Poster Session XIV

Sunday, May 25, 2014
8:30 AM - 9:30 AM
APS Exhibit Hall-Grand Ballroom
(Setup 8:15 AM - 8:30 AM)

XIV-001 Promotion-Focus as a Predictor of Physical Activity
Lauren C Hoffmannx, California State University, Northridge
Solo Deloatch, California State University, Northridge
Jill Quilici, California State University, Northridge

A promotion-focus subscale was hypothesized to predict students' average physical activity levels. Participants responded to self-report survey questions, and potential predictors of self-reported physical activity were analyzed by gender using hierarchical regression. Promotion-focus was found to be a significant predictor of physical activity for men (p<.001) and women (p=.001).

(Cognitive - Health)

XIV-002 Relations Between Minority Adolescents' Spirituality/Religious Practice and Healthy Eating, Sleeping and Exercise
Jeffrey G. Kuentzelx, Wayne State University
Destiny Stroman, Wayne State University
Patricia Richardson, Wayne State University
Brittany Kohlberger, Wayne State University
Marilyn Franklin, Wayne State University
Douglas Barnett, Wayne State University

Self-reported healthy lifestyle behaviors (eating, sleeping, and exercise) were found to be largely unrelated to spirituality and/or religious practice in a sample of predominately urban, minority adolescents. However, a notable exception was physical exercise, which was positively associated with religious attitudes and practices.

(Developmental - Health)

XIV-003 Repeated Measures Latent Class Analysis of Daily Smoking Data
Danielle E McCarthyx, Rutgers University
Lemma E Regasa, Rutgers University
Katie A Witkiewitz, University of New Mexico
Saul Shiffman, University of Pittsburgh

This secondary analysis of data from a randomized clinical trial of smoking cessation pharmacotherapies examined day-by-day patterns of smoking over the first few weeks of a smoking cessation attempt in adult, daily smokers. A repeated measures latent class analysis of daily smoking status yielded five classes.
XIV-004 **Self-Efficacy and Impairment in Chronic Pain Samples: A Meta-Analysis**

**Todd Jackson**, *Southwest University*

**Yalei Wang**, *Southwest University*

**Hong Chen**, *Southwest University*

A meta-analysis evaluated relations between self-efficacy (SE) and impairment in 69 chronic, non-cancer pain samples (N=11,971). SE had a significant negative correlation with impairment \[ r = -.50, p < .0001 \] across studies. Age, pain duration, SE measure content and type of SE measure were identified as moderators of SE-impairment associations.

(Clinical - Health)

XIV-005 **Self-esteem and Disgust are Independent Predictors of Eating Disorder Symptomology**

**Kelly F. Tobey**, *Rivier University*

**Jerome L. Rekart**, *Rivier University*

Though the relationships between self-esteem and disgust and eating disorder symptomology and disgust have been investigated, the relationship between all three variables has not. This study, which evoked disgust using multi-sensory stimuli, suggests that self-esteem, disgust sensitivity, and eating disorder symptomology are inter-related.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XIV-006 **Sibling Conflict Predicts Childhood Sleep Problems in a Longitudinal Study of Twins**

**Reagan C. Styles**, *Arizona State University*

**Leah D. Doane**, *Arizona State University*

**Kathryn Lemery-Chalfant**, *Arizona State University*

Sibling conflict may be an important contributor to quality of sleep in children. High sibling conflict between 5-year-old children (N=582) predicted sleep dysregulation, with negative temperament and parental emotional availability acting as vulnerability and protective moderating factors, respectively.

(Developmental - Health)

XIV-007 **Situational and Dispositional Avoidance Coping in Adjustment to Breast Cancer**

**Margaret R. Bauer**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

**Joshua F. Wiley**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

**Karen L. Weihs**, *University of Arizona*

**Annette L. Stanton**, *University of California, Los Angeles*

This longitudinal study investigates whether dispositional avoidance and situationally specific avoidance coping differentially or similarly predict physical health-related adjustment in the context of breast cancer. Results support a main effects model in which situational avoidance of the cancer experience predicts greater physical symptoms, insomnia, and pain interference six months later.

(Clinical - Health)
XIV-008  **Sleep and Fatigue in a Seafaring Population**

**Sigurd W Hystad**, *Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Norway*

**Jarle Eid**, *Faculty of Psychology, University of Bergen, Norway*

The present study investigated the effect of environmental factors and psychological work factors (i.e. safety climate and organizational justice), on reported fatigue and sleep quality in a seafaring population. Environmental factors such as noise and vibration stemming from the vessel and justice perceptions emerged as the most consistent predictors.

(Industrial/Organizational - Health)

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XIV-009  **Sleep quality and pain intensity predict the quality of life in patients with fibromyalgia**

**Monica E Carcano**, *Universidad Simon Bolivar*

**Zoraide Lugli**, *Universidad Simon Bolivar*

Sleep quality predicts quality of life in patients with fibromyalgia with a direct effect. Pain intensity has a direct influence on the quality of life. The coping active strategies determined the quality of life in their socio-emotional and vocational-occupational dimension.

(Clinical - Health)

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XIV-010  **Body Mass Index Affects Brain Activation to Taste Stimuli in Young Adults**

**Aaron D. Jacobson**, *San Diego State University*

**Erin Green**, *SDSU/UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology*

**Stephanie Oleson**, *San Diego State University*

**Lisa Graves**, *SDSU/UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology*

**Elissa McIntosh**, *San Diego State University*

**Anna Buncic**, *San Diego State University*

**Jackie Szajer**, *San Diego State University*

**Laura Gramling**, *San Diego State University*

**Jean-Loup Bitterlin**, *San Diego State University*

**Jennifer Robinson**, *San Diego State University*

**Claire Murphy**, *San Diego State University*

Obesity in young adulthood can be a precursor to further cardiovascular and metabolic risk factors later in life such as hypertension, dyslipidemia, and diabetes. The current study reports that young adults with elevated BMI scores have an altered brain responses to taste stimuli, adding to similar findings in older adults.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

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XIV-011  **Self Reference in the Survival Processing Advantage across Explicit Memory Tasks**

**Lisa M Maxfield**, *California State University, Long Beach*

**Lauren E Bates**, *Colorado State University*

**Isis Chong**, *California State University, Long Beach*

**Carolyne Parsons**, *California State University, Long Beach*

**Leslie Gonzalez**, *California State University, Long Beach*

**Krystal Galvez**, *California State University, Long Beach*
Encoding information for its survival relevance produces best retention. Exploring mechanisms underlying this survival processing advantage, we considered the role of self, comparing memory for self-survival to survival of others (familial and non-familial). Self enhances survival processing advantage in free recall but not when cueing the "other" during recall.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIV-012 **Self-deception in a Reversal Learning Task**

**Donal P Cahill**, *Harvard University*

**Joshua Greene**, *Harvard University*

We presented participants with a reversal learning paradigm where each reversal entailed a mean increase or decrease in expected reward across actions. We found participants were more likely to treat outcomes as diagnostic of a reversal when that reversal promised an increase versus a decrease in reward.

(Social - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIV-013 **Sleep Quality and Autobiographical Memory in University Students**

**Valentina Valentovich**, *University of California, Irvine*

**Angela Lukowski**, *University of California, Irvine*

We examined relations between sleep quality, mental health outcomes, and the content of autobiographical memories in 188 female university students. Students with poor sleep quality reported worse psychological functioning and thought more about their negative memories relative to positive memories. Results show that sleep quality was associated with memory content.

(Developmental - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIV-014 **Spatial Schemata of Similar Theme Parks**

**Daphne E. Kopel**, *University of Central Florida*

**Valerie K Sims**, *University of Central Florida*

**Matthew G Chin**, *University of Central Florida*

**Matthew D Marraffino**, *University of Central Florida*

This study explores whether an existing spatial schema assists with learning a similar environment. Spatially experienced and non-experienced participants of a Disney theme park learned a similar park using a virtual environment. The existing schema for a similar place transfers to the new environment regardless of passive or active training.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

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XIV-015 **Susceptibility to false memories: The effects of videogame absorption on illusory memories**

**Jamie L Giglio**, *Sam Houston State University*

**Jessica R Lee**, *Sam Houston State University*
Jeffrey S Anastasi, Sam Houston State University
Jordon M Jeter, Sam Houston State University
The current study investigated the susceptibility of videogamers to false memories using the DRM paradigm. Experiment 1 demonstrated that videogamers reported more false memories than nongamers. Experiment 2 examined the role of absorption in predicting this relationship. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-016 Test Learning as an Explanation of Dual Task Dissociations in Implicit Learning
Tobias Johansson, Kristianstad University
No secondary authors
Dual task dissociations in implicit learning have previously been explained by invoking automatic vs. intentional processes. Through cognitive modeling I question this explanation by demonstrating that a single-process episodic model (Minerva II) extended to learn at test is able to handle the data as well. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-017 Testing as a Form of Study: Study Effects and Testing Results
David J. Therriault, University of Florida
Christine S. Lee, California State University East Bay
Jenni L. Redifer, Western Kentucky University
This study explores the testing effect: that retrieval tasks lead to better recall than repeated study. Specifically, the testing effect was examined within the context of other study strategies (e.g., test-generation, self-correction). Results indicate that retrieval conditions and the use of multiple-choice testing significantly outperformed non-retrieval types of repeated study. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-018 The Comparison is Crucial: The Impact of Attention and Retrieval on the Isolation Effect
Constance R. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University
Stephen R. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University
Participants completed an easy or hard orienting task before recalling targets from homogeneous lists, lists with words from a contrasting category, and unrelated lists. Observation of the isolation effect depended on attentional resources at encoding and the retrieval advantage of the isolated items relative to targets in the comparison lists. (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIV-019 The Developmental Value of Word Animacy for Recall
Patrick D. Sellers, Florida Atlantic University
David F. Bjorklund, Florida Atlantic University
Children from grades 2, 5, and 8 were shown 20 words (10 animate/10 inanimate) in serial presentation for 5 seconds each. Free recall across 3 trials allowed for a comparison of recall for animate and inanimate words.
The Effect of Articulatory Suppression on Incidental Sequence Learning
Geoffrey O'Sheax, SUNY-Oneonta

Previous findings indicate that incidental sequence learning in the Hebb Digits (HD) task survives articulatory suppression (Hitch, Fluede, & Burgess, 2009). Assessing awareness using Jacoby's (1991) process dissociation task, it was found that articulatory suppression limits auditory and visual HD learning to only participants who were aware of sequence repetition.

The Effect of Emotional Arousal of Positive Emotions on Broadening Attentional Scope
Yi-Chen Leex, Chung Yuan Christian University

Two experiments were designed to explore the importance of emotional arousal on the “broaden hypothesis” of the broaden-and-build theory of positive emotions. The results showed that low-arousal positive emotions, compared to high-arousal positive emotions, broadened one’s scope of attention.

The Effect of Positive Emotion on Cognitive Emotion Regulation
Erik K. Wingx, University of Denver
Christian E. Waugh, Wake Forest University
Kateri McRae, University of Denver

The present study examined the effect of positive emotion on subsequent cognitive regulation of negative stimuli. Self-report data indicated that positive, compared to neutral, emotion inductions facilitated the cognitive down-regulation, but not up-regulation, of negative emotion. Additionally, positive emotion increased negative emotion when passively viewing (i.e. not regulating) negative stimuli.

The effect of pride on false consensus effect
Haiwon Leex, Yonsei University
Changhwan Lee, Yonsei University
Yonghwan Shin, Yonsei University
Dongjoon Oh, Yonsei University
Youngwoo Sohn, Yonsei University

Pride is related to “false consensus effect”, a construct that leads an individual to overestimate how many people agree with him/her. Based on previous studies about the dual-faceted nature of pride, this study examined the effect of authentic and hubristic pride on which domain of “false consensus effect” occurs.
XIV-024 The Effects of Tylenol in Non-Social Emotional Memory Effects
Renato Pugax, Butler University
Trevor Spelman, Butler University
John Neil Bohannon, Butler University
78 participants recalled three slides (pre, critical, and post) from either an emotional or neutral 15-slide presentation with half the participants receiving 500 mg of acetaminophen and half a placebo. Across all conditions, acetaminophen participants recalled the post-critical slide better than the placebo participants.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIV-025 The efficacy of two different emotion regulation strategies in interpersonal contexts
Kyueun Han, Yonsei University
Seung ha Oh, Yonsei University, South Korea
This paper examines how salience of cognitive dissonance moderates the relationship between using emotion regulation strategy and reduction in state negative affect in interpersonal contexts. Two experimental studies suggest that the efficacy of emotion regulation strategies may vary under different social contexts depending on the salience of the cognitive dissonance.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV-026 The Heart Sees What The Eyes Don’t See: Cardiac Vagal Tone Is Associated with Positive And Negative Interpretation Biases
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University
Michelle Pasco, Azusa Pacific University
Melissa A. Lozano, Azusa Pacific University
Meika Folkerts, Azusa Pacific University
Marissa Jesser, Azusa Pacific University
According to the neurovisceral integration model (Thayer & Lane, 2000), cardiac vagal tone indicates the functioning of emotional and cognitive self-regulatory systems. The research provides evidence that lower cardiac vagal tone is associated with more negative interpretations of surprised faces at high spatial frequency.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIV-027 The Impact of Community and Spirituality on Happiness Depends on Student/Employee Status
Darcie Sell, Concordia College
Alexandra Benson, Concordia College
Maureen Wieland, Concordia College
This study explored the relationship between subjective levels of happiness, community, and spirituality among students, faculty, and staff at a liberal arts college. Community was a significant
predictor of happiness among both students and faculty/staff, but spirituality was only a significant predictor of happiness among students.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIV-028 The Impact of Emotional States on Performance Episodes
Kelsey L. Merlox, Georgia Institute of Technology
Stefanie A. Plemmons, Georgia Institute of Technology
Howard M. Weiss, Georgia Institute of Technology
The present study examined within-person associations between emotions and performance. Momentary emotional states were found to relate to a within-person temporal unit of performance, called a performance episode, through the misallocation of attention. The present study highlights the importance of emotions within the work context.
(Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

XIV-029 The Influence of Emotional Instability on Daily Chronic Pain Outcomes
Dimitri M.L. Van Ryckeghem, Ghent University
Silke Rost, University of Luxembourg
Claus Vögele, University of Luxembourg
Peter Koval, University of Leuven
Stefan Sütterlin, Lillehammer University College
Geert Crombez, Ghent University
Chronic pain has often been associated with higher levels of negative affect. Yet, in the current study we show that also day-to-day fluctuations of negative affect (i.e., affective instability) may play a central role in pain outcomes, such as disability and cognitive problems.
(Clinical - Emotion)

XIV-030 The Interaction of Semantic-Relatedness and Emotion: An Immediate Free Recall Task
Chris Huntx, Pepperdine University
Janet P Trammell, Pepperdine University
Elizabeth M Krumrei, Pepperdine University
We hypothesized that emotional valence has an adverse effect on word recall of semantically-related, but not unrelated lists. To test this we examined the recall of four word lists of varying semantic-relatedness and emotional valence. Results indicated that emotion has a detrimental effect on recall when words are semantically related.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIV-031 The influence of mood and social cognition on the attribution of emotion to neutral faces in European and Asian Americans
Fang Hongx, Boston University
Stacey Doan, Boston University
The current study examines whether an individual’s mood would affect the extent that they would attribute emotion to neutral faces. We examine the effect in two cultural groups: European and Asian
American. Additionally, we examined the extent to which social cognition would influence the proclivity to attribute emotion. Results indicated both individual and group differences. (Social - Social Cognition)

XIV-032 Interpersonal distance and social anxiety in Autism: A behavioral and ERP study
Anat Perryx, UC Berkeley
Einat Levy-Gigi, University of Haifa
Gal Richter-Levin, University of Haifa
Simone S Shamay-Tsoory, University of Haifa
Social deficits are core symptoms of Autism. We hypothesized that individuals on this spectrum will exhibit deficits in interpersonal distance. We investigated distance preferences in a group of individuals with Autism using behavioral and ERP measures. Our results hint at early attentional processes that may be affecting higher social behaviors. (Biological/Neuroscience - Social Cognition)

XIV-032 The Influence of People’s Motivational Orientations in Predictions of Others: First Indications of Egocentrism
Karl-Andrew H. Woltinx, Catholic University of Louvain
Vincent Y. Yzerbyt, Catholic University of Louvain
Based on social projection research and theorizing, we predicted and found that in predictions of others’ choices, persuasion, attention to romantic alternatives and product preferences, people rely on their motivational orientations in terms of induced regulatory focus and regulatory mode. Stereotypic and idiosyncratic target knowledge constituted boundary conditions. (Social - Social Cognition)

XIV-033 The Name-Pronunciation Effect: Further Evidence from Chinese
Yuh-shiow Leex, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan
No secondary authors
The easy-to-pronounce Chinese names were rated higher in liking, electability and baby name preference than the difficult-to-pronounce names, whereas no differences were found in the ratings of typicality and income. These results highlight the role of phonological fluency in judgments related to the likeability and popularity of a person’s name. (Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XIV-034 The Role of Cognitive Control in Resolving Conflict in a False Belief Task
Rachel M Wynnx, The George Washington University
Myeong-Ho Sohn, The George Washington University
Theory of Mind is a uniquely human ability and the cognitive basis of this ability has yet to be established. We tested for a role of cognitive control in the successful completion of false belief trials by looking for traditional cognitive control effects within a false belief task. (Cognitive - Social Cognition)
XIV-035 The Role of Motivated Recall in Racially Biased Decisions
Benjamin C. Ruischx, Cornell University
Erin P Hennes, University of California, Los Angeles
Melissa J Ferguson, Cornell University
We examine whether individuals are nonconsciously motivated to distort and misremember information relating to the qualifications (in the domain of admissions decisions) and the guilt (in the domain of criminal convictions) of racial minority group members in order to justify giving them less favorable treatment.
(General - Social Cognition)

XIV-036 The role of psychological distancing in moderating associations between victimization and adjustment
Jessica L Westx, Duke University
Martha Putallaz, Duke University
Eva Bahnuk, Duke University
Margaret Kneifel, Johns Hopkins University
Psychological distancing from negative peer experiences moderates associations between victimization by relational aggression and depression and loneliness. Higher psychological distancing is associated with decreased depression and loneliness. Analyses were conducted on a sample of all females and are significant concurrently; the interaction approaches significance on depression measured 16 years later.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XIV-037 The Second to Fourth Digit Ratio as a Marker for Malingering
WonKyung Chox, University of Pennsylvania
Jill Portnoy, University of Pennsylvania
Adrian Raine, University of Pennsylvania
A considerable body of research suggests second-to-fourth digit length ratio (2D:4D) to be a marker of prenatal androgen exposure. This study investigated the relationship between 2D:4D ratio and malingering in an undergraduate sample over the age of 18. A negative correlation was found between 2D:4D ratio and self-reported malingering behavior.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XIV-038 The Social and Instrumental Consequences of Emotional Inconsistency in Negotiation: The Importance of Being Trusted and Liked
S. Casey O'Donnellx, The Colorado College
Emily Chan, The Colorado College
The findings of the current study support several conclusions concerning the consequences of emotional inconsistency in negotiation. Angry and inconsistent negotiators are less ideal negotiation partners, as their opponents trust and like them less. Gaining the trust of an opponent may be a way to extract greater value in negotiation.
The Stereotype Content Model: How Is It Related to Individualism and Collectivism?
Sarah Wagner, San Francisco State University
Katherine Matty, San Francisco State University
Matthew Tannler, San Francisco State University
Seung Hee Yoo, San Francisco State University

The relationship between individualism-collectivism and the stereotype content model was examined. Participants completed a measurement of individualism-collectivism and evaluated the warmth and competence of different stereotypes. Horizontal collectivism was related to higher ratings of warmth while individualism was not related to competence ratings.

The view from up here: Subjective social status shapes support for redistribution
Jazmin L Brown-Iannuzzi, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
Kristjén B. Lundberg, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill
Aaron Kay, Duke University
Keith Payne, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

Economic inequality in America is at historically high levels, yet, redistributive policies are often unpopular (Bartels, 2005). We hypothesized that subjective status influenced attitudes toward redistribution. Holding objective resources constant, we found that people were less supportive of redistributive policies when they felt low (vs. high) in subjective status.

Relatedness but not Autonomy is Associated with Decreased Suicidal Ideation
Hannah Beckmann, Koc University
Ceyla Erhan, Koc University
Begum Dora, Koc University
Banu Cankaya, Koc University

The preconceived roles of autonomy and individualism in social alienation and in turn suicide have been challenged in recent theories and research. In an urban Turkish sample higher levels of relatedness but not autonomy were associated with less suicidal ideation, with sense of belonging as a mediator in this association.

Relationship between PTSD symptom clusters and stimulant use: Is depression a mediator?
Laci L. Zawilinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Corey T Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Tiffany A Hopkins, University of Southern Mississippi
Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi
The purpose of the current investigation was to examine the mediational role of depression on the relationship between PTSD symptom clusters and stimulant use in an epidemiological sample of trauma exposed individuals. Findings indicated that depression mediated the relationship between each PTSD symptom cluster, when examined separately, and stimulant use.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-043 Religiosity, Locus of Control and Worldview Qualify One-Another’s Influence on Psychological Dysfunction
Manuel Martinez-Ponsx, Brooklyn College
Leonard Mendola, Touro College
Mathew Mendola, Long Island University
Sharon O’Connor-Petrusso, Brooklyn College
Ron Finkelstein, Touro College

Religiosity, locus of control and worldview were assessed to test a path model of psychological dysfunction in middle-school students. The model explained 40% of the variance in depression and 26% of the variance in psychopathology. The independent variables significantly influenced one-another’s effects on psychopathology and depression.

(Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

XIV-044 Risk and Resiliency: The Mental Health of Sexual Minority Young Adults
Stephanie J Lyonx, Adelphi University
Francine Conway, Adelphi University

The present study explores factors that contribute to mental health outcomes in the population of at-risk sexual minority (lesbian, gay, bisexual) young adults. Specifically, social support and self-disclosure of sexual minority status (“outness”) are identified as protective factors related to positive mental health outcomes in this population.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-045 Self-handicapping: A risk factor for depression
Wendy E. Millerx, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Elijah R. Lawrence, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Mario M. Fiorica, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown
Harrison R O’Connor-Hoover, University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown

We examined whether tendencies to make excuses and cause impediments to performance (self-handicapping) contribute to depression risk by eroding social support (a protective factor from depression) and generating stress (a risk factor for depression). Findings suggest that self-handicapping elevates depression symptoms by reducing social support and increasing interpersonal stress.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-046 Sleep disturbances and suicide risk: The direct and indirect impulsivity pathways
Hon Lam Wong, Mississippi State University  
Samuel Winer, Mississippi State University  
Michael R. Nadoff, Mississippi State University  

Sleep disturbances are significantly associated with suicide risk. However, the mechanism by which sleep disturbances confer suicide risk is yet to be determined. One potential explanation is impulsivity. The current study found that sleep problems confer suicide risk distinctively through direct and indirect impulsivity pathways in a college sample.  
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-047 Symptom Profile Differences Exist for CHR Individuals with and without ADHD  
Katrina C Bridgman, Emory University  
Derek M Novacek, Emory University  
Jean Addington, University of Calgary  
Kristen S Cadenhead, University of California, San Diego  
Tyrone D Cannon, Yale University  
Barbara Cornblatt, Zucker Hillside Hospital  
Robert Heinssen, National Institute of Mental Health  
Daniel 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 Tsuang, Harvard Medical School/University of California San Diego  
Elaine F. Walker, Emory University  
Scott W Woods, Yale University  

Symptom profiles of individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis were significantly different for groups with and without ADHD. The ADHD group exhibited higher symptom severity scores for grandiosity, disorganized communication, odd behavior, and attention problems. However, they exhibited lower scores on symptoms of decreased experience and expression of emotions.  
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-048 Temperamental Negative Emotionality and Parenting Interact to Predict Rumination in Middle Childhood  
Tina H. Schweizer, Stony Brook University  
Thomas M. Olino, Temple University  
Margaret W. Dyson, University of California, San Diego  
Rebecca S. Laptook, Rhode Island Hospital  
Daniel N. Klein, Stony Brook University  

This study examined the role of child temperament and parental factors (at age 3) on the development of rumination (at age 9) in a community sample (N=342; 45.6% female). Results indicate that child negative emotionality and parenting quality measured during preschool interact to predict rumination in middle childhood.  
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-049 Testing a Video-Chat Social Reward-Learning Task to Predict Depression in Young
Deficits in reward-learning is a purported risk factor for depression. We examined whether social reward learning during a video-chat based task predicted depression onset during the transition to college. Performance on this task predicted depression in a paradoxical way as a function of the participant and confederate gender.

(General - Psychopathology)

XIV-050 The Factor Structure of PTSD Symptoms: A Comparison of Unidimensional versus Multidimensional Latent Factors
Loretta S Maltax, Stratton VA Medical Center, Albany, NY
Dennis J. McFarland, Wadsworth Laboratories
We compared multidimensional models to unidimensional models of PTSD symptoms. Structural models were estimated from a published report and cross-validated on pooled data from additional publications. Multidimensional models provided a better fit on both data sets. Implications for understanding the etiology of PTSD symptoms and treatment development will be discussed.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIV-051 Relations between Brain Hemisphere Laterality and Attitude Favorability and Structure
John D. Edwardsx, Loyola University, Chicago
Patrick R. Harrison, Loyola University Chicago
In three studies, the effects of degree of handedness dominance and type of visual images of various categories of people on the favorability and structure of attitudes toward them differed across person categories, suggesting that brain laterality effects on ingroup/outgroup prejudice may be ameliorated by actual or simulated interpersonal contact.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-052 Self-perception as Disabled is a Resilience Risk Factor: Case of Internalized Audism
Peter C. Hauserx, Rochester Institute of Technology
Jason D Listman, Rochester Institute of Technology
Kim B Kurz, Rochester Institute of Technology
Similar to racism and sexism, internalizing society’s negative perception of a group as inferior may have a negative impact on one’s psychological well-being. This study found that individuals who are deaf and resist internalizing negative attitudes toward being deaf (viz., audism) have better psychological resilience than those who internalize audism.

(Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)
XIV-053 Social Class, Social Mindfulness, and Attitudes toward Wealth Redistribution
Daniel M Stancatox, University of California, Berkeley
Paul K. Piff, University of California, Berkeley
We tested the relationship between social class and wealth redistribution. Upper-class individuals were less supportive of social policies aimed at the redistribution of wealth compared to lower-class individuals. Moreover, this effect was explained by upper-class individuals’ more negative attitudes toward noblesse oblige and moderated by individual differences in social mindfulness. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-054 Student Predictors of Diversity Program Involvement and Associations with Campus Climate
Samantha N Cruzx, Pacific University
Dawn M Salgado, Pacific University
A total of 168 undergraduate students participated in a survey assessing students’ involvement in diversity programs as well as associations between curricular and co-curricular diversity interventions with key dimensions of students’ campus climate perceptions, including cross-cultural comfort, sense of belonging, and changes in diversity-related awareness, attitudes, and behaviors. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-055 Tattooed Persuaders: The Influence and Perception of Tattooed Persons
Lauren P Rossx, Mills College
Dean M. Morier, Mills College
Emily Peters, Mills College
This investigation examined how persuasive tattooed versus non-tattooed persons are. The investigation was a 2 (tattoo status) x 2 (communicator gender) x 2 (expertise) factorial experiment. 210 participants watched a videotaped message. Participants were more persuaded by non-tattooed, opposite sex communicators. Determinants of tattoo stigma were assessed. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-056 Temporal Framing and Perceptions of Minority Progress
Stephanie McKeex, Wake Forest University
Jasmine Nethels, Wake Forest University
E.J. Masicampo, Wake Forest University
Liberals more so than conservatives tend to perceive treatment of minorities in the United States as unequal. The current work using temporal framing comparisons, examined whether liberals’ and conservatives’ views diverge partly because they make different comparisons when considering minorities’ current opportunities. (Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-057 The disconnect between personal sexual attitudes and beliefs about others lies within
Charles R Leithx, Northern Michigan University
Sheila L. Burns, Northern Michigan University
Twenty-five years of survey data reflecting personal sexual attitudes (adventurousness) and beliefs about others’ attitudes within the same participants show that sexual attitudes have changed little over time and are not very different between the sexes. Others, especially males, are seen as more adventurous than self reports.  
(Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-058 The End of an Era: Eliminating Life-Without-Parole Sentencing for Youthful Offenders  
Jennifer Devenportx, Western Washington University  
No secondary authors  
The current study assessed attitudes of Washington residents regarding preferences for sentencing violent youthful offenders and perceptions of these offenders with regards to accountability, impulsivity, potential for rehabilitation, and ability to understand the consequences of their actions. Respondents’ attitudes appear to be consisted with a recent Supreme Court decision banning mandatory life-without-parole sentences for youthful offenders.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-059 The Role of Aesthetic Preferences in Implicit Racial Biases  
Meghan C. McLeanx, Rutgers University  
Laurie A Rudman, Rutgers University  
We hypothesized that aesthetic racial preferences would inform racial attitudes. Black and White participants completed the racial attitude IAT and the aesthetic IAT which contained Black and White faces explicitly matched for attractiveness. Participants who implicitly associated Whites more so than Blacks with attractiveness implicitly preferred Whites.  
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIV-060 True Believers When Nothing Happens: Psychology and the 2012 "Mayan Apocalypse"  
Matthew J. Sharpsx, California State University, Fresno  
Schuyler Liao, Alliant International University, Fresno  
Megan Herrera, Alliant International University, Fresno  
Jana L Price-Sharps, Alliant International University, Fresno  
The present research addressed beliefs in the 2012 "Mayan Apocalypse" after its non-occurrence. It was shown that subclinical tendencies toward dissassociation were important in the preservation of the relevant belief systems, and in the cognitive incoherencies involved in these beliefs, consistent with previous research on beliefs in the "paranormal."  
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)
The Association Between Emotion Regulation Style and Conflict Behaviors in Romantic Relationships
Alina L Belohlavek, San Francisco State University
Donish Cushing, San Francisco State University
Sarah R Holley, San Francisco State University
The present study examined the association between emotion regulation style and behaviors during romantic relationship conflict. Results showed that a tendency toward suppression is associated with destructive communication patterns (i.e., mutual avoidance and withholding, the partner-demand/self-withdraw behavior), whereas a tendency toward reappraisal is associated with mutually constructive communication patterns.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

The Buffering and Adaptive Role of Self-Compassion on Romantic Breakup
Hana Choix, University of California, Berkeley
Jia Wei Zhang, University of California, Berkeley
Serena Chen, University of California, Berkeley
Three studies using correlational and experimental methods demonstrated that when people blame themselves for a romantic breakup, self-compassion buffers them against a poorer romantic outlook and lowered self-improvement intentions. A fourth study showed that inducing self-compassion eliminates the association between trait self-compassion and poorer romantic outlook and lower partner appreciation.
(Social - Relationships)

The Dark Side of Romance: Romantic Beliefs Predict Intimate Partner Violence
Hester E. Godfrey, University of Mary Washington
Leanna J. Papp, University of Mary Washington
Lauren Waaland-Kreutzer, University of Mary Washington
Miram Liss, University of Mary Washington
Mindy J. Erchull, University of Mary Washington
We explored the relationship among romantic beliefs, romanticization of jealousy and mate retention behaviors, and intimate partner violence (IPV). Using survey data, we found good fit with a model wherein romantic beliefs indirectly predicted experiences of IPV through the romanticization of mate retention behaviors and the justification of controlling tactics.
(Social - Relationships)

The Morose-Colored Glasses of Love: Emotion Perception Bias Predicts Negative Emotional Experience During Relationship Conflict
William Brady, New York University
Shana Cole, New York University
Emily Balcetis, New York University
We investigated whether perceptual readiness for intense, negative emotion expressions predicts negative emotion experience in relationship partners during conflict. Among married couples, the tendency to interpret ambiguous emotional expressions as negative and to recognize negative
expressions quickly predicted high reports of negative emotions for couples experiencing high volumes of conflict.  
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-065 The Significant Other Satisfaction Inventory (SOSI): A Measure of College Relationship Satisfaction  
Taylor M Hasker, Kutztown University  
Kim Marandola, Kutztown University  
Liz Bilger, Kutztown University  
Matt Lumley, Kutztown University  
Sophia Arroyo, Kutztown University  
Avidan Milevsky, Kutztown University  
The goals of the current study were to (a) develop a college student relationship satisfaction measure and to (b) examine some predictors and potential outcomes of college dating satisfaction. Seventy-four students completed surveys including the newly developed Significant Other Satisfaction Inventory (SOSI). Results provided a robust measure and several significant predictive variables.  
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-066 The Stigma of Being Single: Gender Differences in the Changing Norms  
Hilda Speicher, Albertus Magnus College  
Xavier F. Amador, Columbia University  
Gender and marital status of fictional Lee were manipulated in 1997 and more recently to determine attitudes toward singles. In 1997, single Lee was evaluated as less moral and socially competent; current data show no differences. However, gender of Lee effects suggest currently single women are stigmatized but not men.  
(Social - Relationships)

XIV-067 Who knows you best?  
Patricia C. Ellerson, Hawaii Pacific University  
Jeffrey Dennison, Hawaii Pacific University  
Alex Purring, Hawaii Pacific University  
What is the function of explicit self-esteem? We compared partner-rated explicit self-esteem and self-rated implicit self-esteem. We found an effect of partner-rated explicit self-esteem, social desirability, and length of romantic relationship. Individuals may use explicit self-esteem to enhance self-presentation but partners may know how individuals “really” feel about themselves.  
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

XIV-068 Women in Unhappy Marriages Gain Psychological Wellbeing Following Divorce  
Kyle J. Bourassax, University of Arizona  
David A. Sbarra, University of Arizona  
Using data from the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) Study, we examined whether the effect of divorce on subsequent psychological wellbeing (PWB) depends on prior marital satisfaction and
differs for men and women. Divorced women with previously unhappy marriages showed an increase in their PWB at the 10-year follow-up.

(Clinical - Relationships)

XIV-069 We’re Better Together: How long-versus-short term couples respond to separation
Gizem Surenkokx, Cornell University
Cindy Hazan, Cornell University
Sarah M. Merrill, Cornell University
Anne C. Laurita, Cornell University
Devin Massaro, Cornell University
Vivian Zayas, Cornell University

We examined self-reported behaviors and emotions of 230 individuals in short-term and long-term relationships to identify responses to brief separations as a possible marker of adult attachment. Results suggest that increased distress and more detailed articulation of longing could be an important marker of attachment formation.

(Social - Relationships)

XIV-070 Measurement Invariance of the CES-D as an Indicator of Psychological Distress for International Graduate Students
Hanna Suhx, University of Florida
Kenneth G Rice, Georgia State University

Detecting psychological distress among international students can be challenging due to measurement limitations. Using measurement invariance analyses, we refined a short form of the CES-D that can be used with international students. Sound psychometric properties ensure the utility of the CES-D to function as an effective prescreening for psychological distress.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIV-071 Mechanism of Acculturative Stress and Influential Factors among International Students in China
BIN YUX, College of Public Health&Health Professionals and College of Medicine, University of Florida; School of Public Health, Globe Health Institute, Wuhan University
Xinguang Chen, Wayne State University
Shiyue Li, Wuhan University
Yang Liu, Wuhan University
Angela J. Jacques Tiura, Wayne State University
Hong Yan, Wuhan University

Stress is associated with negative health consequences. We analyzed data about international students’ acculturative stress in China, identified seven stress subconstructs: rejection, identity threat, opportunity deprivation, self-confidence, value conflict, cultural competence, homesickness, forming a three-dimensional network structure, and several influential factors. These findings were beneficial for the intervention and counseling strategies.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XIV-072 Multidimensional cultural influence on leadership representation
Jeeyun Yoonx, Georgia Institute of Technology
No secondary authors
This study extends prior research on leadership representations of Koreans, Taiwanese, and Americans as revealed in spontaneously generated visual productions. Results indicate that Koreans' and Taiwanese' leader representations are consistent with holistic cognitive styles and high power distance differing from Americans' analytic styles and low power distance. (Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIV-073 Music Preference as a Mediator between Ethnicity and Perceptions of Acceptability and Harm with Substance Use
Deedra De Kemperx, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
This study tested a mediation model between participant ethnicity, exposure to substance use references via music lyrics and videos, and substance use risk and current substance use. Results of TJS confirmed the mediation. (Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIV-074 Online Vanity Fair? A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Social Media Use, Motives and Narcissism
Hugh D. Leonardx, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Jose Lara-Ruiz, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Tim Blumer, Free University of Berlin
Larry Rosen, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Although correlations between narcissism and social networking sites (SNS) are known, motivations of narcissistic individuals to engage on SNS remain unclear. Since previous studies mainly focus on Americans, this study examined whether the assumed relationship between personality traits, associated needs and SNS use was supported among German and American samples. (Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIV-075 Parental and Peer Attachment, Family Background and Career Decision-Making Self-Efficacy: A Comparative Study of Chinese and American College Students
Aimin Wangx, Miami University
Lu Zhao, Miami University
Ting Li, Miami University
Luwen Zhang, Miami University
This study was designed to examine the effect of parental-peer attachment and family backgrounds on the self-efficacy of college students’ career decision-making. Data was collected from both China and the United States to further explore the contribution of culture on students’ career decision-making self-efficacy. (Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XIV-076 Perceived globalization impact, global and national belonging, world-mindedness, perceived environmental risk and sustainable behavior of college students in the United States, Netherlands and Brazil
Aghop Der-Karabetian, University of La Verne
Michelle Alfaro, University of La Verne
The study was to identify predictors of environmentally sustainable behavior in different countries in context of economic, sociocultural and technological globalization. Factors hypothesized to be associated with environmentally sustainable behavior: perceived impact of globalization in global/local, sense of global/national belonging, degree of world-mindedness, and personal risk from harmful environmental conditions.
(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIV-077 Male-Disparaging Jokes Do Not Affect Women’s Perceptions of Men
Arleigh J. Reichl, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Kristina Uyeda, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Nicole Weiss, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Jordan Ali, University of Victoria
Jamie Rich, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Previous research (Olson, et al., 1999) found no evidence that male-disparaging cartoons increased stereotyping or anti-male attitudes among women. This study was designed to determine if the results would replicate with jokes instead of cartoons. Results indicated no effects of male-targeted sexist jokes on women’s perceptions of a male target.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-079 Oh Baby! Visual Cues of Parenthood Influence Perceptions of Warmth and Attractiveness
Kelley K. Klinex, Florida State University, Panama City
Paula Del Carlo, Florida State University, Panama City
Jeffrey Rudski, Muhlenberg College
Participants (N=65) read a vignette, then viewed one of four images (woman alone, man alone, woman with baby, man with baby) before rating targets on warmth, competence, and attractiveness. The woman rated equally high on warmth and competence. The man was rated more attractive and warmer when holding a baby.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-080 Perceived Sexism and the Psychological Health of Women: Do Self-Compassionate or Sexist Attitudes Matter?
Jeannetta G. Williamsx, St. Edward's University
No secondary authors
This study examined whether self-compassionate and sexist attitudes moderate perceived sexism’s effects on the psychological health of women. Results indicated that self-compassion, gender identity, and perceived sexism differentially predicted self-esteem, depression, and anxiety. The findings
suggest that self-attitudes and sexist attitudes may mitigate perceived sexism's impact on psychological well-being.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-081 Perceptions of Self-Disclosure: Stereotypes and Gender Differences
Matthew E Tannlerx, San Francisco State University
Sarah Wagner, San Francisco State University
Chana Feinstein, San Francisco State University
Seung H Yoo, San Francisco State University
The purpose of the present study was to assess the stereotypes about men and women engaging in self-disclosure and examine whether there are gender differences in these stereotypes. Results showed that both men and women hold the stereotype that women are more self-disclosing than men.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-082 Predictors of Perceived Sexism Among Urban College Students
Jennifer M. Grantx, City College of New York
Deborah Vietze, City College of New York
This study investigated responses to scenarios that describe instances of individual and institutional forms of sexism. 177 undergraduates from an urban college participated in the study. This study seeks to validate a measure developed by Blodorn, O'Brien, and Kordys (2012), by sampling members of ethnically underrepresented populations.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-083 Religious Fundamentalism, Cognitive Rigidity, Right-Wing Authoritarianism, and Gender Norm Conformity
Sarah R. Domkex, Albion College
Eric Hill, Albion College
Holger Elischberger, Albion College
Carrie Booth Walling, Albion College
This study was conducted to examine the relationship between religious fundamentalism (RF) and conformity to masculine and feminine gender roles. While RF was correlated with conformity to several different gender roles, multiple regression analyses revealed a substantial reduction in many of these relationships after controlling for right-wing authoritarianism.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-084 Softening the heart by softening the face: The effect of makeup use on prosocial behavior
Ekaterina Netchaevax, University of Utah
McKenzie R Rees, University of Utah
The current paper investigates the relationship between wearing makeup and acting pro-socially. Through two laboratory studies we find that wearing makeup that enhances eyes and lips, but not one
that is used for skin-maintenance, leads women to act more pro-socially, an effect mediated by increased femininity.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-085 Testing the Predictive Validity of the Gender Double-Standards Scale
Alexa Paynter, University of California, Santa Cruz
Campbell Leaper, University of California, Santa Cruz
We established the predictive validity of the Gender Double-Standards Scale (GDSS). The scale is based on difference scores wherein participants separately rate the desirability of different behaviors for women and men. In contrast to prior scales, it allows for endorsement of traditional double standards, non-traditional double-standards, and no double standards.  
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-086 The Effects of Race and Objectification on Perceived Competence of Female Celebrities
Brittany Martin, Roger Williams University
Sarah Stamm, Roger Williams University
Claire Daniels, Roger Williams University
Sarah Lavoie, Roger Williams University
Jacqueline L Cottle, Roger Williams University
Women and African Americans are perceived as less competent than white males. This experiment tested the effects of objectification and race on perceived competence. 129 participants answered questionnaires focusing on celebrities’ appearance or them as a person. African American celebrities were rated most competent, white celebrities lowest.  
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIV-087 The Dissociation Between Degree of Handedness and Complex Working Memory
Stephen D. Christman, University of Toledo
Aparna Sahu, University of Oxford
The presence of a mixed-handed advantage in episodic retrieval is well established. The current study observed no handedness differences in working memory capacity or function, suggesting that the handedness differences observed in episodic memory do not arise at encoding.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-088 The Effects of Music and Auditory Affective Priming on Cognition
Daniel A Ignacio, California State University, Fullerton
No secondary authors
The present research is concerned with the abilities of lower-level psychoacoustic features to influence fundamental cognitive tasks, such as processing speed and working memory. Using affective priming, the primary researcher illustrates the potential of particular chord progressions to facilitate the tasks relevant for learning; this could suggest modification of neurophysiology.
XIV-089 The ERP Correlates of Proactive Interference Under and Around Working Memory Capacity
Li Zhoux, Miami University
Lindsay Meredith, Miami University
Robin D Thomas, Miami University
The current study investigated the underlying neural activity of proactive interference when the memory set size was below and around working memory capacity. Both the behavior and ERP results suggested that these two set size conditions had different resolutions for proactive interference.

XIV-090 The right hemisphere and the perception of similarities: Mixed-handers are biased toward perception of similarity
Michael D Lanningx, University of Toledo
Stephen D. Christman, University of Toledo
Evidence indicates that the left versus right cerebral hemispheres are biased towards the perception of differences versus similarities, respectively, and that mixed/inconsistent-handedness is associated with increased functional access to right hemisphere processing. Mixed/inconsistent- versus strong/consistent-handedness was associated with the perception of similarities versus differences, respectively.

XIV-091 The Two Bilateral Effects: A Preliminary Investigation of Interrelationship
David B Bolesx, The University of Alabama
Eric T Greenlee, The University of Alabama
McKensie Martin, The University of Alabama
Two visual tasks, each known to elicit a different effect of bilateral presentation, were used to test the hypothesis that both bilateral effects are supported by a common neurological structure. Both tasks revealed significant bilateral effects that were uncorrelated, suggesting that each bilateral effect is neurologically distinct.

XIV-093 Visual Object Categories and Exemplars Can Be Decoded from Single-Trial EEG
Blair B. Kaneshirox, Stanford University
Marcos Perreau Guimaraes, Stanford University
Patrick Suppes, Stanford University
Anthony M. Norcia, Stanford University
We investigate between- and within-category representation of natural images using single-trial EEG classification. Responses to viewing faces and objects can be differentiated on both the category and
exemplar level with high statistical significance. We additionally identify spatial and temporal components of the brain response that enable category- and exemplar-level decoding.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-094 Visual Processing in Individuals with Differential Autistic Qualities  
Cheyenne Laymanx, Ursinus College  
Jennifer Stevenson, Ursinus College  
Joel Bish, Ursinus College  
Eye tracking was used to explore how individuals with differing levels of autistic traits process faces represented in photos, photorealistic paintings, and nonrealistic paintings. Summary data revealed that individuals with higher degree of autistic traits spent less time focusing upon the eye and mouth regions in all three conditions.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-095 Williams Syndrome: Characterizing Adults with Visual-Motor Deficits Through Image Replication  
Raymond Dengx, The Salk Institute For Biological Studies  
Philip Lai, The Salk Institute For Biological Studies  
Anna Jarvinen, The Salk Institute For Biological Studies  
Ursula Bellugi, San Diego State University, San Diego, California  
Williams Syndrome (WS) is a rare neurogenetic disorder that exhibits visual-motor weaknesses. In the present study, we approached this issue utilizing a task involving image replication. Results provided unique details outlining the neurocognitive profile of individuals with WS, grounding the context in defining characteristics such as their visual-spatial deficit.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-096 Working Memory Training: Examining Transfer from one Task (n-back) to Another (delayed Matching-to-Sample)  
Erin L. Beattyx, Defence Research and Development Canada - Toronto Research Centre  
Marie-Eve Jobidon, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Fethi Bouak, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Ann Nakashima, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Ingrid Smith, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Quan Lam, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Kristen Blackler, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Bob Cheung, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre  
Oshin Vartanian, Defence Research and Development Canada – Toronto Research Centre, University of Toronto - Scarborough  
We examined the effect of n-back training (versus active control) on the delayed matching-to-sample (dMTS) task in the fMRI scanner (N = 43). The n-back group performed better than the active control condition on dMTS (p = .06, Cohen’s d = .58), even after correcting for individual differences in intelligence.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)
XIV-097 Young Children’s Attention Network Skills and Narrative Goal Structure Understanding
Laura Allen McGhee, Howard University
Chastity C McFarlan, Howard University
Barbara M. Burns, Santa Clara University
Danielle D Brown, Howard University
Individual differences in narrative comprehension processes of preschoolers predict reading comprehension skills in older children (van den Broek et al., 2005). Goal structure understanding begins to develop between 3- and 5-years-old (Trabasso et. al, 1992). This study examined relations between young children’s attention network skills and goal structure understanding. (Developmental - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XIV-098 Performance in an Action Crisis as a Critical Phase in Goal Striving
Mirjam Ghassemi Tabrizi, University of Zurich, Psychology of Motivation, Volition, and Emotion
Veronika Brandstätter, University of Zurich, Psychology of Motivation, Volition, and Emotion
The action crisis, defined as an intra-psychic conflict between further goal pursuit and goal disengagement, is characterized by negative affectivity and a resurgence of deliberative thoughts. We provide evidence that, besides these affective and cognitive consequences, the action crisis impairs performance in some goal-independent tasks – but increases performance in others. (General - Motivation)

XIV-099 Planning on Desired Possibilities: The Association Among Possible-Selves and Relevant Plans Enhance Underrepresented Minority Students' Science Career Motivation
Maxwell S Burns, Montana State University
Travis A Whitaker, Montana State University
Elizabeth R Brown, Montana State University
Jessi L Smith, Montana State University
Dustin B Thoman, California State University, Long Beach
A study of the possible selves of undergraduate research assistants revealed that for underrepresented minorities, not Whites, less elaborate undesired possible selves were associated with more relevant plans to attain desired possible selves, enhancing science career interest. Implications for increasing diversity in science using possible selves are discussed. (Social - Motivation)

XIV-100 Predicting Mathematic Learning Goal Orientation and Ability Belief By Using The Clusters Of Volition Control and Strategy Use
Kuo-nan Mao, Taiwan Normal University
Ru-Huei Dai, Taiwan Normal university
This study examined the role of volitional control and strategy use in predicting Taiwan secondary students' learning goal orientation and ability belief in their mathematics learning. 843 seventh- and eighth- grade students selected from public junior high schools in Taipei county. Data were analyzed
by cluster analysis. Three types of goal clusters emerged from cluster analyses: Active, passive, and moderate active.
(Social - Motivation)

XIV-101 **Psychometric Properties of the Future Time Perspective Scale**  
**Sarah M Raposo**, *Stanford University*  
**Corey S Mackenzie**, *University of Manitoba*  
**Julie Erickson**, *University of Manitoba*  
We collected evidence of reliability and validity from the Future Time Perspective Scale (FTPS). Among undergraduates and community-dwelling younger and older adults, inferences drawn from scores on the FTPS demonstrated strong reliability, and a 2-factor structure. Controlling for age, scores on the FTPS predicted perceived remaining time, goals, and mental health.  
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XIV-102 **Reasons for Delay Among Chronic Procrastinators and Chronic Self-Handicappers**  
**Chelsea Ordiway**, *University of Wyoming*  
**Sean McCrea**, *University of Wyoming*  
Previous research has shown that procrastination can serve as a self-handicap. The aim of this research was to determine what differences there are in reasons for delay between chronic self-handicappers and chronic procrastinators. Our results suggest that chronic self-handicappers use procrastination as an excuse, whereas chronic procrastinators do not.  
(Social - Motivation)

XIV-103 **Reduced motivation to obtain a reward: Evidence from physiological and behavioral outcomes.**  
**Jessica Franzen**, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*  
**Kerstin Brinkmann**, *University of Geneva, Switzerland*  
Using cardiovascular and behavioral measures, this study shows reduced anticipatory motivation for obtaining a monetary reward in dysphoria. However, consummatory hedonic responses as assessed by facial electromyography were not affected by dysphoria. Anhedonic symptoms thus play an important role in reduced reward sensitivity during the anticipatory phase of reward processing.  
(Clinical - Motivation)

XIV-104 **Restrictive Parenting and Children’s Performance Motivation Over Middle Childhood**  
**Z Reisz**, *University of California, Riverside*  
**Mary Gauvain**, *University of California, Riverside*  
Does performance motivation change during middle childhood, and is parenting related to this process? Children’s performance motivation tended to decline over a three-year period. However, restrictive parenting moderated this decline. Results are discussed in relation to the changing emphasis on performance in school during middle childhood.  
(Developmental - Motivation)
XIV-105 Sleep well and prosper: Effects of resources on daily engagement and recovery
Eugenia McGrathx, The University of Auckland, New Zealand
Helena D. Cooper-Thomas, The University of Auckland, New Zealand
Eva Garrosa-Hernández, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain
This diary study examined positive work and off-work experiences which foster daily work engagement and recovery. Findings indicate that on days when individuals experienced better sleep quality, they reported higher morning positive affect. In turn, individuals experienced greater levels of workplace friendships and engagement. Higher engagement, in turn, fostered recovery.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XIV-106 Speaking Up in the Classroom: Young Women’s Mindsets
Benita Jacksonx, Smith College
Rachel Simmons, Girls Leadership Institute
Jessica Bacal, Smith College
Shanila Sattar, Smith College
Helena Hassen, Smith College
Many young women do not hone public speaking skills crucial to personal and professional success. In a sample of female college students, growth mindset about speaking up in class was associated with general perceived competence, independent of self-reported speaking up, and was not associated with self-objectification, ruminative coping, or self-compassion.
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XIV-107 State Engagement: An Experience Sampling Approach
Heejin Kimx, Claremont Graduate University
No secondary authors
The current study examines engagement at the state-level of analysis. For engagement to be a state-level construct, it should fluctuate across time and situations but also be correlated with moment-to-moment variables. To test these hypotheses, an Experience Sampling Method was used to capture the hourly fluctuation.
(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

XIV-108 Learning and Memory in Youth with Perinatal HIV Exposure and/or Infection
Patricia A. Siroisx, Department of Pediatrics, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, LA
Miriam C. Chernoff, Center for Biostatistics in AIDS Research, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA
Kathleen M. Malee, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL
Betsy L. Kammerer, Department of Psychiatry, Children’s Hospital-Boston, MA
Patricia A. Garvie, Children’s Diagnostic and Treatment Center, Fort Lauderdale, FL
Lynnette L. Harris, Department of Pediatrics, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX
Molly L. Nozyce, Department of Family Centered Care, Jacobi Medical Center, Bronx, NY
Youth with perinatally acquired HIV ages 9-19 show poorer performance in verbal learning and delayed recall compared to perinatally HIV-exposed but uninfected youth. Differences are largely accounted for by caregiver characteristics; however, associations with measures of disease severity suggest ongoing subtle effects of HIV, with potential long-term impact.

(Developmental - Neuropsychology)

XIV-109 Measuring Intergenerational Bias with a Patient Competency Rating Scale
John E Meyers, Meyers Neuropsychological Services
Amy Junghyun Lee, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Christiana G Standler, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Nadia Nematbakhsh, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Amy E Van Leuven, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Alexis C. O. Cruz, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Zachary W Rupp, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Amelia Gibson, Brigham Young University Hawaii
Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University - Hawaii

This study examines possible intergenerational biases, particularly how different generations rate each other on daily tasks, using the Patient Competency Rating Scale (PCRS). Evidence showed biases present among different tasks and relationships measured, affecting rates of perceived competence.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XIV-110 Mirror Neurons: Imitation and Emotional Differences Among Males and Females, Preliminary Results
AmberRose Realex, Florida Atlantic University
Christine Schmit, Florida Atlantic University
Monica Rosselli, Florida Atlantic University

This research studied the effect of emotion on accuracy and response time of an imitative motor finger sequencing task for males and females and correlated the findings with levels of empathy. Connections between these tasks are expected to support differences within the mirror neuron system among males and females.

(Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XIV-111 Neuroimaging Correlates of Healthy Aging versus Dementia
Yoko Hiu Wai Tsuix, Brigham Young University
Zachary McDonnell, Brigham Young University
Adam Hall, Brigham Young University
Jonathon Cummock, Brigham Young University
David Skiles, Brigham Young University
The current study examined whether WMHs, TBV and/or VBR differentiate healthy aging versus dementia within the CCMS sample. The relation of MRI findings to cognitive functioning based on the 3MS was also examined. Findings showed that hyperintense signal abnormalities were related to cognitive functioning in this elderly sample.

**XIV-112 Neuropsychological Functioning of Student Veterans Without PTSD or TBI**

**Thomas Dunn**, **University of Northern Colorado**
**Cory A Doty**, **University of Northern Colorado**
**Jason Kacmarski**, **University of Northern Colorado**
**Bronwyn Lehman**, **University of Northern Colorado**

Military veterans are attending college in high numbers, but may struggle to complete degrees. Given neuropsychological impairment has been reported in veterans without PTSD or TBI, we wondered if student veterans would differ on neuropsychological measures. Student-veterans without PTSD or TBI had lower neuropsychological scores than non-veterans.

**XIV-113 Physiological Functioning During Motivated Performance: Myocardial Oxygen Consumption and Cardiac Autonomic Modulation**

**Ross W. May**, **Florida State University**
**Robert M. Hughes**, **Florida State University**
**Marcos A. Sanchez-Gonzalez**, **Florida State University**
**Frank D. Fincham**, **Florida State University**

This study examined myocardial oxygen consumption and cardiovascular autonomic modulation under motivated performance through continuous blood pressure and heart rate monitoring. Findings suggest that during motivated performance, stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system and prefrontal cortex activity, not a reflexive mechanism, may be responsible for the induced sympatho-excitation.

**XIV-114 Pubertal Androgen Exposure Influences Cortical Organization Measured Via Handedness**

**Ruth E. Propper**, **Montclair State University**
**Cara Struble**, **Montclair State University**
**Tad T Brunyè**, **Tufts University and US Army Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering**

Handedness may be influenced by cortical changes during the androgen surge of puberty. Results: In men, as hand preference becomes more strongly-right-handed, length of the second digit of both
hands (a measure of pubertal androgen) increases. Conclusion: Results support previous findings that pubertal testosterone exposure influences cortical organization.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XIV-115 Risk Factors for Prognostic Significance of Cognitive and Psychiatric Morbidity in CHASE Study
Lisa Kalungwanax, University of Zambia
Melissa A Ealfros, Michigan State University
Melissa A Ealfros, Michigan State University
Michael J Potchen, University of Rochester
Michael J Potchen, University of Rochester
Omar K Siddiqi, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Omar K Siddiqi, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Christopher M Bositis, Greater Lawrence Family Health Center
Christopher M Bositis, Greater Lawrence Family Health Center
Izukanji Sikazwe, Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia
Izukanji Sikazwe, Centre for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia
Igor J Koralnik, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Igor J Koralnik, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
William H Theodore, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke
William H Theodore, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

Cognitive and psychiatric problems remain a major with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa despite the availability of combined antiretroviral therapy (cART). Almost 50% of HIV+ patients had evidence of cognitive and psychiatric dysfunction. Screening and identification of these comorbidities are needed so that treatment for anxiety and depression can be considered.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XIV-116 Semantic processing as neuro-cognitive endophenotype of Schizophrenia
Yun-Chung Liux, Department of Psychology, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Chih-Min Liu, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, National Taiwan University(NTU), Taiwan; Neurobiology and Cognitive Science Center, NTU; Graduate Institute of Brain and Mind Sciences, NTU
Wen-Yih Tseng, Neurobiology and Cognitive Science Center, National Taiwan University(NTU), Taiwan; Center for Optoelectronic Medicine, National Taiwan University College of Medicine, NTU; Graduate Institute of Brain and Mind Sciences, NTU
Tzung-Jeng Hwang, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, National Taiwan University(NTU), Taiwan; Neurobiology and Cognitive Science Center, NTU; Graduate Institute of Brain and Mind Sciences, NTU
Chen-Chung Liu, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Ming H. Hsieh, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Yi-Ling Chien, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, National Taiwan University, Taiwan
Hai-Gwo Hwu, Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, National Taiwan University(NTU), Taiwan; Neurobiology and Cognitive Science Center,
This study aimed to investigate the underlying neural mechanism of semantic processing in patients with schizophrenia, their unaffected siblings, and healthy controls. The result suggests that while there is no difference of behavioral performance between siblings and controls. The brain activation pattern of sibling is different as compared to the others.

**Shy Individuals Experience Greater Alleviation From the Effects of Alcohol in Nonconsumptive Interactions**
Laura Ann Bierstedtx, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi
Miguel Moreno, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

Social Neuropsychology emphasizes individual differences in physiological changes following social experiences. Our research examined sympathetic nervous system responses in shy individuals during social interactions when under the impression that they had consumed alcohol. By deceiving participants, we were able to view the impact of their alcohol expectancies.

**The Cognitive Function of Manganese-Exposed Active Welders and Unexposed Controls**
Shane W Adamsx, San Francisco State University
Rosemarie M Bowler, San Francisco State University
Raisa Garcia, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Mikako Moriyasu, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Erica S Kornblith, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Vihra Gocheva, San Francisco State University
Ruoyun Ma, Purdue University, School of Health Sciences; Indiana University Department of Radiology and Imaging Studies
Shalmali Dharmadhikari, Purdue University, School of Health Sciences; Indiana University Department of Radiology and Imaging Studies
Chien-Lin Yeh, Purdue University, School of Health Sciences; Indiana University Department of Radiology and Imaging Studies
S. E. Zauber, Indiana University, School of Medicine, Department of Neurology
Sandy Snyder, Purdue University, School of Health Sciences
Zaiyang Long, Purdue University, School of Health Sciences; Indiana University Department of Radiology and Imaging Studies
Ulrike Dydak, Purdue University, School of Health Sciences; Indiana University Department of Radiology and Imaging Studies

A comparison between manganese (Mn)-exposed active welders and unexposed workers from the same manufacturing plant investigated the cognitive effects of occupational Mn exposure. Statistical analyses show that Mn-exposed welders performed worse than non-Mn-exposed controls on cognitive measures of attention, concentration, verbal learning and memory.

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XIV-119 **Negative Bias Influences Juror Decision Making**  
*Jennifer L Davis*, *Alliant International University*  
*Marion Chiurazzi*, *Alliant International University*  
*Lisa Ware*, *Alliant International University*  
*Hope Welton*, *Yolo County*  
This study found that the severity of mental illness and grave disability impacted a participant's decision to conserve. This study also found a positive correlation between subscales on the Community Attitudes Toward the Mentally Ill and decisions to conserve.  
(Social - Forensic)

XIV-120 **Proclivity To Choose (PTC) on Lineups Predicted by PTC in Face Recognition**  
*Mario Baldassarix*, *University of Victoria*  
*Justin D Kantner*, *University of California - Santa Barbara*  
*Steve Lindsay*, *University of Victoria*  
We designed a face recognition task to index subject/witnesses' proclivity to choose (PTC) on lineups. Subject/witnesses viewed crime videos, took our PTC test, and responded to a culprit-absent lineup for each crime video. PTC response rates predicted false-positive lineup selections (in two studies, $r = .454$ and $r = .448$).  
(Cognitive - Forensic)

XIV-121 **Sexual Crime and Sentencing: Offender Demographics Don’t Matter**  
*Kaitlin Mitton*, *Christopher Newport University*  
*Dorothy C. Doolittle*, *Christopher Newport University*  
*Shelia P. Greenlee*, *Christopher Newport University*  
*Brittany Ponton*, *Christopher Newport University*  
*Marie C. Tate*, *Christopher Newport University*  
*Melissa Walter*, *Christopher Newport University*  
*Autumn Moody*, *Christopher Newport University*  
Satisfaction with sentencing and suggested sentencing for sexual assault of a child was rated by 218 university students. Participants found the average sentence for sexual offenses unsatisfactory. No significant difference were found between defendants of different ages and races for ratings of satisfaction, reasons to punish, or suggested sentencing.  
(Social - Forensic)

XIV-122 **Skilled Observation and Change Blindness: A Comparison of Police and Student Samples**  
*Shannon M Smart*, *University of Dayton*  
*Melissa A Berry*, *University of Dayton*  
*Dario N. Rodriguez*, *University of Dayton*  
Student and police samples completed change blindness and eyewitness identification tasks. Both samples were equally susceptible to change blindness and students outperformed officers on the lineup tasks. Additionally, whereas students’ confidence was positively correlated with identification
accuracy under some circumstances, officers’ confidence was either uncorrelated or negatively correlated with accuracy.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

XIV-123 Social Exclusion Promotes the Elicitation of False Confessions

Kathryn Schrantzx, University of Central Oklahoma
Mickie Vanhoy, University of Central Oklahoma
Alicia Limke, Southern Nazarene University

Confession evidence can be particularly damning. False confessions can thus result in wrongful convictions and incarcerations. Two studies examined the influence of personality correlates and situational correlates, such as social exclusion and interrogation tactics on false confessions. Results indicate insecure-anxious attachment style, social exclusion, and interrogation tactics predict false confessions.

(Social - Forensic)

XIV-124 Testing Contexts that May Reduce the Effectiveness of an Imposed-Cognitive-Load Approach

Aspen Yoox, California State University, Fullerton
Iris Blandon-Gitlin, California State University, Fullerton
Elise Fenn, California State University, Fullerton

Imposing cognitive load in interviewees improves lie detection. The extra mental demand overloads liars' cognitive resources, exaggerating behavioral differences compared to truth-tellers. We tested and confirmed the hypothesis that imposing cognitive load does not improve lie detection when interviewees experience stereotype threat. Mental overload makes stereotype-threaten truth-tellers look like liars.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

XIV-125 The Inhibitory-Spillower-Effect: Controlling the Bladder Makes Better Liars

Iris Blandon-Gitlinx, California State University, Fullerton
Elise Fenn, Claremont Graduate University
Jennifer Coons, California State University, Fullerton
Catherine Pineda, California State University, Fullerton

The Inhibitory-Spillover-Effect occurs when performance in one self-control task facilitates performance in another self-control task. We investigated this effect on a deception task. Deceiving requires increased inhibitory control. We hypothesized that inducing liars to control urination urgency (physical inhibition) would facilitate control during deceptive interviews (cognitive inhibition). Hypotheses were supported.

(Cognitive - Forensic)

XIV-126 The lasting effects of testimony: The time course of jury decision-making

Thomas W. Hancockx, University of Central Oklahoma
Tiffany Russell, University of North Dakota
Kelsie Witt, University of Central Oklahoma
Kelly Jent, University of Central Oklahoma

The decision making of jurors is influenced by many factors in the courtroom. This study measured how the weighting of courtroom testimony changes while viewing evidence. Attitudes towards eyewitness testimony did not stabilize, but instead were shown to increasingly vary throughout the viewing period.
(Cognitive - Forensic)

XIV-127 Wielding I: Weighing Evidence
Valan Buccellax, University of Central Oklahoma
James K Haws, University of Central Oklahoma
Mickie Vanhoy, University of Central Oklahoma

What are the effects of the physical weight of evidence on juror decision making and confidence in decisions. Participants held heavy or light evidence labeled “guilt” or “innocence” while watching defendant testimony. Participants who held heavy evidence found verdicts that heavy evidence corresponds to and were confident in those verdicts.
(Cognitive - Forensic)

XIV-128 Adult Attachment Mediates Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms: A 24-Year Longitudinal Study
Carol E. Franzx, University of California, San Diego
Michael J Lyons, Boston University
William S Kremen, University of California, San Diego

Posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms persisted across 24 years of life from age 37 to age 61. Adult attachment at age 55 partially mediated longitudinal associations between earlier and later PTS symptoms. This suggests that attachment related avoidance and anxiety function as paths through which PTS symptoms endure over time.
(Personality/Emotion - Lifespan)

XIV-129 Family Cohesion and Conflict as Predictors of Life Satisfaction in Adulthood Across a Quarter Century of Development
Heidi R. Riggiox, California State University, Los Angeles
Robert Kennison, California State University, Los Angeles
Allen W Gottfried, California State University, Fullerton
Adele Eskeles Gottfried, California State University, Northridge
Yarazeth Zepeda, California State University, Los Angeles
Hung Ta, California State University, Los Angeles

Using data from the Fullerton Longitudinal Study, we examine relations between family cohesion and conflict over time, and self-esteem and life satisfaction in adulthood. Results indicate that family conflict in early childhood and adolescence predicts lower life satisfaction at age 29 years (N = 104), independently of self-esteem.
(Developmental - Lifespan)
Longitudinal associations of self-esteem and depression across two generations.

Andrea E. Steiger, University of Zurich

No secondary authors

Low self-esteem has been identified as one the most important predictors in the development of depression (vulnerability effect). However, it still remains unclear where self-esteem and depression stem from. To detect potential familial roots of these constructs, a large longitudinal sample from adolescence to adulthood across two generations is analyzed.

Participants' Three Wishes Reliably Predicted their Erikson Life-Span Stages

Aaron M. Chanicka, University of Florida
Martin Heesacker, University of Florida
Caitlyn D'Souza, University of Florida
Devon Weir, University of Florida
Kathryn Santana, University of Florida

The popular introductory psychology class exercise "Three Wishes" was assessed for whether the content of 72 participants' three wishes reliably reflected Erikson's life-span developmental stages. Raters agreed significantly on Erikson's stages reflected in participants' wishes (weighted Kappa=.68, SE=0.07). Rated stages correlated .86 (p

Diurnal Cortisol Secretion and Exercise: Only an Acute Relationship?

Kristy Engela, Roosevelt University Department of Psychology
Kimberly Dienes, Roosevelt University Department of Psychology

Salivary diurnal cortisol and exercise data was collected for 55 undergraduates on two consecutive days. Total cortisol secretion for regular exercisers (exercised both days) was lower than for non-regular exercisers and the difference approached significance. More exercise than was usual was associated with a flatter slope of daily cortisol secretion.

Does wearing a Fitbit activity monitor increase levels of physical activity?

Tarachu Viorela, Arizona State University
Thea Walsh, Arizona State University
Matt Newman, Arizona State University

Physical activity increased over the course of the week, while wearing a Fitbit. Calories burned, steps made, and distance traveled, significantly moderated the interaction of increased physical activity levels, \( R^2 = .60, F (4,17) = 8.79, p = < .001. \) It appears wearing a Fitbit could increase physical activity.

Don't Stand so Close to Me: Factors Associated with Approachability in the Gym
Research reveals that concerns about appropriate gender-role behavior influence individuals’ chosen physical behavior (weight lifting vs. cardio) at a gym. The current research examines factors affecting various social aspect of behavior at a gym – namely, the willingness to approach others for assistance, attraction, and lack of fear of negative evaluation.

(Social - Exercise)

**XIV-135 Effects of Exercising, Tai Chi and Yoga on College Students' Sleep Quality**

*Viviana Petreanu*, *Adelphi University*

*Carolyn Springer*, *Adelphi University*

The present study investigates the impact of exercise on college students’ quality of sleep. Specifically, the study investigates what effects yoga and tai chi have on college students and whether or not such exercises are effective in improving the quality of sleep.

(General - Exercise)

**XIV-136 New Ideas to Address a Lack of Physical Activity among College Students**

*Katie Hodging*, *Colorado State University*

*Daniel Graham*, *Colorado State University*

The present study explored associations between regulatory focus and stage of change for physical activity, along with social influences on college students’ physical activity. Most students sampled were in the precontemplation stage, \( p < .001 \), indicating a critical need for interventions that get this population adopting and maintaining active lifestyles.

(Social - Exercise)

**XIV-137 Positive Effects of Exercise on Personal Outlook Among College Undergraduates**

*Sharon Dadashadeh*, *San Jose State University*

No secondary authors

The present study examined the amount of exercise and its effect on personal outlook. Participants were selected through a sample of convenience from San Jose State University undergraduate Psychology students. Results indicated a strong positive correlation between high amount of exercise and positive personal outlook.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Exercise)

**XIV-138 Seasonality and Depression Severity as Predictors of Exercise, Food and Sleep Patterns**

*Seija Grant*, *no membership*

*Josephine C.H. Tan*, *Lakehead University*

This study examined the links between seasonality, typical and atypical depression symptoms with exercise, carbohydrate intake and sleep. Greater seasonality predicted less vigorous exercise. Greater atypical depression symptoms predicted greater sweets intake. Greater typical depression symptoms predicted poorer sleep quality and less vigorous exercise in the sun.
XIV-139 Seeing Red: Approaching and Avoiding Pain-Related Behaviors
Marissa Moranx, Bridgewater State University
Connor Scollins, Bridgewater State University
Lukas Klapatch, Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University
The current study investigated the relationship between approach and avoidance stimuli and exercise behaviors. Survey respondents first arranged photos of painful experiences, on a colored mat, in a way that would help them remember the stimuli. Participants, especially females, who placed red closest to them, reported more interest in exercise.
(Social - Exercise)

XIV-140 Steps Walked is Positively Correlated with Reasoning and Memory in Older Adults
Janet P. Trammellx, Pepperdine University
Priscilla G MacRae, Pepperdine University
Angel Tseng, Pepperdine University
Alessandra McDowell, Pepperdine University
Chris Hunt, Pepperdine University
Twenty older adults wore an activity monitor for 24 hours that measured steps taken, sleep quality, and active minutes. After 24 hours, participants completed a cognitive assessment. Results showed that steps taken and active minutes correlated positively with reasoning and short term memory abilities.
(Cognitive - Exercise)

XIV-141 Superbrain Yoga does not Improve Number Facility
Jeremy E. Genovesex, Cleveland State University
Kathleen D Little, Cleveland State University
Superbrain Yoga is an exercise, adopted by a number of schools, that proponents claim will improve cognitive function. We tested the ability of the procedure to improve performance on a school-like task; the Number Facility Test. We found no evidence that Superbrain Yoga improves cognitive performance.
(Cognitive - Exercise)

XIV-142 Illness perceptions predict interest in Drug-Free insomnia treatment
Li Zuox, RASNZ/New Zealand Psychological Society
Glynn Owens, University of Auckland
This paper incorporated a cross-sectional design to investigate how illness perceptions influence insomnia patients’ interest in non-pharmacological treatment for insomnia using the self regulation model (Leventhal, Meyer, & Nerenz, 1980) and controlled for sleep-related and psychological factors.
(General - Health)
Understanding Specificity of Emotional Experience: Self-Consciousness Predicts Emotion Granularity

Caitlin A Chiupkax, Suffolk University
Sarah L Carpenter, Providence VA Medical Center
Autumn L Birch, Suffolk University
Alexandra M Dick, Suffolk University
Michael K Suvak, Suffolk University

This study examined the relationship between self-concept and emotion granularity. Self-consciousness was negatively correlated with the extent to which participants emphasized valence (unpleasant-pleasant) in their representation of emotions.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Chronic Probable PTSD Among Police WTC Health Registrants 10 Years After 9/11

Rosemarie M. Bowlerx, San Francisco State University
James Cone, World Trade Center Health Registry
Jiehui Li, World Trade Center Health Registry
Erica S Kornblith, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Vihra Gocheva, San Francisco State University

Police responders to the 9/11 terrorist attacks were assessed for probable PTSD 4, 7, and 10 years after the attacks. Results indicate a continuing psychological burden in this population as a result of exposure to the attack. Risk factors and protective factors are also discussed.
(General - Epidemiology)