VI-001 Convergence of two judgments of learning
Xuefeng Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Ling-Po Shiu, Chinese University of Hong Kong
The present study developed a paradigm in which two kinds of metacognitive monitoring of learning (judge the current state of learning vs. predict test performance) produce similar degrees of correlation with learning performance. The applications of this paradigm for the study of metacognitive monitoring are discussed.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-002 Did I know it all along? Anticipatory Neural Activity Predicts Hypercorrection
Liana Bayatyan, Baruch College, City University of New York
Ronald C. Whiteman, City University of New York, Doctoral Program in Cognitive Neuroscience
Olta Hoxha, Baruch College, City University of New York
Jennifer A. Mangels, Baruch College, City University of New York
General knowledge retrieval errors are more likely to be successfully remediated by corrective feedback when they are initially endorsed with high confidence (the hypercorrection effect). Using event-related potentials (ERPs), we found evidence for anticipatory semantic processing preceding corrective feedback that predicted correction of high confidence, but not low confidence errors.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-003 Differential Roles of Response and Cognitive Inhibition in Overgeneral Memory
Courtney A Taylor, University of Notre Dame
Michelle Comas, University of Notre Dame
Kristin Valentino, University of Notre Dame
Ann C Johnson, Ohio Northern University
Bradley S Gibson, University of Notre Dame
This study is the first to examine the association between cognitive inhibition and overgeneral memory (OGM). Using objective computerized tasks, cognitive and response inhibition were measured in relation to OGM, assessed via the Autobiographical Memory Test. Results show cognitive inhibition is significantly associated with OGM, whereas response inhibition is not.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
VI-004 Do Individual Differences Predict Use of Internal and External Memory Aids?  
**Melanie Cary**, *University of Wisconsin, La Crosse*  
No secondary authors  
Participants (n=180) indicated how frequently they used each of several internal, non-electronic external, and electronic external memory aids. I investigated relationships between frequency of using these three memory aid types and several individual characteristics (e.g., gender and personality). The characteristics that predicted frequency of use varied across memory aid type. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-005 Do Retrieval Heuristics Contribute to the Benefits of Errorful Generation?  
**Michael A. Garcia**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
**Elizabeth Bjork**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
**Robert A. Bjork**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
Errorful generation during learning has been shown to be advantageous for performance on later memory tests. We investigate whether some of the previously seen benefits can be explained, in part, by the use of a simple retrieval heuristic (i.e., the “my first guess is always wrong” heuristic) (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-006 Domain-specificity and Construct Validity in Implicit Learning: Limited Generalizeability Across Tasks  
**Priya Kalra**, *Harvard University*  
**Amy S. Finn**, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*  
**John DE Gabrieli**, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*  
Most implicit learning studies use only one task, e.g. Serial Response Task (SRT), Artificial Grammar Learning (AGL), or Probabilistic Classification Task (PCT). Are these tasks measuring the same construct? We compared SRT, AGL, PCT in 70 subjects. Results suggest limited generalizability. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-007 Effects of Interleaving and Relatedness on the Learning of Text Passages  
**Courtney M Clark**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
**Carole L Yue**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
**Kate E Krasileva**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
**Alex G Johl**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
**Elizabeth Bjork**, *University of California, Los Angeles*  
We investigated whether interleaving benefits extend to learning from text passages. Learners studied passages on same or different topics and in a blocked or interleaved manner. An interleaving benefit was not obtained at immediate test, indicating a possible boundary condition for such effects with implications for much of classroom-based learning. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
VI-008 Effects of Multiple-Choice Testing on Memory Retention – Cue-Target Asymmetry
Cho Kin Chengx, University of Toronto
Steve Joordens, University of Toronto
The current study examines the difference in retention performance of the cues and the targets for the previously tested but incorrectly responded items. Particularly, the experiments focused on investigating various factors that might contribute to or eliminate the difference in retention performance, including prior study, verification feedback and answer feedback.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-009 Effects of Spacing and Individual Differences on Learning a Working Memory Task
Rebecca Rhodesx, University of Michigan
Benjamin Katz, University of Michigan
Many questions remain regarding the factors that moderate transfer improvements following working memory training. One potential influence is improvement on the training task itself. We examined training performance from over 500 individuals completing a dual n-back task available online to determine how demographics, spacing, and baseline ability impacted training gains.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-010 Embodied Learning: Use of Virtual-Reality and 3D Motion to Support Science Inquiry
Margaret S. Chanx, Columbia University
Emily Wilson, Columbia University
This study investigated the role of embodiment in supporting scientific inquiry using motion sensors and interactive learning app. Findings showed differential effect of embodied interaction on physics concept acquisition. Virtual-reality immersion promotes reasoning as evidenced in inference tasks whereas interactive simulation contributes to recall. Implications of physicality-concept congruencies were discussed.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

VI-011 Emotional False Memory: Negativity Bias for False Memory Extends Beyond Studied Information
Paula T Papayx, Michigan State University
Catherine J Norris, Swarthmore College
Kimberly M Fenn, Michigan State University
We examined the effects of emotional valence on false memory in the DRM paradigm. Participants studied positive and negative lists and showed higher false recognition for critical lures from negative lists (than positive) and higher false recognition for unrelated negative lures (than unrelated positive), suggesting the negativity bias is far-reaching.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

VI-012 Emotional Intelligence and Wisdom: Are Interpersonal and Practical Skills Related?
Steven T. Zomboryx, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Nathan J Flores, Palm Beach Atlantic University
Jaden D Glass, Palm Beach Atlantic University
This study examined the relationship between global emotional intelligence and wisdom, which is commonly defined as skillful living. Emotional intelligence was positively related to social, practical, and cognitive wisdom domains. Higher emotional intelligence was associated with higher levels of altruism and self-knowledge, life skills and life knowledge, and sound judgment.
(Social - Emotion)

VI-013 Emotional Rubbernecking in Schizophrenia
Teal S. Eichx, Columbia University
No secondary authors
People with schizophrenia (PSZ) have emotional processing deficits. Does this affect their ability to attend to active cognitive goals? While controls “rubbernecked” towards emotional information, PSZ did not. Emotional processing deficits thus appear to provide an advantage to PSZ in situations where emotional information competes with active cognitive goals.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VI-014 Empathizing (versus remaining objective) with a bullying victim increases anger
Thea Sengerx, University of Michigan
Laura Kallil, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
We find that participants who are randomly assigned to take the perspective (cognitive empathy) of a woman who is being bullied experience more anger than those who are assigned to remain objective while watching a video. This suggests that empathizing may at times lead to increased anger.
(Social - Emotion)

VI-015 Empathy can be modulated throughout the entire Life Span
Erik Georgix, Biological und Clinical Psychology, Institute of Psychology, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany
Franz Petermann, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Bremen, Germany
Marc Schipper, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Bremen, Germany
Empathy is considered to be a rather stable character trait. Questioning this notion we propose a model in which empathic abilities are modulated via continuous socio-emotional stimulation, potentially leading to learning effects. We present two completed studies aiming to investigate different assumptions of the model.
(Clinical - Emotion)

VI-016 Empathy May Moderate Willingness to Help Individuals Experiencing Child Loss
Elysia A Oliverx, University of Nevada, Reno
Matthew Boland, University of Nevada, Reno
Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno
Research shows that bereaved individuals’ displays of positive emotion positively predict their adjustment to loss. This finding is thought to be driven by increased willingness of others to offer social support. We examined whether level of trait empathy moderated the willingness of others to help those experiencing child loss. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VI-017 Enhancing Wellbeing and Emotion-Regulation With an Online Cognitive-Reappraisal Skills Instruction
Rachel M Ranneyx, University of California, Berkeley
Emma Bruehlman-Senecal, University of California, Berkeley
Ozlem Ayduk, University of California, Berkeley
We experimentally investigated whether/how brief online interventions can enhance cognitive reappraisal. Three experimental groups learned one of three cognitive reappraisal techniques: self-distancing, positive reappraisal, and temporal distancing. Enhanced cognitive reappraisal, emotion regulation skills, and wellbeing were obtained in all experimental groups two weeks after training. (Clinical - Emotion)

VI-018 Envy in Friends: Feeling Bad without Behaving Badly
Nicole E. Hennigerx, University of California, San Diego
Christine R. Harris, University of California, San Diego
Gail D. Heyman, University of California, San Diego
Does friendship intensify or pacify the motivations of envy? Pairs of friends received false feedback on an intelligence test in the lab. Worse-performing participants reported greater envy, but did not retaliate against their friends. The role of interpersonal context in understanding the functionality of envy is discussed. (Social - Emotion)

VI-019 Evidence for Affective Frame-switching: How cultural cues influence Asian Americans’ emotional behaviors
Yun Lucy Zhangx, Stanford University
Jeanne Tsai, Stanford University
In two studies, Asian Americans used more positive and fewer negative words when describing themselves in response to American versus Chinese job advertisements. These findings suggest that Asian Americans can emotionally “switch” between American and Asian contexts. We discuss implications of this work for understanding how individuals navigate multicultural contexts. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VI-020 Explaining the Implicit-Explicit Gap: The Role of Individual Differences in Affective Measurement
Alisha M Nessx, University of Oklahoma
Genevieve Johnson, University of Oklahoma
Shane Connelly, University of Oklahoma
The correlation between implicit and explicit measures has been found to vary, and individual differences involving cognitive processes may be the cause. Results demonstrate that cognitive reappraisal and neuroticism may explain this variability for positive affect and negative affect, respectively. Motivational facets such as social desirability, however, did not.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VI-021 Disclosing a Criminal Record in a Job Interview: Is Disclosure the Only Thing that Matters or is That Wishful Thinking?
Kelly A. Charltonx, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Demetrius J. Edwards, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Melanie R. Labeau, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
Shilpa M.P. Regan, University of North Carolina at Pembroke
In an effort to study the effect of revealing criminal history in a job interview, participants read about a Black or White job applicant who did or did not disclose an embezzlement or larceny conviction prior to a background check. Results indicate that disclosure predominantly affected evaluations and hiring assessments.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-022 Effects of Direct and Averted Gaze on Approach-avoidance Processing and Decision-making
Joshua L Jonesx, San Diego State University
Adriana Ninci, San Diego State University
Randy Meza, San Diego State University
Approach and avoidance reaction times towards mentally healthy and mentally ill targets varying in eye gaze direction were compared. Participants were significantly faster to avoid mentally ill targets than mentally healthy targets and faster to approach faces of direct gaze than averted gaze.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-023 Effort in the computer science world: Asian-American and White student responses to advantage
Camille S. Johnsonx, San Jose State University
Bethany Richmond, San Jose State University
How people respond to challenging evaluative situations can determine their long-term outcomes. One would think that perceiving oneself as having an advantage would lead to greater persistence, however, culture can determine actual responses. In this study, Asian-American males responded to positive stereotypes with greater persistence, while White-Americans did not.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-024 Endorsement of stigma: Sex difference in blame and willingness to help.
Andrew Sillettix, Framingham State University
No secondary authors
Stigma literature finds that blame is typically associated with a decreased willingness to help people with mental disorders (Corrigan & Watson, 2007). In this investigation, however, although women blamed female characters with social anxiety disorder the most, they were also most willing to help female characters with social anxiety disorder.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-025 Exploring the Impact of Leader Prototype Activation on Behavior
Kristyn A. Scott, Ryerson University
No secondary authors
Drawing on gender stereotypes and leader categorization theory, this paper examines the impact of leader prototype activation on behavior. Participants primed with category consistent information (leader-leadership traits; male-leadership traits), generated significantly more uses on a brainstorming task compared to participants primed with inconsistent categories (employee-leadership traits; female-leadership traits).
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Cognition)

VI-026 Exploring the Roles of Social Class on Luck Beliefs and Class Essentialism
Alex C. Huynh, University of Waterloo
Igor Grossmann, University of Waterloo
We explored the role of social class on luck beliefs, class essentialism, and control. Participants were manipulated to feel upper or lower class and asked to imagine another upper or lower class individual. Results suggest that social class influences our decisions and expectations of others’ outcomes even in chance situations.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-027 Facial Affect and Race Categorization Bias
Dean G. Purcell, Oakland University
No secondary authors
Using a race categorization task Miller, Maner and Becker (2010) reported an Anger-Superiority-Effect for male African American faces. The present replication of Miller et al. did not find an ASE for male African American faces. It did find evidence for confounding effects of face color and brightness.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-028 Female Weight Loss: How Much does Weight Loss Affect Interpersonal Judgment?
Don R. Osborn, Bellarmine University
No secondary authors
Weight loss may have differential effects on attractiveness judgments of females depending on waist to hip ratio (WHR). The stimulus figure whose WHR remained high did not show the same magnitude of attractiveness improvement after weight loss as the stimulus figure who had and maintained a lower WHR.
(Social - Social Cognition)
VI-029 Genes, Environment, Choice? Adults Attribute Characteristics More to Genes Than Children Do  
Meredith Meyer, Otterbein University  
Steven Roberts, University of Michigan  
Toby Jayaratne, University of Michigan  
Susan A Gelman, University of Michigan  
We investigated children’s and adults’ attributions for a personality trait (“niceness”), intelligence, and athleticism. Adults showed characteristic-specific attribution patterns, reporting that niceness is caused largely by environment and choice, but that intelligence and athleticism are caused more by genetic factors. Children, however, did not prefer genetic explanations for any characteristics.  
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

VI-030 Has Offensive become Acceptable? The Influences of Social Media and Gaming  
Anna J. Schweitzer, University of North Carolina at Pembroke  
Kelly A. Charlton, University of North Carolina at Pembroke  
In an effort to understand the impact of video games and social media on attitudes and behavior towards women, two hundred and ten college students participated in a survey study. Results indicate that those who play video games and social media are more likely to find sexist behavior acceptable.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

VI-031 Both Positive and Negative Affective Symptoms of Depression Relate to Anhedonic Changes  
Taban Salem, Mississippi State University  
Michael R. Nadorff, Mississippi State University  
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas  
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University  
Recent changes in anhedonia, as measured by the Specific Loss of Interest and Pleasure Scale (SLIPS), were independently related to positive affect and negative affect subscales of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). These findings provide important information about relationships between the SLIPS and facets of the CES-D.  
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VI-032 Cognitive Inhibition in Adults with Unipolar Depression: A Review  
Elisabeth J. Harfmann, University of Kansas  
No secondary authors  
Overall, empirical evidence suggests that cognitive inhibitory deficits of emotional processing may play a central role in the onset and maintenance of depression. Thus, research has recently begun to investigate cognitive inhibition, a mechanism proposed to be fundamental to the negative cognitive biases evidenced within depression. Current research is explored.  
(Clinical - Psychopathology)
VI-033 **Complications in Assessing Psychopathology Following Non-Suicidal Self-Laryngotomy in the Context of Marijuana**

**Darryl W Etter**, *PGSP-Stanford PsyD Consortium*

**Thomas M Dunn**, *University of Northern Colorado*

We present the case of a 22-year-old male with self-inflicted laryngotomy related to a new-onset complex delusional system in the context of significant THC use. Among other forms of self-harm and self-amputation, the site and non-suicidal nature of this injury are unique and presented challenges in safety assessment and treatment.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

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VI-034 **Culture and Posttraumatic Adaptation: The Role of Naïve Dialecticism in Posttraumatic Symptomatology**

**Yi-Jen Sux**, *National Science Council of Taiwan, Research Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences*

**Sue-Huei Chen**, *National Taiwan University, Taiwan*

Cultures differs in naïve dialecticism, a thinking style prevalent in East Asians involving expectation of change and tolerance of contradictions. Using three-wave prospective design, this study found that preexisting naïve dialecticism, particularly tolerance of contradictions, significantly predicted chronic PTSD and depressive symptoms, highlighting the importance of culture in posttraumatic adaptation.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

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VI-035 **Differences in Emotion Content as a Partial Source of Gender Disparities in Psychiatric Assessment Items**

**Jonah Coxx**, *UC Davis*

**Ben Reeb**, *UC Davos*

**Katherine Conger**, *UC Davis*

Analyzing gender differences within 451 youths (236 female, M age = 15.58) on a depression and anxiety symptom inventory showed that items that contained the word "feel" had a statistically increased chance of being endorsed significantly higher by female participants.

(Developmental - Psychopathology)

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VI-036 **Association of child anxiety and conduct problems: Moderation by parenting stress**

**Richard S Border**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

**Steve S Lee**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

183 children and their caregivers participated in a two-year prospective study. Families were assessed across youth anxiety and conduct problems as well as parenting stress. Significant moderator tests suggested that youth anxiety and conduct problems were positively associated among families reporting low parenting stress but negatively associated among families reporting high parenting stress.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)
VI-037 Error Processing in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
Shalaine Paynex, Psychiatry Research, Neurosciences and Mental Health, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada & University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Russell J. Schachar, Psychiatry Research, Neurosciences and Mental Health, The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, Ontario, Canada & University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Results confirm the presence of an error processing deficit in children with ADHD and their unaffected siblings relative to controls. These findings suggest that the error processing deficit in ADHD is a familial trait and supports its use as a potential marker of underlying genetic risk in ADHD.
(Cognitive - Psychopathology)

VI-038 Every Mental Disorder Is Less Than Its Main Symptom
S. Lloyd Williamsx, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Jürgen Margraf, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Casts doubt on the mental disorder and psychopathology concepts by showing in archival epidemiological survey data that a DSM mental disorder diagnosis predicts people’s other mental problems consistently much less accurately than does the disorder’s main symptom alone, even when that main symptom is assessed by one simple yes-no question.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VI-039 Expanding and testing the hierarchical model of the Emotional Disorders
Susan Longleyx, Eastern Illinois University
Rachel Maxwell, Eastern Illinois University
John Calamari, Rosalind Franklin University of Science and Medicine
Josh Lambert, Eastern Illinois University
Naheed Asan, College of Du Page
Ada Wainwright, College of Du Page
The hierarchical model of the Emotional Disorders is a proposed alternative to the DSM-5’s taxonomy of cluster four disorders. Robust empirical support was found for the model using a CFA, bifactor model that included shared Negative Affectivity and additional symptom specific factors of eating and body dysmorphic disorders.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VI-040 Exploring Psychopathy and Peer Influence on Antisocial Behavior in the Adult Transition
Stephanie Sitacarinx, University of California, Irvine
Kevin Garrie, University of California, Irvine
Keith Domon, University of California, Irvine
Mariam Saraj, University of California, Irvine
Joseph R Tatar, University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Cauffman, University of California, Irvine
Psychopathic traits and antisocial peers are a strong prognostic of recidivism among adolescents. The present study examines the connection between psychopathic traits and exposure to antisocial
peers, and observes that increases in both predict substance use, anger and aggression, and antisocial personality disorder developments as youth transition to adulthood. (Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

VI-041 Cooperation in Children with High-Functioning Autism
Jing Lix, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Liqi Zhu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Prisoner dilemma and implemental tasks were used to investigate cooperation in children with high-functioning autism (HFA) and typically developing (TD). No significant difference in cooperation in prisoner dilemma was found between HFA and TD children. However, HFA children's cooperation in implemental tasks was significantly lower than that of TD children. (Developmental - Child)

VI-042 Counting Errors as a Window on Low-Mathematics-Achievers’ Number Concept
Winnie Wai Lan Chanx, The Hong Kong Institute of Education
Terry K Au, The University of Hong Kong
Joey Tang, The University of Hong Kong
Chinese-speaking first-graders' counting errors on the Strategic Counting task – a newly validated tool for revealing children's understanding of the numerical structure – were examined. Low-mathematics-achievers showed persistent, distinctive error patterns that highlight their core misconceptions of number and have clear implications for early mathematical instruction. (Cognitive - Child)

VI-043 Cultural Influence on Endorsement of Causal and Recovery Explanations for Illness
Iseli G Hernandezx, Northwestern University
Matthew J Jiang, Northwestern University
Jason A French, Northwestern University
Karl S Rosengren, Northwestern University
This study explored illness beliefs in children and their parents in Mexico and the US. Cultural differences were found in endorsement of biological and religious explanations for the causes and recovery from illness. Religious explanations were endorsed more by Mexican participants, but both groups endorsed religious and biological explanations. (Cognitive - Child)

VI-044 Cumulative Maternal Psychosocial and Health Risk, Infant Biological Risk and Cognitive Abilities of Low-Income, African American Preschool Children
Cassandra Espositox, Eastern Michigan University
Heather Janisse, Eastern Michigan University
Sara Johns, Eastern Michigan University
Xiaoming Li, Wayne State University
This study examined the relationship between maternal psychosocial and health risks, infant biological risks, and child cognitive outcomes among low-income, African American, preschool
children using a cumulative risk model. These results suggest that cumulative increases in maternal psychosocial and health risks relates to a decrease in child cognitive performance.

(Developmental - Child)

VI-045 **Development and Validation of the Parenting Quality Coding System (PQCS)**
Sarah J. Luemx, University of California, Berkeley
Anton Petrenko, University of California, Berkeley
Christopher J. Adalio, University of California, Berkeley
Lauren M. Haack, University of California, San Francisco
Keith McBurnett, University of California, San Francisco
Stephen P. Hinshaw, University of California, Berkeley
Linda J. Pfiffner, University of California, San Francisco

The present study examined psychometric properties of the Parenting Quality Coding System (PQCS), a novel coding system based on parenting practices aligned with contemporary behavioral models of parent training. Parent-child interactions were video-recorded and coded by trained research assistants. Preliminary analyses demonstrate adequate internal consistency, inter-rater reliability, and construct validity.

( Clinical - Child)

VI-046 **Differential Pathways from Hostile Parenting to Child Psychopathology: Physiological and Emotion Regulation**
Sara R Berzenskix, California State University, Northridge

No secondary authors

Multiple-mediation models from hostile parenting to child psychopathology through physiological and emotion regulation were evaluated. Hostile parenting and both types of regulation predicted all outcomes. However, in multivariate comparisons, the pathway from hostility to internalizing was mediated by physiology, while the pathway to social stress was mediated by emotion regulation.

(Developmental - Child)

VI-047 **Differing Responses to Perceived Hostility Among Comorbid Anxiety and Disruptive Behavior Disorders**
Meghan E. McKenziex, University of California, Los Angeles
Steve S Lee, University of California, Los Angeles

Differences in responses to perceived hostile social situations were compared among children with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD-only), anxiety disorder (ANX-only), comorbid ODD and ANX (ODD+ANX), and non-disordered controls. Children with ODD+ANX rated inept, aggressive, and competent responses to perceived hostility more favorably than children in other diagnostic groups.

(Clinical - Child)

VI-048 **Does anyone need help? Age and gender affect need-of-help recognition in children**
Aenne A. Brielmannx, University of Konstanz
Margarita Stolarova, University of Konstanz and Rhine-Waal University of Applied Sciences, Kleve
Need-of-help recognition was assessed in a sample of 58 children using the NeoHelp visual stimuli. At younger ages, girls achieved higher accuracy rates than boys. Girls’ response accuracies correlated depending on help-content. Boys’ accuracies correlated across tasks with identical fast presentation modes.
(Developmental - Child)

VI-049 Effects of Early Maternal Depression on Male Cognitive Development
Emily Oettingerx, Old Dominion University
Ralitsa S. Maduro, Old Dominion University
James F. Paulson, Old Dominion University
This study examined the longitudinal effects of early maternal depression on male child cognitive development. Results indicated that maternal depression negatively affects the cognitive development of boys. However, the trajectory of these effects does not differ for depression groups over time. Implications for future research are discussed.
(Developmental - Child)

VI-050 Examining Trauma Symptom Clusters in Maltreated Children
Bruno Massicottex, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
Tristan Milot, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
Andra Lorent, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
Diane St-Laurent, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
Louise Ethier, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres
Different clusters of traumatic reactions were identified for 148 maltreated children. Mothers’ assessments were considered for PTSD, dissociation and abuse potential scores. Three clusters showed different patterns of traumatic reactions based on TSCYC and CDC data. Scores obtained on the CAPI were examined for each cluster.
(Clinical - Child)

VI-051 Fair Enough: Target Status, SDO, and Fairness
Joel B. Armstrongx, The University of Western Ontario
Nicole Dryburgh, The University of Western Ontario
James M Olson, The University of Western Ontario
The present research investigated the moderating effect of target status on the relation between social dominance orientation and fairness. The results suggest that, on average, high SDO individuals are more fair than low SDO individuals, but also that high SDO individuals are less harm averse.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-052 Goals Alleviate Biased Processing of Uncongenial Information
Allison Earlx, University of Michigan
Christopher R.M. Jones, University of Pennsylvania
Michael P. Hall, University of Michigan
Dolores Albarracín, University of Pennsylvania
Across four studies, participants selected from amongst pro- and anti-gun control messages and read the chosen messages. Results indicate that, although individuals generally chose more congenial messages and paid more attention to them, manipulations of framing toward accuracy and defense goals successfully increased attention to both congenial and uncongenial messages.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-053 Happily ever after: Effects of a Disney princess prime on relationship satisfaction
Rachel N. Jepsen, Northern Kentucky University
Dawn M. Howerton, Marshall University
The role of happily ever after scripts and participant socioeconomic status (SES) was examined in terms of relationship satisfaction. Results revealed lower levels of relationship satisfaction among lower/working, rather than middle/upper, class participants who had been primed with Disney princesses.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-054 How Do Educational Media and Personal Aversions Affect Acceptance of Innovative Water Conservation Practices?
Daniel F. Harmon, University of California, Riverside
Mary Gauvain, University of California, Riverside
This study examines how educational media may affect people’s attitudes toward innovative behavioral approaches to water conservation and how personal aversions may inhibit adoption of these behaviors. Results suggest that aversions may play an important role in shaping environmental attitudes and viewing relevant educational media may help counteract these beliefs.
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-055 I like you, but I don’t want to work with you
Tayler Smith, Penn State Schuylkill
Ashlee Vandermeer, Penn State Schuylkill
Brielle Lesh, Penn State Schuylkill
Charlie Law, Penn State Schuylkill
The current study investigated the possibility that gay individuals are the targets of both overt and subtle discrimination. Participants played a video game with a confederate whom they believed was either gay or heterosexual. Results suggest that while gay individuals might not face overt discrimination, they do face subtle discrimination.
(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-056 Interaction Between Gender and Gender-Professional Identity Integration on Attitudes towards Gender-dominated Occupations
Yi Wen Tan, Singapore Management University
Chi-Ying Cheng, Singapore Management University
Using IAT, this study showed that men and women have different attitudes toward cross-sextyped occupations. Furthermore, women with high (low) levels of identity conflict responded more slowly (quickly) when positive (negative) adjectives were paired with the female-dominated (male-dominated) occupations, indicating a less positive (negative) attitude toward female-dominated (male-dominated) occupations. 

(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-057 Male and Female Sexual Attitudes Converge Over the College Years
Sheila L. Burns, Northern Michigan University
Charles R. Leith, Northern Michigan University
Danielle Morrison, Northern Michigan University
Thaher J. Aiyash, Northern Michigan University
Jordan Marquez, Northern Michigan University
Morghan Minnick, Northern Michigan University
Kelly Morrow, Northern Michigan University
Kayla Shupert, Northern Michigan University

A twenty-five year plus database (1988-2014) of self-reported sexual attitudes was expanded and explored to evaluate changes in attitudes over the college years. An early (18-19 year olds) difference between males and females (males more adventuresome than females) is gone by the time students are 22. 

(Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-058 Mindset: Can it Predict Attitudes toward Affirmative Action and Diversity?
Tracy E. Zinn, James Madison University
Elizabeth Smith, James Madison University
Julia Brown, James Madison University
Alexandra Hubbard, James Madison University

This study investigated the relationships among mindset, multicultural experiences, attitudes toward affirmative action, knowledge of potential affirmative action components, value of diversity, and importance of diversity increasing initiatives. Knowledge was the best predictor of attitudes, and multicultural experiences were the best predictors of value of diversity and diversity increasing initiatives. 

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-059 More than Size: Multiple Predictors of Anti-fat Attitudes
Shannon R Scott, Texas Woman's University
Lisa Rosen, Texas Woman's University
Linett Arevalo, Texas Woman's University

The current study examined individual differences in anti-fat attitudes based on actual and perceived body size, weight importance, implicit theories, and ethnicity in a diverse sample of 923 females. Lower BMI, higher perceived weight, identification as Caucasian, higher weight importance, and entity theory endorsement were associated with greater anti-fat attitudes. 

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)
VI-060 Multiple Sclerosis: How Does it Affect Your Outlook of the Future?
Bridget C. Murphy, Binghamton University
Jordan B Charnetsky, Binghamton University
Participants with Multiple Sclerosis were evaluated on dimensions such as happiness, mobility, and functionality to evaluate if having an autoimmune disease negatively or positively affects their outlook on aging and the future. Negative attitudes toward aging found to be positively correlated with the increased progression and severity of illness. (General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

VI-061 Chinese-Americans report more somatic experiences than European-Americans following a sad film
Yulia E. Chentsova-Dutton, Georgetown University
Alexandra Gold, Georgetown University
Alyssa Gomes, Georgetown University
Andrew G Ryder, Concordia University
Depressed Chinese patients emphasize somatic symptoms relative to their 'Western' counterparts. Does this reflect cultural variation in emotional processing? European American and Chinese American women watched a sad film and reported their experiences. European Americans reported fewer somatic sensations than Chinese Americans. Somatization of distress may go beyond clinical depression. (Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-062 Collectivism as a Predictor of Student Engagement in Citizenship and Counterproductive Behaviors
Vipanchi Mishrax, Iona College
No secondary authors
The current study investigated the influence of the cultural value of collectivism on students' tendency to engage in counterproductive and citizenship behaviors at school. Findings indicated that students high on collectivism were more likely to engage in citizenship behaviors and less likely to engage in counterproductive behaviors at school. (Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-063 Conflicts in Chinese American Families: The Role of Guilt and Anger
Toni Lix, Wright Institute
Jack W. Berry, Samford University
Suluck Chaturabul, Western University of Health Sciences College of Pharmacy
Lynn E. O'Connor, Wright Institute
Yanlin Li, Wright Institute
Kevin W. Choi, Wright Institute
Shin Er Teh, University of California Berkeley
Ila Srivastava, University of California Berkeley
Zena Dadouch, University of California Berkeley
Rella J. Kautiatinen, University of California Berkeley
We explored conflicts between Chinese immigrant parents and their Chinese-American adult children. Eight young adults were interviewed. Themes emerged including: Parents inducing guilt in children, parents denigrating acculturation, parents micromanaging children’s activities, and children worrying about disappointing parents. Worrying about one another was pervasive as was anger.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-064 Cross-cultural beliefs about the meaning of life and subjective well-being: Similarities and differences.
Amaar Bhullarx, Indian Institute of Management Bangalore
Kathryn Healey, Widener University
Emily Ann A Lipner, Swarthmore College
Beliefs about the meaning of life and subjective well-being were examined in American and Indian college students. Ninety percent of both American and Indian participants endorsed two themes- ‘enjoy life and experience the moment’ and ‘love, help, and serve others’. Subjective well-being was positively correlated to serving and worshipping God in both cultures.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-065 Cross-Cultural Comparison of Vocational Interests- Test of Measurement Invariance in Basic Interests
Hsin-Ya Liaox, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Lili Bai, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Jing Ni, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
There are concerns on the cross-cultural generalizability of the vocational interests. The purpose of the current study is to examine the measurement invariance of an imported basic interest measure between two cultures. The findings revealed a certain amount of item-level noninvariance, cautioning the validity of cross-cultural comparison in vocational interests.
(Methodology - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VI-066 Cross-Cultural Differences in Unintended Pregnancy: Blame Attribution Affects Help Considered
Miriam Thielx, City University London
Yudit Namer, Bogaziçi University
Dimitris Parperis, Leiden University
Konstantina Sergiadou, Leiden University
Pawel Sleczka, Institut für Therapieforschung
This cross-cultural study investigated the relationship between blame attributions, the observer’s personal attributes, and preferable sources of help and options in unintended pregnancy across seven European countries. Cultural differences and a negative relation between the blame attributed to the pregnant women, considered help sources, and pregnancy related options were found.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
VI-067 **CROSS-CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON PROSPECTIVE MEMORY AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS**

**Julie Chang**, *University of British Columbia*

No secondary authors

Prospective memory is the ability for carrying out plans and intentions after a delay and is assumed to depend on executive functions. Cross-cultural research points to differences in the development of some executive functions. Our study revealed cultural upbringing may have influenced performance on prospective memory and associated cognitive tasks.

(Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

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VI-068 **Cultural Differences in Links between Parent-Child and Peer Group Attachments**

**Madhavi Menon**, *Nova Southeastern University*

**Candace Williams**, *Nova Southeastern University*

**Shannon Dugan**, *Nova Southeastern University*

This study explores the links between attachment style to the mother and attachment/relational style to the best friend in children in India and the United States. Results indicate that attachment to the mother was significantly related to attachment to the best friend in the Indian sample, while these links were less significant for the American sample.

(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

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VI-069 **Cultural Differences in Perceived Response to Positive Event Disclosures on Satisfaction**

**Ka I Ip**, *University of Michigan*

**Fiona Lee**, *University of Michigan*

Passive-constructive and active-destructive perceived responses of positive event disclosure were related to lower relationship satisfaction in European Americans and Asian females. However, such perceptions were related to higher satisfaction in Asian males. Moreover, for Asian males, active-destructive perceived responses was the only predictor for relationship satisfaction after controlling for confounders.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

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VI-070 **Cultural Hybridity: Self-Monitoring and Decreased Ethnic Identity Commitment in Third Culture Kids**

**Ingmar Gorman**, *New School for Social Research*

**Sam Koval**, *New School for Social Research*

Individuals who experienced high cross-cultural mobility early in life are described as culturally flexible, yet also cultural homelessness. The validity of these attributions was assessed empirically in two studies using the Self-Monitoring Scale (SMS: Snyder, 1986), the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM-R; Phinney, 2007), and additional measures.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
The current study offers a methodologically sophisticated examination of perceptions of sexual harassment using high quality video reenactments of adult men and women in potentially harassing scenarios. Results showed significant differences in appraisal of the victim’s and perpetrator’s behavior across participant employment status and gender.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Is gender a factor when evaluating one’s ability? The purpose of this study was to answer this questions using Goldberg’s classical paradigm in the academic setting. It was predicted that evaluations would differ based on one’s gender. The results confirmed that people still evaluate others based on their gender.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

We experimentally manipulated police officer gender in a hypothetical scenario depicting being pulled over for speeding. As hostile sexism increased, nervousness with a female (but not male) police officer decreased. As benevolent sexism increased, eye rolling toward a male (but not female) officer decreased, but complimenting a male officer increased.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

We investigated whether priming power through expansive body positions would lead women to act more in accordance with their beliefs relative to contractive positions, in the context of confronting a sexist comment. Results indicated that women who endorsed traditional gender roles less confronted more strongly following an expansive body prime.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

Ethnicity, objectification theory, and body image disturbance
Olivia Foster-Gimbelx, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University
Research examining objectification theory has been conducted using samples comprised primarily of White women, despite findings that body image differs by ethnicity. We examined ethnic differences in objectification theory variables and body image in college women. Results suggest the links between objectification and body image is not uniform across ethnicities.

*(Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)*

**VI-076 Exploring the Sexual Double Standard through “Slut-Shaming” on Facebook**
*Leanna J. Pappx, University of Mary Washington*
*Michelle A. Gnoleba, University of Mary Washington*
*Charlotte Hagermann, University of Mary Washington*
*Caitlin M. Roberts, University of Mary Washington*
*Haley Miles-McLean, University of Mary Washington*
*Mindy J. Erchull, University of Mary Washington*
*Miriam Liss, University of Mary Washington*

We explored the sexual double standard and “slut-shaming.” After viewing a Facebook conversation, participants rated a male or female “slut” and “slut-shamer.” We found a reverse sexual double standard coupled with a belief that others held a traditional sexual double standard. “Slut-shamers” were judged more negatively when shaming women.

*(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)*

**VI-077 Fat Talk Predicts Drive for Thinness and Bulimia Symptoms in College Women**
*Rebecca L Dalex, Northwestern University*
*Renee Engeln, Northwestern University*

We examined the association between fat talk and bulimic symptomology and drive for thinness in first-year college women. Regression analyses indicate that fat-talk predicted additional variance beyond that predicted by BMI, body dissatisfaction, and peer influence. Findings suggest fat talk is key construct contributing unique variance to body image disturbance.

*(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)*

**VI-078 Female Threat Perceptions in Gender Relations: It Depends on Status**
*Brian M Johnstonx, Graduate Center, The City University of New York*
*Demis E Glasford, John Jay College, The City University of New York*

Emotions and bias reactions were examined in response to threat in gender relations, with a focus on status from the perspective of women. Safety threat was positively related to passive harm (e.g., exclusion) and explained by fear, but both direct and indirect effects were moderated by status.

*(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)*

**VI-079 Feminism and Fit: The Effect of (In)Congruent Leadership on Women’s Self-Esteem**
*Lauren M. Hawthornex, University of Maine*
*Shannon K McCoy, University of Maine*

“Communal” leadership styles have been recommended as a way to attract women to leadership because they “fit” with women’s gender roles. However, we found in leadership task, women who
identified less with feminism had higher self-esteem after leading a group in a communal manner than women with higher feminist identities. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VI-080 Friend or Foe?: Professor Gender Discrimination in STEM Education
James Coxx, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Dana Pensoneau, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Jenny Morton, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Nick Dubis, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Bettina Casad, University of Missouri-St. Louis
This study examined gender rejection sensitivity (GRS) as a moderator of outcomes from perceiving discrimination from men and women STEM professors. The results indicated women higher in GRS had negative outcomes when discrimination was higher and positive outcomes when discrimination was lower, compared to women lower in GRS. (Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

VI-081 Early Life Stress in Children is Associated with Attenuated Response to Reward
Sara R Bergmanx, Stanford University
Natalie L Colich, Stanford University
Elaine V Patten, Stanford University
Ian H. Gotlib, Stanford University
A major risk factor for the development of disorders characterized by reward dysfunction is exposure to stressful life events. We investigated reward-related brain function and reports of traumatic experiences in children. We found that ventral striatal activation during anticipation of reward was negatively correlated with severity of adverse life events. (Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-082 Thought stopping through sustained imagery: Involuntary subvocalizations and the sense of agency
Hyein Chox, San Francisco State University
Allison K Allen, San Francisco State University
Christine A Godwin, Georgia Institute of Technology
Carlos Montemayor, San Francisco State University
Ezequiel Morsella, San Francisco State University
How do conscious thoughts interact? We examined the interaction between intended subvocalizations (e.g., a continuous hum) and stimulus-triggered, involuntary subvocalizations (e.g., unintended object naming). Involuntary, subvocalized naming occurred despite the humming task. We also investigated the relationship between such conscious contents and the sense of agency (or the ‘Psychological Doer’). (Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-083 External Control of the Stream of Consciousness: Stimulus-Based Effects of
Involuntary Thought Sequences
Sabrina Bhangalx, San Francisco State University
Christina Merrick, San Francisco State University
Melika Farnia, San Francisco State University
Tiffany K Jantz, University of Michigan
Ezequiel Morsella, San Francisco State University
The Reflexive Imagery Task reveals that conscious content can be elicited, reliably and unintentionally, by external stimuli. Using this task, we observed effects of word-frequency on involuntary subvocalizations and demonstrated for the first time that, not just one thought, but a sequence of two thoughts can be triggered into consciousness.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-084 Functional Connectivity Analysis Shows Developmental Changes in Visuohaptic Brain Networks
R. Joanne Jaox, Indiana University
Karin H James, Indiana University
Thomas W. James, Indiana University, Bloomington
Task-dependent functional connectivity between the LOC and IPS—two brain regions integrating vision and haptics—was examined across development using gPPI. Greater connections between these neural substrates in 4- to 5.5-year-olds compared to older children during haptic processing suggest high functional connectivity early on, but a gradual weakening with development.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-085 How Positivity Bias Reflects the Structure of Self Concepts
Tyler Davisx, Texas Tech University
Brent L Hughes, Stanford
Jennifer S Beer, University of Texas at Austin
People often evaluate themselves as having more positive traits and fewer negative traits than other people. We propose that people represent traits by their conceptual interdependencies, which can then be used to unpack positivity biases in self-evaluations. We find that trait dependencies predict behavioral and neural manifestations of positivity bias.
(Social - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-086 Increasing Negative Emotions in Psychopathic Undergraduates: An Electrophysiological Investigation
Jennifer D Ellisx, Michigan State University
Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University
Event-related potentials were recorded during an emotion-regulation task. Individuals with psychopathic tendencies demonstrated reduced emotion processing when viewing negative images naturally, but were able to increase emotion processing when given instructions to increase negative emotional responses. Results suggest that individuals with psychopathic traits have the capacity to increase negative emotions.
VI-087 **Is this voice mine or yours? In search of the electrophysiological correlates of attentional processing in self-generated vs. unknown voices**  
**Tatiana Conde Magrox**, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho  
**Óscar F. Goncalves**, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho  
**Ana P. Pinheiro**, Neuropsychophysiology Laboratory, CIPsi, School of Psychology, University of Minho  
**Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Brockton, USA**  
This ERP study investigated the electrophysiological correlates of the attentional processing of self-relevant vocal stimuli. Event-related potentials were recorded during an oddball task comprising self-generated and an unknown voice. Our results pointed to a differential processing of self-generated voice stimuli relative to an unknown voice, as indexed by the P300 ERP component.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-088 **Learning to Generate Natural Images Helps Visual Letter Recognition**  
**Alberto Testolinx**, University of Padova  
**Marco Zorzi**, University of Padova  
Restricted Boltzmann Machines learn a probabilistic generative model of the environment by discovering its underlying latent structure. We show that RBMs can extract complex visual features from patches of natural images. These features resemble those found in the primary visual cortex and can be efficiently re-used to represent written letters.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-089 **Lexical Content Influences Listener’s Ability and Confidence at Detecting Lies and Truths**  
**Jeffrey M Greensponx**, Hobart and William Smith Colleges  
**Casey Sherwin**, The University of Vermont  
**Eleanor C deMuth**, Hobart and William Smith Colleges  
Listeners detect emotional content of sounds within music and speech in similar ways. Autonomic arousal is often greater when stating lies compared to truths. When listeners are familiar with an individual’s truthful statements they are able to detect lies and truths. This ability is affected by lexical content of statements.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-090 **Long-Term Exposure to High Altitude Affects Voluntary Spatial Attention**  
**Yan Wangx**, Institute of psychology Chinese academy of sciences  
No secondary authors  
Using ERP, the high and low altitude groups were investigated in a voluntary spatial attention discrimination task under different perceptual load conditions. Results suggest that long-term
exposure to high altitudes causes attentional resources reduction and hemisphere compensation, and the altitude effect is affected by perceptual load.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-091 Metaphorical Thinking and Information Processing Ability
Cittoor Girija Navaneethanx, Indian Institute Of Technology, Madras
No secondary authors
Metaphorical thinking helps learners to make connections and develop patterns and relationships in parallel to the language as well as symbols relevant to the given information.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VI-092 Attention Deficit Scales for Adults - Sign Language Version: Criterion Validity
Ila Parasnisx, Rochester Institute of Technology
Vincent J. Samar, Rochester Institute of Technology
Deaf and hearing ADHD and non-ADHD adults took the Attention Deficit Scales for Adults - Sign Language Version (ADSA-SLV), a sign- and English-based ADHD self-rating test, and a standardized executive-function test (BRIEF-A). ADSA-SLV correlated highly with BRIEF-A and successfully classified most ADHD individuals in both groups, indicating good criterion validity.
(Clinical - Attention)

VI-093 Attentional bias in seasonal and nonseasonal depression symptoms
Dana M Dupuisx, Lakehead University
Josephine C.H. Tan, Lakehead University
The present study investigates attentional biases in individuals with seasonal depression symptoms, nonseasonal depression symptoms and no symptoms by comparing their performance to Stroop stimuli that load on season, light, and mood concepts. Overall, greater attentional biases for summer and light-related stimuli were observed. No group differences were found.
(Clinical - Attention)

VI-094 Attentional Threat Biases Predicted by Reappraisal but not Suppression or Anxiety
Brynne A MacPhailx, Rosemead School of Psychology
Stacy Eltiti, Rosemead School of Psychology
Katie A Chaves, Biola University
The present study examined whether trait emotion regulation moderate the relationship between anxiety and attentional bias towards threat. Although neither reappraisal nor suppression moderate the relationship, reappraisal did predict above and beyond anxiety for high trait individuals and was positively correlated with threat bias.
(Cognitive - Attention)

VI-095 Behavioral Analysis of the Bilingual Advantage: A Pilot Study
Studies show beneficial effects of bilingualism on executive functions, with bilinguals outperforming monolinguals on executive tasks. This study examines the advantage using an auditory and visual flanker task in young adults. Results indicate a monolingual advantage in visual and auditory tasks, which will be further examined in a follow-up study.

(Cognitive - Attention)

**VI-096 Benefits of Taking a Break Enhanced in Presence of Plants**

Lisa C. Whitfield, Santa Clara University  
Alex Frye, Santa Clara University  
Katrina Skarzynski, Santa Clara University

In the present study, we manipulated presence of plants in a study room to determine their influence on attentional fatigue. Following a directed attention task, college students performed significantly better in a Backward Digit Span task when allowed a 5 minute break in a room with versus without plants.

(Cognitive - Attention)

**VI-097 Bimodal Tasks Spanning the Sensory Processing Hierarchy Reveal Attention-Dependent Multisensory Integration**

Sarah M Bycex, Lakehead University  
Michael F Wesner, Lakehead University

The present study investigated interactions between multisensory integration (MSI) and endogenous attention using three discrimination tasks that span the processing hierarchy. Results suggest that MSI and attention interact at specific information processing levels and highlight the importance of considering task-specific effects when studying cognitive processes.

(Cognitive - Attention)

**VI-098 Cognitive Control Network Activates and Default Mode Network Deactivates Following SART Errors**

Spencer T. Fixx, University of North Carolina at Charlotte  
Pinelopi A. Kyriazi, University of North Carolina at Charlotte  
Caitlin Graham, University of North Carolina at Greensboro  
Mark E. Faust, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Electrophysiological data was used to examine the neural activity associated with mind wandering and refocusing attention during the Sustained Attention to Response Task. Results indicated an increase in cognitive control network activity immediately after commission errors, followed by a decrease in activity in the Default Mode Network.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)
Deficits of goal maintenance and inhibitory control in wandering minds

Nantu Hux, East China Normal University

No secondary authors

Mind wanders at a cost to performance. The present study explored the nature of the mechanisms underlying this disadvantage. Results indicate that mind wanders when control is unable to be maintained in response to a task, and when some intruded thoughts fail to be suppressed, with or without intention.

(Cognitive - Attention)

Memory for Stressful or Challenging Incidents is Impaired by Active Response Involvement

Lorraine Hopex, University of Portsmouth
David Blockside, Metropolitan Police
William Lewinski, Force Science
Fiona Gabbert, Goldsmiths, University of London

Understanding memory performance under challenging, stressful conditions is vital in policing, military and other operational contexts. Eighty armed officers, randomly allocated to ‘active’ or ‘observer’ roles, engaged in an augmented-reality escalating hostage scenario. Active officers demonstrated higher physiological stress responses and reported fewer correct details about the incident than observers.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

A Technique to Determine Mental Workload by Pupil Dilation on Varying Backgrounds

Alexander G Perronex, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
Jonathon J Kopecky, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
Mike D’Andrea, George Mason University
Nathan D Bos, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
Jennifer A McKneely, Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory

We describe a technique to control for background illumination in pupil measurement. A baseline task was used to control for individual pupil response to illumination in order to provide more accurate determination of mental workload on computer-based tasks with varying background luminosities.

(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

A Time of Day Investigation of Biofunctional Understanding and Psychological Knowing Processes

Asghar Iran-Nejadx, The University of Alabama
Fareed Bordbar, The University of Alabama
Behzad Mansouri, The University of Alabama
James Geyer, Alabama Neurology and Sleep Medicine, P.C

This study tested the hypothesis that understanding as a biofunctional capacity will not be affected by the time of the day fatigue and weariness while psychological knowing is vulnerable to daily fatigue. The results indicate that biofunctional understanding and psychological knowing are completely different processes in nature.
VI-103 **Child witnesses are particularly sensitive to lineup member similarity**  
**Ryan J Fitzgerald**, *University of Regina*  
**Brittany F Whiting**, *University of Regina*  
**Heather L Price**, *University of Regina*  
Previous research on lineup member similarity has been conducted exclusively with adult eyewitnesses. We manipulated similarity in target-present and target-absent lineups for children and adults. Regardless of age, high similarity reduced innocent suspect misidentifications. High similarity only reduced correct identifications for children. Thus, children are particularly sensitive to similarity effects.  
*(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)*

VI-104 **Comparing Four Books According to Distance Between Inferences**  
**Marcia L Calloway**, *Howard University*  
**Chastity C. McFarlan**, *Howard University*  
**Danielle D Brown**, *Howard University*  
The current study examines the effect of distance on varying narrative goal structures.  
*(Developmental - Applied Experimental)*

VI-105 **Comparing Four Books According to Types of Inferences**  
**Marcia L Calloway**, *Howard University*  
**Chastity C. McFarlan**, *Howard University*  
**Danielle D Brown**, *Howard University*  
The current study categorizes causal inference complexity types according to the type of narrative goal structure.  
*(Developmental - Applied Experimental)*

VI-106 **Creative Self-efficacy and Creativity Beliefs Influence Cognitive Load During Creative Thinking Tasks**  
**Jenni L. Redifer**, *Western Kentucky University*  
**Christine S Lee**, *California State University-East Bay*  
Drawing from Dweck and colleagues’ work on theories of intelligence (1995, 1999), we examined the influences of beliefs about creative ability and creative self-efficacy on cognitive load during creative thinking tasks. Both entity beliefs about creativity and low creative self-efficacy led to higher cognitive load during creative tasks.  
*(Cognitive - Applied Experimental)*

VI-107 **Different bias mechanisms in recall and recognition of conceptual and perceptual information of an event**
Elvira García-Bajos, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU
Malen Migueles, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU
Alaitz Aizpurua, University of the Basque Country UPV/EHU
Using a movie trailer we examined memory biases for perceptual and conceptual information in a closed-questions recall task and in a recognition task. In the recall task the participants erroneously answered more items including perceptual details, while in the recognition task participants were more likely to erroneously accept conceptual information. (Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

VI-108 Effects of Expressive Writing on Math Performance and Anxiety
Dave McNew, Hunter College, the City University of New York
No secondary authors
Effects of expressive writing were measured among eighty-four participants. Contrary to hypotheses, all participants improved their math performance, and math anxiety did not decrease post intervention. Exploratory analyses revealed that racial identity and primary language fluency predicted math attitude, and that males were faster in problem solving than were females. (General - Applied Experimental)

VI-109 Exploiting the Auditory Modality to Promote Change Detection in Dynamic Settings
Cindy Chamberland, Universite Laval
Benoit R Vallieres, Universite Laval
Francois Vachon, Universite Laval
Sébastien Tremblay, Universite Laval
This study examined the efficacy of using the auditory modality to support change detection in a dynamic environment. We found that verbal warnings are vulnerable to change deafness - the failure to detect changes in the auditory scene - and might not be optimal in supporting change detection. (Cognitive - Applied Experimental)

VI-110 The influence of Age and Emotion Regulation on Sleep Quality in Seventh Day Adventist Older Adults
Kelly R. Morton, Loma Linda University
Palak D Kothari, Loma Linda University
The current study investigated emotion regulation and age as predictors of sleep quality in Seventh-day Adventist adults. Regression models demonstrated that sleep quality was predicted by difficulty with emotional awareness and strategy use. The awareness and sleep quality relationship was moderated by age of participant. (Developmental - Aging)

VI-111 Age-related changes in modulation of Simon effect depending on proportion congruency
Kazuhito Yoshizaki, Aichi Shukutoku University
Yurina Watanabe, Graduate School of Psychology and Medical Sciences
Kasumi Okawa, Graduate School of Psychology and Medical Sciences
The present study aimed to investigate age-related changes of cognitive control using proportion congruency (PC) effect in Simon task. In younger adults congruency effect was flexibly modulated according to PC, whereas in older adults it was not modulated when participants were initially trained with a mostly incongruent list.
(Cognitive - Aging)

VI-112 Age-Related Changes in Time Estimation
Ben Denkingerx, Augsburg College
No secondary authors
Older and younger adults estimated the durations of emotional images in a temporal bisection task evaluating the age-related positivity effect. The emotional content of the images did not significantly influence duration estimates in either age group. Older adults displayed an overall tendency to overestimate image durations relative to younger adults.
(Cognitive - Aging)

VI-113 Assessment of Dementia for Adults with Down Syndrome
Wayne P. Silvermanx, Kennedy Krieger Institute/Johns Hopkins University
Sharon Krinsky-McHale, New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities
Nicole Schupf, The G.H. Sergievsky Center, Columbia University Medical Center
Warren Zigman, New York State Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities
Down syndrome (DS) increases risk for Alzheimer’s disease (AD), with dementia incidence rising dramatically from the late 40’s. Accurate determination of dementia status, especially during early stages of AD, is complicated by pre-existing cognitive impairments that vary in severity, and a screen potentially able to inform diagnosis is described.
(Clinical - Aging)

VI-114 Cessation of volunteering among older adults: What’s volunteer enjoyment and satisfaction got to do with it?
Ianeta P. Hutchinsonx, Arizona State University
Morris A. Okun, Arizona State University
Frank J. Infurna, Arizona State University
We examined whether older adults’ satisfaction with, and enjoyment of, volunteering influenced the cessation of volunteering over a 3-year period. Using data from the Americans’ Changing Lives study (n = 380), volunteering enjoyment and satisfaction exerted significant (p < .05) negative indirect effects via hours volunteered on volunteer cessation.
(Developmental - Aging)

VI-115 Changes in Lifestyle Engagement Reduce Blood Pressure in Older Adults
Cassandra R. Hattx, University of Texas at Dallas
Ian M. McDonough, University of Texas at Dallas Center for Vital Longevity
This study examined whether a lifestyle intervention, designed to promote engagement in cognitive and social activity, can reduce blood pressure in healthy older adults. We found that social, but not challenging cognitive engagement reduced blood pressure relative to solitary cognitive activity. (Clinical - Aging)

Coping Appraisal Mediates the Impact of Social Support on Depression among Older Adults in Singapore
Jinhui Lix, Nanyang Technological University
Yin-Leng Theng, Nanyang Technological University
Schubert Foo, Nanyang Technological University
A cross-sectional survey was conducted in 162 Singaporean older adults to examine a mediation model for understanding the interrelations among social support, appraisal, and geriatric depression. Findings indicated a significant indirect effect of social support on geriatric depression through the mediation of appraisal, by controlling age and gender. (Social - Aging)

Declining Implicit Mental State Understanding in Older Adults
Rena A. Kirklandx, University of Northern Colorado
Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado
Marilyn Welsh, University of Northern Colorado
John Mortenson, University of Northern Colorado
The current study investigated implicit mental state understanding during aging using a level-1 visual perspective taking task. Results suggested that implicit perspective taking might decline during the aging process. A gender analysis suggested that age-related decline may be greatest in males compared to females. (Cognitive - Aging)

Depression, Memory, and BMI Predict Health and Mortality in Older Adults
Jerome L. Shortx, George Mason University
Diane C. Wagner, George Mason University
We examined predictors of self-rated health and mortality at three time points over four years for 17,930 adults (ages 50-104) and a subgroup that died. Depression and body mass index were the strongest predictors of health. Delayed word recall mediated the relationships of mild activity with both health and mortality. (Developmental - Aging)

Down Memory Lane: Older Adults’ Memory Self-Perceptions Compared to Past-Self or Others
Sarah M McRobertsx, Butler University
Megan E Fishbaugh, Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Michelle Horhota, Furman University
We explored older adults' memory self-perceptions compared either to others or to themselves in the past. Although the accuracy of memory self-perceptions was not influenced by item wording, older adults judged their memory more harshly when comparing their current memory to their past memory than when comparing themselves to others.
(Cognitive - Aging)

VI-120 “Updated” Consolidation: Cycloheximide Only Effective for New Sand Maze Location in Rats
Bess Glickman, Muhlenberg College
Gretchen Hanson Gotthard, Muhlenberg College
“Updated” consolidation theory (or “prediction error”) was examined by training rats to find a buried reward in the sand maze, followed by reactivation with consistent or inconsistent/new information. Cycloheximide (protein synthesis inhibitor) was only effective at disrupting memory following the introduction of inconsistent/new information (i.e., a new reward location).
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

VI-121 A Captive African Elephant (Loxodonta africana) Calf Exhibits Precocious Social Relationships
Laura E Beer, Butler University
Nicole M Lyons, Butler University
Robert H I Dale, Butler University
We addressed a concern that elephant calves in captivity may experience impoverished environments. An African calf exhibited precocious social relationships with her sister and the group’s oldest elephant (“matriarch”). As would be typical of an older calf, she spent more time with each of them than with her mother.
(Developmental - Animal Learning and Behavior)

VI-122 A Critical Period for Early-life Antipsychotic Drug Administration on Adult Behavior
Mark E. Bardgettx, Northern Kentucky University
Molly S Griffith, Northern Kentucky University
Rachel M Stevens, Northern Kentucky University
Matt A Gannon, Northern Kentucky University
Clifford J Brown, Northern Kentucky University
Adult rats that receive the antipsychotic drug, risperidone, early in life are hyperactive. Risperidone administration early in development (postnatal days 14-28) has a greater effect on adult activity levels when compared to administration later in development (postnatal days 29-42). This result raises concerns about risperidone use in the very young.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

VI-123 Biological Consequences of Social Defeat in the Rat
Helen M. Murphy, John Carroll University  
Cyrilla H. Wideman, John Carroll University  

To simulate effects of psychological stress in humans, the resident-intruder test was investigated for induction of organ pathology and plasma alterations in intruder rats. Heart weight/body weight ratio, left ventricle/body weight ratio, heart length, heart rate, plasma norepinephrine, corticosterone, and troponin I were higher in intruder rats compared to control animals.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)  

VI-124 Cycloheximide Disrupts “Linked” Memory in Novel Animal Model of PTSD  
Cimarron Sharon, Muhlenberg College  
Nathan Frick, Muhlenberg College  
Jacob Miller-Sobel, Muhlenberg College  
Gretchen Hanson Gotthard, Muhlenberg College  

Sensory preconditioning was used to create “linked” memories in an appetitive digging paradigm in rats, followed by a simulated predator exposure, and cycloheximide or saline administration. Results showed that sensory preconditioning was an effective technique for creating “linked” memories, and that cycloheximide was successful at disrupting “linked” memories.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)  

VI-125 Immediate Early Gene Activity Highlights Neuroanatomical Features of Fear Behavior in Birds  
Danielle N Crethers, Georgia Regents University  
Jonathan M Bice, Georgia Regents University  
Tadd B Patton, Georgia Regents University  

Animal models of anxiety have greatly increased our understanding of neural aspects of fear expression. Using an avian model, we examined immediate early gene activity in the brain after exposure to a threat stimulus. Our findings reveal fundamental neuroanatomical similarities between birds and mammals.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)  

VI-126 Running Wheel Escape and Punishment Learning in Earthworms  
Holly R Paxton, Albion College  
Melissa J Baguzis, Albion College  
Warden J Wilson, Albion  

Instrumental conditioning in earthworms was explored using running wheels. In both punishment and escape conditions, onset or offset of an aversive light stimulus was contingent on movement of the master worm. The significant difference found between responses of master worms compared to yoked control worms suggests that learning was present.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)  

VI-127 Sex Differences in the Play Behavior of Captive African Elephant Calves  
Megan L. Houchin, Butler University
Heather R. Bates, Butler University
Robert H. I. Dale, Butler University

One male and one female African elephant calf were raised in captivity with five adult females, but no males, present in the facility. Between the ages of 10-27 months, the male exhibited stereotypically male reproductive behaviors (“Trunk-over-back” and mounting) far more often than the female – without seeing the behaviors modeled.

(General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

VI-128 Specific Fear Memories Can Be Modulated During Sleep
Megha Makamx, Stanford University
H Craig Heller, Stanford University

Memories can be modulated during sleep. Our preliminary data imply that specific fear memories can be reactivated and strengthened during sleep. We use a fear-conditioning paradigm to pair footshock with two different odors, selectively reintroduce one during sleep, and test freezing behavior to the conditioned stimuli in a novel environment.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

VI-129 The Pour Task: A Self-Initiated Self-Regulation Task
Christina Squiresx, University of Missouri-Columbia
Louis Manfra, University of Missouri-Columbia

A task assessing self-initiated self-regulation among preschool children was created and validated. The Pour Task is set up such that two response options are in opposition, there is no experimenter instruction to create the response options, and a clear means for comparing contemplation and regulation is available.

(Developmental - Self)

VI-130 The Quiet Ego Scale: Measuring the Compassionate Self-Identity
Heidi A. Waymentx, Northern Arizona University
Jack J. Bauer, University of Dayton
Kateryna Sylaska, University of New Hampshire

Across six studies (N = 2,057), our 14-item Quiet Ego Scale was found to reliably capture a higher-order construct reflecting a psychological closeness between the “self” and “other” and a motivation and capability to think in ways that imply an openness and concern for others’ welfare.

(Social - Self)

VI-131 The Self-Concept clarity and Information Processing Style among College Students
Fernanda Andradex, Millersville University of Pennsylvania
Tae Woo, Millersville University of Pennsylvania

This study examined the possibility that individuals with higher levels of self-concept clarity (SCC) possess more readily accessible self-concepts than those with lower SCC levels. Although participants’ SCC levels were not related to their information processing speed, higher-SCC participants showed signs of higher self-referential effect and greater extremity bias.
VI-132 The Symbolic Value of Money and Concentration on Agentic Self  
Tomasz Zaleskiewicz, Univeristy of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Agata Gasiorowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities  
In series of four experiments we tested the link between symbolic meaning of money and independent, agentic self. Priming people with independent self-construal valued money more, while people primed with money revealed more independent self-construal and higher level of agency than controls. These effects were moderated by symbolic money attitudes.  
(Social - Self)

VI-133 United yet Unique: Emphasizing Individuality while Promoting Interconnectedness Increases Interdependence among Americans  
Caitlin Handronx, Stanford University  
Hazel Rose Markus, Stanford University  
Two studies compare three construals of the self—as independent, as interdependent, and as simultaneously independent and connected to others. While the independent construal is associated with a decrease in civic engagement, identification as American, and holistic thinking, a self-construal that promotes interconnectedness yet preserves individuality produces the opposite pattern.  
(Social - Self)

VI-134 Waistful Thinking: College Women’s Fear of the Freshman Fifteen  
Margaret Shavlikx, Northwestern University  
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University  
We examined first year undergraduate women’s intentions and worries concerning weight change during their first year of college. Though the majority predicted weight gain, most hoped for weight loss (even when already at a healthy weight). Predictions were generally inaccurate. Fear of the freshman fifteen significantly correlated with body dissatisfaction.  
(Clinical - Self)

VI-135 Women’s Math-Related Identity, Attitudes, and Behavior  
Angela-MinhTu D. Nguyenx, California State University, Fullerton  
No secondary authors  
Although women had lower confidence, higher anxiety, and lower expected performance than men, there were no gender differences on actual statistics performance (Study 1). Compared to women in other majors, STEM women were less likely to hold negative math attitudes and more likely to compartmentalize their social identities (Study 2).  
(Social - Self)

VI-136 Another Model of Employability? Considering the RAW Framework
In 2013, Hogan, Chamorro-Premuzic, and Kaiser presented the Rewarding, Ability, and Willingness (RAW) framework to conceptualize the construct of employability. Our review of previous research indicates that though the RAW construct borrows heavily from others, it offers a unique perspective for categorizing existing research as well as guiding future research.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VI-137 Organizational Constraints and Work Conflict Predict Counterproductive Workplace Behavior Across University Members
Alaina Rodriguezx, Butler University
Alison L. O'Malley, Butler University
We examined the extent to which counterproductive workplace behaviors (CWBs) are mood-contingent in a university sample. Mood did not predict CWBs. Organizational constraints were the strongest predictors of CWB across students, faculty, and staff. Students and employees did not differ in their CWBs.
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VI-138 Perceptions of Customer Incivility Affected By Job Attitudes, Personality, and Emotional Labor
Kelly E Thompsonx, Baldwin Wallace University
Michelle S Foust, Lorain County Community College
This research expands the knowledge of employee perceptions of customer incivility, an emerging topic in I/O psychology. We hypothesized that perceptions of customer incivility would be related to job attitudes, emotional labor, agreeableness, extraversion, and supervisor and coworker support. Significant relationships were found between customer incivility and several hypothesized variables.
(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VI-139 Racial Identification Interacts with Race to Predict Confrontation of Racial Discrimination
Jennifer Pratt-Hyattx, Northwest Missouri State University
No secondary authors
Black and White participants worked on an online hiring task with a confederate partner who made a seemingly racist hiring decision. Results indicated that Black and White participants confronted this discriminatory behavior at similar levels. However, racial identification was a significant predictor of confrontation strength only among Black participants.
(Social - Human Resources)

VI-140 Self-efficacy as a moderator between perceived weight discrimination and undergraduate social adjustment
Sayeedul Islamx, Farmingdale State College
Vahe Permzadian, SUNY-University at Albany
Rownak J. Choudhury, Nova Southeastern University
Marla Johnston, Farmingdale State College

Little research has been done on perceived weight discrimination and adjustment in college. 147 undergraduates participated in a survey assessing perceived weight discrimination, college adjustment, self-esteem and college social adjustment. Strong correlations were found between perceived weight discrimination and college social adjustment ($r = -.235$, $p < .001$), and institutional commitment ($r = -.221$, $p < .021$).

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VI-141 Swedish Police Personnel: Work Climate, Work Engagement, and Organizational Commitment
Ali A Nimax, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Saleh Moradi, Otago University
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg
Ann-Christine Andersson Arntén, Office of the National Police Commissioner

Three studies showed that police personnel from different job positions perceive work climate aspects differently, and feel various levels of work engagement and organizational commitment. Specially, having opportunities to develop was the most influential factor in predicting police personnel levels of work engagement and organizational commitment.

(Industrial/Organizational - Human Resources)

VI-142 Psychological Distress of Gifted Students in Medical School
Andrea B Martinez, University of the Philippines Manila

Gifted students enrolled at a very young age in the Integrated Liberal Arts and Medicine Program (INTARMed), a shortened seven-year medical course in the Philippines, experience various kinds of distress such as depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem and use avoidance-coping strategies to deal with stressors in medical school.

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-143 Predicting Improvement of Reading, Vocabulary and Executive Function with Diffusion Tensor Imaging
Stephen K Bailey, Vanderbilt University
Katherine E Swett, Vanderbilt University
Hannah G Rowland, Vanderbilt University
Fumiko Hoeft, University of California - San Francisco
Laurie E Cutting, Vanderbilt University

White matter integrity, as measured by fractional anisotropy, was used to predict growth in reading, vocabulary and executive function skills. Covariate analysis suggest white matter in several areas, including left supramarginal gyrus and bilateral superior temporal gyri, may predict improvement in one or more cognitive area.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)
Towards an Internet Compassionate Mind Training for Pregnant Women: Process and Direction
Alex R Kelmanx, Palo Alto University
Meagan L Stanley, Palo Alto University
Alinne Z Barrera, Palo Alto University
Michelle Cree, Derbyshire Healthcare NHS FT
Yotam Heineberg, Center for Compassion and Altruism Research and Education at Stanford University and Palo Alto University

There is a dearth of global mental healthcare resources for women at risk of developing depression during the postpartum period. The objective of this presentation is to a) describe the creation and testing of an Internet Compassionate Mind Training (iCMT) intervention for pregnant women and b) discuss future directions.

(Clinical - Prevention)