VIII-001 Ethnic and Gender Disparities in Obesity in NHANES 2001-2010: Socioeconomic and Behavioral Aspects
Kerstin E.E. Schroder, University of Alabama, Birmingham
No secondary authors
Using NHANES data from 18554 Non-Hispanic African American (AA) and White adults, the present study elucidates ethnic and gender disparities in obesity (body mass index, waist circumference) and examines the effects of socio-economic factors and lifestyle behaviors that have been linked to obesity.
(Social - Health)

VIII-002 Examining the Effects of Calorie Tracking on Mental Health
Andrea E. Mercurio, Boston University
Katrina Obleada, Boston University
Weyllnn Chang, Boston University
Marissa Leavitt, Boston University
Considering the rising rates of obesity, weight regulation strategies, such as food diaries, have been endorsed to promote weight loss. However, few studies have determined how these strategies impact mental health. This study examined whether food/calorie tracking affects mood and body image in a sample of college women.
(Clinical - Health)

VIII-003 Exercise mitigates affect reactivity: Findings from the National Study of Daily Experiences
Jordan M Weisser, University of California, San Francisco
Samantha Schilf, University of California, San Francisco
Jacqueline Mogle, The Pennsylvania State University
David M Almeida, The Pennsylvania State University
Eli Puterman, University of California, San Francisco
We demonstrate that affect reactivity to daily stressors may be conditional on levels of physical activity. Active, compared to inactive, individuals have a reduced change in negative affect on stressful compared to stress-free days, and on days with stress, general negative affect is less associated with stress-induced negative affect.
VIII-004 Expanding the Theory of Planned Behavior: The role of intentions on the relationship between self-identity and healthy food consumption
Amanda M. Brouwerx, Winona State University
Abbey Hammell, Winona State University
Kaila Vento, Winona State University
Katie E. Mosack, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
We examined the role of intentions on the relationship between self-identity and healthy food consumption. Intention mediated the identity-healthy food consumption pathway for many dietary choices. Results support previous research findings and suggest that for certain healthy foods, self-identity may have a direct effect on improving healthy consumption.

(Social - Health)

VIII-005 Exploring Pathways to Well-being in Asian Oncology Patients: The Roles of Mindfulness and Resilience.
Vivien Leungx, National University of Singapore
Haikel Lim, National University of Singapore
Hui-Yu Chan, National University of Singapore
Jianlin Liu, National University of Singapore
Rathi Mahendran, National University of Singapore
This is a preliminary exploration of the specific mechanisms through which mindfulness and resilience influence well-being in Asian oncology patients. Results show that mindfulness may benefit patients having psychological distress through resilience but the reduction of symptom severity may be as an indirect consequence of other unexplored processes.

(Clinical - Health)

VIII-006 Fatigue Mediates the Relationship Between Orofacial Pain Interference and Distress
Ian Boggerox, University of Kentucky
Tracey Kniffin, University of Kentucky
Pain interference contributes to increased psychological distress in patients with persistent pain. The role of fatigue in mediating the interference/distress relationship remains unknown. Medical records were examined for 431 orofacial pain patients. After controlling for pain duration and intensity, fatigue mediated the relationship between distress and interference.

(Clinical - Health)

VIII-007 Fears and Beliefs about Pain and Dentistry Predict Treatment-Seeking Behavior
Cameron L Randallx, West Virginia University
Daniel W McNeelix, West Virginia University
Dental fear, fear of pain, and negative cognitions about dentistry are related to long-term dental treatment-seeking behavior (i.e., symptomatic versus asymptomatic) and type of dental treatment
received. Results of this longitudinal study enhance conceptualizations of dental treatment utilization and reinforce the importance of understanding how psychological factors influence health behavior. (Clinical - Health)

VIII-008 Health Communication in Social Media: Elements of Contagious Messages
Holly M. Rusx, University of California, Merced
Linda D. Cameron, University of California, Merced
Health communications within diabetes-related Facebook pages were analyzed to identify message elements predicting user response. Predictors of liking, sharing, and commenting on a post included use of external links, imagery, positive affect, social support, and illness representational attributes. Implications include targeted communication design for social media to enhance health management. (Social - Health)

VIII-009 Health Message Overload Undermines Protection for Those High in Heightened Sensitivity
Bryn Launerox, Pomona College
Suzanne C. Thompson, Pomona College
What are the effects of repeated exposure to warning messages? Participants (N=93) read a sleep deprivation message alone or with other warnings. For the whole sample, threat overload led to more helplessness, but also more behavior change at follow-up. However, overload had detrimental effects on those sensitive to threat messages. (Social - Health)

VIII-010 Autism Spectrum Disorder from birth to diagnosis: parents' perspective
Nadia Abouzeidx, University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM)
Melanie Bolduc, University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM)
Nathalie Poirier, University of Quebec in Montreal (UQAM)
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) affects nearly 1% of the population. This study portrays the experience of 41 families living with a child diagnosed with ASD. It reveals how the disorder is firstly detected and exposes the process leading up to the diagnosis. (Developmental - Health)

VIII-011 Exploring the Links Between Feelings of Incompleteness, Counterfactual Processing, and Insomnia
Ralph E. Schmidttx, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Sanaâ Belayachix, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Martial Van der Linden, University of Geneva, Switzerland
A questionnaire study revealed that feelings of incompleteness (a central feature of pathological perfectionism) were associated with counterfactual processing and insomnia severity. However, counterfactual processing did not mediate the effect of feelings of incompleteness on insomnia severity.
VIII-012 **Facial emotion recognition and acculturation**  
**David Mellor**, Deakin University  
**Linda Byrne**, Deakin University  
**Catherine Prado**, Deakin University  
Caucasian-Australians, people of Chinese heritage living in Australia (PCHA), and Mainland Chinese identified emotions in photographs of Caucasian and Chinese faces. Caucasian-Australians and PCHA were better at identifying both sets of facial expressions. Adoption of Australian culture predicted better recognition of emotions displayed on Caucasian faces for the PCHA group.  
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

VIII-013 **Fading Affect Bias Does Not Distinguish Anger from Sadness**  
**Katherine L Depax**, Augustana College  
**Daniel P. Corts**, Augustana College  
**Drew Barnes**, Augustana College  
**A. Ayanna Wade**, Augustana College  
**Mackenzie Moriarty**, Augustana College  
This study investigated whether fading affect bias (FAB) applies equally to various negative experiences (anger vs. sadness) or to positive emotions (happiness vs. pride). FAB effects were observed among all but the most dysphoric participants, but subtypes of negative affect did not moderate FAB, nor did subtypes of positive affect.  
(Cognitive - Emotion)

VIII-014 **Feeling and Knowing: a relationship between interoception and metacognition**  
**Elizabeth Chuax**, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York  
**Eliza Bliss-Moreau**, University of California, Davis  
A critical question is whether there is a common self-awareness mechanism for cognitive and affective information. Here we show that metamemory accuracy (cognitive self-awareness) and interoceptive accuracy (affective self-awareness) are correlated, suggesting an integrated self-awareness system.  
(Cognitive - Emotion)

VIII-015 **Feeling awe and wanting nothing: The association between awe, materialism, and modesty**  
**Liana Gheormax**, University of California, Berkeley  
**Paul K. Piff**, University of California, Berkeley  
**Dacher Keltner**, University of California, Berkeley  
Awe is an emotional response to perceptually vast stimuli that exerts a diminishing effect on the self. We found that feelings of awe were associated with reduced materialistic values and increased modest behavioral tendencies. These findings suggest that the self-diminishing effects of awe extend to materialism and self-enhancement.
VIII-016 **Feeling Sorry for Yourself (Online): Narcissism and Emotion Sharing via New Media**
Elizabeth Beardx, University of Michigan  
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan  
Christopher N. Cascio, University of Pennsylvania  
Joseph Bayer, University of Michigan  
Emily B. Falk, University of Pennsylvania  
The present study examines the relationship between narcissism and emotional sharing in adolescent males. Participants who scored higher in narcissistic exhibitionism shared more negative emotion on Facebook and via text messages.

VIII-017 **Flow experience in sports: Examining the role of athlete’s anxiety and confidence**
Maria Psychountakix, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Science, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece  
Nektarios A.M. Stavrou, 1 ASPETAR, Qatar Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Hospital, Doha, Qatar  
2 Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Science, University of Athens, Athens, Greece  
Stephan Koehn, Department of Health Sciences, Liverpool Hope University, Liverpool, UK  
Thomas Patrick, ASPETAR, Qatar Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Hospital, Doha, Qatar  
Tony Morris, College of Education, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia  
Anxiety and confidence have a profound effect on athletes' optimal experience. The level of competitive anxiety, self-confidence, and flow experience was measured before and after a competition in three hundred forty six athletes. Anxiety disrupted flow experience during competition, while self-confidence exerted a facilitative effect on athletes' optimal experience.

VIII-018 **Frowning increases rejection of unfair offers in the ultimatum game**
Sunhae Sulx, Korea University, South Korea  
Susanne Leiberg, University of Zurich  
Azade Seid-Fatemi, University of Zurich  
Philippe Snozzi, Smoothline  
Dan Iselin, Smoothline  
Jessica Marti, University of Zurich  
Philippe Tobler, University of Zurich  
Ernst Fehr, University of Zurich  
The present study investigated the influence of facial expressions on fairness consideration in multiple one-shot ultimatum games. Consistent with the facial feedback hypothesis, activation of corrugator superciliii increased rejection of unfair offers. Preliminary results showed that suppressing the muscles with botulinum toxin type-A did not affect the rejection rates.
VIII-019 Gender Differences in Reported Empathy and Observed Affect: The Method Matters
Donna D Heinex, California State University San Marcos
Heather A Herrmann, California State University San Marcos
Maureen J Fitzpatrick, California State University San Marcos
Seventy-two 5-year-olds watched videos of children experiencing emotions. Participants interpreted how the portrayed child felt and reported their own feelings while watching the clip. There was no significant difference of observed affective match with the children in the film-clips; however, girls reported higher levels of empathy than did boys.
(Developmental - Emotion)

VIII-020 Gender Differences in the Effects of Contextual Information on Emotional Recognition
Cynthia Kovacsx, Roger Williams University
Danielle Alfredo, Roger Williams University
Kayla Casale, Roger Williams University
Amanda Schmidt, Roger Williams University
Jacqueline L Cottle, Roger Williams University
Gender and context were examined in emotion recognition. Women were more accurate in emotional recognition when congruent information was presented. No gender differences were found when incongruent information was presented. Both performed worse with incongruent information. Men reported higher levels of confidence compared to women, although they were less accurate.
(Social - Emotion)

VIII-021 Internet Usage During Class Associated With Lower Course Grades
Sara C. Broadersx, Northwestern University
Michael Smutko, Northwestern University
Students in two different lecture-based courses were allowed to use technology at will during class meetings over the course of an academic quarter. Student self-report and wifi access logs tracked electronics usage. Students accessing the Internet during lectures obtained the lowest course grades, even when taking notes via computer.
(General - Education)

VIII-022 Intervention Course for First-Generation College Students Increases Self-Mastery and Confidence
Elizabeth Steinx, University of New Mexico
Belinda Vicuña, University of New Mexico
Alexis J. Ortiz, University of New Mexico
Bruce W. Smith, University of New Mexico
Considering the need for effective interventions to assist the vulnerable First-Generation college student population, this study examined the efficacy of an intervention course. The course showed promise, as it was effective in fostering a greater sense of self-esteem and mastery by providing a toolbox of strengths/skills/resources for FG students.
(General - Education)
Intrinsic Motivation and Self-Efficacy Among Preschoolers
Amy Schweinlex, University of South Dakota
Emily Dykstra, University of South Dakota
Xue Jiang, University of South Dakota
Danelle Tramp, University of South Dakota
The present research explores preschoolers self-efficacy and intrinsic motivation to learn in a multi-method study. We conclude that preschoolers are mostly intrinsically motivated and can identify when they are good at a task. Further, their enjoyment of tasks was related to their ability to perform it, but not strongly.
(Developmental - Education)

Learning and Motivation Profiles that Differentiate Among “Types” of Test Anxious Learners
Jerrell C. Cassadyx, Ball State University
Holmes Finch, Ball State University
Monica Heller, Ball State University
Megan Blankenship, Ball State University
James Jones, Ball State University
Analyses of student profiles using the Learning and Study Strategies Inventory and measures of Cognitive Test Anxiety confirm that “types” of test anxiety can be differentiated. Examining these types (cognitive interference, study skills deficit, performance avoidance) provides guidance missing from traditional views that failed to isolate underlying causes of anxiety.
(Personality/Emotion - Education)

Learning Chinese? Using Embodiment and Imagination for Novel Chinese Character Learners
MingTsan P. Lux, University of Texas-Brownsville
This study investigated cognitive benefits of embodiment and imagination in Chinese characters learning using a web-based program, where 40 novices’ movement and imagination were manipulated. The study adopted a 2x2 experimental design. Findings suggested that combining embodiment and imagination yielded best learning and transfer. Practical and theoretical implications were discussed.
(Cognitive - Education)

Learning Styles: Implementation of Technology
Miguel C. Torezx, Columbia University's Teachers College
This paper examines individualistic and collaborative learning among children who are from middle-class and low social economic status families. Various forms of technology were used to discover if there was a correlation between the rate of exposure to technology and learning outcomes.
(Cognitive - Education)
VIII-027 **M-Capacity and Math Fluency Uniquely Predict Adults’ Understanding of Fraction Problems**
Mariela Giuliano, York University
Cheryl Lee, York University
Janice Johnson, York University
Juan Pascual-Leone, York University

We investigated cognitive factors in adults’ performance on fraction problems that were graded in mental demand. Performance decreased as problem mental demand increased. Fractions score correlated with measures of inhibition and updating; however, M-capacity (related to working memory) and math fluency were unique predictors, accounting for 47% of variance.
(Cognitive - Education)

VIII-028 **Metacomprehension judgments and question type**
Lesley Hathorn, Metropolitan State University of Denver
John Hathorn, Metropolitan State University of Denver

This study showed that students consistently overestimated scores on examinations at the global and question level. The highest overestimation at the question-level occurred for multiple choice and problem questions. Predicted scores were more accurate for short answer questions. Even when provided with feedback, students continued to overestimate subsequent examination scores.
(Cognitive - Education)

VIII-029 **Mixing topics while studying does not enhance learning**
Hannah Hausman, Williams College
Nate Kornell, Williams College

Students frequently study flashcards but almost never mix two topics together (Wissman, Rawson, & Pyc, 2012). Mixing is an easy way to increase the spacing between items. Although spacing typically enhances learning, we found no benefit of mixing topics.
(Cognitive - Education)

VIII-030 **More Than Reading: College Students' Perceptions of Different Types of Literacies**
Ngoc H. Bui, University of La Verne

No secondary authors

College students (N = 146) were asked to rank the importance of four literacy types (prose, document, quantitative, and health) and rate their abilities in each. Despite ranking quantitative literacy the highest in importance, perceived abilities in this type was the lowest. Implications and suggestions for future research were discussed.
(Social - Education)

VIII-031 **Judging Veracity Makes Eyewitnesses Remember a Suspect Less Accurately but More Certainly**
Christopher M. Altman, Ball State University
Heather M. Bauer, Ball State University
Brittney M. Klauser, Ball State University
Kayla M. Alves, Ball State University
Kerri L. Pickel, Ball State University

Previously we demonstrated that judging a suspect's veracity impairs eyewitnesses' memory of a suspect's appearance. The present study extended these findings, showing that judging veracity also inflates witnesses' certainty and other testimony-relevant judgments. Additionally, motivating witnesses to judge veracity intensified the memory impairment effect.

(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-032 Korean Children's Use of Consensus Testimony Information in Different Moral Contexts
Jee Young Noh, University of Maryland University College
Laura Elenbaas, University of Maryland College Park
Melanie Killen, University of Maryland University College

This study investigated Korean children's use of consensus testimony in two different social situations (an ambiguous social interaction and an instance of explicit social exclusion). Moreover, the age of the informants was varied in order to investigate how informant status impacts children's use of consensus testimony information in social contexts.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

VIII-033 Leader Influence on Group Creativity
Viktoria Tidikis, Northern Arizona University
Alexandra V. Ortiz, Northern Arizona University
Emily L. Youngberg, Northern Arizona University

This study looked at how leader emergence and leadership style affected creativity in dyads. Dyads where a leader emerged solved more problems and solved them faster than dyads without a leader. Groups with autocratic leadership solved problems faster, however they solved less problems correctly compared to groups with democratic leadership style.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

VIII-034 Man's Best Friend? Friendly and Aggressive Dogs have Different Mate Attraction Influences
Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan
Jessica L. Sloan, University of Toledo
Sigal Tifferet, Ruppin Academic Center

Dog ownership differentially influences men's attractiveness to women depending on the length of the relationship sought and the type of dog. Friendly looking dogs decrease perceptions of high mating effort in socially dominant men and decrease attractiveness of both dominant and prestigious men for short-term romantic and brief sexual relationships.

(Social - Social Cognition)
VIII-035 Men, women, and the differences in their moral judgment and behavior
Jessica E. Blackx, University of Oklahoma
William M Reynolds, Humboldt State University
Ever since Gilligan (1982) pointed out that women may have different moral reasoning and subsequent behavior, there have been calls for research on gender differences. This research investigates the differences in the relationships between scores on morality scales and measures of related constructs for men and women.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-036 Mind your perspective: How perspective taking shapes perception of deviant and unethical behavior
Marina Fiorix, Faculty of HEC, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Franciska Krings, University of Lausanne
Emmanuelle Keinlogel, University of Lausanne
Joerg Dietz, University of Lausanne
We show the potential side effects of taking someone else's perspective. Participants taking the perspective of the perpetrator of immoral actions blamed less the perpetrator's personal characteristics and more external factors, which in turn influenced the extent of punishment, perceptions of the severity of the behavior and of the perpetrator's moral identity.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-037 Mood Manipulation for Memory Recall
Reuben S. Garciax, Quinebaug Valley Community College
Erin Szela, Quinebaug Valley Community College
Heather Bagdoian, Quinebaug Valley Community College
This study was designed to test the correlation between a person's mood and the quality and quantity of their memory recall. Through use of mood manipulation, which had proven to be weak, no correlation between a person’s mood and their ability to recall was found.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-038 Mortality Salience Effects Depend on Moral Issue Selected
Nathan S Kemperx, Montclair State University
No secondary authors
Samples of students, faculty/staff, and Hospice caregivers were randomly administered either a mortality salience (MS) or dental pain prime, followed by a moral issue questionnaire. Excluding economic issues, participants in the MS condition felt stronger about the self-selected issues and rated them as more important.
(Social - Social Cognition)

VIII-039 Multicultural Attitude and Framing Affect Acceptance of Foreign Acquisition
Jeanne H. Y. Fux, City University of Hong Kong
High multiculturals (cultural diversity appreciating individuals) showed higher acceptance to a foreign acquisition of a local television station when the acquisition was framed as an economic opportunity in which the local core value remained unscathed, instead of a cultural transgression in which the local core value was jeopardized.

(Social - Social Cognition)

**VIII-040 Non-English Modes of Communicating Political Information: A Proposed Model on the Role of Language in Social Cognition**  
**Alejandro Flores**, *The University of Chicago*  
No secondary authors  
This experimental study tests how non-English modes of political communication influence social cognition. Specifically, what is the persuasive power of these linguistic appeals for discrete (bilingual) groups in the US?  
(General - Social Cognition)

**VIII-041 Prototypical Possessions Satisfy Belongingness Needs**  
**Camille S. Johnson**, *San Jose State University*  
**Tatiana Wilson**, *San Jose State University*  
**Kim Rios**, *Ohio University*  
Typically research as confounded scarcity and quality in examining the effects of belongingness needs on luxury goods. Across two studies, need to belong was associated with increased preference for common goods over rare goods, even when quality is taken into account.  
(Social - Social Cognition)

**VIII-042 Race and Racism in Ascriptions of Moral Status**  
**Garrett T Marks-Wilt**, *University of Missouri*  
**Philip Robbins**, *University of Missouri*  
Does social categorization impact moral perceptions? Subjects evaluated moral actors with racialized names across eight vignettes. Conservatism, symbolic racism, anti-black prejudice and black-sex/black-athlete stereotypes predicted Black-biased responsibility ascriptions (blame, punishment) and White-biased considerability conferrals (protection, concern). Liberalism and low prejudice/racism predicted the converse (Black-biased considerability conferrals, White-biased responsibility ascriptions).  
(Social - Social Cognition)

**VIII-043 Expressed Emotion, Relationship Satisfaction, and Coping in Collateral Informants: A Preliminary Report**  
**Laci L. Zawilinskix**, *University of Southern Mississippi*  
**Tiffany A Hopkins**, *University of Southern Mississippi*  
**Corey T Brawner**, *University of Southern Mississippi*
Bradley A Green, University of Southern Mississippi
Michael D Anestis, University of Southern Mississippi

The purpose of the current investigation was to examine the demographics and relationships between expressed emotion, relationship satisfaction, and coping in a preliminary sample of collateral informants. Findings suggested significant strong positive correlations between relationship satisfaction and expressed emotion and relationship satisfaction and substance use as a coping strategy.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-044 Flashbacks & Posttraumatic Conditions: Phenomenology and Psychological Correlates
Anne Malaktarisx, Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Peter Lemons, Binghamton University
Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University (SUNY)

We examined the phenomenological qualities and psychopathological and personality correlates of flashbacks. We found significantly higher incidence of sleep problems, dissociation, and other psychopathology among those with posttraumatic conditions. We found very few, yet notable, differences in the phenomenology of genuine vs. role-played flashbacks.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-045 Higher Paranormal Beliefs are Predictive of Poorer Mental Health
Alisa M Huskeyx, University of Central Oklahoma
Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma
Stephanie Menotti, University of Central Oklahoma
Edward Clint, University of California - Los Angeles

This study empirically examined the relationship between different aspects of belief in the paranormal and overall mental health. Results found that higher levels of paranormal beliefs were strongly predictive of worse mental health in general, even when controlling for biological sex and religiosity.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-046 Improvements in OQ at a Community Clinic Differ Based on Depression Severity
Lydia Nguyenx, Virginia Tech
Jonathan C Waldron, Virginia Tech
Neville Galloway-Williams, Virginia Tech
Maria G. Fraire, Virginia Tech
Lee D. Cooper, Virginia Tech

A small sample (n=9) receiving treatment at a community-based training clinic was evaluated for depression status at pre-treatment and for overall functioning over time. Clinically depressed clients saw significantly greater gains in functioning, though all clients improved; this provided promising effectiveness data regarding evidence-based treatment for an underserved population.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)
VIII-047 Incidence of neurocognitive impairment by timing of deprivation in children with histories of deprivation
Nore Gjolajx, Wayne State University
William C Guy, Wayne State University
Harry T Chugani, Wayne State University & Children's Hospital of Michigan
Michael E Behen, Wayne State University & Children's Hospital of Michigan
We investigated the incidence of neurocognitive impairment as a function of duration of deprivation in children raised in international orphanages. Results demonstrate that exposures <6 months are associated with low likelihood of impairment, which doubles beyond 6 months, and increases sharply beyond 36 months, which may reflect a second threshold.
(Developmental - Psychopathology)

VIII-048 Indulgence in Positive Fantasies as a Risk Factor for Depression
Justyna Jurska, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Kibby McMahon, New York State Psychiatric Institute
Regina Miranda, Hunter College, The City University of New York
We examined the relationship between indulging in positive fantasies about the future and the cognitive processes and risk factors associated with depression. We found that High-indulgers were more likely to engage in brooding rumination and distraction than Low-indulgers. In addition, higher level of indulging was also associated with higher hopelessness.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-049 Inter-episode Affect Intensity and Instability Predict Depression and Impairment in Bipolar Disorder
Polina Eidelman, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Science Center
Anda Gershon, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine
Twenty-seven individuals with inter-episode bipolar I disorder completed a daily affect diary for 49 days. Daily affect intensity was positively correlated with depressive symptoms assessed one month later. Intensity and instability in negative affect and instability in positive affect were positively correlated with functional impairment one month later.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

VIII-050 Is Anhedonia a Mediating Factor Between Depression and Suicidal and Self-injury Ideation? A Longitudinal Analysis
Amber T Pham, University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas
Melissa J Zielinski, University of Arkansas
Michael R. Nadorff, Mississippi State University
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University
We examined if anhedonia mediated the relationship between depression and suicidal and self-injury ideation. Analyses show that through recent changes in anhedonia, depression predicts suicidal and self-injury ideation, but does not predict self-injury behavior. These results suggest anhedonia appears as the primary depressive symptom responsible for suicidal and self-injury ideation.
It's not you, It's Me: Rejection Sensitivity and Trauma

Aditi Vijay, University of Maryland, College Park
John Freimuth, Department of Veteran’s Affairs
Michelle Lemay, University of Nevada, Reno
Alan E Fruzzetti, University of Nevada, Reno

This study investigated responses to interpersonally stressful situations. Women with histories of sexual trauma (N=68) were randomized into conditions in which they either received validating or invalidating responses from an experimenter following their completion of stressful arithmetic tasks. Rejection sensitivity emerged as a significant predictor of changes in negative affect.

Cross-sectional Support for the Stability of Scientist-Practitioner Interests among Undergraduates

Patricia A. Marsh, Park University
Jennifer Krupa, Park University
Greg E. Hilliar, Park University

Undergraduate students at the beginning (n = 224), middle (n = 166), or end (n = 120) of their psychology major completed the Scientist-Practitioner Inventory. Cross-sectional analyses show that practitioner interests were unchanged, but significant differences in scientist interests were found. The scales were positively correlated from .46 to .57.

Differences in Big Five Traits and Coping Mechanisms in Four College Majors

Gretchen M Reevy, California State University, East Bay
Rebecca Warton, University of California, Berkeley Extension

Big Five traits and coping mechanisms were investigated in four college majors: business, criminal justice, nursing/health sciences, and psychology. Psychology students consistently scored higher on openness and business majors lower on agreeableness than other majors. Differences were found in coping mechanisms. These results may assist academic counselors in their duties.

Differences in Psychological Characteristics between Skeptics of and Believers in the Paranormal

Caleb W. Lack, University of Central Oklahoma
Alisa M Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma
Stephanie Menotti, University of Central Oklahoma
Edward Clint, University of California - Los Angeles

In this study, a variety of variables were measured to determine what factors would be the most predictive of high levels of paranormal beliefs rather than skepticism. Personality and cognitive
factors, such as need for closure and openness, as well as religiosity, were strongly related to higher paranormal beliefs.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-055 Do You Believe in Magic? Big Five Personality Traits and Responses to Magic
Matthew Dohnx, Muhlenberg College
Joel Dresnick, Muhlenberg College
The present study investigated the relationship between the Big Five personality domains and cognitive tendencies in reactions to common magical illusions. The findings suggest that an individual's personality characteristics and related cognitive tendencies may play an important role in understanding specific patterns of response to perceptual impossibilities.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-056 Does personality have an impact on social functioning? It depends whom you ask
Hannah R. Kingx, Washington University in St Louis
Thomas F Oltmanns, Washington University in St. Louis
Personality disorders (PDs) are differentially related to an observer-rated scale of social functioning depending on the source of the assessment. As expected, four interview-rated PDs were related to lower social functioning. However, interview-rated narcissistic PD, self-reported histrionic PD, and informant-reported histrionic PD were associated with better social functioning.
(Clinical - Personality)

VIII-057 Exploring the Development of Perfectionism: The Influence of Parenting Style and Gender
David R. Hibbardx, California State University, Chico
Gail E. Walton, California State University, Chico
Akiko Watabe, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
This study explored the associations between different combinations of parenting characteristics (i.e., demands and warmth) and distinct dimensions of perfectionism. Results revealed that authoritarian parenting was associated with maladaptive perfectionism, whereas authoritative parenting seemed to buffer individuals from maladaptive perfectionism. Generally, patterns of association were similar for males and females.
(Developmental - Personality)

VIII-058 Extraverted Team Members as a Liability in Long Duration Space Exploration
Suzanne T. Bellx, DePaul University
Shanique G. Brown, DePaul University
Neal B. Outland, DePaul University
Daniel R. Abben, DePaul University
Christina Teach, DePaul University
Dulce Vega, DePaul University
Teams in traditional settings perform better when members are high on extraversion. Our research details why extraverted team members are likely to be a liability for crews who live and operate in isolation and confinement, and potential implications of crews composed of less extraverted members for team functioning.

(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

VIII-059 Female Digit Ratio Correlated with Indirect Aggression but not with Direct Aggression
Emily S. Clevelandx, California State University East Bay
No secondary authors
Aggression can be “direct” physical/verbal behavior or “indirect” social/relational behavior. Direct aggression has been linked to digit ratio (2D:4D) but only in males. We explored associations between 2D:4D and both direct and indirect aggression in females. Indirect aggression, but not direct aggression, correlated with female 2D:4D.

(Social - Personality)

VIII-060 Gender Differences in Collegiate Anxiety-Coping Typologies: A Multiple-Group Latent Class Analysis Approach
Margarita Olivera-Aguilarx, Educational Testing Service
Samuel H Rikoon, Educational Testing Service
High test anxiety has long been associated with poorer academic outcomes in high school and college students. We conduct multiple-group latent class analyses to identify underlying typologies accounting for student test anxiety and coping mechanisms. Anxiety-Coping classes are differentiated by gender and with regard to future academic outcomes.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

VIII-061 I Think I Can, I Know I Can: Implicit Beliefs and Motivation for Change
Ken P. Bennettx, Michigan State University
Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University
Jason S. Moser, Michigan State University
Participants completed questionnaires of mindsets (beliefs about the malleability of self-attributes), perceptions of ability to change, and psychopathology. Mindsets predicted perceived ability to change more than psychopathological symptoms. Furthermore, this relationship was significantly stronger among females, indicating that mindsets relate to perceptions of change differently between sexes.

(Clinical - Personality)

VIII-062 Cultural Similarities and Differences in Leader and Teammate Preferences
Thipnapa Huansuriyax, Claremont Graduate University
Maritza Salazar, Claremont Graduate University
William Crano, Claremont Graduate University
People from both collectivist and individualist cultures generally prefer competent colleagues when forming a task-focused team to ensure that their team is capable of getting work done. However,
collectivists are more likely than individualists to also consider colleagues’ warmth indispensable for group effectiveness.
(Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

**VIII-063 Diabetes Beliefs: Young Latino Americans’ Perceptions of Risk and Healthy Behavior Differ**
Michelle J. Towersx, Arizona State University
Camille D. Basilio, Arizona State University
Virginia S.Y. Kwan, Arizona State University
This research examines ethnic differences in young adults’ beliefs about diabetes and its relationship with their willingness to engage in healthy behaviors. Latino and European Americans perceived similar sources of risk for diabetes, but Latino Americans were more likely to see cost as inhibitive to behavior, regardless of socioeconomic status.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

**VIII-064 Disasters in Indonesia: Relationships Among Posttraumatic Stress, Resource Loss, and Event Memories**
David N. Sattlerx, Western Washington University
Mora Claramita, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Brett Muskavage, Western Washington University
We examined predictors of posttraumatic stress in a rural village near Yogyakarta, Indonesia destroyed by an earthquake. Survivors completed standardized measures in Bahasa Indonesian. Personal characteristic resource loss, somatic problems, and distressing memories explained 69% of posttraumatic stress variance. The findings support Conservation of Resources Stress Theory. Implications are discussed.
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

**VIII-065 Do cultural ideals about emotion influence giving to others?**
BoKyung Parkx, Stanford University
Jeanne L. Tsai, Stanford University
Brian Knutson, Stanford University
Culture may influence people’s decisions to give to others through their desired affect (or “ideal affect”). While playing the dictator game, European Americans, who value excitement more, offered more money to excited (vs. calm) receivers, whereas East Asians, who value calmness more, offered more money to calm (vs. excited) receivers.
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

**VIII-066 Emotion Processing and Perception in Asian American and European American College Students**
Christine K Tax, Fuller Theological Seminary
Joey Fung, Fuller Theological Seminary
The study examined the relationships between perceived emotion perception competence, face processing errors, and depression and anxiety among 124 Asian American (AA) and 75 European American (EA) college students. Discrepancy between perceived and actual performance in emotion processing was significantly associated with depression for AA, but not EA, students. (Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-067 Empathy-based Guilt in Latino First-Generation College Students.
Adrianna Gonzales Hooperx, Wright Institute
Jack W Berry, Samford University
David J Stiver, Graduate Theological Union
Lynn E O'Connor, Wright Institute
Suluck Chaturabul, Western University of Health Sciences College of Pharmacy
Kevin W Choi, Wright Institute
Yanlin Li, Wright Institute
Toni Li, Wright Institute
This study examined the relationship between collegiate generation status and empathy-based guilt among Latino college students. Latino first-generation students reported significantly higher levels of empathy-based guilt, depression, and lower levels of satisfaction with life compared to their non-first-generation student peers. (Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-068 Empirical Support for a “Racial Story” Underlying the ASO-L’s Culture-Blaming Subscale
Rick Sperlingx, St. Mary’s University
Jason Montalvo, St. Mary’s University
Benjamin L Carpentier, St. Mary’s University
Caroline Kuhn, St. Mary’s University
A criticism of the Attributions for Scholastic Outcomes Scale-Latino (ASO-L) has been that “culture-blaming,” which is treated as a proxy for racial prejudice, is better thought of as a preference for internal causality. This study provides data supporting the original idea that culture-blaming reflects adherence to a dominant racial story. (Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-069 Ethnicity Moderates the Outcomes of Self-Enhancement and Self-Improvement Themes in Expressive Writing
William Tsaix, University of California Los Angeles
Anna S Lau, University of California Los Angeles
Andrea N Niles, University of California Los Angeles
Jordan Coello, University of California Los Angeles
Matthew D Lieberman, University of California Los Angeles
Ahra C Ko, University of California Los Angeles
Christopher Hur, University of California Los Angeles
Annette L Stanton, University of California Los Angeles
Present study examined whether writing content related to self-enhancing (viz., downward social comparison and situational attributions) and self-improving (viz., upward social comparison and persistence) motivations were differentially related to expressive writing outcomes among 17 Asian American and 17 European American participants. Findings provide evidence suggesting culturally distinct mechanisms for the effects of expressive disclosure.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-070 **Experiences and challenges of International Faculty in the U.S Higher Education**

*Katie Kwon Koo*, *University of Maryland at College Park*

No secondary authors

The qualitative study explored challenges and experiences that international faculty encounter in the US higher education by interviewing 12 non-resident alien faculty members. 6 different themes of adjustment are discussed: legal status; English proficiency; professional development; interpersonal relationships; balanced life; and coping strategies.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-071 **Fading Affect Bias in Memories of Death in Provincial Philippines**

*Gary D. Bond*, *Winston-Salem State University*
*Mern J. Bansag*, *Capiz State University*
*Dawn X. Henderson*, *Winston-Salem State University*
*Rose M. Anu*, *Winston-Salem State University*
*Courtney J. Alderson*, *Winston-Salem State University*
*Liliyanna S. Sum*, *Winston-Salem State University*
*Ebonie T. Dockery*, *Winston-Salem State University*
*W. R. Walker*, *Winston-Salem State University*

Fading Affect Bias (FAB) was explored cross-culturally by sampling 194 positive and negative memory descriptions (including deaths of loved ones) from participants in a province of Panay, Philippines. Although affective fading occurred for negative memories supporting FAB, memories of death events surprisingly did not fade in affective intensity.

(Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

VIII-072 **Gender and Age as Moderators between Social Support and Depression**

*Jung Hwa Cho*, *University of California, Los Angeles*
*Woo Jung Lee*, *University of California, Los Angeles*

The current study examined the moderating effects of gender and age on the relationship between social support and depression. In a sample of 4,963 participants, the result revealed that the relation between social support and depression was stronger for younger people and women than for older people and men.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-073 **Preference for Online Communication and Its Association with Perceived Social Skills**

*Sun-Mee Kang*, *California State University, Northridge*
The current study explored characteristics of individuals who prefer online communication to face-to-face interaction. After completing questionnaires in an individual setting, participants were engaged in an unanticipated social interaction with a confederate for 5 minutes. The results showed that participants who chose online communication were perceived as less socially skillful.

**VIII-074 Relations between aggression and social status in Chinese Children- Moderating Effects of Academic Achievement**

*Yiran Gao*, *Beijing Normal University*

No secondary authors

We examine the moderating effects of academic achievement on relations between aggression and social status in Chinese children. The results show that academic achievement has significant moderating effects on relations between physical aggression and peer rejection, social standing, peer influence. And it also has significant moderating effects on relations between relational aggression and peer rejection, loneliness, peer influence.

**(Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)**

**VIII-075 Relationship quality and consequences of HIV partner disclosure among people living with HIV in China**

*Shan Qiao*, *Wayne State University*

*xiaoming Li*, *Wayne State University*

*Shaobing Su*, *Wayne State University*

*Chen Zhang*, *Univeristy of Vanderbilt*

*George Chi Tam*, *Wayne State University*

*Yuejiao Zhou*, *Guangxi CDC*

*Zhiyong Shen*, *Guangxi CDC*

*Zhenzhu Tang*, *Guangxi CDC*

People who perceived higher level of relationship quality with their stable partners were more likely to report positive impacts of disclosure in emotional life ($aB=.045$, 95%CI [.038, .051], $P<.001$).

**(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)**

**VIII-076 Relationship Satisfaction of Extraverts and Agreeable People: How Do They Get There?**

*William Tov*, *Singapore Management University*

*Huey Woon Lee*, *Singapore Management University*

*Serene Nai*, *Singapore Management University*

We examined the process by which extraversion and agreeableness influence satisfaction in a one-week diary study in which participants rated their satisfaction and interactions with 10 target persons. The effect of extraversion was mediated by higher levels of trust and the effect of agreeableness was mediated by negative social exchanges.
VIII-077 Resilience to Hurricane Sandy: Examining the Protective Effects of Positive Affect and Social Support
Justine Bates-Krakoffx, Student
Gina N Falcone, Student
Paul Griffin, Pace University
Anthony Mancini, Pace University
Using a prospective design, the current study examined the moderating impact of perceived social support and positive affect on posttraumatic stress symptoms following exposure to Hurricane Sandy among university students (N=196). Findings indicated that perceived social support, but not positive affect, had a buffering effect on PTSD symptoms.
(General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-078 Social Comparison Predicts Negative Body Image Outcomes in Adolescence
Erin E Hillardx, University of Notre Dame
Dawn M Gondoli, University of Notre Dame
Rebecca A. Morrissey, University of Notre Dame
This study investigated effects of social comparison on body image in adolescence over a one-year period. Results indicated girls with low BMI who engaged in social comparison behaviors reported negative effects on body image one year later, compared to girls with low BMI who did not engage in comparison behaviors.
(Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-079 Social Dominance Moderates the Relationship Between Discrimination and Sleep
Abdiel J. Floresx, University of California, San Francisco
Aric A. Prather, University of California, San Francisco
Wendy Berry Mendes, University of California, San Francisco
This study examined the relationship between social dominance and racial discrimination in predicting global sleep quality among African Americans. Results showed that discrimination significantly predicted poor sleep particularly among participants who highly endorsed social dominance. These results suggest that endorsing social dominance can exacerbate the effects of stressful intergroup interactions.
(General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-080 Stigma, Compassion, and Resiliency
Sharon A. Stringerx, Department of Psychology, Youngstown State University
Lisa M. Ridgley, Youngstown State University
Gregory A. Satmare, Youngstown State University
Joshua Stephens, Youngstown State University
Kenneth B. Juart, Youngstown State University
This study addressed the question of whether experience with stigma is related to compassion and resiliency. One hundred and two participants at a Midwestern University completed on-line surveys. Initial analyses indicate that more experience with stigma was related to more self-compassion and that resiliency was related to compassion for others.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-081 Test-Retest Reliability of the Modified Important People and Activities (MIPA) Measure
William H Zywiakx, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Robert L Stout, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Jordan M Braciszewski, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Tyler B Wray, Brown University
We conducted a test-retest reliability study of the Modified Important People and Activities measure. Percent agreement, correlations, and kappas for the items ranged from acceptable to excellent across the two time periods. Classification of network members as positive, negative, or neutral influences on sobriety also demonstrated good to excellent kappas.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

VIII-082 No Transfer Effects from Adaptive Working Memory Training
Nussbaumer Danielax, ETH Zurich
Roland H Grabner, Georg-August-University of Göttingen
Elsbeth Stern, ETH Zurich
Conditions under which participants can enhance their working memory capacity get investigated by administering differentiated training paradigms with varying working memory load. With Electroencephalography we additionally investigated possible neurophysiological changes. We conclude working memory capacity could not be extended and there were no training based changes of event related desynchronization.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-083 Parkinson’s Upper and Lower Limb Motor Impairments Differentially Influence Action Verb Processing
Peter Nguyenx, University of Western Ontario
Angela Roberts-South, University of Western Ontario
Ken McRae, University of Western Ontario
Grounded cognition emphasizes sensorimotor simulation in conceptual knowledge. The study tested Parkinson’s patients with greater upper- versus greater lower-limb impairments on their processing of action verbs; upper-limb (reach), lower-limb (kick), and psych (think). The two groups of patients showed different patterns in their processing of these action verbs.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-084 EEG Correlates of Spontaneous Imagery during Working Memory Rehearsal
Christina Merrickx, San Francisco State University
Tiffany K Jantz, University of Michigan
Ezequiel Morsella, San Francisco State University
Mark W Geisler, San Francisco State University

The view of alpha as an ‘idling’ rhythm remains controversial in working memory (WM) research, which reveals systematic increases in alpha power as a function of increased WM load. To further illuminate this phenomenon, we examined alpha power during different periods (active rehearsal versus passive retention) of a WM task.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-085 Procedural and Declarative Mechanisms in Unstructured Category Learning
Ben Reuvenix, UC Berkeley
Matthew Crossley, UC Berkeley
Gregory Ashby, UC Santa Barbara
Richard Ivry, UC Berkeley

Previous work from our groups suggest that unstructured categories (those in which the stimuli are assigned to categories randomly) are learned procedurally. Here, we report the results from a series of experiments that imply that this is only true under certain conditions.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-086 Revisiting Libet’s Paradigm: EEG of Response Uncertainty and Effects of Action on Temporal Perception
Lara C. Krisstx, San Francisco State University
Pin Wei Chen, San Francisco State University
Ezequiel Morsella, San Francisco State University
Mark Geisler, San Francisco State University

In the classic Libet paradigm, the readiness potential occurs 350 ms before participants detect their intention to make a specified movement. We investigated the relationship between the readiness potential and uncertainty regarding which movement to make. We also examined how trained action influences perception of time on the Libet clock.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-087 Self-Compassion linked to Greater Error-Awareness in Experienced Meditators
Ida Moadabx, Stanford
Don M Tucker, University of Oregon; Electrical Geodesics, Inc

The emphasis on self-compassion stressed during meditation may alter specific mechanisms of error-monitoring. We examined event-related potentials to investigate whether error-monitoring differed by meditation experience and self-compassion. Results indicate that relative to controls, meditators show greater self-compassion and larger error-positivities, which have been linked to the awareness of making mistakes.

(Clinical - Cognitive Neuroscience)

VIII-088 Sex, Handedness, and Use of Visual Cues for Wayfinding in a Virtual Environment
We examined the relationship between sex, handedness, and use of color cues for navigation in a virtual building. Strongly right-handed women showed more disruption than moderately right-handed women during route reversal but only when hallways were color coded. There was no effect of handedness for men regardless of color cues.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**VIII-089** Tailoring Mobile Cognitive Training by Age, Gender, and Medical Conditions
Conny HC Linx, University of British Columbia
Catharine H Rankin, University of British Columbia
Paul D Nussbaum, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
Longitudinal performance of mobile cognitive training tasks for 5 cognitive domains (logic, memory, concentration, visual and speed) from 1.5 million users showed significant interaction of age, gender and medical conditions with training effectiveness, rate of performance decay specific to cognitive domains.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**VIII-090** Temporally Distinct Profiles of Maintenance and Manipulation in Working Memory Revealed by Pupillometry
Farida Valjix, University of California, Berkeley
Elizabeth L. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley
Silvia A. Bunge, University of California, Berkeley
Real-time pupillometry data were collected while participants solved transitive inference problems, half of which required manipulation in working memory. Results replicated the pupillary effect of cognitive load, and revealed temporally distinct patterns of activity as a function of whether the problem required manipulation, supporting a process-specific account of working memory.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**VIII-091** The capacity limits of visual mental imagery
Rebecca Keoghx, University of New South Wales
Joel Pearson, University of New South Wales
What limits how much visual information we can simultaneously hold in mind? Historically such research has focused on the limitations of memory. Here we used a novel adaptation of the objective binocular rivalry paradigm to show that mental imagery, independent of memory, has its own severe capacity limits.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**VIII-092** Effects of Music Valence, Posture, and Social Facilitation on Perceived Waiting Time
Devan M Estevezx, Berry College
Kristen A. Diliberto-Macaluso, Berry College
This study examined the effects of musical valence (positive vs. negative), posture (sit vs. stand), and social facilitation (alone vs. one other person) on perceived duration of time spent waiting. Perceived duration of waiting time was longer with positively-valenced music when participants were waiting alone and standing.

(Cognitive - Perception)

VIII-093 Egocentric and environmental reference frames influence clock reading speed
Nicolas Davidenkox, University of California, Santa Cruz
Yeram Cheong, University of California, Santa Cruz
Amanda Waterman, University of California, Santa Cruz
Jacob Smith, University of California, Santa Cruz
We have recently shown that face processing is impaired by inversion in both egocentric and environmental reference frames. Here we manipulate observer and stimulus orientation and report a similar effect in clock reading: when observers lie sideways, environmentally upright clocks are read faster than environmentally inverted clocks.

(Cognitive - Perception)

VIII-094 Enhancing the Accuracy of Undergraduates' Perceptions of Women's Sexual-Interest Cues
Erin K Churchx, University of Iowa
Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa
Richard J. Viken, Indiana University
222 undergraduate men and women rated the sexual interest of college-aged women in full-body photographs. Half received additional explicit instructions to focus on facial expression and body language and to ignore attractiveness and clothing style. Receiving explicit instruction increased reliance on sexual-interest cues and decreased focus on other cues.

(General - Perception)

VIII-095 Evaluation of the IPQ-R’s Core Seven Factor Structure in Pituitary Adenomas
Steven Ramondtx, University of California, Merced
Jitske Tiemensma, University of California, Merced
No study has validated the use of the Illness Perception Questionnaire - Revised (IPQ-R) to measure illness perceptions in patients suffering from an endocrine disorder. Our findings support the IPQ-R as a robust and valid tool to assess illness representations of pituitary patients.

(Clinical - Perception)

VIII-096 Event-related Alpha Suppression in Response to Facial Motion
Christine Girgesx, Brunel University
Michael J Wright, Brunel University
Janine V Spencer, Brunel University
Justin M D O'Brien, Brunel University
Alpha rhythms were recorded during the perception of upright, orientation-inverted and luminance-inverted facial motion. Upright types evoked an increase in occipital and parieto-occipital alpha before significantly suppressing it. Parieto-occipital alpha was also influenced the most by upright motion, while early visual processing at occipital sites was unaffected by manipulation paradigms.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Perception)

VIII-097  **Face reveal as a determinant of emotional expression recognition**  
**Alexandra Plottx**, Christopher Newport University  
**Katherine Murphy**, Christopher Newport University  
**Natalie DeSanctis**, Christopher Newport University  
**Laurie Sullivan Hunter**, Christopher Newport University  
The influence of partial facial information on emotion recognition was observed using different face reveal mechanisms. Recognition of facial expressions of emotion was equally accurate for top to bottom and middle outward face reveals. Recognition was least accurate when the face was revealed from bottom to top.  
(Personality/Emotion - Perception)

VIII-098  **Happening is a Distinct and Unrecognized Percept**  
**Richard A. Blockx**, Montana State University  
**Ronald P Gruber**, Stanford University Medical Center  
New evidence suggests that the flow of time (events) is a perceptual illusion. Subjects viewed a series of still photographs, with an interstimulus interval ranging from 0.5-7.0 sec. They perceived a flow at longer ISIs, but surprisingly this did not depend on stimulus variations.  
(Cognitive - Perception)

VIII-099  **Individual Variability in Audiovisual Integration: Insights from the McGurk Effect**  
**Julia Strandx**, Carleton College  
**Allison Cooperman**, Carleton College  
**Jonathon Rowe**, Carleton College  
**Andrea Simenstad**, Carleton College  
There is large intersubject variability in susceptibility to the McGurk effect (an audiovisual speech illusion). This study showed that lipreading skill predicts variability in some measures of McGurk susceptibility, and that intersubject variability in detecting the illusion is only modestly correlated with variability in perceiving the illusion.  
(Cognitive - Perception)

VIII-100  **Facilitating Effective Event Segmentation and Memory in Younger and Older Adults**  
**David A. Goldx**, Washington University in St Louis  
**Jeffrey M. Zacks**, Washington University in St Louis  
Event comprehension depends on segmenting continuous activity into meaningful events, and individuals who segment more effectively remember more. Here, we asked whether manipulating...
movies to facilitate effective event segmentation would improve memory. Cuing event boundaries improved memory as predicted. However, surprisingly, cuing event middles also improved memory. (Cognitive - Aging)

VIII-101 False Memories for Emotional and Neutral Words in Young and Older Adults
Anne-Laure Gilet, University of Nantes, France
Fabienne Colombel, University of Nantes, France
We investigated the influence of the emotional valence of words on young and older participants’ false memories. Compared to young adults, older adults produced less false memories for negative words suggesting a preference for negative information in young adults and an avoidance of negativity in old age. (Cognitive - Aging)

VIII-102 Frontal Assessment Battery in Geriatric Primary Care: Comparison of cognitively intact, MCI-A and Alzheimer's disease
Peter S Holt, Plaza Primary Care and Geriatrics, Kansas City, Missouri
Duane A Lundervold, University of Central Missouri; Plaza Primary Care and Geriatrics, Kansas City, Missouri
Patrick A Ament, University of Central Missouri
Michael Compton, University of Central Missouri
The psychometric properties of the Frontal Assessment Battery (FAB) was examined in a geriatric primary care setting. FAB total score of patients with mild cognitive impairment with amnesia (MCI-A) and Alzheimer's disease (AD) was not different. Internal consistency could be improved through removal of one sub scale. (Clinical - Aging)

VIII-103 Implicit aging influences effort related cardiac response
Athina Zafeiriou, University of Geneva
Guido H.E Gendolla, University of Geneva
This experiment investigated the impact of age stereotype activation on mental effort assessed as cardiac pre-ejection period in young participants during a cognitive task. Results show a moderation of the prime effect by the prime presentation time that supports two different theoretical frameworks. (General - Aging)

VIII-104 Investigating the ideal schedules and conditions to facilitate older adult learning
Ashley S. Bangert, University of Texas, El Paso
Allyson S. Hughes, University of Texas, El Paso
Nazanin M. Heydarian, University of Texas, El Paso
We investigated which combination of distributed practice schedule (equal or expanded) and presentation condition (static visual or variable) best facilitates older adults’ recall of novel facts and foreign vocabulary. Fact recall benefited from a static equally-spaced schedule while the best condition for vocabulary recall depended on the practice schedule.
Logo Naming is not Harmed by Semantically-Related Distractors
Lori James, University of Colorado at Colorado Springs
Isaac C Wiggers, University of Colorado Colorado Springs
Young and older adults named product logos paired with semantically-related or unrelated distractors. Naming accuracy and onset latency were measured to determine whether semantically-related distractors created interference, particularly for older adults. Young adults outperformed older adults, but we found no semantic interference, contrary to predictions of the inhibitory deficit hypothesis.

Memory Strategies Are Not Created Equal: Older and Younger Adults’ Strategy Beliefs
Jacqueline J Juettx, Butler University
Catherine T Geanon, Butler University
Jessica Crumley, Furman University
Tara T. Lineweaver, Butler University
Michelle Horota, Furman University
We investigated whether adults believe various strategies differ in effectiveness across the life span and whether this depends on participant age. Both younger and older adults believed memory strategies increase in effectiveness overall, but they held different views about how the efficacy of specific strategy types changes with age.

Misconceptions of Alzheimer’s Disease in the United States
Deborah A Lowex, Texas A&M University
Steve Balsis, Texas A&M University
Matthew L Hughes, Texas A&M University
Hannah E Shine, Texas A&M University
This study revealed notable differences in prevalence of misconceptions of Alzheimer’s disease, which varied from 8% (“prescription drugs that prevent Alzheimer’s disease are available”) to 68% (“reminder notes are a crutch that contribute to decline”). Understanding which misconceptions are most common is critical for designing and tailoring educational interventions.

People with Dementia Gain Independence in an Artistic Painting Class
Eduardo V Gonzalez Cabanesx, California State University Chico
Penelope Kuhn, California State University Chico
Ana M Ullan de la Fuente, Universidad de Salamanca
Lawrence Herringer, California State University Chico
Shane Price, California State University Chico
Carla Saldana, California State University Chico
Sara Ortega Merino, Universidad de Burgos
Twenty three participants diagnosed with dementia (probable Alzheimer’s disease) were randomly assigned to practice painting either once a week or 3 times a week. Improvements over time for both conditions were observed in terms of engagement, independence and procedural performance, even for those with severe dementia. (Clinical - Aging)

VIII-109 Physical and emotional resources mitigate negative effects of involuntary retirement
Serena Weex, Singapore Management University
Huey Woon Lee, Singapore Management University
Research has yet to uncover factors attenuating the negative effects of involuntary retirement on life satisfaction. Data from the Health and Retirement Study shows that if one possessed the physical and emotional resources to fulfill one's retirement needs, the negative effects of involuntary retirement on wellbeing can be mitigated. (General - Aging)

VIII-110 “Other”-wise: Is it Appropriate to Collapse Across “Other” Ratings in 360° Feedback?
Courtney G Williamsx, North Carolina State University
No secondary authors
A study was conducted to test for measurement invariance (MI) across different rater groups for the purpose of determining whether it is appropriate to collapse across “other” ratings in a 360° feedback instrument. Findings suggest that the answer may depend on the method used to test for MI. (Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

VIII-111 20,000 Flanker Task Trials: Are the Effects Stable, Reliable, and Transferable?
Kenneth R. Paapx, San Francisco State University
Lynne Freeman, San Francisco State University
Donish Cushing, San Francisco State University
Sarah A Wagner, San Francisco State University
Morgan Bockelman, San Francisco State University
Hunter Johnson, San Francisco State University
Eight participants completed 20 sessions (4,160 trials) of the Attentional Network Test using arrow targets and flankers. Practice reduced flanker interference from 72 to 44 ms. One participant completed 100 sessions (20,800 trials) reducing his flanker effect from 62 ms to 10 ms. Transfer to four other tasks was investigated. (Cognitive - Psychometrics)

VIII-112 A Valid and Reliable Measure of Cognitive and Somatic Anxiety: The STICSA
Karen E Robertsx, Social Aetiology of Mental Illness (SAMI) Program - Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
Trevor A Hart, Ryerson University
John D Eastwood, York University
The psychometrics of the State-Trait Inventory for Cognitive and Somatic Anxiety (STICSA) was investigated in a sample of university students. Results supported both a four-factor and hierarchical model of the STICSA and provided evidence of convergent and divergent validity. Comparisons with other anxiety measures revealed advantages of the STICSA.

(Clinical - Psychometrics)

VIII-113 An Item Response Theory Analysis of Tests of Casual Sex-related Associative Memory
Yusuke Shonox, Claremont Graduate University
Susan L. Ames, Claremont Graduate University
Jerry L. Grenard, Claremont Graduate University
Alan W. Stacy, Claremont Graduate University

This study applied an item response theory framework to examine psychometric properties of a casual sex word association test (WAT) among 1138 drug offenders. Results showed that WAT relevant to HIV risk was especially informative at moderate-to-high levels of the latent casual sex associative memory and revealed good criterion-related validity.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

VIII-114 Ascertaining the Basic Psychometric Properties of PARTheory Measures in Guatemala
Brien K. Ashdownx, Hobart & William Smith Colleges
Carrie M. Brown, Agnes Scott College
Amanda Faherty, Hobart & William Smith Colleges
Amber Eagan, Hobart & William Smith Colleges

PARTheory posits that parental acceptance and/or rejection is universally important for healthy social development. Measures of PARTheory have been validated in many countries, but not in Guatemala. This study explores the basic validity of various PARTheory measures in Guatemala in order to allow for future research on the theory there.

(Developmental - Psychometrics)

VIII-115 Cancelling the negative priming effect with repetition
Alain Parrax, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University, France
Camille Monges, CNRS & Aix-Marseille University, France
Arnaud Rey, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and Aix-Marseille University, France

The negative priming effect has been used recently to test the impact of hypnotic suggestions on reading processes. In the present methodological study, participants were tested in four successive sessions without any hypnotic suggestion and a significant negative priming effect was observed only in the first session.

(Cognitive - Psychometrics)

VIII-116 Construction and IRT Analysis of the Intellectual Arrogance Scale
Lee G. Johnsonx, University of California, Irvine
No secondary authors
A scale was constructed in order to measure a new construct, intellectual arrogance. The IA Scale was administered to 205 participants on MTurk. IRT analysis was performed: the Nominal Response Model was applied. The scale was empirically revised using the Wald test; different IRT models were applied to different items.
(Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

VIII-117 Development of a Measure of Food Choice Values
Jordan E Lyerly, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Charlie L Reeve, University of North Carolina at Charlotte
We developed and validated a scale to assess food choice values (FCV). Across a series of five studies, a 25-item measure of eight empirically defined FCV was supported and confirmed. The scale demonstrated good internal consistency, adequate test-retest reliability, and demonstrated measurement invariance across levels of income.
(Methodology - Psychometrics)

VIII-118 Differential Item Functioning on Employee Engagement Items Across Four Countries.
Gabriel M De La Rosax, Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control
No secondary authors
Differential Item Functioning (DIF) may help to explain differences in employee engagement between countries. Logistic regression results show that several employee engagement items display DIF when comparing respondents from USA to respondents from Mexico, Germany, and China. Removing items with DIF influenced the significance of differences between Germany and USA.
(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

VIII-119 Ethnic Public Attitude Towards Mental Illness Laws: A Principal Component Analysis
chak lwong, Teachers College, Columbia University
Brian Keum, Teachers College, Columbia University
Sunny Ho, Teachers College, Columbia University
Jeanette Chong, Teachers College, Columbia University
Adam Zhang, Teachers College, Columbia University
While it is understood sociocultural components underlies ethnic attitudinal views towards stereotypes and government policies, current literature fails to delineate how Chinese perception differs from their Caucasian counterpart. It is integral to elucidate homogeneity and heterogeneity between Chinese- and European-Americans' public attitudes towards mental illness stereotypes and government policies.
(Methodology - Psychometrics)

VIII-120 Problem representation and academic performance in Statistics
Jun Lix, Fordham University
Mitchell Rabinowitz, Fordham University
Problem representation of individuals varies with experience in the domain. The current study looks at the relationship between people’s problem representation and their academic performance in Statistics. Statistically significant correlation was found between people’s ability to perceive the structural features of a statistics problem with their academic performance in statistics. (Cognitive - Assessment)

VIII-121 Promoting Social Change Through Game Education: Assessment of a STEAM-inspired, Maker-based Camp
Erica Kleinknecht, Pacific University
Jeffrey Sens, Pixel Arts
Will Lewis, Pixel Arts
Pixel Arts (PA), a non-profit association, promotes social change by creating maker-based learning environments to enhance underserved youths’ exposure to STEAM-activities. An assessment of PA’s prototype summer-camp revealed that the camp experience effectively enhanced youths’ knowledge and skills with game design, logic/coding, and art/animation and nurtured youths’ non-cognitive learning skills.
(General - Assessment)

VIII-122 Reactions to Competition: Evidence of Validity and Reliability for Two Administration Procedures
Taylor R Larson, University of Saint Thomas
Tonia S Bock, University of Saint Thomas
The new Reaction to Competition Measure assesses anxiety experienced in any general competitive situation. We examined the reliability and validity of this new measure, which showed strong evidence of internal consistency, convergent validity, discriminant validity, as well as similar results for both online and more controlled in-person methods of administration.
(General - Assessment)

VIII-123 Spanish-Translated Occupational Personality Measures Validated for Personnel Selection
Kelly D. Dages, General Dynamics Information Technology
John W. Jones, General Dynamics Information Technology
Personnel assessments must be accurately translated into the primary language of applicants and perform comparably to the original translation. This concurrent validation research confirms that the Spanish-adapted pre-employment assessment (Integrity, Organized Retail Crime Collusion Avoidance, and Customer Service) had moderately large validity coefficients with criterion variables relevant to each construct.
(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

VIII-124 States of Arousal and Relaxation (STAR) scale measures mindfulness
Duane A. Lundervold, University of Central Missouri
Rachel Kopp, University of Central Missouri
Tracey Fontanet, University of Central Missouri
Amy Garcia, University of Central Missouri
Patrick A Ament, University of Central Missouri
We examined the extent to which the States of Arousal and Relaxation (STAR) scale, a valid and reliable measure of relaxation, would also be related to mindfulness. Results indicated that four of five STAR sub scales were significantly (p = < .05-.001) associated with two widely used measures of mindfulness.
(Clinical - Assessment)

VIII-125 Student Loan Default Management and Prevention with Assessment and Intervention
Kelly D. Dagesx, General Dynamics Information Technology
John W. Jones, General Dynamics Information Technology
To help address student loan defaults, an assessment was developed to predict the potential of student loan applicants defaulting on their student loans. Two successful research studies related to assessment development, validation, and norms were completed. The assessment along with educational interventions, form an approach to managing loan default.
(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

VIII-126 Test Performance Feedback Impacts Retest Decisions
Daniel R. Abbenx, DePaul University
Brian T. Cozzi, DePaul University
Jane A. Halpert, DePaul University
The primary goal of this study was to explore whether performance feedback is related to retest decisions. When examining performance feedback for both a cognitive skills test and a personality assessment, we found that participants who received feedback were more likely to retest than those who did not receive feedback.
(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

VIII-127 The Integrated Visual & Auditory Continuous Performance Test (IVA+Plus): Associations with MMPI-2 Scores
Jeffrey G. Kuentzelx, Wayne State University
Ashley Carbary, Wayne State University
Merdijana Kovaçevisión, Wayne State University
Eamonn Arble, Wayne State University
Brian Klassen, Wayne State University
Douglas Barnett, Wayne State University
The validity of the Integrated Visual & Auditory Continuous Performance Test (IVA+Plus) was explored in a sample of psychoeducational assessment records from 93 ethnically diverse adults. IVA+Plus scores measuring inattention and impulsivity were significantly correlated with MMPI-2 Content Scales, most notably Anxiety and Negative Treatment Indicators.
(Clinical - Assessment)
Cohesion and Hardiness in a Peacekeeping Mission

Ádne G. Thomassen, Department of Psychosocial Science, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen
Sigurd W. Hystad, Department of Psychosocial Science, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen
Bjørn Helge Johnsen, Department of Psychosocial Science, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen
Grethe Johnsen, National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care, Uni Health, Uni Research, Bergen
Jon Christian Laberg, Department of Psychosocial Science, Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen

The present study proposed that unit cohesion and personality hardiness contributed to increased resiliency in a military context, measured as decreased levels of mental health complaints. When controlling for baseline mental health, the interaction between cohesion and hardiness revealed a combined effect, beyond the contribution of the predictors individually.

(Social - Military)

Conformity and Dissent in a Military Context

Daniel R. Smith, United States Military Academy
Diane M. Ryan, United States Military Academy
John T. Shen, United States Military Academy
Lucas J. Brandt, United States Military Academy
Juliet Talavera, United States Military Academy
Isaac Adams, United States Military Academy
Jennifer Miner, United States Military Academy

Two studies investigated conformity and dissent: 1) Unsuspecting soldiers among peer-confederates conformed more to unhealthy eating than to healthy eating; and 2) when soldiers discussed an unpopular policy and the rank of the interviewer was low, dissent was strong regardless of anonymity. But when rank was high, dissent depended on anonymity.

(Industrial/Organizational - Military)

Elements of Success: How Type of Secondary Credential Helps Predict Enlistee Attrition

Lawrence Hanser, RAND Corporation
Susan V. Burkhauser, RAND Corporation
Chaitra M. Hardison, RAND Corporation

Historically, educational credentials (i.e., GED, high school diploma) have served as a proxy for ability to adapt to military life in predicting enlisted attrition. The recent explosion of variations to traditional secondary education credentials requires examining how newer forms of educational credentials (e.g., distance learning, home-schooling) relate to first-term attrition.

(Industrial/Organizational - Military)

Identity integration and the retention of women in the Canadian Armed Forces

Joelle Laplante, Defence Research and Development Canada

No secondary authors
Although women have made great strides in terms of their representation in the military, it remains male-dominated. We report the results of an exploratory survey study conducted among female members of the Canadian Armed Forces (n = 400) focusing on gender identity integration and its impact on the life satisfaction and retention of women.

(Industrial/Organizational - Military)

VIII-132 Interactive diatheses in soldiers deployed to Iraq: A prospective, multi-wave analysis of PTSD, anxiety and depression symptom trajectories.
Adam R. Cobbx, The University of Texas at Austin
Cindy L. Lancaster, The University of Texas at Austin
Eric C. Meyer, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Texas A&M University Health Science Center
Han-Joo Lee, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Michael J. Telch, The University of Texas at Austin

Trait anxiety (TA), anxiety sensitivity (AS), and experiential avoidance (EA) were examined as interactive moderators of stress in Iraq-deployed soldiers. Multilevel models revealed TA increased anxiety, but mitigated PTSD and depression with mounting stressors. AS was the most pathogenic across symptoms, but was conditioned on TA and EA.

(Clinical - Military)

VIII-133 Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Predicts Worsening Depressive and Psychotic Symptoms.
H’Sien Haywardx, San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA
Jennifer Boyd, San Francisco VA Medical Center, San Francisco, CA

Internalized stigma of mental illness has been shown to erode morale and has been cross-sectionally associated with psychotic symptoms. In a sample of 485 homeless veterans with mental illness, we show that internalized stigma predicts worsening depression and psychoticism over 3 and 6 months, controlling for baseline.

(General - Military)

VIII-134 Multidimensional Suicide Inventory-28 (MSI-28) within a sample of basic trainees: Factor Analyses and Psychometric Properties
Serena Bezdjianx, USAF, Psychology Research Service Analytic Group
Danielle Burchett, USAF, Psychology Research Service Analytic Group
Kristin G. Schneider, USAF, Psychology Research Service Analytic Group
Monty Baker, United States Air Force USAFE 423 MDS/SGOW
Howard N. Garb, United States Air Force AETC 559 AMDS/SGPL

The present study examined the MSI-28 within a sample of Air Force basic trainees at a mental health clinic. Exploratory factor analyses demonstrated a clear four-factor structure of the MSI-28 items. These findings may help inform future research on suicidal ideation and behaviors.

(Clinical - Military)
VIII-135 **Eulogy Exercise: A Mindful Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Eating Disorder Treatment**

**Stephanie M. Hoover**, Western Oregon University  
**Adriane Q. Cavallini**, Brigham Young University  
**Jade Bostwick**, Western Oregon University  
**Diane L. Spangler**, Brigham Young University  

A mixed-method investigation evaluated the clinical utility of a eulogy exercise during eating disorder treatment. Qualitative analysis of clients’ narratives indicated three themes: emotional relief, life engagement, and relationship development. Quantitative analysis indicated a significant decrease in clients’ negative feelings about their bodies after completion of the eulogy exercise.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

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VIII-136 **Evaluating underlying processes of Motivational Interviewing in the treatment of major mental health problems; A review and meta-analysis**  

**Mia Romanox**, Centre for Emotional Health, Macquarie University  
No secondary authors  

The review investigates Motivational Interviewing process research conducted with participant’s who suffer mood, anxiety, eating, psychotic, or dual disorders. Data from each study are combined meta-analytically to evaluate the effect of MI on the process variable and the relationship between the construct and outcome.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

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VIII-137 **Hallucinogen Use, Depression, and Suicidality: A U.S. Population Study**  

**Peter S Hendrickx**, University of Alabama, Birmingham  
**Christopher B. Thorne**, University of Alabama at Birmingham  
**Matthew W. Johnson**, Johns Hopkins University  
**C. Brendan Clark**, University of Alabama at Birmingham  

The current study sought to examine the relationships of hallucinogen use with psychological distress, depression, and suicidality in the US adult population. Here we show that lifetime hallucinogen use is associated with decreased psychological distress, a reduced likelihood of depression, and a lower odds of attempted suicide.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

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VIII-138 **Parent-child Interaction Therapy: An Evidenced Based Approach for Use with Deaf Individuals**  

**Danielle Previx**, Gallaudet University  
No secondary authors  

This poster discusses how the phrase, “evidenced-based practice”, can be applied to adapt Parent-Child Interaction Therapy for use with deaf individuals. The literature has yet to report on the effectiveness of PCIT with deaf individuals, the core principles underlying the treatment suggest that it holds promising value for this population.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)
Possible evidence of false memories in psychotherapy before 1980
Helena J Younes, University California Irvine
Lawrence Patihis, University California Irvine
Paul Cloud, University California Irvine

We aimed to trace the origins of the false memory debate by looking for evidence of false memories in psychotherapies before 1980. We found evidence of false memories in psychotherapy starting from 1894. We also found skeptics as early as 1910, who suggested that recovered memories may be inaccurate.
(General - Psychotherapy Research)

Premature Termination and Expected Mediators of Psychotherapy Outcomes
Adam D Garland, Brigham Young University
David N Top, Brigham Young University
Riley Call, Brigham Young University
Rachel Hill, Brigham Young University
Jared S Warren, Brigham Young University

Factors associated with premature termination (PT) are not well understood in the child and adolescent literature. Mixed findings have occurred regarding variables that are associated with PT from therapy. In this study, no significant differences were found between PT and treatment completers on several commonly hypothesized mediators of therapy outcomes.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

Reliability and Validity of the Roerich Psychodynamic Inventory: A Mental Imagery Technique
Karen Giorgettix, Youngstown State University
Robert M Roerich, Southwoods Counseling
Dominique E Bonamase, Youngstown State University
David E Wilhelm, Southwoods Counseling

The Roerich Psychodynamic Inventory (RPI) uses guided mental imagery as a means for clients to express their issues stemming from life events as metaphors. This study examined the reliability and construct validity of the RPI in both non-clinical and clinical samples. The RPI adequately assesses clients’ level of emotional functioning.
(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

WISDOM THERAPY: 15 Years of Empirical Outcomes in Organizational Settings
Shani Robinsx, Stanford University

Wisdom can be trained and applied sooner rather than later. Wisdom Therapy is an integrative approach that empirically demonstrates significant increases in wisdom related skills such as Cognition, Emotional Intelligence, Mindfulness, Gratitude, Humility, Empathy/Compassion, with corresponding increases in productivity and performance and corresponding decreases in anger, anxiety, stress in organizational settings.