Poster Session XIII
Saturday, May 24, 2014
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Grand Ballroom
(Setup 3:45 PM - 4:00 PM)

XIII-001 A ‘new’ theory of visual short-term memory supported by monkeys and humans
Anthony A. Wright, University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Deepna T Devkar, University of Texas Medical School at Houston
Wei Ji Ma, New York University and Baylor College of Medicine
Monkeys and humans were tested in a change-detection memory task, where set size and change magnitude were manipulated along a line-tilt dimension. Memory models of the psychometric functions clearly show that primate memory is best described as a variable, distributed resource, providing evolutionary continuity and convergence about visual short-term memory.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII-002 Abnormal salience network in trait anxiety
Haiyang Geng, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Xuebing Li, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences
The Salience network captures salient events and subsequently engages frontoparietal systems for higher-order cognitive control. This study applied resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging to investigate this circuit in anxiety. The results show dysfunction of the anterior insula and anterior cingulate cortex, disruption in normal salience network in trait anxiety.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Social Neuroscience)

XIII-003 Adverse Childhood Conditions May Impair Adults’ Cortical Executive Attention Mechanisms: ERP Evidence
Vincent J. Samar, Rochester Institute of Technology, National Technical Institute for the Deaf
James Desjardins, Brock University
Sidney J. Segalowitz, Brock University
Low socioeconomic status restricts children’s physical and cognitive growth. Visual Go/Nogo-task ERPs from adults with low childhood-SES backgrounds revealed reduced dorsal anterior cingulate cortex activation varying with individual differences in a skeletal measure sensitive to childhood growth dysregulation. Results suggest childhood adversity impairs development of adult frontal-lobe executive attention mechanisms.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Attention)
Behavioral Experience and Resveratrol affect Spatial Memory and Hippocampal Factors in Mice
Marilyn S. Petrox, Nebraska Wesleyan University
Ben Siemsen, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Medical University of South Carolina
Mice with experience on the Barnes Maze (age 9 weeks) showed heightened levels of BDNF, SIRT-1, and IL-6 gene expression at age 14 months compared to mice without early experience. Resveratrol consumption (age 12 – 14 m) led to increased spatial memory and lowered IL-6 in the early experience condition only.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Neuropsychology)

Change In Heart Rate Variability Predicts Improvements In Sexual Function And Satisfaction In Survivors Of Childhood Sexual Abuse
Tierney K Lorenzx, Indiana University, Bloomington
Cindy M Meston, University of Texas at Austin
We examined changes in heart rate variability (HRV) in 120 childhood sexual abuse survivors who completed an expressive writing intervention for sexual function. Women whose HRV became moderate (not very high or very low) had the greatest treatment response, suggesting that therapy may change physiological stress and thus sexual function.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Children's Adjustment and Emotional Reactions to Inclusion and Exclusion
Natalie Troxelx, University of California, Davis
Paul D. Hastings, University of California, Davis
Sarah Kahle, University of California, Davis
Jonas G Miller, University of California, Davis
Young school-aged children completed a social exclusion versus inclusion task while cardiac data was collected. Peer and emotional problems at preschool-age predicted higher heart rate, decreased RSA, and less positive emotion during the task at school-age. Parasympathetic reactivity also moderated the stability of their problems over time.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Emotion)

Concurrent neurological and behavioral assessment of number line estimation performance in early math learners
Joseph M. Bakerx, Stanford University
Kerry E Jordan, Utah State University
Number-line estimation performance correlates with success in mathematics. Here, second- and third-grade children completed a number-line estimation task while undergoing near-infrared spectroscopy neuroimaging. These data inform our understanding of typical behavioral and neural responses to real-world math learning tasks, and may prove useful in triangulating signatures of atypical math learning.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)
XIII-008  EEG Power Changes as a Function of Working Memory Training
Susanne M. Jaeggi, University of California, Irvine
Qiong Zhang, University of Maryland at College Park and Zhejiang University, China
Martin Buschkuehl, MIND Research Institute, Irvine, CA
Edward Bernat, University of Maryland at College Park
We investigated the neural correlates of working memory training and transfer. Our experimental group increased performance in working memory and inhibitory control as compared to an active control group. Our EEG data further revealed power changes during task performance as well as during rest, indicating training-related changes in neural efficiency.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIII-009  Empathic and egotistical terms in obituaries predict age and cause of death
Muneer Khalid, University of Michigan
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
We examine the relationship between empathic versus egotistical terms in New York Times obituaries, and age and cause of death. Women with more egotistical terms in their obituaries died younger, and people with more egotistical terms were 20 times more likely to die of cardiovascular causes compared to other causes.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Health)

XIII-010  Examining endogenous OT release in existing groups and randomly formed groups and its effects on in-group biases.
Elizabeth T. Terris, Claremont Graduate University
Jeff Schloss, Westmont College
Paul J. Zak, Claremont Graduate University
Oxytocin has been shown to facilitate trust, empathy, and may increase in-group biases. The current study examined existing groups to examine the influence of endogenous oxytocin release on in- and out-group behaviors. It was found that in-group biases were mediated by social context through differences in oxytocin release.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Social Neuroscience)

XIII-011  Exercise Changes Cerebral Blood Flow: An fMRI Analysis
Alfonso J. Alfini, University of Maryland, College Park
Hyuk Oh, University of Maryland, College Park
Lauren R Weiss, University of Maryland, College Park
Brooks P Leitner, University of Maryland, College Park
Theresa J Smith, University of Maryland, College Park
Katy Eslami, University of Maryland, College Park
Danielle C Kauffman, University of Maryland, College Park
Ryan Toledo, University of Maryland, College Park
J Carson Smith, University of Maryland, College Park
Aim: To assess cerebral blood flow (CBF) before and after an acute bout of exercise using function magnetic resonance imaging. Methods: Ten young healthy adults participated in this study. Results:
Exercise decreased CBF in the medial temporal gyrus, cerebellum, and thalamus. Low (but not high) intensity exercise increased precuneus CBF.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Exercise)

XIII-012 fMRI Meta-Analysis of Brain Activity Underlying Loving-Kindness Meditation
Kieran C. R. Foxx, University of British Columbia
James L. Floman, University of British Columbia
Matthew L. Dixon, University of British Columbia
Savannah Nijeboer, University of British Columbia
Kalina Christoff, University of British Columbia
This research meta-analyzed functional neuroimaging studies of loving-kindness meditation (LKM). As predicted, LKM heightened activation in the insula and primary and secondary somatosensory cortices. These brain regions are active during compassionate behavior in non-meditators. The findings suggest that LKM alters neurobiology in ways that differ from other forms of meditation.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIII-013 Generalization of motor skill learning mediated by cerebellar engagement during interleaved training
Renee E. Shimizux, University of California, Los Angeles
Allan D. Wu, University of California, Los Angeles
Barbara J. Knowlton, University of California, Los Angeles
In comparison to blocked training of motor skills, interleaved training appears to enhance subsequent performance on new, similar tasks. Neuroimaging results suggest that greater recruitment of the cerebellum, left temporal lobe, and right postcentral gyrus during interleaved training results in increased transfer motor sequence learning.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII-014 Implicit affiliation motive moderates the cortisol response to psychological stress in high school students
Mirko Wegner, University of Bern
Julia Schüler, University of Bern
Henning Budde, Medical School Hamburg
The present research tested the hypothesis whether salivary cortisol responses to acute psychological and physical stress are moderated by the implicit affiliation motive. We found that the strength of the affiliation motive negatively predicted cortisol reactions to acute psychological but not to physical stress when compared to a control group.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Motivation)

XIII-015 Individual Differences in Working Memory Capacity and Lateralized Readiness Potential
Emily V. Ortiz, University of Utah
James R. Coleman, University of Utah
David L. Strayer, University of Utah
This is an electroencephalography investigation on how individual differences in working memory capacity regulates neural activation within the motor cortex in response to a conflict paradigm such as the stroop task.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIII-016 Insular cortex mediates the effect of social exclusion on risk-taking.
Vita Droutmanx, University of Southern California
Stephen J Read, University of Southern California
This work examines the effect of social exclusion on risky decision-making and explores neural components responsible for this effect. In particular, it provides evidence that the insular cortex plays a mediating role between social deprivation and risk preference, with greater activation by social deprivation leading to decreased risk taking.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Social Neuroscience)

XIII-017 Interaction of vasopressin and primary psychopathy modulates empathic responses.
Jung Hwa Hanx, University of California, Los Angeles
Benjamin A Tabak, University of California, Los Angeles
Meghan L Meyer, University of California, Los Angeles
Elizabeth Castle, University of California, Los Angeles
Janine M Dutcher, University of California, Los Angeles
Michael R Irwin, University of California, Los Angeles
Matthew D Lieberman, University of California, Los Angeles
Naomi I Eisenberger, University of California, Los Angeles
This study investigated the interaction of vasopressin and psychopathy on empathic responses. Among participants who scored higher on primary psychopathy (less emotionally responsive), vasopressin increased self-reported personal distress after watching an empathy-inducing video. This result suggests that vasopressin may increase affective empathy among individuals with higher levels of primary psychopathy.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Social Neuroscience)

XIII-018 Mental Rehearsal Primes the Brain to Support Positive Action and Behavior
Bong J Walshx, American School of Professional Psychology, AUSFBA
Jon Klimo, American School of Professional Psychology, AUSFBA
Imagery and mental rehearsal can help us prepare for situations by activating and training relevant neural networks, priming them to coordinate favorable responses. We investigate the utility of mental rehearsal in clinical populations and propose novel applications for its use in therapy and a neuroscientific explanation of mental rehearsal.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Psychotherapy Research)

XIII-019 Mindfulness Mediation Training Reduces Stress-Related Inhibitory Gating Impairment
We investigated the effects of mindfulness meditation (MM) training on stress-related impairment of inhibitory gating (IG), an early sensory processing mechanism. Brain potentials were assessed with electroencephalography (EEG). MM trainees had reduced stress-related IG impairment in comparison to controls. This has promising implications in the treatment of sensory processing deficits.

(XIII-020 Mindfulness Training Changes Brain Activation Indicating Greater Psychological Flexibility

Tanya S Watfordx, University of South Carolina Aiken
Jane Stafford, University of South Carolina Aiken

We measured frontal brain asymmetry during an emotion induction to examine the mechanisms of mindfulness. Mindfulness training resulted in greater emotional awareness and greater L>R frontal brain activation indicative of the ability to respond adaptively to emotional experience. Mindfulness participants receiving the negative emotion induction also reported greater emotion dysregulation.

(XIII-021 Motivation to Learn: How Goal Orientation and Coping Predict Preadolescent Stress Response Physiology

Jason Bendezux, Pennsylvania State University
John Loughlin-Presnal, Pennsylvania State University
Martha Wadsworth, Pennsylvania State University

Group-based trajectory modeling and multinomial logistic regression were used to investigate whether goal-orientation and coping predict heterogeneity in stress-response physiology. Preadolescents provided 7 saliva samples during a 95-minute experimental protocol. Three cortisol profiles were found: hypo-reactive, moderate-reactive, hyper-reactive. Secondary control coping predicted moderate-reactive group membership only for low performance-avoidance children.

(XIII-022 Neuro-cognitive and Behaviour Problems in Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Survivors in India

Savita Saprax, All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Rachna Seth, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India.

Over past decade has witnessed remarkable changes in medical management of ALL substantially increasing the survival rate. Thus, neuro-cognitive and behavioural problems in these survivors have become more evident throwing challenge for Psychologist in changing neurobiology with behaviour. This poster gives insight to these ever increasing demands of recent origin.

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XIII-023 **Neuroendocrine Correlates of Acute Stress: A Comparison of Laboratory Stress Induction Techniques**  
Stephanie Potts, Marquette University  
William T McCuddy, Marquette University  
Robert Harr, Marquette University  
Nataly Aguirre, Marquette University  
Renata Vinhas, Marquette University  
Anthony J Porcelli, Marquette University  

Multiple acute stress induction techniques have been used to elicit acute stress in lab. Two biological systems have been linked to the stress response: the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal and sympatho-adrenomedullary axes. The goal of the current study was to compare the neuroendocrine profiles of the acute stress response by method of stress induction.  
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIII-024 **Parenting Behaviors and Parental Psychopathology Influence Child Cardiac Functioning**  
Hasmik Tokadjian, California State University, Northridge  
Sara R Berzenski, California State University, Northridge  
Tuppett M Yates, University of California, Riverside  

This study examined the influence of parenting behaviors and parent psychopathology at age four on a child’s physiology at age six. High parent support predicted more adaptive child cardiac functioning, while in children of parents with depressive symptoms, increased intrusive parenting and poorer quality of instruction predicted less adaptive physiology.  
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Child)

XIII-025 **Physiological Benefits of Costly Giving: Linking Children’s Altruism, Vagal Regulation, and SES**  
Jonas G Miller, University of California, Davis  
Sarah Kahle, University of California, Davis  
Monica Lopez, University of California, Davis  
Paul D. Hastings, University of California, Davis  

Although altruism is a costly form of giving, our findings suggest that altruism in children confers physiological benefits by way of promoting healthy vagal regulation. Children from less economically advantaged backgrounds were more altruistic, and this countered risk for lower vagal regulation associated with their family income.  
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Child)

XIII-026 **Positive Reframing and Vagal Tone: A Variation on the Expressive Writing Paradigm**  
Jean E. Kubeck Hillstrom, New York City College of Technology, City University of New York  
Pa Her, New York City College of Technology, CUNY  
Eleanor Strehl, New York City College of Technology, CUNY  
Ernie Cote, New York City College of Technology, CUNY
Research on the effects of expressive writing consistently shows improved health and well-being outcomes. This study expands Pennebaker’s (1997) expressive writing paradigm to include a positive reframing condition. A second major difference is that our study assesses change in vagal tone. Results indicate that vagal tone improved over time, with greater improvement for the reframing condition.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Emotion)

XIII-027 Psychological symptoms after cardiac surgery predicted by preoperative biomarkers
Amy L. Aix, Florida State University
Kathy Lee, FSU Colg of Med
Mohammad Kabbaj, FSU Colg of Med
The study examined differential effects of preoperative biomarkers (cortisol, C-reactive protein/CRP, and interleukin-6/IL-6) on postoperative symptoms (depressed mood, anxiety and hostility) one month following open-heart surgery, controlling for known predictors. Excess IL-6 predicted greater depressed mood. Patients with increased CRP and with hope were less depressed. Elevated cortisol predicted hostility.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Health)

XIII-028 Psychophysiological Correlates of Acute Stress: A Comparison of Laboratory Stress Induction Techniques
William T McCuddy, Marquette University
Stephanie Potts, Marquette University
Brian Kemp, Marquette University
Maureen Traudt, Marquette University
Bradley Zastrow, Marquette University
Anthony J Porcelli, Marquette University
Multiple stress induction techniques have been used to elicit acute stress in lab. Some research suggests that psychophysiological responses to acute stress may vary based on technique utilized. The goal of the current study was to compare the psychophysiological profiles of the acute stress response by method of stress induction.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIII-029 Sexual Minority Stress: Internalized Homophobia and Dysregulated Cortisol Patterns Predict Depression in Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Emerging Adults
Luis A Parrax, University of California, Davis
Michael Benibgui, The Center for Optimal Living
Paul D. Hastings, University of California, Davis
In a biopsychosocial model of sexuality, stress and depression, relations between diurnal cortisol activity, sexual minority-related stress experiences, internalized homonegativity (IH), and depression were tested in 63 LGB emerging adults. Participants with more stress experiences had flatter diurnal cortisol slopes, and flatter cortisol slopes and IH predicted elevated depression symptomatology.
(Changing Neurobiology with Behavior - Psychopathology)
XIII-030 *Recollections of Discovering the Boston Marathon Bombings*

**Karin Hamamouchex, Butler University**  
**Emily Lauth, Butler University**  
**John Bohannon, Butler University**

52 students recalled their discovery of the Boston Bombings. There was a significant effect of affect in memory quality and recounts in surprise rating. There was also a significant interaction with affect and recounts where the least surprised subjects took the news calmly and kept their discoveries to themselves.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIII-031 *Reducing Age-Related Deficits in Metamemorial Control*

**Meeyeon Lee, Tufts University**  
**Ayanna K. Thomas, Tufts University**

Metamemory is composed of two interconnected processes: monitoring and control. Age invariance is a common finding when monitoring is examined; however older adults often demonstrate deficits in control. We examined the relationship between cognitive resources and control. We demonstrated that age-related deficits in self-regulated learning were minimized with encoding support.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIII-032 *Remembering More or Remembering Differently in People with Extraordinary Autobiographical Memory*

**Lillian Park, State University of New York College at Old Westbury**  
No secondary authors

The purpose of this study is to investigate the quality of the autobiographical memories in people with extraordinary autobiographical memories. The results demonstrate that people with extraordinary autobiographical memory have far richer recollections of their past than people with ordinary memory.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIII-033 *Remembering the Collective Past to Imagine a Collective Future*

**meymune N topcu, New School for Social Research**  
**William Hirst, New School for Social Research**

A strong relation has been consistently demonstrated between remembering the past and imagining the future for personal-episodic events. The present project extends these findings to the domain of collective memory, exploring the relation between remembering a national past and imagining a national future.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIII-034 *Reminiscence bump is a function of life script*

**Berivan Ecex, Koc University**  
**Sami Gulgoz, Koc University**
Reminiscence bump, prevalence of memories from the ages 15-30, has several possible explanations. Our results from the analyses of life scripts and autobiographical memory reports from 44 adults showed that the bump disappeared when typical life events were removed, supporting the prediction based on life story and life script accounts.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII-035 Reward Schedule Effects on Sequential Action Learning: A Trajectory Serial Response Task
George Kachergisx, Leiden University
Floris Berends, Leiden University
Roy de Kleijn, Leiden University
Using a movement adaptation of the serial response time task in which we used spatial locations as both stimuli and response options, we investigate how people learn action sequences under different reward schedules. Much like words in human language, these action sequences have different within- and between-sequence transitional probabilities.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII-036 Self and external monitoring of paired-associate learning are equally accurate
Ling-Po Shiu, Chinese University of Hong Kong
Xuefeng Wang, Chinese University of Hong Kong
We found that, in paired-associate learning, subjective judgment of learning was as accurate as objective evaluative information derived by scoring the letter identity and position in a learner’s recall response shortly before the subjective judgment was made, in predicting the number of additional learning trials to criterion.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII-037 Reappraisal Induces Motivational State that Extracts Positive Emotions and Optimism
Andrew Sillettix, Framingham State University
No secondary authors
Reappraisal led to increases in positive emotion and optimism, and distraction led to decreases in optimism during an amusing clip even though neither group was instructed to regulate emotions during this elicitation. The act of reappraising might induce a promotion focused motivational state that emphasizes positive emotions and optimism.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIII-038 Respiratory sinus arrhythmia reactivity to a sad film and a speech stressor predicts depression symptom improvement over 30 weeks
Vanessa Panaitex, University of South Florida
Lauren M Bysma, University of Pittsburgh
Alexandra Cowden Hindash, University of South Florida
Kristen Salomon, University of South Florida
Jonathan Rottenberg, University of South Florida
We examined whether vagal withdrawal to laboratory tasks predicted symptomatic improvement longitudinally in a depressed sample. Vagal withdrawal to a sad film, but not a speech, predicted overall symptomatic improvement. However, vagal withdrawal to the speech, but not the sad film, was associated with faster symptomatic improvements.

(XIII-039) Reunited and it feels so good: Attachment security moderates contextual effects on maternal physiology
Helena Rose Karnilowicz, University of California, San Francisco
Sara F. Waters, University of California, San Francisco
Wendy Berry Mendes, University of California, San Francisco

This study examined the relationship between attachment security and mothers’ RSA reactivity in the contexts of negative or positive affect and physical contact with their infants. The effects of affect and touch on RSA reactivity were moderated by attachment security, indicating the significance of individual differences and context on physiology.

(XIII-040) ROLE OF SLEEP DEPRIVATION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESS IN THE REGULATION OF EMOTION
Arthur Vallejo, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Bertha Montemayor, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Jacqueline Shahin, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Alishpa Masood, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Jennifer Pido, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Ryan Kieltyka, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Jessica Wooden, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Nick McDaniel, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Christopher Ward, University of Houston-Clear Lake
Xiaodong Ma, University of Houston-Clear Lake

The goal of this study was to examine the effect of psychosocial stress and sleep deprivation on the regulation of emotion. It was hypothesized that psychosocial stress following sleep deprived would cause an exaggerated response or a greater intensity in terms of negative facial emotional expression.

(XIII-041) Self-Handicapping as a Mediator of the Depressogenic Effects of Depressive Attributional Style
Harrison O’Connor-Hoover, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Elijah Lawrence, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Wendy Miller, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Mario Fiorica, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Ilya Yaroslavsky, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown

We examined whether depression risk stemming from stable and global causal attributions for negative events (depressive attributional styles) is explained by excusatory behavior to externalize
negative evaluations (self-handicapping). Self-handicapping mediated effects of depressive attributional styles on depressive symptoms, as well as trait positive and negative affect. Clinical implications are discussed.
(Clinical - Emotion)

XIII-042 Source Processing of Emotion: Frontal Cortex Activation and Arousal Levels
Jessica C Brooks, Stephen F. Austin State University
Steven Estrada, Stephen F. Austin State University
The current study posits that emotional experiences vary by source, from internal to external. Results show that internally generated signals (thinking about an emotional experience) were physiologically distinguished from externally generated signals (pictures), while not differing in subjective ratings. This has implications for describing the relationship between cognition and emotion.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

XIII-043 Specific Emotion Regulation Strategies Decrease Temporal Discounting
Allison M Stuppy, University of Maryland Center for Addiction, Personality, and Emotion Research (CAPER)
Richard Yi, University of Maryland Center for Addiction, Personality, and Emotion Research (CAPER)
James J. Gross, Stanford University
Samuel McClure, Stanford University, Department of Psychology
The tendency for individuals to value immediate over future rewards is known as temporal discounting (TD). Because emotions cause individuals to behave inconsistently in intertemporal choice situations, the present studies measured trait levels of six valence and direction-specific emotion regulation strategies and measured their effects on TD.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIII-045 The Consequences of Expressing Positive and Negative Emotions to Friends
Amy Tran, San Francisco State University
Frank G Du, San Francisco State University
Seung Hee Yoo, San Francisco State University
This study examined the relationship between emotional expressions and friendship outcomes. Participants’ tendencies to express or mask positive and negative emotions to their friends and relationship with friends were assessed. The results found that expressing both positive and negative emotions were related to positive social outcomes.
(Social - Emotion)

XIII-046 The contingent negative variation predicts the effect of appraisal frames on the late positive potential
Lingdan Wux, Swiss Centre for Affective Sciences, University of Geneva
Matthias J. Wieser, 2. Department of Psychology (Biological Psychology, Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy), University of Wuerzburg
Markus H. Winkler, 2. Department of Psychology (Biological Psychology, Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy), University of Wuerzburg
Paul Pauli, 2. Department of Psychology (Biological Psychology, Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy), University of Wuerzburg

The poster presents a study that explored the effect of appraisal frames on attention enhancement and emotion regulation. The results indicated that enhanced anticipatory attention is predictable for the subsequent regulation of emotion.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

XIII-047 Project KIDS: Exploring Integrative Data Analysis in Educational Interventions
Sara Hartx, Florida State University

No secondary authors

Integrative data analysis was used to pool raw data from two literacy-based randomized control trial interventions, controlling for heterogeneity across projects. Using this dataset of 1300 children, covariance adjusted scores on letter-word identification were used to measure change. It was determined that having more problem behaviors differentially predicted non-responding students.

(Methodology - Education)

XIII-048 Promoting Students’ Writing about Science Skills through PBL: GlobalEd 2
Scott W. Brownx, University of Connecticut
Kimberly A. lawless, University of Illinois – Chicago
Mark A. Boyer, University of Connecticut
Mariya A. Yukhymenko, University of Illinois – Chicago
Kamila Brodowinska Bruscianelli, University of Illinois – Chicago
Lisa Lynn, University of Illinois – Chicago
Gregory P. Mullin, Bunker Hill Community College

A 14-week web-based PBL simulation system of international negotiations with 521 middle school students on global water resources was examined. Students’ independent writing skills improved pre-to post-testing for all groups of students based on a Claim-Evidence-Reasoning rubric, with the largest gains for students from the lowest SES groups.

(Cognitive - Education)

XIII-049 Quality talk in classrooms: Promoting reading comprehension and critical-analytic thinking
Mengyi Lix, Pennsylvania State University
Karen Murphy, Pennsylvania State University
Jianan Wang, Pennsylvania State University

This project aimed to promote struggling readers’ comprehension through critical-analytic text engagement. It examined the extent to which select reading interventions enhance students’ comprehension and critical-analytic thinking about text. The results showed significant improvement in individual high-level comprehension and critical-analytic thinking. Transfer effects was found on persuasive and expository writing.

(Cognitive - Education)
XIII-050 Racist, Sexist, and Heterosexist Comments and Students’ School Satisfaction and Commitment
Cindy Drazenovich, Penn State Schuylkill
Bryan Underkoffler, Penn State Schuylkill
Robert Keating, Penn State Schuylkill
Charlie Law, Penn State Schuylkill
The current study investigated the role of racist, sexist and heterosexist comments made by either students or faculty on school satisfaction. Findings show racist and sexist comments by faculty and students negatively affect school satisfaction. However, heterosexist comments negatively affected school satisfaction only when they were made by students.
(Industrial/Organizational - Education)

XIII-051 Rationalizing Academic Dishonesty
Caitlin McConnell, Metropolitan State University of Denver
We examined if the students’ academic preparation and success were associated with their willingness to cheat and rationalize that cheating. Academic ability (vocabulary, comprehension, and reading rate) seem to play a role in likelihood of cheating. MSU Denver students rationalize cheating, perceiving their guilt is mitigated by various external factors.
(Cognitive - Education)

XIII-052 Reading proficiency is associated with longitudinal cortical volume development in beginning readers
Janosch Linkersdörfer, German Institute for International Educational Research, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Alina Jurcoane, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Sven Lindberg, German Institute for International Educational Research, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Jochen Kaiser, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Marcus Hasselhorn, German Institute for International Educational Research
Christian J Fiebach, Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Jan Lonnemann, German Institute for International Educational Research, Frankfurt am Main, Germany
To assess possible structural changes in cortical anatomy that occur in the course of literacy acquisition, children were investigated twice in their first two years of elementary school. Tensor-based morphometry revealed a negative association between longitudinal cortical volume development and reading proficiency in areas previously associated with phonological processing.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Education)

XIII-053 Reflect on this: Self-Assessment Ratings Become More Accurate After Peer Assessment
Dwayne E. Parex, University of Toronto Scarborough
Peer assessment has been shown to be a pedagogically powerful processes for engaging students in critical thought. The current research extends our findings by examining how concurrent peer and self-assessment tasks interact when students (N=1490) assess their own work just before, and just after, assessing the work of their peers.

(Cognitive - Education)

**XIII-054 Relationships Between Middle-School Science Teachers' Prior Knowledge and Their Knowledge Gaps**

**Brian E Kinghorn**, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

No secondary authors

Video-taped classroom observations and follow-up interviews documented evidence of science content knowledge gaps encountered by six early-career middle-school science teachers in three states. Results indicate that teachers’ undergraduate education, expressed confidence in their knowledge of the subject, and daily preparation to teach influenced the frequency of knowledge gaps they encountered.

(General - Education)

**XIII-055 Self-Efficacy, Collective-Efficacy, Emotional Intelligence, and Positive Affect Predict Educators' Job Satisfaction**

**Amanda K Kirsch**, *Northwestern College*

No secondary authors

This study of 256 educators examined self-efficacy, collective-efficacy, emotional intelligence, and positive affect as predictors of job satisfaction. The four constructs each correlated independently with job satisfaction. Self-efficacy, collective-efficacy, and positive affect, together, were significant predictors. Self-efficacy correlated with collective-efficacy. Master’s degree-holders reported higher self-efficacy than those with a bachelor’s.

(Industrial/Organizational - Education)

**XIII-056 Self-explanation and retrieval practice improve recall and inference test performance**

**Casey D. Fortney**, *Western Kentucky University*

**Jenni Redifer**, *Western Kentucky University*

Expanding upon Karpicke and Roediger's (2006) work on student study method effectiveness, we examined the effectiveness of self-explanation and retrieval practice on test performance. Both self-explanation and retrieval practice were found to be more effective than rereading.

(Cognitive - Education)

**XIII-057 Physicians’ Statistical Literacy: Review and Call for Help from the Behavioral Sciences**

**Britta L. Anderson**, *American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists*

**Jay Schulkin**, *American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists*
Many physicians could improve their statistical skills for evidence-based medicine, communication with patients, and decision making. A review of five studies shows that performance on number conversion tasks is good, but performance on advanced tasks was not optimal. We suggest how the behavioral sciences can help to diminish these limitations.

(Cognitive - Other)

XIII-058 Positive Beliefs about Human Nature Predict Well-Being and Life Satisfaction
Alisa J. Esteyx, University of Wyoming
David Estes, University of Wyoming
This research confirmed a strong association between general beliefs about human nature and multiple indicators of individual well-being. Positive conceptions of human nature, especially regarding agency and a general human capacity for positive change, were strong predictors of hope, optimism, psychological well-being, and life satisfaction.

(General - Other)

XIII-059 Preliminary Investigation into the Prevalence and Prediction of Problematic Cell Phone Use
Peter Smetaniukx, San Francisco State University
No secondary authors
Likening mobile phone use dependency to the classification of excessive behaviors may be necessarily equivalent in seriousness to previously established addictions such as problematic computing or excessive gambling. The aim of the study explores into the behavior of excessive use of mobile phones as a pathological behavior.

(General - Other)

XIII-060 Psychological self-distance and moral judgment
Walter J. Sowdenx, University of Michigan
No secondary authors
The current study demonstrates a positive relationship between psychological self-distance and moral judgment. It provides evidence that when people adopt a more distanced self-construal they are more likely to be honest in a relationship-based moral dilemma. This finding identifies a psychological process (self-distance) that influences intra and intergroup morality.

(Social - Other)

XIII-061 Recognition of Three Emotions in Ecologically Valid Dances
Amy H. Gervasiox, University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point
Mallory B Polivka, University of Wisconsin--Stevens Point
Melina J Velcheck, University of Wisconsin--Stevens Point
Megan L Cahill, University of Wisconsin--Stevens Point
Caileigh N Zimmerman, University of Wisconsin--Stevens Point
Olivia Crevier, University of Wisconsin--Stevens Point
Cassandra A Baacke, University of Wisconsin--Stevens Point
Students accurately identified core emotions (happiness, sadness, and anger) in ecologically valid videos of abstract dance performances at rates significantly higher than chance. Intensity of emotion was related to accuracy. The choreography will be used in future research on audience responses to different gender pairings and numbers of dancers.

(Personality/Emotion - Other)

XIII-062 Relationship between Social Interest and Stress
Alexandra P Turplex, Thompson Rivers University
Reid Webster, Thompson Rivers University

The present study examined relationship between social interest and stress on student worry. When stress was high, students with high social interest reported less anxiety than those with low social interest. The potentially buffering effects of social interest on stress and well-being are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion - Other)

XIII-063 Religious and Personality Predictors of Heteronormativity in a Midwestern Sample
Kristin M Kielx, Palo Alto University
Janice Habarth, Palo Alto University

Although previous literature connects conservative religiosity with attitudes towards sexual minorities, more work is needed to understand nuanced and within-group differences. This study examines how personality variables in addition to religious orientation predict heteronormative attitudes and beliefs in a Midwestern sample of heterosexual and sexual minority adults (N = 454).

(Personality/Emotion - Other)

XIII-064 Research Safeguards in Psychiatric Genetic Research
Teddy D. WarneRx, University of New Mexico
Laura W Roberts, Stanford University

Seriously mentally ill people, family members and community members showed similar perceptions of the degree of protection of 11 common human research safeguards to those of national samples of psychiatric genetic investigators and IRB chairs and reported being more likely to participate in psychiatric genetic research when safeguards were present.

(Clinical - Other)

XIII-065 Resiliency and Character Strengths Among College Students
Hsiu-feng Chungx, Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Center

No secondary authors

The study examined the relationship between resiliency, life satisfaction and character strengths of Appreciation of Beauty and Excellence (ABE), Gratitude, Humility/Modesty, and Love. The results indicated that ABE, Gratitude, and life satisfaction had a positive but Humility/Modesty had a negative relationship with resiliency. Gratitude and Love predicted life satisfaction level.

(General - Other)
Rich versus poor: Are the rich seen as more competent and agentic but less human?
Aleksandra Jaskolowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw
Marzena Cypryanska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw
John B. Nezlek, College of William & Mary, and University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan

In a study of the influence of socio-economic status on person perception, we found that although rich people were viewed as more competent, they were also viewed as less warm and caring, and as less human, in terms of infrahumanization theory.
(Social - Other)

Significant Life Events and Acute Stress Cortisol Reactivity
Nia Fogelman, Stony Brook University
Jamie Ferri, Stony Brook University
Anett Mueller-Alcazar, The University of Applied Sciences and Medical University
Turhan Canli, Stony Brook University

100 life events were evaluated in the context of cortisol response to acute stress. Two positive life events (wedding planning and marriage) were associated with cortisol reactivity, highlighting the importance of considering positive as well as negative life events when investigating the impact of previous stress on current cortisol reactivity.
(General - Other)

Simply Political: State-level Conservatism Predicts Essentialist Language Use in the 2012 Election
Matthew Kleckner, San Francisco State University
Charlotte Tate, San Francisco State University

Is essentialist language in political campaigns calibrated to the conservatism of the local audience? We found that, across political parties, U.S. Senatorial candidates from states whose electoral votes went to Mitt Romney used significantly more essentialist language in their campaigns than candidates from states whose votes went to Barak Obama.
(Social - Other)

Over The Limit In A Construction Zone: Ungrammatical Constructions Support Structural Priming In Comprehension
Barbara J. Lukax, Bard College
Colleen Spratt, Bard College
Benedek Kurdi, Central European University, Budapest

Studies of structural priming in language comprehension tasks (using ratings of grammaticality as an indirect test of memory) have shown robust structural preference effects. We use this paradigm to examine whether ungrammatical constructions elicit priming. We also contrast a1-7 response scale with a sliding response scale for which only the extreme anchor points are labeled.
(Cognitive - Language)
XIII-070 Parent Input and Grammatical Complexity Influence Child Negation Production
Patrick F. Cravalho, Kent State University
Bradley J. Morris, Kent State University
Prior research demonstrated that adult input predicts child production (Morris, 2008). We coded adult and child negation use and production constraints, analyzing these data using HLM growth models. Results suggest that children’s negation production is related to parent input and the type of negation produced is constrained by grammatical complexity.
(Developmental - Language)

XIII-071 Show Gestures Orchestrate Infant Attention during Word Learning:
Nancy D. Rader, Ithaca College
Patricia Zukow-Goldring, UCLA
We analyzed pupil diameters as infants viewed a speaker presenting object-word pairings using a synchronous show, static, or asynchronous gesture. We found pupil dilation during the word utterance and a positive correlation between pupil dilation and word learning for the show gesture condition only. Thus, gesture-speech synchrony enhances attentional processing during word learning.
(Developmental - Language)

XIII-072 Teens Whose Families Use Friendly Sarcasm and Teasing Have Nicer Friends
Jennifer R. Dyer-Seymour, California State University, Monterey Bay
Kyle Firek, California State University, Monterey Bay
Melissa Powell, UC Irvine
College-aged participants reported their family’s use of sarcasm and teasing and they reported the frequency of being a recipient of overt bullying, relational bullying, and prosocial peer actions. Participants whose families utilized friendly sarcasm and teasing in the home were more likely to have friends who were nice to them.
(Developmental - Language)

XIII-073 The ABC of Taboo Words: The Relationship Between Intensity vs. Frequency
Patricia Rosenberg, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg
In two studies comprising 1,238 U.S. residents recruited from Mechanical Turk, we show that the ABC taboo-word-hypothesis suggest that the usage (B: behaviour) of known taboo words (C: cognition) can be partially predicted by the level of intensity of offensiveness perceived (A: affect) by the individual.
(Cognitive - Language)

XIII-074 The Echo Effect: The Power of Verbal Mimicry to Influence Pro-Social Behavior
Wojciech M. Kulesza, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Research on the chameleon effect has demonstrated that social benefits can be evoked through nonverbal imitation. Herein we introduce the echo effect—phenomenon of verbal mimicry. The results demonstrate that: while repetition of words is important in increasing an individual's tendency to perform prosocial behaviors, the order in which they are repeated back is not.

(XII - Social - Language)

XIII-075 The Association between Chinese Adolescents’ Social Status Goals and Cyber Social Behaviors
Zheng Lix, Department of Psychology, Renmin University of China, Beijing
Michelle F. Wright, Department of Psychology, Institute for Research on Children, Youth, and Family, Masaryk University, Brno, the Czech Republic
Li Lei, Department of Psychology, Renmin University of China, Beijing
Using a sample of 683 Chinese early adolescents, we found a negative relationship between the social preference goal and cyberbullying as well as a positive relationship between the popularity goal and cyberbullying. Both goals were associated positively with cyber prosocial behavior. Narcissism and peer attachment moderated these associations.
(Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-077 The Digital Milieu Paradigm: Personality and Social Anxiety Influences on Computer-Mediated Communication
Acacia K Schrimlx, Hawaii Pacific University
Anne Cathrine K Bahn, Student
This study examined perceptions of computer-mediated communication interactions and to what extent those perceptions were influenced by personality traits and social anxiety. Social anxiety and neuroticism significantly predicted higher negative affective responses in text-only versus video conditions.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-078 The Effect of Having Close Others in Important Life Domains
K. Yourie Kimx, McGill University
Marina Milyavskaya, McGill University
Human beings have an innate need to form and maintain close relationships. We investigated whether this fundamental motivation has an effect on the way we view and cognize life domains that involve close others and whether this effect is moderated by the extent to which close relationships are self-defining.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

Katherine A. Anthonyx, New England College
Heather F. Chabot, New England College
Katelyn Harris, New England College
Brian Willett, New England College

Ninety-six college undergraduates indicated emotional reactions to simulated partner sexual or emotional-infidelity. Females responded with greater threat and betrayal-anger than males across conditions and betrayal-anger was greater for sexual-infidelity. Previous jealousy is associated with both treat and betrayal-anger responses as well as past infidelity of partner and self.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-080 The Influence of Empathy on Attribution
Erika Weisz, Stanford University
Jamil Zaki, Stanford University

We examined the relationship between motivation, empathy and attribution, predicting that observers placed in an adversarial relationship with social targets would reduce their empathy for, and situational attributions about, those targets. Condition assignment and motivation moderated empathy and self-other overlap, which in turn influenced attribution.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-081 The influence of loss of face and expressive suppression on social outcomes
Frank G. Dux, San Francisco State University
Amy Tran, San Francisco State University
Seung Hee Yoo, San Francisco State University

The present study examined whether loss of face, the worry about maintenance of social image, explains the relationship between expressive suppression and negative friendship outcomes. The results found that people who suppress emotions toward friends receive less social support and are lonelier partially because they are concerned about losing face.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-082 The Mediating Effect Self-Awareness on Supervisor Burnout and Workgroup Climate
William Hernandez, Wright State University
Amy Luthanen, Xavier University
Katerine Osatuke, Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development
Dee Ramsel, Veterans Health Administration National Center for Organization Development

Supervisors with high self-awareness are more able to self-regulate and more likely to reorganize resources in order to cope with burnout, thus alleviating negative effects on workgroup climate. Supervisor burnout was found to be significantly related to subordinate workgroup perceptions of civility and psychological safety only when considering managerial self-awareness.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-083 The protective effect of social ties on social exclusion
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University
Gizem Surenkok, Cornell University
Participants played Cyberball in the presence of a friend, a “buddy” or alone. Participants in all conditions reported lower mood and needs following exclusion. However, alone participants felt significantly worse than those with a friend. A marginally significant linear trend indicated that those with a “buddy” fell somewhere in between.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-084 The Relationship between Anxiety Attachment and Self-Disclosure for Men and Women
Ji Yeon Seolx, San Francisco State University
Eugene Eusebio, San Francisco State University
Seung Hee Yoo, San Francisco State University
The present study examined the relationship between anxiety attachment and self-disclosure toward friend and acquaintance for men and women. Participants reported on the amount and depth of self-disclosure and attachment styles toward both targets. Results indicated that attachment anxiety toward friends and acquaintances was related to greater self-disclosure for both men and women.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII-085 Motivational Components as Mediating Factors between Perceived External Prestige and Turnover Intentions
Hui Ying Chuax, Singapore Management University
Serena Wee, Singapore Management University
Drawing upon data from a sample of Singapore university undergraduates, we found that both amotivation, and introjected motivation (one component of extrinsic motivation) mediated the negative relationship between PEP and turnover intentions. Neither external regulation nor identified regulation (components of extrinsic motivation), or intrinsic motivation mediated the PEP-turnover intentions relationship.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XIII-086 Motivational Differences between Students within Different Disciplines within a University Setting
Richard J. Hamiltonx, University of Auckland, New Zealand
No secondary authors
This study focused on motivational differences between university students across disciplines. The results suggest that students within the Soft/Pure disciplines (e.g., psychology) have the most adaptive motivational orientation. Further research should focus on what aspects of the academic disciplinary environment are supportive of the development of this adaptive motivational perspective.
(Cognitive - Motivation)

XIII-087 Motivations and Creativity: Pathways to Achievement and Well-Being
Marie JC Forgeardx, University of Pennsylvania
Anne C Mecklenburg, University of Michigan
Jeanette G Elstein, University of Pennsylvania
The present studies used a qualitative-to-quantitative approach to examine the relationship between motivations, processes, creative achievement, and well-being in two samples of individuals involved in the arts and sciences as professionals (Study 1) or graduate students (Study 2).

(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XIII-088 My Mother and Me: Interdependent Pressure by Mothers Motivates Asian Americans
Alyssa Fux, Stanford University
Hazel Rose Markus, Stanford University
In three studies we examine whether, reflecting their interdependence with their mothers, Asian American compared to European American high school students will be less likely to experience pressure by their mothers as negative. We also test whether their mother’s pressure will motivate Asian Americans when the pressure conveys interdependence.

(Social - Motivation)

XIII-089 Off-task Types and Switching to Off-task from Lesson Influence Motivation and Performance
Sungchoon Sinclairx, The University of Utah
Jonathan Butner, The University of Utah
Carol Sansone, The University of Utah
Joseph L Zachary, The University of Utah
The Self-Regulation of Motivation (SRM) Model suggests that students manage interest and performance together and that not all patterns of interest are beneficial for learning. The current study investigates interactions between types of off-task behaviors and switching pattern of off-task on interest and performance using a 90-minute HTML online lesson.

(Social - Motivation)

XIII-090 Online feedback decreases the waste of energy in a hand grip task
Josephine Stanekx, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Michael Richterx, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Based on previous studies investigating motivational intensity theory, we examined the impact of online feedback on the energy invested during a handgrip task. We found that less energy is wasted when online feedback about the exerted force is provided.

(General - Motivation)

XIII-091 Perceived Personal Control and Coping Strategies
Camila Alaasamx, Christopher Newport University
Caitlin Grisnell, Christopher Newport University
Kelsey Wilson, Christopher Newport University
Laurie Sullivan Hunter, Christopher Newport University
Researchers investigated the relationship between perceived control and coping strategies, focusing on four coping subcategories: problem focused engagement, emotion focused engagement, problem focused disengagement, and emotion focused disengagement. Participants completed
questionnaires measuring perceived control and coping strategies. A significant negative correlation was found between problem focused disengagement and perceived control. (Cognitive - Motivation)

XIII-092 Expecting Rapid Feedback Enhances Performance, Regardless of Individuals’ Goal Orientations
Qin Zhao, Western Kentucky University
Jenni Redifer, Western Kentucky University
William Corley, Western Kentucky University
Xingya Xu, Western Kentucky University
A lab experiment showed that expecting rapid feedback improved performance on verbal and numerical reasoning tasks, compared to expecting feedback in one week, after controlling for prior ability. Goal orientations (proving or avoiding) did not moderate the effects of anticipated feedback proximity. (General - Motivation)

XIII-093 Hemispheric Dissociation in the Relationship between Working Memory Capacity and Transitive Inference Ability
Elizabeth L. Johnson, University of California, Berkeley
Connor J. Lemos, University of California, Berkeley
Farida Valji, University of California, Berkeley
In an ordinary transitive inference task, visuospatial working memory predicted accuracy via its influence on response time. However, when controlling for hemisphere, we found a comparable effect specific to the right hemisphere. In the left hemisphere, visuospatial working memory independently predicted accuracy. Verbal working memory was not related to performance. (Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII-094 Interval Estimations as a Function of Novel Situations
Nina L. Tarner, Gettysburg College
Zachary E Witkower, Gettysburg College
Alexandra S Kelly, Gettysburg College
The current study explored the influence of familiar and novel contexts on perception. After watching a 90 second video, participants answered several subjective questions. Although there was no main effect of context on perceptions of time, we found interesting sex differences, and multiple Sex by Context interactions. (Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII-095 Manipulating the Operational Sex Ratio Influences Men's Life History Strategies
Carey J. Fitzgerald, University of Michigan - Flint
Daniel J Kruger, University of Michigan
Todd K Shackelford, Oakland University
Viviana Weekes-Shackelford, Oakland University
We manipulated the sex ratio of four-person groups and examined the effects on life history. Participants completed life history scales before and after engaging in tasks designed to prime them into thinking about sex. Males in male-biased groups reported slowest life history. Males in female-biased groups reported fastest life history.

(Social - Experimental)

XIII-096 **Meditation and Self-Focus Remove Negative Effects of Emotion Suppression**
Shauna W. Joyex, Georgia Southern University
Janie H. Wilson, Georgia Southern University
Justin Ford, Georgia Southern University
Joseph Garcia, Georgia Southern University

Ego depletion is characterized by a loss of self-control as a result of prior self-control. We found that, after controlling for trait self-control, mood is enhanced with either meditation or focusing on the self after a traditional ego-depletion task (emotion suppression) occurs relative to emotion suppression with no buffering.

(Clinical - Experimental)

XIII-097 **Multimodal and Multi-scale Interpersonal Interaction in a Joint Problem Solving Task**
Drew H Abneyx, University of California, Merced
Alexandra Paxton, University of California, Merced
Chris T. Kello, University of California, Merced
Rick Dale, University of California, Merced

We report on a joint problem-solving task in which dyads of participants cooperated to build the tallest tower structure possible out of limited materials. By integrating a multimodal, multi-scaled corpus of movement and speech data, we show that social factors and task performance affect the degree of interpersonal coordination.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII-098 **Self-esteem training builds interpersonal trust and political efficacy in Cambodia**
Moana Vercoex, Success in Challenges
Sovathana Sokhom, University of Cambodia

Countries emerging from histories atrocity face the challenge of the psychological impact of trauma on their populations. We found that a singe session of self-esteem training in Cambodia significantly increased self-esteem scores (p

(Social - Experimental)

XIII-099 **The Body Analogy Advantage for Mental Rotation is a Discrete Function**
Matthew D. Marraffinox, University of Central Florida
Valerie K. Sims, University of Central Florida

A study was conducted to investigate whether motor strategies exhibited during mental body rotations are utilized discretely or whether these strategies are switched on gradually when presented with
stimuli that exhibit both body and object properties. Results indicate motor strategies were only utilized for more human like stimuli.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII-100 The effect of disability and inspirational stories on sport consumer experience.
Janet P. Trammell, Pepperdine University
Michael Cottingham, University of Houston
Wen-hao Chou, University of Houston
225 participants viewed an athlete promotional video in one of four conditions: the athlete was either standing or in a wheelchair, and had a background of either poverty or stability. Results indicated that the disability, but not poverty, predicted inspiration, positive affect, and likelihood of watching or supporting the athlete.

(General - Experimental)

XIII-101 The Effect of Familiarity with background music on College Students' Performance of Reading Comprehension Tests
Heidi J Johnson, Cedarville University
DI WU, Cedarville University
Benjamin B Holdredge, Cedarville University
William T McKinley, Cedarville University
The current study examined 85 university students' performance in a reading comprehension task under three conditions: silence, familiar, or unfamiliar music. The results indicated that the students in the familiar music condition performed significantly worse than those in the silent conditions, as well as those in the unfamiliar music condition.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII-102 The Effects of Everyday Multitasking and Technology Use in the Net Generation
Jose Lara-Ruiz, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Aimee Miller, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Claudia Aguilar, California State University, Dominguez Hills
L. Mark Carrier, caguilar64@toromail.csudh.edu
The purpose of the research was to investigate cognitive capacity in individuals born in the Net Generation, between 1980 and 1995. The effects of everyday multitasking and technology use on participants' performance in a simulated multitasking exercise were examined. Findings indicate increased efficiency as a function of frequent everyday multitasking.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII-103 The Multiscale Feigning Index (MFI): Convergent and Divergent Validity
Brittany E Blanchard, Western Carolina University
Gwendolyn C Prince, Western Carolina University
Christopher C Spencer, Western Carolina University
Grace F Love, Western Carolina University
The Multiscale Feigning Index (MFI) is a new PAI scale. MFI scores were correlated to validity scales from the PAI and MMPI-2 RF in college undergraduates (N = 90). Significant correlations were found between several scales of the MMPI-2-RF, and five scales of the PAI, indicating convergent and discriminant validity.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIII-104 The Predictive Validity of Trait Complexes for Occupation
Jason T. Majorx, University of Edinburgh
Wendy Johnson, University of Edinburgh
Ian J. Deary, University of Edinburgh
Trait complexes of interests and cognitive abilities were derived from Project TALENT, a nationally-representative sample of American high school students from 1960. These trait complexes were used to predict occupation 11 years after high school. Their predictive validity was found to be lower than individual scale scores.
(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

XIII-105 The Role of Student Profiles in Character on Well-Being and Achievement
Thomas A. Wrightx, Fordham University
Nathaniel Lupton, Fordham University
Kyle Emich, Fordham University
This research provides the first empirical test of the character strength profile concept developed by Wright and his colleagues. The top-5 character strength profiles from 411 undergraduate and graduate business students from two universities were used to examine the relations among character strength, well-being and achievement.
(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)

XIII-106 The Use Of Course Grades in the Assessment of Student Learning Outcomes for General Education
Merle Canfieldx, California School of Professional Psychology
Carol van der Karr, Suny Cortland
Chelsi King, California School of Professional Psychology
Trisha M Kivisalu, California School of Professional Psychology
Colleen E Phillips, California School of Professional Psychology
The reliability and validity of undergraduate course grades as measures of general education learning outcomes was assessed using the multitrait-multimethod proposed by Campbell and Fiske (1959). Nested confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were calculated on two datasets to assess convergent and discriminant validity. Reliability, convergent validity, and discriminant validity were supported.
(General - Assessment)

XIII-107 The Widener University Critical Thinking Scoring Rubric is a Reliable Assessment
Debra K. Steinx, Widener University
No secondary authors
Six professors from a variety of academic disciplines rated student papers on critical thinking using the Widener University Critical Thinking Scoring Rubric. Agreement was exceptionally good across raters, even though papers came from different courses and were produced in response to different prompts. The findings yield further support for the reliability of this simple measure of critical thinking. (General - Assessment)

XIII-108 The Widener University Reflective Writing Rubric Shows Increased Precision
Debra K. Steinx, Widener University
No secondary authors
The Widener University Reflective Writing Rubric was used to assess the quality of a writing assignment on study skills completed in two sections of Introductory Psychology. Even though the assignment was brief (less than 700 words), the rubric proved effective and produced high inter-rater reliability. (General - Assessment)

XIII-109 Validating the Negative Distortion Scale in a College Sample
Gwendolyn C Prince, Western Carolina University
Brittany E Blanchard, Western Carolina University
Grace F Love, Western Carolina University
Christopher C Spencer, Western Carolina University
The Negative Distortion Scale detects patterns of rarely endorsed items, identifying malingering on the PAI. Using validity scales from the PAI and MMPI-2-RF, undergraduate scores were compared to the NDS scale. NDS and five MMPI-2-RF scales were found to be significantly correlated, suggesting convergent and discriminant validity of the NDS. (Clinical - Assessment)

XIII-110 We Trained Psychotherapists to Adopt the Evidence-based Practice of Progress Monitoring
Jacqueline B Persons, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Science Center
Kelly Koerner, Evidence-Based Practice Institute
Polina Eidelman, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Science Center
Cannon Thomas, San Francisco Group for Evidence-based Psychotherapy
Howard Liu, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Science Center
Emma P. Netland, Cognitive Behavior Therapy and Science Center
Psychotherapists received an online tool and training in the evidence-based practice of progress monitoring (PM). After training, clinicians increased their use of the online tool and all types of PM; the increase in all types of PM persisted 12 months after training but use of the online tool did not. (Clinical - Assessment)

XIII-111 Body Satisfaction: Media’s Effect on College Women
Lauren N. Ginx, California State University, Fullerton
No secondary authors
The media plays a big role in portraying women as being very thin and that being thin is attractive. This research was done to identify a possible social comparison of college women's view of their body compared with everyday attractive or average looking women as defined by the media.

XIII-112 **Cyberbullying Intervention on YouTube: Effects of Injunctive and Descriptive Norms**
* Rashmika Eisenberg*, Western Washington University
* David N Sattler, Western Washington University
* Sierra Brisky, Western Washington University
* Morgan Druckman, Western Washington University
* Aubin Duncan, Western Washington University
* Allyson Fleming, Western Washington University
* Dusti Jones, Western Washington University
* Aubin Duncan, Western Washington University
* Kole Little, Western Washington University

We developed an intervention employing injunctive and descriptive norms to reduce cyberbullying comments posted in response to YouTube videos. Comments written in the injunctive norm condition were more positive than those in the no norm condition. Future studies should explore ways to invoke injunctive norms in social media.

XIII-113 **Do Feelings for Evaluators Mediate Facebook’s Buffering Effect on Self-Esteem Reactivity to Social Evaluation?**
* Annie K. Steelex, University of Texas at Austin
* Sarah Kettles, The University of Texas at Austin
* Michael J Telch, The University of Texas at Austin

Research suggests Facebook reduces self-esteem reactivity to social evaluation. Facebook may elicit weaker feelings for communication partners, which could reduce reactivity. We investigated whether feelings for evaluators mediated Facebook’s buffering effect. Although Facebook decreased feelings for evaluators, this decrease did not appreciably mediate Facebook’s subsequent effect on self-esteem reactivity.

XIII-114 **Effects of Social Media on Social Behavior**
* Andrew R McGarvax, Dickinson State University

Fifty undergraduates were asked to wait in small groups (2-3 persons) for an EEG study with half told the use of their smart phones would interfere with EEG equipment. We found that the amount of social interaction was lower in groups who had access to social media via smart phones.

XIII-115 **Facebook Interactions Among University Students, Social Support, and Symptoms of Loneliness**
This study investigates associations among specific types of Facebook activity, symptoms of loneliness, and social support among university students. Results suggest a relation between greater amount of social support, lower symptoms of loneliness, and less amount of Facebook activity used to search for other’s profiles.

(Social - Media)

**XIII-116 Individual Differences in the Perceived Risk of Consuming Violent Media**

Felicia L Farleyx, Brigham Young University  
Brooke E. Jones, Brigham Young University  
Cristina Roemmich, Brigham Young University  
Benjamin P. Hardy, Brigham Young University  
Robert D. Ridge, Brigham Young University  

College students (N=313, 56% female) estimated consumers’ risk of behaving aggressively after exposure to violent media. Results showed that those who judged the risk to be relatively low were men who tended to be dispositionally aggressive (i.e., verbally aggressive) and who consumed relatively higher levels of aggressive media.

(Social - Media)

**XIII-117 Interactions of individuals’ social media personalities and cognitive styles with Facebook marketing**

Ruohui Zhangx, Miami University  
Xiaolei Zhou, Miami University  
Glenn Platt, Miami University  
Joseph Johnson, Miami University  

Little research has been done to guide companies on how to better use social media platforms to promote their brands. In our study, we tested people’s reactions to different types of real Facebook posts and how their reactions were related to their social media personality and cognitive style.

(Cognitive - Media)

**XIII-118 It’s All About Me: A Content Analysis Documenting TV’s Narcissistic Shift**

Scott W. Keillerox, Kent State University at Tuscarawas  

This study analyzed scripts of 168 episodes of top-ranked TV shows from 1957 to 2013. Results supported predictions that over time, TV is depicting more narcissism (characters who are self-absorbed and adversarial) but less collectivism. Self-focus and anger rose, while communion decreased, suggesting that TV increasingly models narcissism.

(Social - Media)
Let's Skype! Video Chat Use Among Infants and Toddlers
Elisabeth McClurex, Georgetown University
Yulia Chentsova-Dutton, Georgetown University
Rachel Barr, Georgetown University
W. Gerrod Parrott, Georgetown University
Steven J. Holochwost, Georgetown University
How often do children under two engage in video chats at home? Among the results of an online survey distributed to parents in the D.C. area, nearly 90% responded that they use video chats with their infants, and half used it at least once a week. Additional findings are presented.
(Developmental - Media)

Assessing Colleges' Geographic Territories through the Commercial Availability of Apparel
Daniel J. Krugerx, University of Michigan
Tyler R Fink, University of Michigan
Diana R Gage, University of Michigan
Madeleine A Peters, University of Michigan
Raha L Richardson, University of Michigan
Matt M Tezgiden, University of Michigan
Jennifer M Unruh, University of Michigan
We demonstrate that colleges and universities geographic have territories based on the availability of commercial apparel. Institutions with prominent athletic programs (i.e. NCAA Division I) had the largest geographic territories, which often crossed state lines.
(Social - Sport)

Cognitive Management in an Enduring International Sporting Rivalry: Ashes Test Cricket
Rajiv Jhangianix, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
No secondary authors
The integrative complexity of the English and Australian test cricket captains were coded from press conferences held before, during, and after two major tournaments from 2013-2014. Echoing findings from studies of political conflicts, specified patterns of changes in complexity were associated with individual (runs scored) and team (match outcome) success.
(Cognitive - Sport)

Double check the safety harness: Adventure athletes seek sensations, but are not impulsive
Cynthia J. Thomsonx, Quest University Canada
Gregory Michel, University of Bordeaux
Scott R Carlsn, University of Minnesota Duluth
Jim L Rupert, University of British Columbia
We compared the effects of type of sport participation on personality in a sample of proficient athletes. As hypothesized, high-risk sports participants scored higher than low-risk sports participants on measures of sensation seeking; however, there was no relationship with impulsivity. (Personality/Emotion - Sport)

XIII-123 Get Your Game On: Displays of School Loyalty during College Football Season
Jessica L Sloanx, University of Toledo
Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan
Although there is a considerable base of Michigan fans in the Toledo, Ohio area, there are approximately 50% more Ohio State fans than Michigan fans. Despite the geographic proximity to the University of Michigan, there is a greater degree of loyalty to the in-state university (General - Sport)

XIII-124 Heat Increases Aggression of the Defense but not the Offense in Football
Randy W. Overbeekx, Texas Tech University
Curtis Craig, Texas Tech University
Not only does heat cause aggression to increase, but it was predicted heat specifically affects certain categories of aggression and not others. Analysis of football games showed heat predicted aggressive penalties attributed to the defense but not those attributed to the offense, after controlling for a number of variables. (Social - Sport)

XIII-125 Music and Athletic Performance
Ryan H. Wessellx, Northwest Missouri State University
Does fast-paced music improved athletic performance? This study asked participants to engage in various exercises, some to fast-paced music, and some to slow-paced music. It was expected that students would accumulated more repetitions when listening to the fast music, compared with slow music. (General - Sport)

XIII-126 Neural Correlates of Perception of Effort: A Brain Imaging Study
Walter Staianox, University of Kent
The importance of perception of effort (PE) as major determinant of performance has become crucial in the study of effort-based behaviours such as exercise. However its neurobiological bases remains still unclear. We tested the hypothesis that PE correlates with increased activation of central motor command, cingulate gyrus and insular cortex areas. (Biological/Neuroscience - Sport)
The illusion of practice: Training ballistic movements with visual illusions improves performance
Kristopher J. Patten, Arizona State University
Carl Lofton, Arizona State University
Steven R Holloway, Arizona State University
Michael K McBeath, Arizona State University
Building on the recent work of Witt, Linkenauger, and Proffitt (2012) that showed surrounding a golf putting cup with an Ebbinghaus illusion made the hole either harder or easier to hit, the current study investigates the efficacy of using visual illusions to train ballistic throwing movements. (Cognitive - Sport)

Trait Self-Objectification Moderates the Effect of Sports Commentary on Women's Athletic Self-Perceptions
Elizabeth Wong, Ryerson University
Michelle M Dionne, Ryerson University
Olga Khazov, Ryerson University
This study examined the effect of exposure to sports commentary on women's athletic self-perceptions. It was found that athletic and objectifying commentary affected athletic identification differentially for women high in trait self-objectification. This research has implications for sports broadcasting and its effects on women who are preoccupied with appearance. (General - Sport)

Exploring Measures of Affective School Engagement and Disengagement
Neil H. Perdue, University of Indianapolis
Alexandra Epler, University of Indianapolis
David B Estell, Indiana University
Brett Enneking, University of Indianapolis
Jillian Rosati, University of Indianapolis
Brianna Scott, University of Indianapolis
Few measures of school engagement examine its components separately, nor differentiate between engagement and disengagement. Using a national longitudinal dataset, an exploratory factor analysis of a preexisting measure of school experience identified the presence of subscales that could be used in future research to study affective engagement and disengagement. (Methodology - School)

Fathers’ Parenting Style Associated With Low Performing Students’ Academic Achievement
Marcia Chinn, University of San Diego
Dennis Edwards, The University of the West Indies - Mona
Garth Lipps, The University of the West Indies - Mona
The association of parenting styles to academic achievement is examined among 105 students in a second chance high school in Jamaica. Children who perceived their father as using authoritative parenting had significantly greater academic achievement than children who perceived their father as using authoritarian or neglectful parenting.
XIII-131 Parent Assistance on a Problem-Solving Task: Impact on Children’s School Attitudes
Christina Nicolaides, University of California Riverside
Mary Gauvain, University of California Riverside
Providing effective assistance as children learn challenging tasks is demanding for parents, yet such experiences may affect children’s school attitudes. Parent-child dyads were observed working on a problem-solving task. Parent assistance on the task was positively related to children’s proactive school attitudes, suggesting links between children’s home and school experiences.

XIII-132 Parents with migration background wish for counseling at school – a comparison between Germany and Switzerland
Silke Hertel, University of Heidelberg
Marlis Abrie-Kuhn, German Institute for International Educational Research
Susanna Larcher, Zurich University of Teacher Education
Sanna-Kristina Djakovic, German Institute for International Educational Research
Martin Kerwer, German Institute for International Educational Research
This poster focuses on the comparison of parents with and without migration background in Germany and Switzerland. We investigate how parents frequent schools’ counseling offers and what they need from them. Therefore we have analyzed questionnaires in both countries. Parents with migration background wish for counseling at schools.

XIII-133 Preservice Teachers’ Attitude toward Inclusion: Survey Results from preservice teachers of Students with Mental Retardation in Korea
Saahoon Hong, University of Minnesota
No secondary authors
508 preservice teachers in South Korea completed the survey about their attitudes toward inclusion. Structural equation modeling was conducted to identify the factors affecting their attitudes toward the use of inclusive settings for students with special needs. Volunteering and practicum experiences had an indirect impact on their attitudes toward inclusion.

XIII-134 Empirical Support for Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) Program in State-Wide Evaluation
Wesley Bullock, University of Toledo
Walstad Kristin, University of Toledo
Medved David, University of Toledo
Lee Alisha, University of Toledo
Brittany Tenbarge, University of Toledo
Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) is a manualized group treatment program designed to promote mental health recovery for persons with serious mental illness. Results from a state-wide implementation study (645 participants across 20 agencies) provided empirical support for WMR as an effective treatment in Community Mental Health and Consumer-Operated Settings. (Clinical - Program Evaluation)

Parents’ skills regarding cognitive stimulation (scaffolding) and parental sensitivity can be enhanced through training
Silke Hertel, University of Heidelberg Germany
Katharina Wolf, German Institut for International Educational Research
Marlis Abrie-Kuhn, German Institut for International Educational Research
Andreas Eickhorst, German Youth Institute
Manfred Cierpka, University medical center Heidelberg

Effects of parent trainings focusing on scaffolding and parental sensitivity are investigated within a randomized intervention study. 58 parents and their toddlers participated. Questionnaires and situational judgment tests were used for data collection. MANCOVAs show a significant increase in the training groups as compared to a waiting-control group. (Developmental - Program Evaluation)

Trauma Symptom Reduction Following Participation in Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) Program
Alisha Leex, University of Toledo
Wesley Bullock, University of Toledo
Janet Hoy, University of Toledo

Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) is an empirically-supported treatment program that promotes mental health recovery for persons with Serious Mental Illness (SMI). Results of the current study found that WMR—a non-trauma specific group program—was associated with significant reduction in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms among individuals with SMI. (Clinical - Program Evaluation)

Exploring the Correspondence of Emotional Support Processes In-Lab and Across Daily Diaries
Matthew T Riccio, Columbia University
Gertraud Stadler, Columbia University
Kenzie Snyder, Columbia University
Niall Bolger, Columbia University

We examined distributions of support receipt/provision among 90 opposite-sex couples in everyday life and a laboratory setting. Findings suggest: 1) Individuals vary significantly in amounts of support receipt/provision reported. 2) Diary and lab reports of emotional support receipt/provision correspond. 3) Person’s support receipt and partner’s support provision show moderate correspondence. (Social - Couples)
**Infidelity Increases Individual's Likelihood of Ending Relationship**

*Lana Mousessian*, *University of California, Los Angeles*

*Lisa A. Benson*, *University of California, Los Angeles*

*Brian D. Doss*, *University of Miami*

*Andrew Christensen*, *University of California, Los Angeles*

This study found that a partner’s history of infidelity is associated with that partner’s increased likelihood of terminating the relationship. This study also found various associations among importance of fixing existing relationship problems, likelihood of terminating the relationship, and willingness to improve the relationship.

(Clinical - Couples)

**Receiving Empathy Predicts Opposite Patterns of Well-Being for High and Low Self-Esteem**

*Steven Felix*, *Harvard University*

*Matthew Yung*, *Harvard University*

*Matthew P Abrams*, *Harvard University*

*Christine I Hooker*, *Harvard University*

In a 3-week daily diary study, 29 couples rated daily indicators of well-being (e.g., affect, social connectedness) and the degree of empathy received during meaningful interactions. Results suggest that empathy predicts next-day increases in well-being for people with high self-esteem and reductions in well-being for people with low self-esteem.

(Personality/Emotion - Couples)

**Sex in daily context: a diary study**

*Marike Dewitte*, *Maastricht University*

*Tom Loeys*, *Ghent University*

This study investigates various determinants of sexual and intimate responding in an ecologically valid context, approached from an integrated and dyadic perspective. During 21 days, 60 couples completed an electronic diary twice a day in which they reported on (context) stress, personal-, partner- and relationship-related emotions and behavior.

(General - Couples)

**Sleep and Well-being: If Your Spouse Doesn't Snooze Do You Both Lose?**

*Jacqui Smith*, *University of Michigan*

*Lindsay Ryan*, *University of Michigan*

*Wylie Wan*, *University of Michigan*

*Sandra Becker*, *University of Michigan*

*Richard D. Gonzalez*, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

A restless night can contribute to a less satisfying day. Using dyadic day reconstruction data, we identified couple differences in associations between a husband's and wife's reports of one night's sleep quality and his/her pattern of activities and feelings the next day (*N* = 1715; Age 50 to 93).

(Personality/Emotion - Couples)
A Multiple Mediation Model of Serotonin Transporter Genotype and Parenting Behavior
Julia E. Morgan, University of California, Los Angeles
Steve S. Lee, University of California, Los Angeles
We evaluated ADHD and major depression as collective and independent mediators of the association of 5-HTTLPR and multi-method and multidimensional measures of negative and positive parenting behavior (N=182). Multiple mediation analyses revealed that 5-HTTLPR was not significantly associated with parenting behavior directly, or indirectly through ADHD and major depression.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Behavior Genetics)

Dimensionality and Genetic Correlates of Problem Behavior in Low-income African American Adolescents
Shawn J. Latendresse, Baylor University
David B. Henry, University of Illinois at Chicago
Steven H. Aggen, Virginia Commonwealth University
Gayle R. Byck, Northwestern University
Alan W. Ashbeck, Northwestern University
John M. Bolland, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Cuie Sun, Virginia Commonwealth University
Brien P. Riley, Virginia Commonwealth University
Brian Mustanski, Northwestern University
Danielle M. Dick, Virginia Commonwealth University
This study sought to determine the structure and genetic etiology of adolescent problem behavior(s) through systematic comparisons among competing models. A bifactor analysis yielded the best fitting model, validating both syndromal and unique dimensions of behavior, and genetic findings illustrated the potential cost of failing to account for phenotypic complexity.
(Developmental - Behavior Genetics)

Neural Profiles in 16p11.2 Deletion and Duplication
Benjamin Aaronson, University of Washington
Anna Kresse, University of Washington
Trent DesChamps, University of Washington
Raphael Bernier, University of Washington
This study utilized EEG to examine individuals with 16p11.2 deletions and duplications. The paradigm included the observation of biological and non-biological motion. Analyses evaluated mu attenuation during motion observation and spectral power across conditions. Preliminary findings indicate distinct patterns of neurophysiological functioning in response to biological motion.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Behavior Genetics)

Personality traits explain genetic overlap between borderline personality and substance use disorders
Lauren R Fewx, Washington University School of Medicine
Genetic correlations between borderline personality disorder features (BP) and substance use disorders (SUDs) ranged from .33 (Alcohol) to .56 (Nicotine). Genetic variation in normal personality traits accounted for between 20% and 93% of the genetic covariance between BP and SUDs, and this was most substantial for Neuroticism and alcohol use disorders.

(Personality/Emotion - Behavior Genetics)