XI-001  A big data investigation of men and women's moral concerns, emotions, and judgments  
Sena Kolevax, University of Southern California  
Dylan Selterman, University of Maryland  
Ravi Iyer, University of Southern California  
Peter Ditto, UC Irvine  
Jonathan Haidt, New York University  
Jesse Graham, University of Southern California  

Across 13 studies and data from over 150,000 participants (including 3 nationally representative datasets) we examine gender differences in moral concerns, emotions, and judgments, and the implications of such differences in important domains, such as parenting, political ideology, relationships, and stereotyping.  

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XI-002  A developmental model of impulsivity: Early risk-factors for cognitive, emotional, and behavioral dysregulation  
Bojana Knezevicx, University of Windsor  
Scott R Miller, SRM Consulting  
Carlin J Miller, University of Windsor  

The presented two studies examined the role that impulsivity plays in personality development and emotion dysregulation both concurrently and longitudinally. The integrated results of these two studies identified a link between childhood impulsivity in terms of impulsive decision-making and reward-seeking and subsequent substance use and inadequate coping skills, respectively.  

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Personality)

XI-003  A Web-based Social Support Resource for Veterans with PTSD and their Families  
Monica Capovanix, Carlos Albizu University  
Scott Hyman, Carlos Albizu University  

To describe the development of a web-based social support resource for veterans and their families.  

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
XI-004 Addressing Cyberbullying Through Academia-Industry Collaborations

Mrinalini A. Raox, Yale University
Zorana Ivcevic, Yale University
Marc A. Brackett, Yale University
Robin Stern, Yale University
Bhal Agashe, Facebook Inc.
Arturo Bejar, Facebook Inc.
Tessa Cafiero, Facebook Inc.
Robert Boyle, Facebook Inc.
Peter Fleming, Facebook Inc.
Charles Gorintin, Facebook Inc.
Jennifer Guadagno, Facebook Inc.
Ján Jerguš, Facebook Inc.
Dan Muriello, Facebook Inc.
Diane Murphy, Facebook Inc.
Alex Ristevski, Facebook Inc.

We discuss a collaboration between Yale University and Facebook to understand and support adolescents when they experience emotional events. We discuss the advantages and challenges of academia-industry collaboration, and implications for advancing psychological science. We then present an example of a study about adolescent experiences on Facebook from this collaboration.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XI-005 Adolescent Economic Environment Predicts Adult Allostatic Load

Natalie Troxelx, University of California, Davis
Paul D. Hastings, University of California, Davis

Using longitudinal data, neighborhood affluence, neighborhood safety, and family resources during adolescence together accounted for 4.5% of the variance in allostatic load more than ten years later. Having a lower level of neighborhood affluence in adolescence was the single strongest predictor of adult allostatic load.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Health)

XI-006 Age-related slowing on a real world task after 24: results from the analysis of video game telemetry data

Joseph JC Thompsonx, Simon Fraser University
Mark R Blair, Simon Fraser University
Andrew AJ Henrey, Simon Fraser University

We examine the view that aging has negligible effects on real-world performance in early adulthood. We find substantial slowing after around 24 years of age in 3,305 StarCraft 2 players aged 16-44. We also identify strategies older players may be using to compensate for this change.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Aging)

XI-007 Association between Lifestyle and Cognition across the Lifespan: an iPad Application-Based Study

Hyunkyu Leex, Posit Science
Pauline Baniqued, Beckman Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
Joshua Cosman, Vanderbilt University
Joan Severson, digital artefacts, Inc
Arthur F Kramer, Beckman Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Using a mobile application, we obtained data from more than 24,000 participants with diverse backgrounds and age range and demonstrated that lifestyle activities (leisure, physical and socioeconomic status) are positively associated with some of cognitive performances and the combined effect of lifestyle activities were additive in general with some exceptions.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Lifespan)

XI-008 Big Data, Mental Rotation and Sex: Effect Size Matters
Gregory E Hilliarx, Park University
Dennis D Kerkman, Park University

Mental Rotation data from a sample of 6,332 female and 3,494 male college students showed large effects for possible/impossible problem type, rotation angle, and the interaction of these two problem characteristics, but very small effects for gender of participant or any interaction involving gender.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Experimental)

XI-009 BioRhythmLITE: Smartphone Sensing of Everyday Behavioral Patterns
Gabriella M Hararix, The University of Texas at Austin
Jason D Ferrell, The University of Texas at Austin
Samuel D Gosling, The University of Texas at Austin
James W Pennebaker, University of Texas, Austin
Tal Yarkoni, University of Texas
Rui Wang, Dartmouth College
Fanglin Chen, Dartmouth College
Zhenyu Chen, Dartmouth College
Andrew T Campbell, Dartmouth College

Smartphone sensor technologies now allow psychologists to collect objective behavioral data from everyday life. The BioRhythmLITE smartphone application employed unobtrusive sensor sampling to continuously infer the sociability (via microphone), activity levels (via accelerometer), and phone usage (via application logs) of 25 participants. Everyday behavioral patterns among the participants were examined.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Assessment)

XI-010 Bridging the Gap Between Theory and Numbers: A Guide to Working with Statisticians
Jessica A. Loganx, The Ohio State University
Jason Flowers, The Ohio State University

The rise of big data naturally leads to more researchers using data to answer their questions, and many turn to collaborators for help analyzing this data. This project provides a set of guidelines for sharing data with statisticians so that critical research questions can be answered thoroughly and efficiently.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Quantitative)
XI-011 **Cognitive Factors Affected When Online Access Is Degraded Or Disrupted.**
*Mark O. Scasex, De Montfort University*
No secondary authors
There is increasing reliance on the Internet for work and pleasure. The cognitive effects of disruption or degradation to network speed were examined. Performance generally decreased as online access was disrupted and these changes were accompanied by changes in arousal and affective responses such as anger and frustration.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Other)

XI-012 **Daily Habits of Happy People: Using Mobile Phones to Detect Behavioural Patterns**
*Gillian M. Sandstromx, University of Cambridge*
*Neal Lathia, University of Cambridge*
*Peter J Rentfrow, University of Cambridge*
*Cecilia Mascolo, University of Cambridge*
We developed a mobile application that unobtrusively collects behavioural data (location, movement/physical activity, social contact) directly from the sensors on users' phones. By aligning this information with momentary affective self-reports, we found that very happy people exhibit different patterns of daily behaviour than less happy people.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Behavior Analysis)

XI-013 **Ethnic Diversity, Evaluative Judgements, and Well-Being**
*Darrin F. Coex, Peru State College*
No secondary authors
Data were downloaded from a publicly available large dataset and analyzed to investigate the impact of ethnic diversity and evaluative judgments on individual subjective well-being. Results suggest that demographic variables predict well-being less than evaluative judgments.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XI-014 **Examination of Recruitment using Social Media for Research with Middle-Aged Women**
*Joshua Z Talx, Stanford University School of Medicine: Psychiatry; Palo Alto University*
*Sara Nowakowski, Stanford University School of Medicine: Psychiatry; University of Texas Medical Branch: Obstetrics and Gynecology*
*Iulia Ivan, Stanford University School of Medicine: Psychiatry; Palo Alto University*
*Rachel Manber, Stanford University School of Medicine: Psychiatry*
Utilization of social media (Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, blogs, forums and search engines) was found to be an effective and unbiased tool in the recruitment of middle-aged women in an online behavioral health survey study about menopause health issues. The medium of recruitment (traditional or social media) did not confound the study results.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Advertising)
XI-015 Exploratory Modeling with Structural Equation Model Forests
John J Prindlex, Max Planck Institute for Human Development
Andreas M Brandmaier, Max Planck Institute for Human Development
John J. McArdle, University of Southern California
Ulman Lindenberger, Max Planck Institute for Human Development
Structural Equation Model (SEM) forests provide a way of aggregating individual model tree structures to improve unmodeled variable interpretations with respect to an SEM. To handle the increase in complexity of forests, aggregate measures of variable importance and proximity are suggested. Examples of utilizing the SEM forest framework are presented.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Quantitative)

XI-016 Family factors relate to different psychological disorders between Latina and Latinos nationwide
Amy L. Aix, Florida State University
Elena Simonsen, FSU Psych
Frank Fincham, FSU Psych
Cara Pappas, FSU Nursing
This study investigated psychosocial predictors for major depressive disorder MDD), general anxiety disorder (GAD), and suicidal ideation (SI) of Latina/o Americans in the first national epidemiological survey of their mental health. Negative Interactions predicted MDD for Latinos but GAD and SI for Latinas. Family Cohesion was inversely associated only with Latinas’ GAD.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XI-017 Fitter, happier, more productive: An open-language analysis of conscientiousness across the lifespan
Eli Tsukayama, University of Pennsylvania
Brian M. Galla, University of Pennsylvania
Gregory H. Park, University of Pennsylvania
H. Andrew Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania
Johannes C. Eichstaedt, University of Pennsylvania
Margaret L. Kern, University of Pennsylvania
Maarten Sap, University of Pennsylvania
Martin E.P. Seligman, University of Pennsylvania
Lyle H. Ungar, University of Pennsylvania
We use massive social media data from over 70,000 people to explore the expressions of high and low conscientiousness over the lifespan (age 13-64). We found that conscientiousness influences when and how much people talk about habits (studying, alcohol use, exercising, leisure) and major life events (work, marriage, children).
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Personality)

XI-018 From Biomarkers to Behavioral Markers: Big Data and Internet Gambling
Sarah E. Nelsonx, Harvard Medical School
Debi A. LaPlante, Harvard Medical School; Division on Addiction, Cambridge Health Alliance
The purpose of the current study was to use actual behavioral data to create a predictive algorithm capable of identifying Internet gamblers at risk for developing gambling problems. Using separate samples for development and validation, we analyzed millions of betting records from thousands of subscribers to an Internet gambling website.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Substance Abuse)

**XI-019 I was, I am, I will: Assessing Temporal Orientation Through Social Media**

Maarten Sapx, *University of Pennsylvania*
Gregory Park, *University of Pennsylvania*
H. Andrew Schwartz, *University of Pennsylvania*
George Wan, *University of Pennsylvania*
Johannes C. Eichstaedt, *University of Pennsylvania*
Margaret L. Kern, *University of Pennsylvania*
Martin E.P. Seligman, *University of Pennsylvania*
Lyle H. Ungar, *University of Pennsylvania*

One’s temporal orientation (how much one thinks about the past, present, or future) affects health, wealth, and happiness. Using Facebook status updates, we present a novel approach to measuring an individual’s temporal orientation based on their language in social media, finding significant correlations with age, conscientiousness, and impulsiveness.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Personality)

**XI-020 Impact of Emotional Intelligence on Organizational Outcomes**

Shani Robins, *Stanford University*
Jag Sekhon, *Palo Alto University*

In the last 20 years, Emotional Intelligence in hiring and training has been applied in hundreds of Fortune 500 corporations. Gains of nearly $10 are found for every $1 spent on Emotional Intelligence training. This poster will provide a 20-year overview of the benefits of Emotional Intelligence training in organizational settings.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Organizational Change and Development)

**XI-021 Locus of Control Predicts Perceived Cancer Risk among High-Risk Individuals**

Mallory G. Cases, *University of Alabama at Birmingham*
Christopher B. Thorne, *University of Alabama at Birmingham*
Peter S Hendricks, *University of Alabama, Birmingham*

Secondary data analysis of participants reporting immediate biological family members with cancer, indicative of a greater risk of future cancer diagnosis, revealed those with higher health locus of control (HLOC) have lower perceived cancer risk. Targeting those with higher HLOC during interventions may allow for more timely screening and diagnosis.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Health)
XI-022 Love You More and More: Cultural Changes and Affectionate Communication
Michael Shengtao Wux, Xiamen University
Yuting Tan, Xiamen University
Shuoying Lin, Xiamen University
Three studies were designed to explore the chronic shifts of affectionate communication (AC), through the Google corpus, among children and parents, and among participants born in urbanized/rural areas. The present findings demonstrate the effect of cultural changes on AC, in which affection becomes more and more important in urbanized societies.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XI-023 Making the Most of Web-Based Data: A Replication and Extension Study
Kristen Thompsonx, Northern Illinois University
Melissa McKenzie, Northern Illinois University
Sarah Ramsey, Northern Illinois University
Alan Rosenbaum, Northern Illinois University
This replication and extension study found that participants attended to web-based survey questions equally well when administered in a controlled laboratory setting or a location of participants' choosing, both in college and Mechanical Turk populations. However, MTurk participants complied with instructions more frequently than college students. Implications are discussed.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Assessment)

XI-024 Message Valence Constrains Information Density
David W Vinsonx, University of California, Merced
Rick Dale, University of California, Merced
Concepts within information-theory have been fruitfully applied to natural language processing. The present study shows that the amount of information—information density—of a consumer review is constrained by intended affective state of the message such as positive or negative valence. Results suggest information measures may depend on cognitive contextual factors.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Language)

XI-025 Open Academic Analytics Initiative, a Lesson Learned
Erik W Moodyx, Marist College
Eitel J.M. Lauria, Marist College
Sandeep M Jayaprakash, Marist College
James R Regan, Marist College
Joshua D Baron, Marist College
After the development of a prototype open-source academic analytics initiative designed to provide an early alert system for students at academic risk, a number of concerns were identified. These concerns included a false positive/negative paradigm that should be acknowledged and addressed.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Other)

XI-026 Optimism Predicts Locus of Control among Individuals with a History of Cancer
This study investigates the relationships among health locus of control (HLOC), optimism, and demographic variables in individuals with a history of cancer. Consistent with hypotheses, greater optimism predicted greater HLOC incremental to demographic variables. Behavioral interventions may therefore benefit from components designed to boost optimism.

Optimism, Purpose in Life, and Positive Affect Predict Increased Locus of Control
Christopher B. Thorne, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Mallory G. Cases, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Peter S Hendricks, University of Alabama, Birmingham

Secondary data analyses examined the relationships between internal health locus of control (HLOC) and four positive psychology variables: optimism, purpose in life, positive affect, and self-acceptance. All but self-acceptance were positively related to HLOC. Results clarify the relationship of positive psychology variables to HLOC and, consequently, health-promoting behaviors.

Personality Assessment through Social Media Language: Validity and Reliability
Gregory Park, University of Pennsylvania
H. Andrew Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania
Johannes C. Eichstaedt, University of Pennsylvania
Margaret L. Kern, University of Pennsylvania
Maarten Sap, University of Pennsylvania
Lyle H. Ungar, University of Pennsylvania
Martin E. P. Seligman, University of Pennsylvania

We use machine learning and traditional techniques to build and evaluate an automated language-based personality assessment in a large social media sample (over 70,000 Facebook users and several million messages). Language-based assessments converged with self-reports, friend-reports, correlated with external criteria, and exhibited good six-month test-retest reliability.

personality characteristics that predict job stress
Charles S Umeh, University of Lagos

This study is aimed at identifying the personality characteristics of health care professionals that could predict job stress. The result revealed that self-esteem, agreeableness and neuroticism significantly predict job stress.

Predicting point outcomes from intensively sampled covariates: An introduction to
**Functional Regression (FunReg)**
Mariya Shiykox, Northeastern University  
John Dziak, The Methodology Center, The Pennsylvania State University  
Saul Shiffman, University of Pittsburgh  
Runze Li, The Pennsylvania State University

With advances in technology, intensively sampled behavioral and psychological phenomena can be uniquely used to predict distal point outcomes. Novel semi-parametric functional regression (FunReg) handles challenges of large data and can be applied through developed user-friendly software. An empirical example on smoking cessation highlights model features and utility.  
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Quantitative)

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**XI-031 Retrospective multisite analysis of the relationship between single word reading and regional brain volumes**  
Emily A Farrisx, University of Texas of the Permian Basin  
Ken Pugh, Haskins Laboratories; Yale University  
John Gabrieli, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Laurie Cutting, Vanderbilt University  
Chelsea Myers, University of California San Francisco  
Paul Gimenez, University of California San Francisco  
Miroslav Drahos, University of California San Francisco  
Robert Hendren, University of California San Francisco  
Fumiko Hoeft, University of California San Francisco

Retrospective multisite studies are a cost-effective approach to increasing sample size and statistical power with neuroimaging data. Longitudinal data from 10 sites and 419 participants revealed smaller initial volumes in left posterior middle temporal and inferior frontal gray matter areas were associated with more growth in reading skills over time.  
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

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**XI-032 Sexual orientation and help-seeking for symptoms of depression**  
Tara M Rutterx, University of California, San Francisco  
Margaret S Gross, University of California, San Francisco  
James W Dilley, San Francisco General Hospital  
Ricardo F Muñoz, Palo Alto University  
Yan Leykin, University of California, San Francisco

2,797 individuals screened positive for current and/or past depression via an internet-based multilingual depression screening tool. Differences in depression treatment choices and treatment seeking behavior were identified based on sexual orientation. Sexual minorities were also found to experience more severe symptoms and more destructive beliefs about suicide.  
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

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**XI-033 Telemetry data and machine learning techniques allow for a new methodology in the study of expertise, and cast doubt on an old one**  
Mark R Blairx, Simon Fraser University  
Joseph JC Thompson, Simon Fraser University
Lihan Chen, Simon Fraser University
Andrew AJ Henrey, Simon Fraser University
We argue that the analysis of telemetric video game data can overcome previous methodological limitations of expertise research. The second by second performance of 3,360 StarCraft 2 players reveals that the relevance of variables to expertise changes with skill, and why direct comparisons of experts and novices are potentially misleading.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Performance)

XI-034 The Big Data Network structure of Personality
Anke Schatx, Leiden University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry
R Goekoop, PsyQ, Parnassia Bavo Group
R de Kleijn, Institute of Psychology, Cognitive Psychology unit, Leiden University
M S van Noorden, Leiden University medical Center, Department of Psychiatry
M J Noom, De Viersprong Institute for Personality Disorders
E J Giltay, Leiden University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry
R RJM Vermeiren, Leiden University Medical Center, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
F G Zitman, Leiden University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry
We set out to describe personality structure using network analysis, a technique specifically suited for large datasets, which we validated with the more traditional factor analytical approach. An optimal match between factor structure and network structure was found which corresponded with an eight-cluster structure.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Personality)

XI-035 The Relationship between Social Networking and Self-Esteem
Sheena M Turnerx, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Richard Mendoza, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Social networking is a global phenomenon that has redefined how individuals not only interact with each other, but also how individual’s perceive and conceptualize oneself. This study seeks specifically to gain a better understanding of the relationship between amount of time spent engaging in social networking and individuals’ self-esteem.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Self)

XI-036 The Stories of Our Lives on Facebook: Using Language to Study Development
Johannes C. Eichstaedtx, University of Pennsylvania
Margaret L. Kern, University of Pennsylvania
Hansen A. Schwartz, University of Pennsylvania
Gregory Park, University of Pennsylvania
Lyle H. Ungar, University of Pennsylvania
Lukasz Dziurzynski, University of Pennsylvania
Martin EP Seligman, University of Pennsylvania
We analyze the language of 20 million status updates from 70,000 Facebook users at different ages to track developmentally-normative concerns (e.g. school, work, marriage) across the life span, and
extend our approach to examine how dominant concerns, affective states (e.g. excitement, gratitude, pride) and psychological processes change across age.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Lifespan)

XI-037 The Wireless Good Samaritan: Pro-social Behavior in Mobile Networks
Jayson Shi Jiax, University of Hong Kong
Xianchi Dai, CUHK Business School, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong
Jianmin Jia, CUHK Business School, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong
Combining verifiable behavior, between-condition experimental manipulations, and big network data, in 3 studies involving 10,000 subjects connected to 330,000 subscribers in a telecommunications network, we found that higher status in a mobile network (communications asymmetry) causes less pro-social behavior, in contexts ranging from donations to recycling to helping strangers.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XI-038 Using Big Data in real-life online marketing: personality-targeted and –tailored advertising on Facebook
Sandra Matzx, University of Cambridge
Yin W. F. Chan, University of Cambridge
Vesselin Popov, University of Cambridge
David Stillwell, University of Cambridge
Michal Kosinski, University of Cambridge
Applying a Big Data approach to predict the personality of Facebook users, we show that personality-based advertisement customisation can increase the effectiveness of advertisements in real-life online marketing contexts. By targeting users whose personality corresponded to associated product characteristics the click-through-rate (CTR) of advertisements could be increased significantly.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Advertising)

XI-039 Who Works Longer? Findings from the Health and Retirement Study
Amanda Sonnegax, University of Michigan
Courtney McCluney, University of Michigan
Lindsay Ryan, University of Michigan
Gwen Fisher, Colorado State University
Using data from the nationally representative Health and Retirement Study to examine predictors of working longer, we find that those working past age 62 in 2010 were more highly educated, had greater income and wealth, and were in better health compared to those who were no longer working.

(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Aging)

XI-040 Parity Modulates Cortisol Reactivity to Psychosocial Stress Early in Pregnancy
Brittany N Beillx, University of California, Irvine
David Busse, University of California, Irvine
Belinda Campos, University of California, Irvine
Ilona Yim, University of California, Irvine

Stress is associated with negative health in expecting mothers and their newborns; this study explores the relationship between parity and stress response. Cortisol levels of 61 women were collected following a laboratory stressor. Nulliparous women showed a blunted response to a stress task at 15 weeks compared to parous women.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XI-041 Perceived Bedside Manner and Competence of Emergency Department Physicians: Kindness Matters
Nils Olsenx, George Washington University
Lemeneh Tefera, George Washington University

Relationships between medical residents' own ratings and those of supervising physicians on the dimensions of kindness, abrasiveness and competence are explored within a U.S. emergency department. Results are discussed and implications for emergency department care are explored.
(Social - Health)

XI-042 Perceived Discrimination Is Associated with Worse Oral Health
Angelina R. Sutinxx, Florida State University College of Medicine
Martina Luchetti, University of Bologna
Yannick Stephan, Universités Montpellier
Antonio Terracciano, Florida State University College of Medicine

This study examined whether perceived discrimination was associated with oral health. Discrimination based on characteristics that change over time (e.g., weight, age) was more strongly related to poor oral health than discrimination based on more stable characteristics (e.g., sex, race). Discrimination has differential associations with the health of the mouth.
(Social - Health)

XI-043 Perceived Level of Stress Among Clinical Psychology Doctoral Students
Sarah A. Silvermanx, Nova Southeastern University
Alex Crouch, Nova Southeastern University
Silviana Guerra, Nova Southeastern University
Nicole Milano, Nova Southeastern University
Kristina Samour, Nova Southeastern University
Catherine O-Neill, Nova Southeastern University
Christina Turcoane, Nova Southeastern University
Laura Lundell, Nova Southeastern University
Barry Nierenberg, Nova Southeastern University

This study explores how an organization, Students for Stress Resilience, may improve transitional resources related to coping with stress for first-year doctoral students. We hypothesize that a significant amount of graduate students react to stress using emotional, physical, mental, and chemical factors. We anticipate significant differences in reactions to stress.
(Clinical - Health)
XI-044 Perceptions of Electronic Cigarettes
William K Hamiltonx, University of California, Merced
No secondary authors
Electronic cigarettes have changed the way people perceive nicotine products by creating an artificial barrier between traditional tobacco products and electronic cigarettes. By marketing electronic cigarettes as a clean alternative to traditional smoking the public has started to compartmentalize electronic cigarettes as both safe and healthy. (General - Health)

XI-045 Posttraumatic stress disorder and female gender associated with increased risk for autoimmune disorders in Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans
Kristen Nishimix, UCSF and SF Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Aoife O’Donovan, UCSF and SF Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Beth Cohen, UCSF and SF Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Karen Seal, UCSF and SF Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Daniel Bertenthal, SF Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Northern California Institute for Research and Education
Mary Margaretten, UCSF
Thomas Neylan, UCSF and SF Veterans Affairs Medical Center
A retrospective cohort study of 666,269 Iraq and Afghanistan veterans examined risk of autoimmune disorder diagnoses following diagnosis with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Individuals with PTSD had greater risk of autoimmune disorders, and absolute rates of autoimmune disorders were highest in women with PTSD. (Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XI-046 Potential factors limiting cognitive improvement in post-advanced heart therapy patients.
Caroline K. Saulinox, Henry Ford Health System
Lisa R. Miller-Matero, Henry Ford Health System
Atika Singh, Henry Ford Health System
Anne Eshelman, Henry Ford Health System
Celeste T. Williams, Henry Ford Health System
Previous research suggests possible improvement in cognitive function for heart failure patients post-advanced heart therapies (LVAD & heart transplant). However, results from this study suggest that some candidates may have limited potential for improvement due to lower baseline pre-morbid levels of function. Implications are discussed. (Clinical - Health)

XI-047 Informed Consent: Enhancing Comprehension and Memory
Ruth S. Dayx, Duke University
Stephanie J. Santistevan, Duke University
Comprehension of informed consent information is often deficient. Previous attempts to increase comprehension yielded mixed results. The current research redesigned a standard consent form to enhance its “cognitive accessibility.” Participants who saw the Enhanced version had substantially better knowledge of key information such as the study purpose and risks. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XI-048 Inversion, misalignment, and the role of familiarity in associative recognition for faces.
Mitchell A. Meltzer, The University of Texas at Dallas
James C. Bartlett, The University of Texas at Dallas
Unitization of parts of stimuli may increase the role of familiarity in associative recognition. Consistent with this possibility, we report evidence for a proportionately larger role for familiarity in associative recognition with upright faces versus inverted and misaligned faces. We conclude that unitization of stimulus representations qualitatively alters associative recognition. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XI-049 Is The Testing Effect Driven by Retrieval or Articulation?
Max Larsson Sundqvist, Stockholm University
Andreas Jemstedt, Stockholm University
Fredrik U Jönsson, Stockholm University
The current study aimed to disentangle the effects of retrieval and articulation on the testing effect in a cued recall paradigm. Results show a typical testing effect, but no additional benefits of articulation after retrieval. Thus, the testing effect appears to be mainly driven by retrieval, not articulation. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XI-050 Knowing That You Don’t Know, Consistency in True and False Memories.
James A. Hampton, City University, London
Priya Gorasia, City University London
Students’ memories for a TV show were tested after 3 and 5 days. A group who judged statements Definitely True, Uncertain or Definitely False were more consistent than a group who judged them just True or False, implying involvement of metamemory. Improved accuracy was however limited to True statements. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XI-051 Learning in the Age of MOOCs: Prompts Improve Understanding of Video Instruction
Mariela J. Rivas, California State University, Los Angeles
Ji Y. Son, California State University, Los Angeles
Wayne Tikkanen, California State University, Los Angeles
James W. Stigler, University of California, Los Angeles
Due to the growing popularity of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), it has become important to investigate ways to enhance learning through online lectures. Two experiments demonstrated that online videos intercut with questions that probe for deeper processing led to better conceptual understanding of lecture content.
XI-052 Learning to See the Invisible
Jaclin M Gerstel-Friedman, Fordham University
No secondary authors
Research indicates that people who are less experienced with a domain represent information by surface-level characteristics, whereas people with more experience perceive the conceptual properties of a topic. Our findings indicate that blocking information facilitates the ability to accurately identify the deep, inferential characteristics of a prompt.

XI-053 Manipulating the Proportion of Words Said Aloud Supports the Strength Account of the Production Effect
Dawn-Leah L. McDonaldx, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Daniel M Bernstein, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Randall K Jamieson, University of Manitoba
David Cormack, University of Manitoba
Glen E Bodner, University of Calgary
People remember words that they produce by reading aloud, better than words that they read silently. This memory advantage is called the production effect. In two experiments (N = 250), we manipulated the proportion of produced words, and found evidence for a strength account over a distinctiveness account of the production effect.

XI-054 Manipulation of Display: Changing People’s Bias for Blocking
Alison Tsaix, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)
Micheal Garcia, University of California, Los Angeles
Robert A. Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
Elizabeth Bjork, University of California, Los Angeles
This study investigates if people prefer to block in self-regulated study using a simultaneous display. Furthermore, we assess whether manipulation of the display can encourage interleaving. The results suggest that people display a trend for blocking, but they are less prone to show the preference possibly due to the display.

XI-055 Memory for Specific Sounds: Modulation by Audiovisual Learning
Elizabeth G. Davisx, Butler University
Kelly L. Bryant, Butler University
Kathryn E. Kirkahm, Butler University
Andrew J. Butler, Butler University
We investigated whether multisensory experiences lead to changes in auditory memory for specific details. Participants encoded auditory information in both multisensory and unisensory contexts. A
same, similar, new recognition task for auditory information revealed that, compared to unisensory experience, audiovisual learning enhanced subsequent specific recognition. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XI-056 Memory for the Internal Geometry of Crop Circles
Carter J Personx, Minnesota State University, Mankato
Todd J Edlin, Minnesota State University, Mankato
Travis J Hensersky, Minnesota State University, Mankato
Samuel P Erickson, Minnesota State University, Mankato
Jeffrey M Ford, Minnesota State University, Mankato
Moses M Langley, Minnesota State University

We examined participants’ memory for patterns based on the geometric theorems underlying crop circles. Participants studied patterns generated from one theorem and were tested with studied patterns, new patterns from the studied theorem, and new patterns from a different theorem. Participants showed memory for new patterns generated from studied theorems. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XI-057 Lonely Emotions: The Reciprocal Relationship between Loneliness and Daily Emotional Experiences
Kendall Schellengerx, Arizona State University
Victoria A Bryant, Arizona State University
Matt L Newman, Arizona State University

Why is loneliness associated with poor mental and physical health? Over 7 days, loneliness predicted less positive emotion, more negative emotion, and more variability in negative emotion (n=42). Daily reports of emotion partially mediated the stability of loneliness, suggesting that loneliness is perpetuated via daily emotional experiences. (Social - Emotion)

XI-058 Maximal exercise in hypoxia leads to a profounder negative emotional state
Nektarios A.M. Stavroux, 1 ASPETAR - Qatar Orthopaedic and Sports Medicine Hospital, Doha, Qatar - 2 Faculty of Physical Education and Sport Science, University of Athens, Athens, Greece
Michail E. Keramidas, Department of Environmental Physiology, School of Technology and Health, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Stylianos N. Kounalakis, Department of Automation, Biocybernetics and Robotics, Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Ola Eiken, Department of Environmental Physiology, School of Technology and Health, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Igor B. Mekjavic, Department of Automation, Biocybernetics and Robotics, Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Emotional reactions and motivation were examined in 37 males before and immediately after an incremental exercise test to exhaustion, performed either in normoxia (AIR) or in normobaric hypoxia (HYPO). After the HYPO test, energy, calmness and motivation were markedly impaired, whereas tension, and perception of physical and general fatigue were exaggerated.
XI-059 Meditative Self-Reflection Enhances Emotion Regulation Strategy Selection
James L. Flomanx, University of British Columbia
Marc A. Brackett, Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence
Robin Stern, Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence
Emotion regulation proficiency underlies adaptive social functioning. However, practices that promote the use of effective emotion regulation strategies during emotionally stimulating situations are understudied. This research found that the 'Meta-Moment,' a brief meditative self-reflection, improves participants’ ability to select advantageous emotion regulation strategies in response to an emotional trigger.
(Social - Emotion)

XI-060 Menstrual Phase-Related Differences in Waking Mood Predict Phenomenal Features of Dreams
Kyra J. Sjarifx, Santa Clara University
Nicole Anzai, Santa Clara University
Kelly Doudell, Santa Clara University
Fiona Baker, Stanford Research Institute (SRI)
Ian Colrain, Stanford Research Institute (SRI)
Tracey L. Kahan, Santa Clara University
During the follicular and premenstrual phases of the menstrual cycle, seventeen women completed measures of waking stress, anxiety and mood and rated the subjective qualities of their dreams. In concordance with the continuity theory, phase-related differences in waking emotion predicted the qualitative aspects of dreaming, notably affective features.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-061 Mental Representations of Attachment Figures Buffer Against Negative Effects of Internal Stressors
Steven D Strycharzx, Cornell University
Emre Selcuk, Middle East Technical University
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University
Using a within-subjects design, participants viewed either a photograph of their mother (or of a yoked participant’s mother) before writing about a past upsetting autobiographical memory. Simply viewing a photograph of their mother (vs. another participant’s mother), prior to recalling an upsetting autobiographical memory led to significantly attenuated negative affect.
(Social - Emotion)

XI-062 Mindfully Attentive Individuals Self-regulate Better in Response to Personal Stress
Marta J Kadziolkax, University of Windsor
Emily-Anne Di Pierdomenico, University of Windsor
Carlin J Miller, University of Windsor
Correlations showed that higher self-rated mindfulness among undergraduates was associated with more sparing activation of sympathetic reactivity to a personally relevant stressor. The findings suggest that when the attentional resources are engaged to remain in the present moment, damaging stress processes are stemmed. Thus, mindful attention affects emotional processing.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-063 Mood and Its Regulation
Katarzyna Wojnasx, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Harrison O’Connor-Hoover, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Ilya Yaroslavsky, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown

We tested a novel implicit association task (IAT) that measured tendencies to appropriately attenuate distress (adaptive mood repair) or to inadvertently prolong it (maladaptive mood repair). Compared to parallel self-report measures, adaptive and maladaptive mood repair IAT indices resisted social desirability, and incrementally predicted emotion regulation difficulties and depression-related outcomes.

(Clinical - Emotion)

XI-064 Mood-congruency modifies face-sensitive N170 component in response to affective outgroup faces
Zoe Kleimanx, Stanford University
Colin Quirk, Hampshire College
Erik Arnold, Hampshire College
Jane Couperus, Hampshire College

In this event-related potential (ERP) study, presentation of mood-incongruent faces modulated the amplitude of the face-sensitive N170 component, indicating a cognitive bias toward congruent or self-relevant stimuli. These results complement research on the cross-race and facial inversion effects, and provide electrophysiological evidence of neurological processes potentially correlated with affective empathy.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-065 Motivational Orientations and Emotional Regulation
Andrew Sillettix, Framingham State University

No secondary authors

Goals can be pursued in different ways: that is the “how” of approach can differ. Some approaches can focus on negative outcomes and others on positive outcomes. Emotion regulation is a goal oriented task and in this investigation a person’s history of “how” influenced changes in emotional experience.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-066 Multidimensional Auditory Affective Ratings Inventory (MAARI): Influence of gender, personality, affective state & hunger on ratings of non-verbal human vocalizations of emotion
Mary D Mullanex, University of California, San Diego
MAARI is an inventory of spontaneous, non-verbal standardized vocalizations rated on valence, arousal and authenticity using non-verbal male (SAM – Self Assessment Manikins) and female (SAW - Self Assessment Womakins) images. Significant differences were found by gender of vocalizations, participants, rating instrument as well as empathy, personality, affective state and hunger level.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

**XI-067 Multimodal Emotion Enhanced Memory: Congruent vs. Incongruent Cross Processing Effects on Recall**
*Darin R Brownx, California State University, Los Angeles*
*Joel W Ellwanger, California State University, Los Angeles*

The effect of multimodal sensory processing on emotion enhanced memories was examined. Participants were presented with simultaneous pictures and sounds that varied in emotional valence (positive, neutral, or negative). Results indicated that congruent multimodal pairings led to significantly higher image recall scores compared to incongruent pairings.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

**XI-068 Linking Borderline Personality to Pain Via Depression and Catastrophizing**
*Chung Jung Munx, Arizona State University*
*Paul Karoly, Arizona State University*
*Linda S. Ruehlan, Goalistics LLC*
*Hanjoe Kim, Arizona State University*

Recent studies have reported that chronic pain and borderline personality disorder (BPD) tend to co-occur frequently. In the present study, we examined the pathway connecting BPD and pain via depression and pain catastrophizing, both of which emerged as statistically significant mediators.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

**XI-069 Magnetoencephalography Reveals Combat Veterans’ Resting State is Much Less Restful than Matched-Controls**
*Amy S Badura Brackx, Creighton University*
*Katherine M Becker, University of Nebraska Medical Center*
*Elizabeth Heinrichs-Graham, University of Nebraska Medical Center*
*Timothy J. McDermott, Creighton University*
*Tara J. Ryan, Simon Fraser University*
*Tony W Wilson, University of Nebraska Medical Center*

We used magnetoencephalography (MEG) to compare resting-state neural activity in veterans with PTSD against psychologically healthy, demographically-matched controls. PTSD patients had greater activation in the motor regions of the brain and the anterior cingulate relative to controls. The controls had greater activation in the default mode network than PTSD patients.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Psychopathology)
Nightmare Content in Relation to Suicide Risk and Attempts
Karen K Lambdin, Mississippi State University
Michael R. Nadorff, Mississippi State University
E. Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University
Research has shown that there is a link between nightmares and suicidal behaviors. To extend this literature we examined nightmare content in relation to suicide risk and attempts. Risk was associated with narrow death content. Additionally, previous attempts were related to family, violent, and broad and narrow death content. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

Past negative time orientation as a mediator of Borderline Personality Disorder and suicidal ideation
Caitlin E Smith, Florida State University
Chelsea R Ennis, Florida State University
Jesus Chavarria, Florida State University
Jeanette Taylor, Florida State University
A past negative time orientation, or the tendency to focus on past negative emotional states, was found to significantly mediate the relationship between Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and suicidal ideation. These results suggest that a preoccupation with past negative experiences may contribute to increased dysregulated behaviors amongst individuals with BPD. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

Performance of Rapists on the MMPI-2
Ralph E. Carlson, University of Texas Pan American
Hilda Medrano, University of Texas Pan American
Julissa Barboza, University of Texas Pan American
Rosa Ramos, University of Texas Pan American
Yoonkyung Chung, University of Texas Pan American
Angela Sesin, University of Texas Pan American
Ninety-five rapists manifested a mean T score of over 65 on eight of the ten clinical scales on the MMPI-2. The mean T scores for the scales Psychopathic Deviate, Paranoia, and Schizophrenia exceeded T score values over 75. This psychological profile for rapists was derived through repeated measures analysis ANOVA. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

Personality profile analysis for adult ADHD: The predictive value of trait clusters
Margaret A Schiltz, The Wright Institute
Jack W Berry, Samford University
David J Stiver, Graduate Theological Union
Lynn E O'Connor, The Wright Institute
Rella Kautianen, University of California, Berkeley
Personality profiles of 95 adults with ADHD (42 ADHD alone, 53 with comorbid diagnosis) were compared to 857 healthy controls. Cluster analysis of the Big Five traits yielded three profiles:
Resilient, Overcontrolled, and Undercontrolled. ADHD participants were significantly more likely to be Undercontrolled and demonstrated higher levels of dopaminergic dysfunction. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-074 Predicting Individual Differences in Response to Daily Challenge
Jennifer Parrx, SUNY Geneseo
Alexis Brieant, SUNY Geneseo
Mary E. Pandolfino, SUNY Geneseo
Evan Rooney, SUNY Geneseo
Jule Deren, SUNY Geneseo

The current study examined individual differences in coping in a sample of 171 undergraduates. Measures of personality, life experiences, mental health, and coping strategies were used to predict subsequent effectiveness in dealing with daily challenges. Results indicated that baseline personality and symptomatology predicted how participants responded to subsequent challenge. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-075 Prodromal Symptoms in Clinical High-Risk Youth with an Autism Spectrum Diagnosis
Derek M Novacekx, Emory University
Katrina C Bridgman, Emory University
Jean Addington, University of Calgary
Kristin S Cadenhead, University of California, San Diego
Tyrone D Cannon, Yale University
Barbara A Cornblatt, Zucker Hillside Hospital
Robert Heinssen, National Institute of Mental Health
Daniel H Mathalon, University of California, San Francisco
Thomas H McGlashan, Yale University
Diana O Perkins, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Larry J Seidman, Harvard Medical School
Ming T Tsuang, University of California, San Diego
Scott W Woods, Yale University
Elaine F. Walker, Emory University

Prodromal symptoms were examined in clinical high-risk youth with and without an autism spectrum diagnosis. The ASD group endorsed significantly higher levels of social anhedonia and lower levels of suspiciousness and persecutory ideas. Future research should investigate deficits in social cognition as determinants of elevated social anhedonia in this subgroup. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-076 Psychopathy and ability emotional intelligence: Widespread or limited association among facets?
David A. Lishnerx, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh
Phan Y. Hong, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

Results of the present study indicated that when demographic variability is minimized non-spurious relations between psychopathy and ability emotional intelligence facets are few in number. Primary
psychopathy remained inversely associated with the ability to perceive emotion. Primary and secondary psychopathy remained inversely associated with managing emotion, but only in men. (Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

XI-077 Reactivity to a Laboratory Stressor Predicts Post-Traumatic Stress Following a Terrorist Attack
Daniel S Bussox, Harvard Graduate School of Education
Katie A. McLaughlin, University of Washington
Margaret A Sheridan, Boston Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical School
We investigated whether stress reactivity measured one year prior to a terrorist attack would predict post-traumatic stress after the event. Results indicated that prior sympathetic reactivity interacted with media exposure to the attacks and prior exposure to community violence to predict PTSD symptoms, suggesting a biomarker of vulnerability to trauma. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XI-078 Marijuana Use and Financial Hardship: Negative Effects of Long Term Caregiving
Nicole Cheungx, Nova Southeastern University
Nichole V. Vincent, Nova Southeastern University
Bhumi Mehta, Nova Southeastern University
Jennifer Wilson, Nova Southeastern University
Emotional and financial demands on family caregivers can impact their ability to provide care. High rates of substance use further complicate the roles of many caregivers. Results indicate significant differences in frequency of marijuana use between individuals reporting financial hardship due to their relative's illness versus caregivers who did not. (Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XI-079 Mindless Motivation: A New Alcohol Motive Indexing Dependence Syndrome
Thomas J Williamsx, North Dakota State University
Nicholas J Kuvaas, North Dakota State University
Brittany L Stevenson, North Dakota State University
Robert D Dvorak, North Dakota State University
Current motivational models of alcohol use assume individuals are consciously aware of why they drink. However, the affective processing model suggests this may not be true for pathological drinkers. In two studies, we establish a new motive, the mindless motive, and examine its association with alcohol use and dependence symptoms. (Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XI-080 Parental Monitoring Buffers the Effects of Music-Related Media Exposure on Underage Drinking
Chase A. Aycockx, Wheaton College
Kimberly Hook, Wheaton College
Pan Chen, University of Chicago
Jacqueline T. Chen, Wheaton College
Michelle Lindsey, Wheaton College
Lia J. Smith, Wheaton College
Sandra Y. Rueger, Wheaton College

The findings from this study expand on prior research on the effects of television and movies on alcohol use, indicating that music-related media increases risk for heavy alcohol use in adolescents. Parental supervision buffered these effects of radio exposure on increased levels of heavy alcohol use.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XI-081 Personality Characteristics and Coping Strategies of Different Types of Gamblers
Joseph Studerx, Lausanne University Hospital
Yves Henchoz, Lausanne University Hospital
Alexandra A N’Goran, Lausanne University Hospital
Stéphane Deline, Lausanne University Hospital
Gerhard Gmel, Lausanne University Hospital

We investigated whether types of gamblers differed in several personality traits and coping strategies. Results suggest that extensive gamblers and lottery/bets gamblers use more avoidant and less problem-focused coping strategies than other gamblers. Casino and private gamblers may be particularly responsive to positive rewards and prone to sensation seeking.

(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

XI-082 Personality, Alcohol Perceptions, and Alcohol-Related Outcomes among Mandated College Students
Stephanie L. Hoodx, University of New Mexico
Matthew R. Pearson, University of New Mexico
David B. Brown, University of New Mexico
John T.P. Hustad, Pennsylvania State University College of Medicine

The present study examined three alcohol-perception variables (descriptive norms, injunctive norms, and college-related alcohol beliefs) as indicators of the predictive effects of four personality traits (impulsivity, sensation seeking, anxiety sensitivity, and hopelessness) on alcohol use and alcohol-related consequences in a sample of mandated college students (n=875).

(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

XI-083 Predicting Energy Drink Consumption: Which Students are at Risk?
Amy L Stamatesx, OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY
Cecile A Marczinski, NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

This study examined the relationships between typical energy drink consumption, academic performance, perceived stress, and procrastination among college students. Results revealed that academic performance and perceived stress were significant predictors of higher energy drink consumption. However, procrastination did not significantly predict energy drink consumption.

(Cognitive - Substance Abuse)
Racial Differences in Adolescent Alcohol Initiation
Mary Y Dudzinskyx, USC
Nicholas Jackson, USC
Catherine Tuvblad, USC
Laura A Baker, USC
Race differences in adolescent alcohol initiation exist but remain largely unexplained, although familial and peer characteristics have been hypothesized to explain these differences. Contrary to this hypothesis, the present study found that race differences in alcohol initiation are not explained by parental stress, socioeconomic status, parent-child relationships or peer characteristics. (General - Substance Abuse)

Risk Perceptions are Associated with Alcohol Consumption in Central Nigeria
James T. Girex, Virginia Military Institute
Alex I Shaahu, Benue State University
This qualitative and descriptive study examined the risk perceptions of alcohol drinkers in an attempt to explain why people drink excessively in the face of negative alcohol-related outcomes. Results showed that drinking motives were valued over negative alcohol effects thereby minimizing the perception of personal susceptibility to alcohol-related risk. (General - Substance Abuse)

Self-Blame and Academic Self-Efficacy as Predictors of Heavy Drinking in Emerging Adults
Kasey E. Windnagelx, University of Indianapolis
Ashleigh F. Berman, University of Indianapolis
Brianna Scott, University of Indianapolis
Matthew G. Levy, University of Indianapolis
Rebecca Carpenter, University of Indianapolis
Binge drinking is an important phenomenon that we see prominently in emerging adulthood. Undergraduate students (n=180) completed a working memory task and surveys covering expected risky behaviors, state/trait anxiety, self-blame and self-efficacy. Results showed that self-blame and self-efficacy were positively related to expected binge drinking. Conclusions and implications are discussed. (General - Substance Abuse)

Social Relationship Differences between Primary Alcohol vs. Primary Drug Clients
Robert L. Stoutx, Decision Sciences Institute
Jordan Braciszewski, PIRE/Decision Sciences Institute
William H. Zywiak, Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Tyler Wray, Brown University Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies
Social connections are important determinants of outcome among alcoholics, but less is known about how they affect drug abuse outcome. Baseline data suggest expected differences between primary alcohol vs. drug clients in attitudes of network members toward substance use; however, both kinds of clients also maintain important positive social connections.
XI-088 Evaluation Of Assistive Technology Knowledge among Students With Disabilities
Randall D Boenx, Southern Illinois University
No secondary authors
Many students with disabilities may require the use of Assistive Technology (AT). This study measured students’ general and specific knowledge of this technology. Results indicated that knowledge of AT among 41 participants was influenced by: prior training, access and availability of AT within the student’s environments, and personal confidence.
(General - Disabilities)

XI-089 A Quantitative Analysis of Pragmatic Language in Adults with High-Functioning Autism
Kerianne E Morrisonx, Ohio State University
Laura Wagner, Ohio State University
Individuals with high-functioning autism (HFA) have deficits in social communication, especially pragmatic language usage. HFA conversations were compared to typical conversations, and pragmatic language was analyzed. Individuals with HFA used the discourse marker “like” less, had less on-topic responses, and used interruptions to shift conversations more than typically-developed adults.
(Developmental - Disabilities)

XI-090 A survey of motor dexterity and constructional praxis in children with ADHD and developmental dyslexia
Audreyana C Jaggerx, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Gabriel A Casher, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Sylvia E Lee, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Sarah A Vadnaix, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Michelle Y Kibby, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale
Children with neurodevelopmental disorders commonly present with motor deficits. Hence, we examined fine- and visual-motor skills in children with dyslexia and/or ADHD. Children with ADHD performed worse than controls on a measure of constructional praxis, while children with dyslexia performed worse than controls on a measure of dexterity bilaterally.
(Developmental - Disabilities)

XI-091 Autism Spectrum Autism: Are Parents Well Informed?
Lauriane Droletx, Laboratoire des Sciences Appliquées du Comportement, Universite du Quebec a Montreal, Canada
Jennifer Ilgx, Laboratoire Interuniversitaire des Sciences de l'Education et de la Communication, Université de Strasbourg
Celine Clement, Laboratoire Interuniversitaire des Sciences de l'Education et de la Communication, Université de Strasbourg
Jacques Forget, Laboratoire des Sciences Appliquées du Comportement, Université du Québec à Montréal
Past studies have shown that parenting programs for parents who have a child with autism are promising. Even though these programs cover many domains, very little of them focus on ASD. Present study assessed the importance of including a specific ASD module. Results showed that parenting programs need to be specific but also informative (Clinical - Disabilities)

XI-092 Borderline Personality Disorder across Adulthood in Persons with Intellectual Disabilities
Megan Stringer x, Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis
Patrick O’Brien, Jacksonville Developmental Center
Elizabeth A. Rellinger Zettler, Illinois College
Developmental trends of 6 BPD behaviors among 10 intellectually disabled clients diagnosed with BPD (5 males, 5 females) at a large state institution were retrospectively studied. Although all 6 symptoms showed a clinically significant decline with age, the only statistically significant decline was suicide ideation among women. (Clinical - Disabilities)

XI-093 Choice-Making on Challenging Behaviors in People with Disabilities: A Meta-Analysis
Nicole Zelinskyx, University of California, Merced
William R. Shadish, University of California, Merced
Positive behavioral researchers introduced choice-making as an intervention to decrease challenging behaviors in people with disabilities. This meta-analysis of 14 randomized experiments and single-case design studies found that choice-making does reduce challenging behaviors. The study also illustrates a d-statistic appropriate to combining studies with these different designs. (Methodology - Disabilities)

XI-094 Effects of Facility Closure Announcement on Adults with Intellectual Disabilities
Melissa Tronex, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine
Lynnette Bauer, Illinois College
Jeffery Bennett, Southern Illinois University School of Medicine
Elizabeth A. Rellinger Zettler, Illinois College
Changes in injury rates and maladaptive behaviors following announcements of a state institution closure were assessed among 52 residents with ID. Comparing data the year following closure announcements with the two previous years, significant changes were found for older individuals with Autism and/or OCD, and for individuals with profound ID. (Clinical - Disabilities)

XI-095 Empirical Evidence of School Choice on Equity and Reciprocity among Students with Intellectual Disabilities
Saahoon Hongx, *University of Minnesota*

No secondary authors

This study investigated the effect of school choice on educational outcomes for students with intellectual disabilities. The results indicated that school choice provided students with intellectual disabilities with equal access to racially and socioeconomically integrated schools. This study raised questions about the developmental trajectories of their achievement during elementary education.

(Developmental - Disabilities)

**XI-096** Magnitude Processing in Children with Developmental Dyscalculia

*Kenny Skagerlundx, Linköping University*

*Ulf Träff, Linköping University*

We investigated magnitude processing skills in children in 4th grade with Developmental Dyscalculia (DD) and compared them to age-matched peers as well as younger ability-matched peers in 2nd grade. Children with DD showed impaired processing skills pertaining to time, space and number, while showing intact domain-general abilities.

(Cognitive - Disabilities)

**XI-097** Practicing Cognitive Skills Through Chess Playing: A Case Study On Students with Intellectual Disabilities

*Saahoon Hongx, University of Minnesota*

No secondary authors

The research examined the premise that if students with intellectual disabilities engaged in chess playing, cognitive enhancement and interest in chess playing could occur. Students’ positive attitudes towards chess playing and their acquisition of chess ratings contribute to the improvement of cognitive skills rather than student mere exposure to chess.

(Cognitive - Disabilities)

**XI-098** Family Structure and Context and Parent Psychological Well-being: A Daily Diary Study

*Alexandria M Sweetx, San Francisco State University*

*Yookyung Lee, San Francisco State University*

*Jeffrey T Cookston, San Francisco State University*

Using daily diary reports, we examined how family structure and contextual family processes were linked to parental daily well-being. Results indicated correlations between parental acceptance, parent sex, family routines, communication, acceptance, and parents’ levels of enjoyment and stress. Also, coparenting and family structure combined to predict parent satisfaction and enjoyment.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-099** A Preliminary Phenomenological Study of Parental Sibling Dispute Intervention

*Amelia Herbstx, Kutztown University*

*Avidan Milevsky, Kutztown University*

*Gregory Dreibelbis, Kutztown University*
The current study is a phenomenological exploration of patterns of parental sibling dispute intervention. Forty parents were interviewed about the methods they used when their children fight. Four distinct themes were identified from the content of the interviews: (1) Coaching, (2) Verbal Intervention, (3) Physical Intervention, and (4) Non-involvement.

**XI-100 Change in Paternal Absence Predicts Externalizing Behavior During Childhood**

Nicole K. Sapharasx, Indiana University  
Kelly A Doran, Indiana University  
Mary Waldron, Indiana University  

Associations between paternal absence and trajectories of childhood externalizing were examined. Children residing in “father absent” homes scored higher on measures of externalizing behavior and increased at a faster rate as a function of paternal absence, compared to youth residing in households with both biological parents.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-101 Children Adopted by Lesbian, Gay, and Heterosexual Parents: Self-Concept and Peer Relationships**

Rachel H. Farrx, University of Massachusetts, Amherst  
Maggie Cunningham, University of Massachusetts, Amherst  

Debate surrounds whether children with same-sex parents face difficulties in adjustment and peer relationships. Among 78 adopted school-age children, we found no differences by family type (same- or other-sex parents) in children’s self-concept and friendships. Rather, positive self-perceptions correlated with better peer relationships. We discuss implications for policy and practice.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-102 Daily Diary Links among Family Structure, Family Processes, and Children’s Psychological Well-being**

Yookyung Leex, San Francisco State University  
Alexandria M Sweet, San Francisco State University  
Jeffrey T Cookston, San Francisco State University  

We explored whether family structure and family processes were related to children’s psychological well-being as reported in daily diary entries. Results showed that parent time with child was significantly associated with children’s stress, enjoyment, and satisfaction. Co-parenting combined with family structure significantly explained children’s stress, enjoyment, and satisfaction.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-103 Witnessing Intimate Partner Violence in Childhood: Predicting Depression in Women Trauma Survivors**

George W Cameronx, University of North Texas  
Justin M Litvin, University of North Texas
This study explores the psychological outcomes (i.e., depressive symptoms) in adulthood associated with witnessing psychologically aggressive behavior by father towards mother in childhood. Our results indicate a father’s intimate partner violence predict the witnessing child’s depression symptoms while controlling for other demographic and risk factors.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-104 Early Adolescents’ Perceptions of Positive Parenting Predict Positive Conflict Management at Mid- Adolescence**

Mary Letourneaux, *University of Southern California*
Aubrey Rodriguez, *University of Southern California*
Gayla Margolin, *University of Southern California*

Using a longitudinal and multimethod design, this study found that youths’ perceptions of positive parenting during early adolescence predict observer-rated positive youths’ conflict management behaviors during family conflict discussions with parents at mid-adolescence. Youth age moderated this association concerning youths’ discussion involvement. Positive parenting was influential for younger teens only.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-105 Early Breastfeeding Predicts Maternal Sensitivity**

Jennifer M Weaver, *Boise State University*
No secondary authors

The current study utilizes the NICHD SECCYD to examine whether breastfeeding at in early infancy predicts maternal sensitivity, while taking into account maternal depressive symptoms, parenting stress and basic demographics. Results indicate that early breastfeeding predicts observations of maternal sensitivity at 6 and 15 months.

(Developmental - Families)

**XI-106 Full Family Foster Care: An innovative approach to successful family reunification, improved parent-child relationships, and children's well-being**

Clare R Whitex, *The Center For Children and Families*
Brenda K Roche, *The Center for Children and Families*
Anna L Denney, *The Center for Children and Families*
Jennifer R Redinger, *The Center for Children and Families*

The following study examined reunification and psychological well-being outcomes of a full family foster care intervention. A greater number of full family foster care families were reunified successfully compared to families whose children were placed in traditional foster placements. Full foster families additionally demonstrated increased psychological well-being and adaptive functioning.

(Clinical - Families)

**XI-107 Gender Differences in Perceived Parenting Behavior and Its Relation to Adjustment in**
College
Kirsten T Li-Barber, High Point University
Jacklyn Tonkovich, High Point University
Christine Perry, High Point University
Lindsey Anuzis, High Point University
Kaila Tuccio, High Point University

Study explored the overall and gender-related relationship between parenting dimensions of care and over-protection to levels of self-esteem, autonomy, and coping flexibility among college students. Mother’s level of care was associated with GPA scores among males, while father’s care and over-protection was associated with coping flexibility in females. (Developmental - Families)

XI-108 Priming cosmopolitanism activates empathy as a motivator of helping
CHANGHWAN LEE, Yonsei University
DONGJOON OH, Yonsei University
YONGHWAN SHIN, Yonsei University
HAIWON LEE, Yonsei University
HYEBIN IM, Yonsei University
YOUNGWOO SOHN, Yonsei University

This study was designed to examine the way to reduce the influence of cultural (dis)similarities on motivations of helping intentions. In particular, we explored whether priming “cosmopolitanism”, a perspective that the whole mankind belongs to a single world (Appiah, 2006), would blur perceived differences between cultures. (Social - Social Groups)

XI-109 Priming Status Legitimizing Beliefs Increases Perceptions of Anti-White Bias
Xi Liu, Wesleyan University
Joseph D. Wellman, Wesleyan University
Clara L Wilkins, Wesleyan University

Across 2 Studies, we demonstrate that priming status-legitimizing beliefs (SLBs) increases Whites perceptions of anti-White bias. Study 2 demonstrates that priming SLBs increases Whites’ zero-sum beliefs and decreases their support for affirmative action. Implications for intergroup interaction, diversity policies and system justification theory are discussed. (Social - Social Groups)

XI-110 Re-examining the Relationship Between Natural Kind Beliefs about Social Groups and Prejudice
Michael R. Andreychik, Fairfield University
Michael J Gill, Lehigh University
Samantha Krivensky, Fairfield University

Do essentialist conceptions of social groups foster prejudice? Existing literature provides mixed results. Across three studies, we show that only particular types of essentialist beliefs increase prejudice, and that such beliefs increase prejudice both indirectly via increasing perceptions of outgroup behavioral homogeneity, and directly, by cementing outgroups to negative behaviors.
XI-111 Relation between social behavior and social goals/motivation for high status children

Elisabeth Quintrellx, University of Georgia
A. Michele Lease, University of Georgia
Kyongboon Kwon, University of Wisconsin

Research shows associations between children’s goals, status, and behavior, and that aggression can be used to obtain high social status. What leads some high status children to use prosocial strategies and others aggressive ones? Initial results show a predictive relationship between friendship goals/social motivation and behavior for high status children.

XI-112 Rural Stereotype Threat: The Relationship with Prejudice Behavior within an In-Group

Melissa L Barnesx, Colorado College
Emily Chan, Colorado College

This study explored the relationship between stereotype threat based on the negative “rural” stereotype and discriminatory behavior against in-group members. As hypothesized, stereotype threat decreased the self-evaluation and test performance of the participants. Participants under stereotype threat also evaluated a rural job applicant more negatively than an urban job applicant.

XI-113 The Binding and Blinding Effects of Collective Ritual: Intergroup Biases and Processes

Nick M Hobsonx, University of Toronto
Michael Inzlicht, University of Toronto

The present research sought to examine the binding and blinding properties of group ritual. To test these predictions, we had participants engage in a lab-created, ad-hoc ritual over the course of seven days. Results suggest that ritualistic behaviors lead people to favor, and feel greater affiliation for, ingroup members.

XI-114 The Effect of Ethnic Stereotypes on Learning Outcomes in Educational Services

Glen Gormanx, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada
Tripat Gill, Wilfrid Laurier University
Chatura Ranaweera, Wilfrid Laurier University
Hae Joo Kim, Wilfrid Laurier University

We investigated whether ethnic stereotypes about math versus verbal ability can affect learning outcomes. Contrary to prevailing stereotypes, we found that a counter-stereotypic instructor for verbal skills (e.g., Chinese) leads to significantly more improvement in verbal scores as compared to a stereotypic (e.g., White) instructor.
The Joint Impact of Epistemic Motivation and Social Motivation on Knowledge Creation in Virtual Teams
Hoon-Seok Choix, Sungkyunkwan University
Jeong Gil Seo, Sungkyunkwan University
Young Jae Yoon, Sungkyunkwan University
Ha Yeon Lee, Sungkyunkwan University
We conducted a field experiment to examine the impact of epistemic motivation and social motivation on knowledge creation in virtual teams. Teams communicated via the internet for two months to create a team report. Results indicated, as expected, that team performance depended on the interplay between the two motives.
(Social - Social Groups)

The Many Faces of Discrimination: Uncommon Characteristics are the Common Experience
Hannah F Rasmussen, University of Southern California
Michelle C Ramos, University of Southern California
Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California
The goal of the present study was to create a measure assessing a wide-range of discrimination experiences and to gather descriptive data about different forms of prejudicial treatment. Results show the most commonly endorsed discrimination items in a sample of 225 emerging-adults were unrelated to race, ethnicity, gender, and sexuality.
(Social - Social Groups)

“Go Ahead and Profiling If You Can Save My Money”. Tradeoff Assessments of Five Objectives in an Airport Security Policy
Kenneth D Nguyen, University of Southern California
Richard S John, University of Southern California
Heather Rosoff, University of Southern California
Our study examines air travelers’ trade-offs related to airport security, including concerns about safety (false-negatives), waiting time, cost, hassle (false-positives), and equity (unequal scrutiny). Travelers were readily willing to trade-off equity for other objectives. Importantly, different methods of selecting travelers for further scrutiny (random, behavioral, ethnic profiling) predicted equity trade-offs.
(General - Public Policy)

Basic research, multiple implications: An expanded analysis of NIH's OppNet portfolio
William N. Elwood, National Institutes of Health
Paula Roberts, National Institutes of Health
Seth Jonas, Science and Technology Policy Institute
Gilbert Watson, Science and Technology Policy Institute
NIH founded OppNet (OP) in FY2010 to augment its portfolio in basic inquiry on individual and group processes that inform health-related human attitudes, decisions, and behaviors. This poster compares the OP cohort of grants and PIs with the entire NIH portfolio, provides recommendations for future RFAs, and OP’s overall future.
XI-119 Coordination, Learning, and Partisan Theories of the Economy
Jason J. Jones, *University of California, San Diego*
Brad L. LeVeck, *University of California, San Diego*
Partisan voters hold polarized beliefs about the economy. These partisans think the economy is better when their party is in power, and worse when it is not. We experimentally manipulate the incentive to strategically coordinate, and demonstrate this incentive leads participants to adopt different models of the world even though all participants see exactly the same information.
(Social - Public Policy)

XI-120 LGBT Conversations, LGBT Relationships, and Media Exposure Influence Same-sex Marriage Support
Katie E Katuzny, *Alliant International University*
Robert-Jay Green, *Rockway Institute*
Online study of heterosexuals (N = 904) explored the impact of demographic data, common experiences, and conversations with LGBT people on attitudes toward LGBT people and same-sex marriage. Beyond demographics, LGBT relationships, media exposure, and having LGBT conversations added to the prediction of LGBT attitudes and same-sex marriage support.
(Social - Public Policy)

XI-121 Mental Health Advocacy: Who Does It and Why?
Jenna C Lyons, *Nova Southeastern University*
Isaac Taitz, *Nova Southeastern University*
Sydney Webster, *Nova Southeastern University*
Shannon Schiavoni, *Nova Southeastern University*
Sarah Silverman, *Nova Southeastern University*
Brittany Friedman, *Nova Southeastern University*
Jamie Silverberg, *Nova Southeastern University*
Ralph E. (Gene) Cash, *Nova Southeastern University*
Catherine Savvides, *Nova Southeastern University*
Our study is an extension of “Identifying Perceived Personal Barriers to Public Policy Advocacy Within Psychology” (Heinowitz, et al., 2012), which revealed awareness of public policy issues to be a significant barrier to involvement. We hypothesize that professionals with advocacy training will be active in advocacy compared to individuals without.
(Clinical - Public Policy)

XI-122 Social-Dominance Orientation and Politician Race Influence Restrictive Public Policy Support
Adrian Shadaram, *San Diego State University*
David M. Marx, *San Diego State University*
We focused on the role of social dominance orientation (SDO), perceiver race, and politician race in predicting support for various restrictive public policies (e.g., immigration reform and voter ID laws). SDO predicted increased support for restrictive policies. White participants showed less support for non-restrictive policies compared to non-White participants.

(Social - Public Policy)

**XI-123 The Politics of Happiness: Are There Ideological Differences in Valuing Well-Being?**
**Emily J Hanson**, **Wake Forest University**
**John Borkowski**, **Wake Forest University**
**Eranda Jayawickreme**, **Wake Forest University**
**Laura E.R. Blackie**, **Wake Forest University**
We hypothesized that liberals and conservatives would use happiness to justify ideological commitments in a hypothetical society paradigm. Participants rated the fairness of two societies (high-income/high-inequality and low-income/low-inequality. Happiness levels were varied across conditions. Both liberals and conservatives ignored information about happiness in favor of information about income and equality.

(Social - Public Policy)

**XI-124 Lower Levels of Faith Development Relate to Higher Reports of Religious Coping**
**Russell E Phillips**, **University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg**
**Tim J Brooks**, **Missouri Western State University**
**Hannah Bryant**, **Missouri Western State University**
**Matthew Hull**, **Missouri Western State University**
**Bryce Shoemaker**, **Missouri Western State University**
**Bailey Griffin**, **Missouri Western State University**
The relationship between faith development and religious coping is rarely assessed. The present study provided 378 college students measures of faith development and religious coping. Stage 3 (Synthetic-Conventional) Faith consistently related to higher levels of religious coping, especially in comparison to Stages 4 and 5. Implications and limitations are discussed.

(Developmental - Religion)

**XI-125 Not Knowing Right From Wrong: Perceptions of Atheists as Immoral**
**Maxine B Najle**, **University of Kentucky**
**Will M Gervais**, **University of Kentucky**
A study investigating whether the perception of atheists as immoral and untrustworthy stems from a belief that either atheists lack moral understandings or they knowingly act immorally. Results suggest a tendency to believe atheist do not know right from wrong.

(Social - Religion)

**XI-126 Opposing Response Profiles and Individual Differences for Two Types of Meditation**
**Christopher Mayx**, **Carroll University**
Kelli Johnson, Carroll University
Jared R Weyker, Carroll University
We used an alternating-treatment design over 9 weeks to examine individual differences in response to concentration and loving-kindness meditations. We found opposing response profiles between participants with ECG, a global-local task, and surveys of emotion and mindfulness. We discuss the implications of these results for experimental design in meditation research.
(General - Religion)

XI-127 Religiosity and Rape Myth Acceptance: Mediating Role of Traditional Ideology
Heidi R. Riggiox, California State University, Los Angeles
Cheryl Groskopf, California State University, Los Angeles
Amber L Garcia, The College of Wooster
John Dennem-Tigner, California State University, Los Angeles
Jessica Rusk, California State University, Los Angeles
Two self-report studies (undergraduate students, N = 127; Amazon Mechanical Turk workers, N = 208) examine religiosity, traditional gender ideology, and rape myth acceptance. Results from both studies indicate that traditional gender ideology serves as a mediator, with religiosity linked to rape myth acceptance through endorsement of traditional gender ideology.
(Social - Religion)

XI-128 Religiosity, Brain Lateralization, and Personality Impact Problems with Alcohol and Gambling
Chad R. Gentryx, University of Mount Union
Rebecca A. Kritschil, University of Mount Union
Veronica K. Zaczyk, University of Mount Union
Emily A. Quandt, University of Mount Union
Dekota C. Toot, University of Mount Union
Michael M. Knepp, University of Mount Union
110 college students completed neuropsychological assessments along with questions related to religiosity, stress, impulsivity, and issues with alcohol and gambling. College students who had stronger feelings toward Christianity tended to have less stress and fewer problems with alcohol. There was no connection between impulsivity and hemispheric behavior.
(General - Religion)

XI-129 Religiosity, Social Dominance Orientation, and Attitudes toward Homosexuality
Heidi R. Riggiox, California State University, Los Angeles
Joshua Uhalt, California State University, Los Angeles
Hung Ta, California State University, Los Angeles
Efren Esparza, California State University, Los Angeles
This study examines relations between religiosity, social dominance orientation, and attitudes toward homosexual people. Based on self-report responses (N = 892, M age = 30 years), results indicate significant negative correlations between social dominance orientation and attitudes toward homosexuality, with stronger correlations for individuals lower in religiosity.
XI-130 **Religious Coping, Big Five, and Psychological Distress Among College Students**  
Erin W Moorex, Stetson University  
No secondary authors  
A survey was completed by 274 college students identifying as spiritual or religious. They reported greater endorsement of positive religious coping than negative religious coping. Use of negative religious coping was linked to greater stress and depression. Neuroticism was correlated with greater psychological distress and use of negative religious coping.  
(Personality/Emotion - Religion)

XI-131 **Religious Factors Contributing to Marriage Satisfaction, Goal-Oriented Thinking and Depression of Students**  
Eric Orr, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Amy Junghyun Lee, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Cho Yuk Chan, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Koon Kan Fung, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Alexis C. O. Cruz, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Davis Kealanohea Kane, Brigham Young University Hawaii  
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii  
The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of religious factors on marriage satisfaction, goal-oriented thinking and depression, using a Mormon population. The results indicate that religious observance is significantly tied to marriage satisfaction, goal-oriented thinking and depression variables.  
(Social - Religion)

XI-132 **Cultural comparison mindset reduces work motivation in response to organizational change**  
Jeanne Ho Ying Fux, City University of Hong Kong  
Zhi Xue Zhang, Peking University  
Chi Yue Chiu, Nanyang Technological University  
Drawing from the multicultural cognition literature, we proposed that organizational change would be perceived less positively when workers viewed it from a culture clash perspective. 127 Chinese workers showed less work motivation upon a hypothetical change in compensation policy after performing a culture comparison task than a simple recognition task.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-133 **Employee age moderates the mediating effect of burnout on the relation between organizational justice and workplace deviance**  
Justin P Brienz, University of Waterloo  
Ramona Bobocel, University of Waterloo
Results of a two-wave study showed that the relation between organizational justice and workplace deviance, and how this relation is mediated by employee burnout, is moderated by employee age.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-134  
Job Attitudes and Affective Experience in a Mediated Model of Employee Engagement 
Steven L. Wintonx, Saint Louis University 
Edward J. Sabin, Saint Louis University 
Matthew J. Grawitch, Saint Louis University 
We explored the mediational role of job attitudes and affective experience within a conceptual model of employee engagement. Utilizing structural equation modeling we analyzed 672 respondents from a broad range of professions and organizations. Support was found for a model partially mediated by affective experience, but not job attitudes. 
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-135  
Power of Powerful/Powerless Speech in Employee Voice: Recipients’ Reactions to Assertive/Tentative Speaking-ups 
Yongsuhk Jungx, Western University 
Charlice Hurst, Western University 
We investigated how employees (leader vs. peer) react to colleagues’ assertive (vs. tentative) voice behavior with different motivational orientations (promotive vs. prohibitive). From a lab study, we found that voice recipients appraise the constructiveness and threats of voice behavior in different ways depending on the assertiveness, content type, and speaker status. 
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-136  
The Effects of LGBT Education on LGBT Policy – Abuse Relationship in Organizations 
Amanpreet Kaurx, San Francisco State University 
Laura King, San Francisco State University 
Chloe Doan, San Francisco State University 
Kevin Eschleman, San Francisco State University 
Full-time employees (N=240) from the United States completed a survey on LGBT issues in their organization. Consistent with expectations, existing LGBT policy was negative associated with LGBT abuse toward coworkers, but this negative relationship was only present when organizations provided education regarding the potential consequences of LGBT discrimination. 
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-137  
The relationship between calling and continuous learning activity 
Seung ha Ohx, Yonsei University 
Ye seul Jeong, Yonsei University 
Young woo Shon, Yonsei University 
This study examined the relationship between calling and continuous learning activity. Calling was positively related with continuous learning activity. The relationship was mediated by learning and
proving goal orientations. The relationship between leaning and proving goal orientations and continuous learning activity was moderated by career commitment and perceived learning support. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-138 **Theological Orientation Differences Between Ministers and Congregations Influence Clergy Burnout**

**Tommy H. Polingx**, *University of Arkansas, Little Rock*

**John M Faucett**, *University of Arkansas At Little Rock*

**Robert Corwyn**, *University of Arkansas at Little Rock*

This study of United Methodist ministers addressed the theological positions endorsed by ministers and the perceived theological orientations of their own congregations. An evaluation of minister/congregation theology discrepancy in the context of minister job satisfaction, burnout and professional commitment revealed a significant influence on clergy burnout. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-139 **Using Big Data to Inform Organizational Change Within VA**

**Elizabeth A Shodax**, *Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development/Wright State University*

**Nancy J Yanchus**, *Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development*

**Ryan Derickson**, *Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development*

**Katerine Osatuke**, *Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development*

We investigated differences in organizational climate perceptions across survey respondents who used the word “improvement” in free text responses. Differences on several subscales, such as Civility and Psychological Safety, were observed, and these differences were dependent on the context in which respondents discussed improvements. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-140 **Value Congruence Induces Support for Organizational Visions**

**Kevin Leungx**, *University of Waterloo*

**John L Michela**, *University of Waterloo*

Is value congruence operative in motivating vision implementation? In one study, participants were primed with either autonomy or relatedness values and then viewed a vision that emphasized either autonomy or relatedness. A significant interaction emerged between participants’ interdependent self-construal, priming condition, and vision emphasis on intentions to support vision implementation. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

XI-142 **When is Speeding, Speeding?**

**Jenna Toddx**, *Thompson Rivers University*

**Reid Webster**, *Thompson Rivers University*

At what point do students see travelling over the posted speed limit, in city settings and highway settings, as reflective or “speeding.” Results show that students rated increasingly higher rates of speed over the posted speed limit on the highway as safer and as less illegal than within the city.
XI-143 The ‘Non-Collapse’ of Compassion: Evidence from the East

Hyun Euhx, Sungkyunkwan University
Yujin Jeong, Sungkyunkwan University
Hoon-Seok Choi, Sungkyunkwan University

We conducted four studies to examine the ‘collapse of compassion’ phenomenon in the Eastern culture. Unlike previous findings in the Western culture, we found that many victims triggered stronger compassion than did a single victim. We discuss this finding in light of potential cultural differences in the experience of compassion.

(Social - Emotion)