aydin, Ozyegin University
Dyadic nature of the life and relationship satisfaction connection is the focus of this presentation. Modes of communication as they relate to relationship satisfaction, life satisfaction and attachment security were also investigated, with particular attention to new media use. Data from 162 couples were analyzed using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model.

(General - Relationships)

IX-067 Loyalty and Relationship Satisfaction Among College Students
Shannon Mondovich, Kutztown University
Dakota Coulton, Kutztown University
Elizabeth Kruse, Kutztown University
Avidan Milevsky, Kutztown University
The current study measures the amount of loyalty in romantic relationships between college students. Various definitions of loyalty are introduced including one created by our research team in reference to this assessment. Our main hypothesis linked loyalty to relationship satisfaction using the Relationship Assessment Scale (Hendrick et. al., 1988). Other significant findings emerged from the study.

(Social - Relationships)

IX-068 Patterns in Friendship Quality and Peer Competence: Associations with Adjustment
Karen S. Mooney, SUNY Geneseo
Mia C. Ferraina, SUNY Geneseo
Michael D. Carey, SUNY Geneseo
Hannah F. Sugarman, SUNY Geneseo
Heather D. Earle, SUNY Geneseo
Not all low quality friendships are alike, and they may be associated with adjustment in different ways. 352 college students completed questionnaires about the quality of their best friendship, their perceptions of their peer competence, self-concept, and behavior problems. The seven resulting friendship/peer competence profiles differed in their adjustment outcomes.

(Developmental - Relationships)
IX-069 Peri-Betrayal Emotions and Betrayal Evaluation through Situational Rumination Predicts posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and Depression
Sue-Huei Chen, National Taiwan University
Sue-Huei Chen, National Taiwan University
This study proposed three risk factors associated with individual’s current betrayal-related PTSD and depressive symptoms, including betrayal-related negative emotions, betrayal evaluation, and initial PTSD symptoms post-betrayal. In addition, we examined whether situational rumination mediates the relationship between these risk factors and current distress.
(Clinical - Relationships)

IX-070 Perspective Taking and Dispositional Mindfulness Influence Autonomic Attunement Between Couples During Conflict
Benjamin W Nelson, University of Oregon
Rosemary Bernstein, University of Oregon
Dori Egan-Wright, University of Oregon
Robin Hertz, University of Oregon
Sean Laurent, University of Oregon
Heidemarie Laurent, University of Oregon
Psychobiological attunement between members of a dyad is thought to assist in co-regulation during stressful situations, but influences on attunement are not well understood. This study investigated how perspective taking and dispositional mindfulness impact the synchrony between male and female partners' autonomic activity during a conflict resolution task.
(Clinical - Relationships)

IX-071 Perspective-taking and Specificity of Sensory Contact in Romantic Relationships
Anca M. Miron, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, USA
Robert A. Wicklund, Bielefeld, Germany
We examined the relation between perspective-taking aimed at one's romantic partner and how specific participants were in their sensory contact with the partner (e.g., visual, acoustical, tactile). For both studies, a perspective-taking orientation to the partner enhanced sensory selectivity, particularly for partners living in the same geographic location.
(Social - Relationships)

IX-072 Proper Voice: Emotion Regulation in Parent-child Conflict Context
Kuang-Hui Yeh, National Taiwan University & Academia Sinica
Wen-Tse Ho, National Taiwan University
Jay Lu, Department of Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
In accordance with the Chinese notion of emotional refinement, we provide an indigenous emotion regulation strategy called “proper voice,” which refers to appropriate timing and manner for sharing one’s negative emotions with the person in conflict with. Through this, teenagers might avoid escalating the conflict with parents at the appropriate time and with appropriate expressions.
IX-073 Evaluating the Role of School Connectedness on the School-to-Prison Pipeline
Ericka Muñoz, University of California, Irvine
Ernesto Paz-Altschul, University of California, Irvine
Stephanie V. Nguyen, University of California, Irvine
Abraham Kou, University of California, Irvine
Sarah Miltimore, University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine

Students with a history of suspensions are identified as a high-risk group for entering the School-to-Prison Pipeline. This study examined the role of school attachment and extracurricular activities on mitigating recidivism. Lower recidivism rates were found among students with high school attachment, involvement in extracurricular activities, and traditional school enrollment.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

IX-074 Exploring factors that affect risky sexual behaviors among NYC Chinese immigrant youth
Vanessa A Lix, Adelphi University
Kibby McMahon, Columbia University
Melinda M Wong, Teachers College Columbia University
Amy Z Li, Teachers College Columbia University
Jean Lau Chin, Adelphi University

This study explores contributing factors towards risky sexual behaviors among Chinese immigrant youth in NYC. We found that duration of living in the US was proportional to low self-esteem, which is associated with sexual permissiveness. Delineating the relationships among vulnerabilities that lead to risky sexual behaviors will inform targeted interventions.

(General - Adolescent)

IX-075 Father Attachment and Self-Consciousness Predict Adolescents' Sense of Responsibility
Zhuxuan Tang, Nanjing University
Liuna Geng, Nanjing University

This study examined the effect of parental attachment, self-consciousness to adolescents' sense of responsibility using the regression analysis. 230 middle school students participated. The score of parental attachment and self-consciousness were both positively correlated with students' responsibility. Father attachment and self-consciousness predicted adolescents' sense of responsibility remarkably.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

IX-076 Introducing Chinese Version of the Adolescent Time Attitude Scale (ATAS)
Siao Charn Ling, University of California, Berkeley
Hui Xu, Zhengzhou University
Frank C. Worrell, University of California, Berkeley
Zena R. Mello, San Francisco State University

We report on the development of the Chinese version of the Adolescent Time Attitude Scale. Results from a sample of 317 Chinese adolescents indicated that scale scores had adequate internal consistency (α = .75 to .80), as well as evidence of structural validity, supporting its use with this population.

(Methodology - Adolescent)

IX-077 Maternal Hostile-Helpless States of Mind and Adolescent Personality Patterns: A Longitudinal Study
Andra Lorentx, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Tristan Milot, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Janie St-Onge, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Diane St-Laurent, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Louise Ethier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

This longitudinal study examined the links between maternal hostile-helpless states of mind and later psychological and behavioral patterns in their adolescent children. All dyads had a history of child maltreatment. Several differences were found between boys and girls in terms of psychological outcomes.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

IX-078 Maternal Involvement and Early Adolescent Anxiety: The Mediating Role of Future Orientation
Rachel S Goldsteinx, Temple University
Kadesha D Stewart, Temple University
Issar Daryanani, Temple University
Lauren B Alloy, Temple University

Maternal involvement is widely regarded as a protective factor against many negative youth outcomes. However, we found that in early adolescence higher levels of maternal involvement are associated with higher adolescent anxiety symptoms, mediated by a greater degree of youth future orientation.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

IX-079 Meta-Analytic Review of Adolescent Treatment Adherence: The Moderating Role of Intervention Type
Tricia A. Millerx, University of California, Riverside
Brittany L. Bannon, University of California, Riverside
M. Robin DiMatteo, University of California, Riverside

A meta-analytic review was conducted examining the efficacy of interventions to improve adolescent adherence. The overall effectiveness of adolescent adherence interventions was positive and significant. Intervention components were tested as moderators. Fixed effects moderator analysis revealed that cognitive-based interventions were less effective than educational and behavioral based interventions.
IX-080 Neurobiological Phenotypes of Familial Chronic Pain in Adolescence: a Pilot fMRI Study
Anita Cservenkax, Oregon Health & Science University
Hannah Stein, Oregon Health & Science University
Nadia Lyubchik, Oregon Health & Science University
Anna C Wilson, Oregon Health & Science University
Bonnie J Nagel, Oregon Health & Science University
Youth with parental history of chronic pain had reduced amygdalar activity to happy vs. calm faces compared with their peers. They also showed differences in cognitive control brain response during positively and negatively valenced emotional contexts from controls. These findings may suggest underlying neurobiological phenotypes of pain heritability in adolescents.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Adolescent)

IX-081 Parent-child conflict predicts working memory training success in adolescents with ADHD
Robert W Miller, University of Notre Dame
Dawn M Gondoli, University of Notre Dame
Bradley S Gibson, University of Notre Dame
Rebecca A Morrissey, University of Notre Dame
Christine M Steeger, University of Notre Dame
A study was conducted to determine whether differences in (a) ADHD symptomatology and (b) the parent-child relationship impacted adolescents' success during a five week adaptive working memory training program. Mothers reported adolescents' ADHD symptomatology and mother-child conflict. It was found that inattentive symptoms and conflict predicted training success.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

IX-082 The Role of Neuroticism, Impulsivity, and Disordered Eating in Adolescent Weight Status
Meagan Hubbard, Texas A&M University
Sneha Thamotharan, Texas A&M University
Shereece Fields, Texas A&M University
Researchers have linked high neuroticism and impulsivity to cyclic weight change. Adolescents (N = 26) reported eating behaviors, impulsivity, and neuroticism levels. Current findings indicated disordered eating moderated the relationship between neuroticism and BMI as well as impulsivity and BMI, suggesting its importance in future prevention programs.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

IX-083 Mating Orientations and Risk-Taking Propensities: Correlations Depend on Gender and Domain
Leslie Migliaccio, Ramapo College  
Gordon Bear, Ramapo College  
In young women, risk-taking correlated positively with short-term mating orientation (r = .45) but nil with long-term orientation (r = .09). In young men, the pattern differed (r = .21 and -.29). The sexes also differed in which specific domains of risk-taking were associated with the mating orientations.  
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-084 Moderating Factors that Predict General Stress in Gay and Lesbian Policing Professionals  
Michael Evittsx, Eastern Michigan University  
Stephen Jefferson, Eastern Michigan University  
Judith Kovach, Michigan Project for Informed Public Policy  
R. Cole Bouck, State of Michigan Department of Corrections  
Melissa Grey, Monroe County Community College  
We assessed how two subtypes of work-related stress differentially predicted general stress for 95 cisgender gay and lesbian law enforcement and public safety professionals. A 3-way interaction was found indicating that at varying levels of organizational stress, the association of interpersonal stress with general stress varied significantly by gender.  
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-085 Moral Licensing in Sexual Prejudice  
Matthew M Kridelx, Gannon University  
T Andrew Caswell, Gannon University  
After exposure to an extreme anti-gay message, half of our participants were given the opportunity to respond, while the other half did not. We found that male, but not female, participants expressing disagreement with the extreme message then felt licensed to express less extreme anti-gay attitudes.  
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-086 Music Normalization Influences on College Students Risky Sexual Behaviors  
Michelle Craskex, University of Central Florida  
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida  
This study examined music influences on risky sexual behaviors of young adults, concluding that exposure to sexual content in music, along with participant demographics helped explain risky sexual behaviors. Additional analyses indicated that participant behaviors were more normalized for African American participants than those of Hispanic and Caucasian descents.  
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-087 Online Female Escort Advertisements: The Cost of Sex  
Ryan Turnerx, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University  
Mark Sharrah, Shippensburg University  
Brandon Balotti, Shippensburg University  
August Capiola, Shippensburg University
Addalena Virtus, Shippensburg University
James Griff, Shippensburg University
Online advertisements for 2,925 female escorts offering sexual services were examined. An analysis showed higher fees associated with a waist-to-hip ratio near 0.7, lower weight and BMI, younger age, and photographic displays of nudity. The findings provide evidence that evolutionarily relevant traits are related to fees charged for sexual services.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-088 Parental Attitudes of Sexual Behaviors and Risks Predict College Student Sexual Attitudes and Risk-Taking
Rachel K Linsner, Syracuse University
Lei Jin, Syracuse University
Stefani Williams, Syracuse University
Matthew K Mulvaney, Syracuse University
This study examined the impact of parental control and support, perceived parental sexual attitudes, and gender upon students’ sexual attitudes and number of sexual partners. The results indicate that perceived parental attitudes of normative sexual behaviors versus sexual risks differentially predicted participants’ sexual attitudes and number of partners.
(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-089 Parental factor predicts pregnancy likelihood and intentions in young Latinas
Roque V. Mendez, Texas State University
Roque V. Mendez, Texas State University
Elia H. Bueno, Texas State University
A factor labeled Adverse Impact consisting of interdependent beliefs about how an unplanned pregnancy might impact negatively on parents (i.e. upset or embarrassed parents) was inversely related to the reported likelihood of an unplanned pregnancy and a delay in pregnancy intentions in a sample of unmarried Latina women without children.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-090 Perceptions of Normative Sexual Behaviors for Self and Others by College Students
Savannah J. McGrath, Kennesaw State University
DiAngele L. Augustus, Kennesaw State University
Nicole R. Gendler Martin, Kennesaw State University
Factor analysis of normative and non-normative sexual behaviors revealed that college students judge acceptable behaviors for themselves and others using five patterns. The response patterns point to a trend in accepting a broad range of behaviors as normative for others and a more narrow range for self-engagement.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-091 Dissociating Elevation of Control from Spatial Bias of Attention Under Threat
Asi Schupak, The Open University of Israel and the Hebrew University
Eran Chajut, The Open University

The emotional dilution of the Stroop effect (EDSE; Chajut, Schupak, Algom, 2010) is a new paradigm for assessing the bias of attention under threat. Two experiments demonstrated EDSE in conditions in which threat and conflict were temporally separated. Results suggest that the underlying mechanism is elevation of control under threat.
(Cognitive - Attention)

IX-092 Distractibility suggests deficits in conflict adaptation in post-traumatic stress disorder
Mikael Rubinx, The City College of New York
Dipanjana Das, The City College of New York
Neelam Prashad, The City College of New York
Fai Tsoi, The City College of New York
Santiago Papini, The City College of New York
Rafal Skiba, University of Nevada-Reno
Denise Hien, The City College of New York
Lesia Ruglass, The City College of New York
Eric Fertuck, The City College of New York
Robert Melara, The City College of New York

To examine conflict adaptation in PTSD, individuals with PTSD, alongside trauma-exposed and healthy controls, were assessed with a modified flanker task additionally presenting threatening and non-threatening images. Sequential analysis revealed PTSD participants as more distracted than controls when not under threat, suggesting impoverished use of past experience in conflict adaptation.
(Clinical - Attention)

IX-093 DRM and Driving: Creation of False Memories Under Cognitive Workload
Chad Moffitt, University of Utah
James R. Coleman, University of Utah
Jonna Turrill, University of Utah
Angel Fernandez, Universidad de Salamanca
Jason Watson, University of Utah
David L. Strayer, University of Utah

The myth that combining tasks increases productivity was challenged. Participants drove in a simulator while completing a memory task based on the Deese-Roediger McDermott false memory paradigm. Preliminary results demonstrate that under driving conditions, veridical memory decreased while false memory remained stable, revealing the consequences of divided attention on memory.
(Cognitive - Attention)

IX-094 Effects of Breakfast Composition on Cognitive Performance
Kerry L Young, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Daniel D. Sadler, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Examined effects of low and high glycemic cereals on cognitive performance. Before and after consuming oatmeal, cornflakes, or no breakfast, participants performed a dual task: target selection.
and probe-digit recognition. Adjusted mean reaction times for both tasks were nonsignificantly lower for the breakfast conditions. Breakfast did not reduce interference from incompatible distractors. (Cognitive - Attention)

IX-095 Effects of Social Ostracism on Attentional Functioning in Healthy Adults
Myla Bastienx, University of California, Merced
Alexander L Khislavsky, University of California, Merced
Meaghan N Altman, University of California, Merced
Anabel Castillo, University of California, Merced
Karen Lara, University of California, Merced
Jeffrey W Gilger, University of California, Merced
We investigated the impact of ostracism on attention in healthy college-aged volunteers. Using Cyberball, a repeated-measures design exposed parallel groups to ‘ostracism’ or ‘inclusion’. Those ostracized showed increased difficulties on CCPT-II measures of sustained attention. Findings seem pertinent to ADHD children, as their symptoms may also be exacerbated by ostracism. (Clinical - Attention)

IX-096 Examining Activity Rates and Task Performance Accuracy in Attention-deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
Tadeus A. Hartanto, University of California, Davis
Cynthia Krafft, University of California, Davis
Julie B. Schweitzer, University of California, Davis
A key symptom of Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is hyperactivity. We sought to examine whether rates of activity are associated with performance using actigraphy and Flanker’s cognitive control test. Our findings suggest that ADHD exhibited increased movement specifically during correct trials in comparison to Typically Developing children. (Clinical - Attention)

IX-097 Exploring the association between attentional bias, parenting behaviors, and childhood anxiety.
Rebekah J Mennies, University of Pittsburgh
Patricia Z Tan, University of Pittsburgh
Jennifer S Silk, University of Pittsburgh
Rebecca B Price, University of Pittsburgh
Greg J Siegle, University of Pittsburgh
Neal D Ryan, University of Pittsburgh
We examined the relationship between parenting and children’s attentional bias toward threat-related information. Higher levels of aggressive parenting are associated with a larger magnitude of threat bias (i.e., preferential attention to threat) in clinically-anxious children. Findings highlight the role of parenting in elevating anxious children’s sensitivity to threat. (Clinical - Attention)
Focused attention on negative facial stimuli in depressed individuals
Yuki Nishiguchi, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo
Yoshihiko Tanno, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo

In the present study, attentional bias in depressed students was tested in digit-parity task. Our results revealed that attentional focus of depressed participants was narrowed when sad faces were presented to them, and implicated that depressed individuals may process negative information selectively.
(Personality/Emotion - Attention)

Anti-Islam Prejudice Biases Christians' Evaluations of Ingroup Vs. Outgroup Community Noise
Gregory T Brown, Eastern Michigan University
Stephen Jefferson, Eastern Michigan University

Three vignettes were used to describe communities debating whether to allow the sounds of (1) church bells, (2) university clock tower chimes, or (3) the Muslim call to prayer, respectively, to be broadcast hourly in each city’s downtown. Disruptiveness ratings of such activity only varied among participants high in Islamophobia.
(Social - Religion)

Christian nationalism predicts support for personal and coalitional violence
Stephanie R Kramer, University of Oregon
Leah A Fredman, University of Texas - Austin

People fused with both Christianity and America are most likely to endorse beliefs tying Christianity and America together. These values, in turn, predict the greatest endorsement of violence, including failed military operations, and increased endorsement following higher numbers of enemy deaths.
(General - Religion)

Counterintuitiveness and Memory for Theological Concepts
Laird R. O. Edman, Northwestern College
Katherine Eick, Northwestern College
Shannon Gier, Northwestern College
Kirsten A McConnel, Northwestern College
Rachel Muilenburg, Northwestern College
Alexandra Mullenberg, Northwestern College
Courtney Repp, Northwestern College
Ranell Rowenhorst, Northwestern College
Evan Stoesz, Northwestern College
Scott Van Ravenswaay, Northwestern College
Nathan Walburg, Northwestern College

Counterintuitiveness theory predicts which religious constructs will be remembered and transmitted due to the constraints of human cognitive architecture. Using several stories written with several variations each, this study tests the effects of level of counterintuitiveness of complex abstract Christian theological concepts on reaction time and recall.
IX-102 Dating the Choirboy: Associations between Frequency of Religious Service Attendance and Attractiveness
Joshua C. Jackson, University of Otago
Jamin Halberstadt, University of Otago
Jonathan Jong, University of Oxford
Hillel Felman, New York University
We examined how religion is romantically appraised. Participants rated a series of hypothetical dating partners who varied in their frequency of religious service attendance. Attendance had no effect on religious participants’ judgments. However, religious service attendance was negatively associated with attractiveness amongst nonreligious participants, an effect mediated by perceived conventionality.
(Social - Religion)

IX-103 Effect of Muslim-American Identity Conflict on Perceived Stigma
Peter J. Martinix, University of Nevada, Reno
Victoria A. Springer, University of Nevada, Reno
James T. Richardson, University of Nevada, Reno
For Muslims living in Western countries conflict between religious and national identity may arise. Results from an online survey of 116 Muslim-Americans indicate that perceived stigma toward Muslims and Muslim symbols by non-Muslims is influenced by individual Muslim and American identities, as well as the interaction of both identities.
(Social - Religion)

IX-104 Fundamentalism Predicts Intelligence Over General Religiosity
Caleb W. Lackx, University of Central Oklahoma
Kathryn Schrantz, University of Central Oklahoma
Alisa M Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma
The current study aimed to address the relationship between religiosity and intelligence. Undergraduates were given an intelligence test and then completed measures of general religiosity and religious fundamentalism. Results indicate that once religious fundamentalism is taken into account, there is no relationship between general religiosity and intelligence.
(General - Religion)

IX-105 In God, but not NASA, we Trust
Sharon Tkaczx, Kent State University @ Geauga
Jacklyn Mahvi, Kent State University @ Geauga
Zachariah Moore, Kent State University @ Geauga
Mark Brown, Kent State University @ Geauga
Green attitudes (Connectedness to Nature and Environmentalism) were examined in relation to political party affiliation, faith groups, and gender. Primes related to religion or science were
presented before attitudes were measured. Greener attitudes were more strongly associated with 'church', non-Republicans and females.
(Social - Religion)

IX-106 Longterm posttraumatic growth following open-heart surgery: Protector and Mediator
Amy L. Aix, Florida State University
Chloe Wilcox, FSU
Daniel Hall, University of Pittsburgh
Kenneth I Pargament, Bowling Green Univ.
This study aimed to explore the effect of preoperative religious coping on long-term postoperative posttraumatic growth (PTG) and mediation in this effect. We followed 262 patients undergoing open-heart surgery for 2.5 years. Positive religious coping, but not other religious factors, predicted growth. This effect was mediated by perceived spiritual support
(Clinical - Religion)

IX-107 Autonomic changes related to somatoform dissociation in depressive patients
Petr Bobx, Center for Neuropsychiatric Research of Traumatic Stress, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech republic
No secondary authors
According to current evidence neural integration is particularly vulnerable to stressful experiences that may be reflected on the level of autonomic nervous system. In this study with we have found that measures reflecting information transfer in the autonomic nervous system are related to dissociative symptoms and symptoms of traumatic stress.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

IX-108 Balance deficits and retained primitive reflexes in ADHD children
Jana Konicarovax, Center for Neuropsychiatric Research of Traumatic Stress, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech republic
Petr Bob, Center for Neuropsychiatric Research of Traumatic Stress, Department of Psychiatry, First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, Czech republic
Particularly important functional disturbances developed early in life are balance deficits linked to dysfunctions of higher levels of coordination and mental functions that typically occur in ADHD. In this research we have found significant relationship of balance deficits with ADHD symptoms and persisting primitive reflexes.
(Developmental - Neuropsychology)

IX-109 Daily living complaints in Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and early Alzheimer Disease (AD).
Barbra J Peacockx, Florida Atlantic University
Giselle Perez, Florida Atlantic University
Monica Rosselli, Florida Atlantic University
The purpose of this study was to identify the most frequent complaints of interference in daily activities in MCI and early AD from medical records, patient, and family reports. The MCI profile of complaints was characterized by problems in the areas of short term memory, communication and long term memory.

IX-110 Distraction and the Spacing Benefit
Ashleigh MacLean, Santa Clara University
Jillian Knox, Santa Clara University
Kathryn McAuliffe, Santa Clara University
Patti Simone, Santa Clara University
Matthew Bell, Santa Clara University

Our study examines the cause of the spacing effect, a phenomenon in which learning is improved when practice of material is distributed over time. Results indicate that time between practice is by itself sufficient to create the spacing effect, but that distraction between practice creates a spacing effect of greater magnitude.

IX-111 Everybody Speaks, Everybody Remembers: An Investigation of Self-Perceptions of Language and Memory
Adriana L. Allen, Butler University
Mack F. Reed, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University

We developed a questionnaire to assess self-reported language complaints and then examined their relationships with self-reported memory and objective memory and language skills. Results indicate that subjective language complaints can be reliably and validly assessed and that young adults can accurately differentiate memory from language when judging their cognitive abilities.

IX-112 Executive Function Development in Deaf Unimodal Bilinguals
Jessica Contreras, Rochester Institute of Technology
Peter C Hauser, Rochester Institute of Technology
Erica Israel, Rochester Institute of Technology
Gina De Naples, Rochester Institute of Technology

Language has been claimed as an important precursor for executive function development, with advantages shown for bilingualism. Our study found that deaf children and adults balanced visual bilinguals (good reading and signing skills) outperform deaf monolinguals (sign or read only) on the Color Trails Test.
Executive functioning and memory in children
Arthur M. Horton, Psych Associates
Cecil R Reynolds, Texas A&M University
This poster examines relationships between executive functioning as assessed by the Test of Verbal Conceptualization and Fluency (TVCF) and short term memory subtests from the Children’s Memory Scale (CMS). Thirty child patients were administered both tests. Correlations were moderate for verbal memory subtests but minimal for visual memory subtests.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

Executive Functioning in Children and Adolescents with Perinatal HIV Exposure and/or Infection
Sharon L. Nichols, Department of Neurosciences, University of California, San Diego, CA
Sean S. Brummel, Center for Biostatistics in AIDS Research, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA
Renee A. Smith, University of Illinois at Chicago, IL
Patricia A. Garvie, Children’s Diagnostic and Treatment Center, Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Scott J. Hunter, Department of Psychiatry, University of Chicago, IL
Kathleen M. Malee, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL
Betsy L. Kammerer, Department of Psychiatry, Children’s Hospital - Boston, MA
Megan L. Wilkins, Department of Psychology, St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital, Memphis, TN
Claude A. Mellins, Departments of Psychiatry and Sociomedical Sciences, Columbia University, New York, NY
Richard Rutstein, Department of Special Immunology, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, PA
Miriam A. Chernoff, Center for Biostatistics in AIDS Research, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA
Youth perinatally exposed to HIV, even if uninfected, demonstrate problems with executive functioning compared to population norms. HIV-infected youth with past encephalopathy show a pattern of slowing and self-reported metacognitive problems despite current good health, raising questions about long-term functional impacts and emphasizing the importance of viral control during development.
(Developmental - Neuropsychology)

Group Administration Influences on Design and Language Fluency
Morgan P. Myers, University of Mount Union
Erin R. Kafka, University of Mount Union
Ashley N. Boulton, University of Mount Union
Michael M. Knepp, University of Mount Union
Participants completed design and word fluency tests beside a confederate using a slower or faster pace. The test scores were compared and related to emotion regulation, trait worry, state depression, anxiety, and stress. Participants in the fast condition drew more unique designs, while word fluency was not affected.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)
Impaired verbal memory in current, but not remitted PTSD
Jennifer A. Paulson, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University and San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Kristin Samuelson, California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant International University and San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Thomas C Neylan, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center and University of California, San Francisco
Linda Chao, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center and University of California, San Francisco
Michael Weiner, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center and University of California, San Francisco
Aoife O'Donovan, San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center and University of California, San Francisco

We evaluated verbal memory in a sample of veterans with current PTSD, remitted PTSD, and controls who denied trauma exposure meeting Criterion A. Veterans with current PTSD showed poorer immediate and delayed verbal memory performance compared to controls and veterans with remitted PTSD did not differ from controls.

Influence of bilingualism on simple arithmetic
Towhid Nishat, Florida Atlantic University
Monica Rosselli, Florida Atlantic University
Giselle Perez, Florida Atlantic University
Katherine Diaz, Florida Atlantic University

The main objective of the present study is to investigate how bilinguals process simple arithmetic facts (sums), paying special attention to the input code (verbal/words or Arabic digit) and to the type of task (exact or approximation) to observe if arithmetic facts are language dependent or independent.

Are group exercises fair? Group composition effects in assessment center ratings
Militza Callinan, Leeds University Business School

Group exercises such as leaderless group discussions (LGDs) are common components of assessment centers (ACs), but the potential impact of assessment group composition on individual candidate’s ratings is under-researched. This field study shows that group composition and assessor ratings covary, which challenges the fairness of using LGDs for personnel selection.

Beyond Teamwork KSAs and Preference: Does Task Interdependence Influence Performance?
Rhiannon J Kirchner, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, Human Resources Administration
Janet Kottke, California State University, San Bernardino
Teamwork is widely used in organizations. We found task interdependence moderated the effects of teamwork knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) and preference for teamwork on team outcomes. Unexpectedly, more KSAs and lower interdependence led to poorer team performance, whereas more teamwork preference and lower interdependence led to greater team performance. (Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

IX-120 Impression Management Behaviors May Influence Role Play Exercise Performance  
**Preston Treichel**, *San Francisco State University*  
**Chris W Wright**, *San Francisco State University*  
**Kevin J Eschleman**, *San Francisco State University*  
Participants engaged in a cooperative role play and subsequently self-reported their use of impression management tactics during the exercise. Results indicated that two dimensions of IM, self-promotion and ingratiating were positively related to overall performance scores and two others, exemplification and intimidation, were negatively correlated with role play performance. (Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

IX-121 Increasing Queer Cultural Competency in Psychology Graduate Training Programs  
**Lisa Beck**, *University of Alabama*  
**Laura Jane Smith**, *University of Alabama*  
**Rebecca S Allen**, *University of Alabama*  
Results of this study indicate that even basic education can significantly affect training psychologists’ thoughts, attitudes and beliefs about LGBTQ+ identified individuals, but many psychology trainees have not received much, if any, instruction regarding these issues. (Clinical - Selection and Training)

IX-122 Negative Reactions to Nepotism Occur Regardless of Family Member Qualifications  
**Margaret Y. Padgett**, *Butler University*  
**Robert J. Padgett**, *Butler University*  
**Kathryn A. Morris**, *Butler University*  
We examined how family member qualifications influences reactions to nepotism. Results showed that, regardless of qualifications, nepotism was perceived as less fair and resulted in non-beneficiaries having more negative job attitudes than non-nepotistic hiring. Additionally, the nepotism candidate was perceived more negatively than the non-nepotism candidate. (Industrial/Organizational - Selection and Training)

IX-123 Personality and Personal Values Saturation in Ratings from Group Interviews  
**Hege H. Bye**, *University of Bergen*  
**Gro M. Sandal**, *University of Bergen*  
We investigated to what extent interviewer and observer ratings of job applicants are saturated by applicant personality and personal values. Applicants (N = 129) rated their own personality and personal values prior to structured group interviews. Applicants’ traits, but not personal values, saturated interviewer ratings to a small to moderate degree.
Social Network “Personality” Impacts Employee Selection Decisions
Erin Tooch, San Francisco State University
Chris W Wright, San Francisco State University
Chris J Sablynski, University of the Pacific
Participants made employment decisions from a resume and a Facebook profile that portrayed the applicant as either high or low in conscientiousness. High conscientiousness applicants were significantly more likely to be hired and were rated significantly higher on various job performance dimensions, compared to low conscientiousness and control applicants.

The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Media on Recruiting
Judith Van Heinx, Middle Tennessee State University
Samuel Kwok Au, Middle Tennessee State University
Beverly Burke, Middle Tennessee State University
Mark Frame, Middle Tennessee State University
Two types of corporate social responsibility (CSR) -- environmental and charitable -- were perceived to be equally attractive to applicants in a study of recruiting practices. Individuals who learned of CSR from social media were more likely to pursue employment than if they obtained the information from other sources.

The Influence of Employment Status and Sex on Job Opportunities
Lynn K Bartels, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville
Amy Rosenblum, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville
This study examined the impact of unemployment and sex on hiring managers' judgments of job applicants. Participants appraised fictitious job applicants' resumes. Results indicated that when making hiring decisions, long-term unemployed females were rated significantly less favorably than employed females, short-term unemployed females, and long-term unemployed males.

Volunteer Experience May Not Improve Hirability During Gaps in Employment
Daniel Maurath, San Francisco State University
Chris W Wright, San Francisco State University
Human resource professionals evaluated resumes of fictitious job applicants who experienced employment gaps. Volunteer work performed during these gaps did not improve the likelihood of hire. Applicants who experienced a late career gap in employment, however, were more likely to be hired than those who experienced an early career gap.
IX-128 Architecture of Jealousy Protest: A Comparison of three Behavior Patterns in Infants
Anuradha J Sastry, Texas Tech University
Sybil Hart, Texas Tech University
Jennifer K Harris, Texas Tech University
Loss of mother’s exclusive attention to a rival elicits distress that differs with maternal depression and sensitivity. These influences may also distinguish between patterns of distress across three conditions: Baseline, Eliciting, and Reunion. Findings revealed that in comparison with flat or escalating patterns, they predicted a “low-high-low” pattern of distress.
(Developmental - Infant)

IX-129 Biobehavioral Stress Reactivity in Infants Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
Antonia M. Garcia, Michigan State University
G. Anne Bogat, Michigan State University
Alytia A. Levendosky, Michigan State University
Joseph S. Lonstein, Michigan State University
Pre- and postnatal stress of IPV may influence development of biobehavioral stress responses. Profiles were created of infant (N = 182) cortisol and emotion regulation/reactivity during a lab stressor. Prenatal IPV was associated with cortisol reactivity; pre- and postnatal IPV with cortisol reactivity and high levels of emotion regulation.
(Clinical - Infant)

IX-130 Cognitive Trajectories of Late Preterm Infants: The Role of Early Parenting
Prachi E Shah, University of Michigan, Center for Human Growth and Development
Wonjung Oh, University of Michigan, Center for Human Growth and Development
Pamela E. Davis-Kean, University of Michigan
Late preterm infants (LPIs) (infants born between 34–36.6/7 weeks) demonstrate poorer developmental outcomes compared with infants born full-term. Using a nationally representative sample (Early Childhood Longitudinal Study: ECLS-B) we will define how trajectories of cognitive development in LPIs are shaped by biological risk and the quality of early parenting.
(Developmental - Infant)

IX-131 Do infants perceive schematic biological motion as animate-like?
Diane Poulin-Dubois, Concordia University, Canada
John Corbit, Concordia University
This study investigates whether preverbal infants attribute animacy to an ambiguous figure that moves biologically. Using Michotte’s (1963) caterpillar motion pattern, 57 infants were tested with a novel “shadow” paradigm. Infants of that age do not recognize the link between schematic biological motion and the broad category of animates.
(Developmental - Infant)

IX-132 Empirical and Neural Network Evidence of Infant Dimensional Learning
Jeffrey T. Coldrenx, Youngstown State University
Thomas R Shultz, McGill University
John Colombo, University of Kansas
To examine the categorical learning of infants, we take a dual-method strategy. First, we present evidence that 4-month-olds learn and transfer information within a geometric dimension. Second, we use a neural-network model to simulate dimensional learning. These analyses suggest the early visual system extracts relevant dimensions using computational learning mechanisms. (Developmental - Infant)

IX-133 Individual Differences in Early Associative Learning Predicts Later Language Development
Yesenia Joyasx, Florida International University
Michelle Ramos, Florida International University
Bethany C Reeb-Sutherland, Florida International University
Meredith L Rowe, University of Maryland
Pat Levitt, University of Southern California
Nathan A Fox, University of Maryland
In human infants, associative learning mechanisms at 1 month of age have been shown to predict later social behavior. Here we expand on these findings by showing that this same learning mechanism predicts language outcome at 24 months of age. (Developmental - Infant)

IX-134 Infant Positive Affect and Positive Maternal Interactions: Implications for Early Language Development
Kelly Polzx, Northern Illinois University
Falak Ishaque, Northern Illinois University
Lauren M. Laake, Northern Illinois University
Meghan Kanya, Northern Illinois University
David J Bridgett, Northern Illinois University
We examined the interaction between infant positive affect and maternal interaction characteristics in the prediction of early language outcomes. Infants who displayed more positive affect had better language outcomes at 14 months of age when they also had a mother who displayed more positive parenting during a free play task. (Developmental - Infant)

IX-135 Infants’ Age-Specific Changes in Object-Oriented Social Referencing
Anna M. Rosenhauerc, Kennesaw State University
Savannah J. McGrath, Kennesaw State University
Lindey Maza, Kennesaw State University
Adrienne Achillc, Kennesaw State University
Crystal M. Knoll, Metropolitan State University Denver
Nicole R. Gendler Martin, Kennesaw State University
Jade Wilson, Kennesaw State University
By examining infant responses to five different emotions, this study explored the developmental progression of object-oriented social referencing between eight and twenty-four months of age. Responses to anger and fear showed discontinuous development while happiness indicated a break point at 15 months preceded and followed by continuous development.

(Developmental - Infant)

IX-136 Assessing an Online Disaster Behavioral Health Intervention for Survivors and First Responders

Lori James, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
Britta D. Johnson, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Peter Marle, University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Three experiments tested the effectiveness of a website designed to assist disaster survivors’ and first responders’ psychological functioning post disaster. Low levels of website engagement precluded strong conclusions, but additional analyses explore whether anyone benefitted from website use. Ideas for better delivering online treatment following a disaster are presented.

(Clinical - Counseling)

IX-137 Deception in Therapy: Frequencies, Types, and Therapist Relationship

Serena L. Sosax, Angelo State University
Helen C. Gonzales, Angelo State University
Drew A. Curtis, Angelo State University
Christian L. Hart, Texas Woman’s University

People were surveyed about their reported use of deception within psychotherapy. Findings revealed that the majority of people reported lying in therapy, certain types of lies were endorsed over others, and the likelihood of lying to a therapist ranked between other relationships. Implications of deception within therapy will be discussed.

(Clinical - Counseling)

IX-138 Differences in Gay Men’s and their Religious Family Allies’ Pastoral Counseling Experiences during the Coming-Out Process: A Cultural Tool Analysis

Chana Etengoff, Barnard College, Columbia University

This study focuses on how gay men (n=23) and their Jewish and Christian family allies (n=15) narrated their engagement with pastoral counseling while coming-out. Pastoral counseling emerged as a diverse process, with a greater percentage of gay participants reporting encountering negative or unsatisfying pastoral counseling experiences as compared to their religious family allies.

(Clinical - Counseling)

IX-139 Does Pinocchio’s nose grow in therapy? Therapists’ Beliefs and Attitudes Towards Deception

Drew A. Curtis, Angelo State University
Therapists’ beliefs and attitudes towards client deception were investigated. One-hundred three therapists completed several measures and results indicated that they possess many inaccurate beliefs about indicators of deception. Therapists held a number of negative attitudes towards client deception. Further implications of therapists’ beliefs and attitudes towards deception will be discussed.
(Clinical - Counseling)

IX-140 Motivational Interviewing on Internet Addiction among College Students
Katie Kwon Koox, University of Maryland at College Park
No secondary authors
The present study examined demographic factors to college students’ Internet addiction, and the effectiveness of motivational interviewing on this population. Findings show that students’ religiosity, parents occupations, and SES are predicting factors to internet addiction. A significant decrease in internet addiction was found among students who received motivational interviewing.
(Clinical - Counseling)

IX-141 Vicarious Traumatization: The Psychological Effects of Treating Criminal Offenders with Trauma Histories
Aldwin Domingox, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
Marcella Caballero, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
Anandita Ganguly, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
The study investigated vicarious traumatization experienced by clinical psychologists working with criminal offenders. The themes that emerged from the analysis of interviews include the negative impact of trauma work on their lives, fear of assaultive behaviors, positive impact of trauma work, coping management, and the need for more trauma education.
(Clinical - Counseling)

IX-142 The C957T DRD2 Polymorphism Predicts Rule-Based Category Learning Performance
Kaileigh A Byrnex, Texas A&M University
Darrell A Worthy, Texas A&M University
This study assesses the role of the C957T polymorphism on performance on a unidimensional and conjunctive rule-based category learning task. We found that T allele carriers outperform CC homozygotes on both tasks. Modeling analyses were also performed. Implications for the role of the DRD2 gene in executive functioning are discussed.
(Cognitive - Behavior Genetics)

IX-143 Theory of Mind and Psychopathic Traits: Gene-Environment Interplay
Leslie Berntsen, University of Southern California
Catherine Tuvblad, University of Southern California
Laura A Baker, University of Southern California

This research investigates whether an ability to understand others’ mental states is negatively related to psychopathic traits in a community sample of adolescent twins. Phenotypic correlations emerged in the hypothesized direction, although there were specific gender differences. Genetic and environmental contributions to these relationships will also be discussed.
(Personality/Emotion - Behavior Genetics)

IX-144 Why is achievement more heritable than general cognitive ability in primary school?
Yulia Kovas, Tomsk State University & Goldsmiths, University of London
Ivan Voronin, Tomsk State University
Sergey B Malykh, Tomsk State University & Psychological Institute, RAE
Maja Rodic, Goldsmiths, University of London
Robert Plomin, King’s College, University of London

Genetic and environmental etiology of literacy, numeracy, and general cognitive abilities (g) were investigated in 11000 pairs of twins at 7, 9 and 12 years of age. Heritability of literacy and numeracy was twice higher than heritability of g in the early school years, with no differences at age 12.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Behavior Genetics)

IX-145 The Impact of Mortality Salience on Treatment Endorsements for the Marginalized Patient.
Christa van Zyl, Thompson Rivers University
Sandra Vermeulen, Thompson Rivers University

The impact of mortality salience (death primes) on medical decisions of a culturally acceptable and marginalized patient was examined. Undergraduate students indicated more bias towards the marginalized patient than the “culturally acceptable” patient. Furthermore, implicit priming of mortality salient thoughts negatively impacted the participants’ treatment endorsements for the marginalized patient.
(Social - Other)

IX-146 Social Interest and Giving Social Support in Relation to Emotion
Stacey A Kaufman, Thompson Rivers University
Reid Webster, Thompson Rivers University

The study examines the relationship between social interest, giving social support, and negative affect. Individuals with high social interest provide more social support and report lower levels of negative affect whereas the converse is true for individuals with lower levels social interest.
(Personality/Emotion - Other)