XV-002 Spinal Cord Stimulation Improves Pain Intensity, Anxiety and Depression Scores up to 18-Months Follow Up: A Prospective Study.
Stacey Mannx, Birmingham City University
Elizabeth Dr Sparkes, Coventry University
Rui Dr Duarte, Birmingham City University
Robert Prof Ashford, Birmingham City University
Jon Prof Raphael, Birmingham City University, Russells Hall Hospital Dudley

Spinal Cord Stimulation is an intervention used in the treatment of chronic pain. Improvements in pain intensity, anxiety and depression scores were observed in the current research. In addition to this significant correlations were observed between pain intensity, depression and anxiety at various time points.
(Clinical - Health)

XV-003 Stress, Anger, and Cardiovascular Health in Minority Populations
Margarita Aulet-Leonx, University of California, San Francisco
Abdiel J Flores, University of California, San Francisco
Wendy B Mendes, University of California, San Francisco
Kirstin Aschbacher, University of California, San Francisco

Among African Americans, greater anger expression and lower levels of traits linked to controlling anger were associated with better cardiovascular health. Despite maladaptive consequences, expressing anger may also serve to empower an individual and improve their health. Minority and majority populations may therefore exhibit differential relationships between anger and CVD risk.
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

XV-004 Temporomandibular Disorder with and without Fibromyalgia predicts Parasympathetic Hyperreactivity to Psychosocial Assessment
Tory Eisenlohr-Moulx, University of Kentucky
Leslie J Crofford, University of Kentucky
Thomas Howard, University of Kentucky
Juan F Yepes, University of Kentucky
Charles R Carlson, University of Kentucky
Reny de Leeuw, University of Kentucky
We investigated parasympathetic reactivity to psychosocial assessment in 43 women with temporomandibular disorders (TMD), fibromyalgia and TMD, or neither. Patient groups showed exaggerated parasympathetic decline (and increased arousal) in response to assessment. More exaggerated parasympathetic decline predicted greater symptom severity, poorer sleep, more psychological symptoms, and greater functional impairment.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XV-005 The Effects of Causal Beliefs and Level of Contact on Eating Disorder Stigmatization
Christine M Hannax, Le Moyne College
Brenda J. Kirby, Le Moyne College
We examined whether perceived etiology and level of contact affect stigma toward anorexia nervosa (AN) and binge-eating disorder (BED). Higher contact did not lead to lower stigma scores. Stigma scores were equivalent toward the weight-gain and weight-loss disorders. Personal stigma differed for BED only (biological less than ambiguous etiology).

(Social - Health)

XV-006 The impact of HIV-related stigma is stronger for women than men
Bulent Turanx, University of Alabama, Birmingham
Sheri Weiser, University of California, San Francisco
Mallory Johnson, University of California, San Francisco
Greer Burkholder, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Anne Zinski, University of Alabama at Birmingham
James Raper, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Scott D Batey, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Michael Mugavero, University of Alabama at Birmingham
Janet M Turan, University of Alabama at Birmingham
HIV-related stigma may affect women differently than men, contributing to disparities in adherence and health outcomes by gender. In a cohort of clinic patients, relationships between HIV-related stigma dimensions (internalized, enacted, community, and disclosure concerns) and treatment adherence were found to be consistently stronger for women than for men.

(Social - Health)

XV-007 The Impact of Social Forces on Subjective Health 1972-2012: The Rise and Fall of Latino Health
Belinda Vicunax, University of New Mexico
Harold Delaney, University of New Mexico
Glory Emmanuel, University of New Mexico
Patrick Coulombe, University of New Mexico
Using a social determinants perspective on health, this investigation explored the unique social forces most influential in transforming subjective health for Latinos in the U.S. since 1972 to 2012. After 1992, the decline in Latino health has been drastic and is accompanied by declines in other social factors.

(Social - Health)
The relationship between coping skills and parental coping with ASD.

Arianna Espositox, Saint Joseph’s University
Michelle Rowe, Saint Joseph’s University
Reecha Sharma, Saint Joseph’s University
Eileen Sullivan, Saint Joseph’s University

Autism is the fastest growing developmental disability in the country. It has a major impact on the families who are caring for the child. Parents completed a survey self-reporting on their coping strategies, family functioning level, support, and marriage quality. Results illustrate parents who reported positive coping strategies also reported positive family functioning, marriage quality, and support from relatives.

(The General - Health)

The Relationship Between Morningness, Conscientiousness, and Physical Activity

Benjamin J Laman-Mahargx, George Washington University
Leigh A. Phillips, George Washington University

It is important to study the individual differences that may play a role in initiation and long-term maintenance of physical activity so that interventions can be improved. This study found a significant relationship between chronotype and exercise frequency in adults.

(The Social - Health)

The Relationship between School Burnout and Sleep Quality with Academic Underperformance

JaimeLeigh M. Salazarx, Florida State University
Ross W. May, Florida State University
Marcos A. Sanchez-Gonzalez, Florida State University
Frank D. Fincham, Florida State University

This study examined relationships between school burnout, sleep quality, and academic performance. Results indicated school burnout and sleep indices independently predicted academic underperformance. Sleep indices and school burnout were correlated; however sleep neither moderated nor mediated school burnout-academic performance relationships. Prospective longitudinal studies of school burnout and sleep are warranted.

(The Social - Health)

The Effects of Images and Speech Pattern Used for Presenting a Foreign Language on Memory

Jack D. Arnalx, McDaniel College
Rachel A. Hoffman, McDaniel College

The effects of visual and acoustic components on word recognition were examined. Spanish words were presented with an image or an English translation. Each presentation was accompanied with vocal presentation of the word in either Infant- or Adult-Directed Speech. Only visual presentation type had a significant effect on recognition memory.
XV-012 The Effects of Resource Depletion on Prospective Memory
Marissa Roffler, St Louis University
Courtney Beussink, Saint Louis University
Yelyzaveta DiStefano, Saint Louis University
Lisa Willoughby, Saint Louis University

The effect of resource depletion on prospective memory performance was examined. Similar levels of prospective memory performance were observed regardless of depletion. Implications for the role of monitoring under resource-demanding prospective memory cue detection will be discussed.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-013 The Extent and Neural Basis of Inadequate Criterion Placement in Recognition Memory
Justin Kantner, University of California, Santa Barbara, U.S. Army Research Laboratory
Jean M Vettel, U.S. Army Research Laboratory
Benjamin O Turner, University of California, Santa Barbara
Misty L Schubert, University of California, Santa Barbara
James C Elliott, University of California, Santa Barbara
Barry Giesbrecht, University of California, Santa Barbara
Michael B. Miller, University of California, Santa Barbara

When old-new recognition judgments are based on ambiguous memory evidence, a proper criterion for responding "old" can lead to accurate decisions. We found highly suboptimal criterion placement under novel conditions that should inspire extreme liberal and conservative response biases, and used EEG to investigate the neural basis of this inflexibility.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-014 The Impact of Fading Affect Bias in Autobiographical Memory on Life-Satisfaction
Matthew T Crawford, Victoria University of Wellington
Paul E Jose, Victoria University of Wellington
W. Richard Walker, Winston-Salem State University

The current research examines the relationship between Fading Affect Bias (the finding that negative affect fades more quickly than positive) in autobiographical memory and life-satisfaction. The results reveal indirect pathways between negative fading and life-satisfaction via ruminative and dampening tendencies. Additionally, savoring moderates the relationship between positive fading and life-satisfaction.

(Social - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-015 The Impact of Multisensory Experience on Memory for Specific Visual Details
Kathryn E. Kirkham, Butler University
Kathleen M. Cahill, Butler University
Elizabeth G. Davis, Butler University
Andrew J. Butler, Butler University
Our experiment explored how multisensory stimuli potentially modulate subsequent general and specific visual memory. Participants viewed unisensory and multisensory stimuli and later performed a same, similar, new recognition task along with free recall. Results showed that cross modal auditory cues enhanced general memory for and specific recognition of visual details. 

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-016 The Impact of Repeated Retrieval Practice and Keyword Method on German Vocabulary Learning
William B. Huffmanx, University of Oklahoma
Sowon Hahn, University of Oklahoma
Repeated retrieval practice, keyword, and rote learning methods were compared in terms of long term memory retention. Data analysis suggests that repeated retrieval practice is more effective for learning German vocabulary than keyword and rote learning methods. No statistical differences were found between keyword and rote conditions.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-017 The semantic representation of autobiographical memories can predict gender
Kristina Karlssonx, Stockholm University
Sverker Sikström, Lund University
Fredrik Jönsson, Stockholm University
Johan Willander, Stockholm University
In the present study we adopted a fully computational algorithm, where 775 autobiographical memories were analyzed with latent semantic analysis to investigate gender differences in autobiographical memories. The results showed that the semantic representations of the autobiographical memories could reliably predict gender.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-018 The Sense of Novelty: Is Novelty the Inverse of Familiarity?
Shelly R. Staleyx, Colorado State University
Anne M. Cleary, Colorado State University
What leads to the sense of novelty with something? One theory is that novelty is the inverse of familiarity. Familiarity strength has been shown to correspond to the degree of feature-match between a current situation and one or more in memory. We examined whether novelty is the inverse of this.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XV-019 Therapy dog interaction is correlated with higher academic performance.
Janet P. Trammellx, Pepperdine University
Laura De La Torre, Pepperdine University
53 participants interacted with therapy dogs at an on-campus event prior to final exams. Their final exam scores (reported by the course professor) were 5.5 points higher, and final course grades were 5 points higher, than those who did not interact with the therapy dogs (N = 74).
**XV-020 Time Pressure and the Testing Effect**  
**Daniel A. Clark**, *The University of Texas at Austin*  
**Daniel H Robinson**, *Colorado State University*

Several different methods have been discovered which may enhance the effect of testing on long-term learning. In this study, including a countdown timer during retrieval practice decreased initial recognition of word pairs, but enhanced long-term performance, after controlling for initial recognition.

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**XV-022 The moderation effect of Experiential Avoidance on Judgment of Transgression and Self-Esteem after Mortality Salience: Terror Management Theory**  
**SPONDITA GOSWAMI**, *University of Nevada, Reno*  
**TODD SEWELL**, *University of Nevada, Reno*  
**ANTHONY PAPA**, *University of Nevada, Reno*

A large corpus of literature suggests that reminders of mortality activate associated with compensatory responding to ameliorate the associated negative emotional arousal. However, there is limited data on potential moderators of this phenomenon. This study found that response to mortality salience priming was moderated by levels of self-reported experiential avoidance.

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**XV-023 The relationship between affect intensity and consumption-related outcomes**  
**David J Moore**, *University of Michigan*  
**Sara H. Konrath**, *University of Michigan*

In four studies we examine the relationship between affect intensity and consumption-related outcomes (e.g. appetitive craving, intentions to eat or purchase, physiological responses, i.e. salivation). Two studies examine potential moderators of this association, including consumption-relevant advertisement features and individual differences, and two studies examine potential psychological mediators of this association.

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**XV-024 The Relationship Between Awe and Attitudes Towards Outgroups**  
**Koji Takahashi**, *UC Berkeley*  
**Paul K. Piff**, *University of California, Berkeley*  
**Dacher Keltner**, *University of California, Berkeley*

Awe is often conceptualized as a positive social and moral emotion that connects people to a common humanity. We tested and found that individual tendencies to feel awe predicted more favorable attitudes toward out-groups, multiculturalism, and diversity. These findings suggest that awe may help dissolve group boundaries and reduce prejudice.
The Relationship Between Emotional Awareness and Adaptive Emotion Regulation Depends on Context
Samuel Petriex, Yale University
Vera Vine, Yale University
Susan Nolen-Hoeksema, Yale University
Emotional awareness is thought to be adaptive, yet has been linked to mixed findings. We examined the possibility that the relationship between emotional awareness and adaptive emotion regulation depends on the complexity of situational context. Results suggest that high emotional awareness might only be adaptive in emotionally complex situations.
(Clinical - Emotion)

The Social Consequences of Envy
Jaeyeon Chung, Columbia Business School
Leonard Lee, Associate Professor, Columbia Business School
We find that feelings of envy lead to greater psychological distancing from the envied target. Three experiments show that envious individuals, particularly those with high dispositional attention-to-feelings, perceive themselves to be less similar to the envied individual and to pursue different values in life, and exhibit more unique consumption preferences.
(Social - Emotion)

The Worried Self: Affective Startle Modulation with Words discriminates High- from Low-Worriers
Cornelia Herbert, University of Würzburg, Germany
Pablo Mair, University of Würzburg, Germany
Worry is characterized by persistent, negative thoughts about potential threats. The present study investigated the motivational significance and self-relevance of worry in a verbal affective startle modulation paradigm. Startle reflex modulation significantly discriminated high from low worriers. Effects were obtained during reading and autobiographical encoding conditions.
(Clinical - Emotion)

To Emote or Not to Emote? The Influence of Social Context on Emotional Experience and Expression
Timothy R. Campbell, University of California, Berkeley
Amy H. Sanchez, University of California, Berkeley
Ann M. Kring, University of California, Berkeley
Female participants watched emotional films with a male or female friend, stranger, or alone. During positive films, participants were more expressive with same-sex friends compared to same-sex strangers, but were equally expressive with opposite-sex friends and strangers. Our findings suggest that expressivity, but not experience, is influenced by social context.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
XV-029 Trait Anxiety Predicts Overall Negative Affect and Variability in Negative Affect During Ecological Momentary Assessment
Amberle Cusmanox, Columbia University Medical Center
Paula S. McKinley, Columbia University Medical Center
Kathleen M. McIntyre, Columbia University Medical Center
Peter A. Shapiro, Columbia University Medical Center
Tse-Hwei Choo, Columbia University Medical Center
Larry D. Jamner, University of California Irvine
Richard P. Sloan, Columbia University Medical Center

The relationship between trait anxiety and its experience in everyday life is only poorly understood. We examined the influence of trait anxiety on negative affect using ecological momentary assessment. Trait anxiety was associated with increased mean negative affect as well as variability in negative affect throughout the monitoring period.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XV-030 Trait empathy is associated with increased anxiety when witnessing others under threat.
Jocelyn Shux, Columbia University
Samuel Hassell, Columbia University
Jochen Weber, Columbia University
Dean Mobbs, Columbia University

The relationship between empathy and anxiety has not been fully explored. In this study, participants watched clips from horror movies depicting scenes of individuals in threatening situations. Greater trait empathy was associated with higher self-reported anxiety after watching each clip and greater increase in state anxiety after the task.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XV-031 Service-learning Increases Student Leadership and Motivation for Civic Involvement
Avina Ramnanix, San Jose State University, CA
Jeanette Ramos, CommUniverCity, San Jose, CA
Albertina Lopez, Claremont University, CA
Elena Klaw, San Jose State University, CA

A study was undertaken to understand the impact of participation in service-learning on undergraduate students’ motivation for civic involvement. Qualitative thematic findings revealed that service-learners’ awareness of social issues and ability to affect social change through involvement in service led them to commit to future civic involvement and social action.
(General - Education)

XV-032 Sources of Social Inequality: Parental Influence on Youth Educational Attainment
Oksana Malanchukx, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
Stephen C. Peck, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan
Jacquelynne S. Eccles, University of Michigan

Sources of inequality, both contextual and individual, eventuate in unequal educational attainment which varies by the intersection of race and gender. Context was more important for Black females’
achievement, whereas parental expectations and beliefs played a larger role for the Whites and Black males in our diverse community sample.
(Developmental - Education)

XV-033 Teacher Perspectives on Classroom Climate and Teacher-Related Outcomes
Melissa M De Feox, Fordham University
Olivia Mucci, Fordham University
This mixed-methods study investigated teachers’ beliefs in creating and maintaining positive classroom climates and teacher outcomes. Data suggest the number of students that give the teacher trouble predicts teacher efficacy. Despite special education and classroom management training, teachers reported feeling ineffective in dealing with students’ difficult behaviors.
(Social - Education)

XV-034 Teaching Pattern Recognition: Combined Effects of Perceptual Learning and Declarative Instruction
Khanh-Phuong Thaix, University of California, Los Angeles
Sally Krasne, University of California, Los Angeles
Philip J. Kellman, University of California, Los Angeles
In two experiments, we examined the benefits of combining two types of instruction: perceptual learning training for pattern recognition and textbook instruction. Regardless of presentation order, when combined they produced robust, long-lasting improvements in students’ ability to recognize patterns and transfer knowledge to novel cases while learning dermatological morphologies.
(Cognitive - Education)

XV-035 The Long and Winding Road: A 20-Year Longitudinal Study of College Student Persistence to Graduation
Martha S. Zlokovich, Psi Chi, the International Honor Society in Psychology
Shawn F. Guiling, Southeast Missouri State University
Sarah N. Lunn, Southeast Missouri State University
A 20-year longitudinal study of undergraduates’ study habits, grades, and persistence to graduation revealed that 24 (12%) of the 92 who had dropped out by 2003 had earned a degree by 2013. Those who graduated had earned significantly higher GPAs as of fall 2001 than the dropouts.
(Developmental - Education)

XV-036 The long-term effect of choice on reading in elementary school children.
Yoshiyuki Tamamiyax, University of Tokyo, Japan
Kazu Hiraki, University of Tokyo, Japan
This study examined whether if children are able to choose stories to read, they show better performance on reading and eye movement related to reading. Results showed that choice leaded to high levels of self efficacy and better indices of eye movement.
(General - Education)
The Magic of Hope: Mediator of the Relationship Between SES and GPA
Dante D Dixsonx, University of California, Berkeley
Dacher Keltner, University of California, Berkeley
Frank C. Worrell, University of California, Berkeley
Zena R. Mello, San Francisco State University
In two studies, the relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and grade point average (GPA) was tested using hope as a mediator. Hope was found to mediate the relationship between SES and GPA in both diverse samples of adolescents. These results have implications for achievement gap interventions.
(Social - Education)

The Quest for Parsimony: Further Examination of the Grit Construct
Danielle D Kingx, Michigan State University
Richard P DeShon, Michigan State University
As interest in grit has recently surged, the present study sought to investigate the incremental validity of grit (Duckworth et. al., 2007) in the prediction of academic achievement. Intercorrelations corrected for measurement error, multiple correlations, sequential multiple regressions, and relative weights analyses were used to assess grit’s unique contribution.
(Industrial/Organizational - Education)

The relationship between final course grades and students’ fairness perceptions in quantitative method courses
Julia N. Zaharievax, Old Dominion University
John M. DelosReyes, Old Dominion University
Kevin M. Cullen, Old Dominion University
Miguel A. Padilla, Old Dominion University
The goal of this study is to examine the extent to which students perceive the course instructor as being fair, and its relation to final course grades. Findings illustrate that students’ final course grades are related to their perceptions of grades as being justified and their instructors as respectful.
(General - Education)

The Relationship Between Note-Taking Skill and Academic Achievement in College Students
Jessica C. Pleussx, Morningside College
Chelsey Harvey, Morningside College
We measured note-taking skill in undergraduate students. We expected to find that higher quality notes would be related to higher grades in the course, and that more experienced students would take higher quality notes. The former, but not the latter, of these hypotheses was supported.
(General - Education)
XV-041 Recess and its Link to Preschoolers’ Anxiety, Disruptive Behavior and On-Task Classroom Behavior
Thomas G. Reiox, Florida International University
Brooke T. Reio, Florida International University
Recess for preschoolers was explored as it was linked to anxiety, disruptive behaviors and on-task classroom behaviors. The results indicated that anxiety-related and disruptive behaviors decreased after a recess period. On-task behavior, in contrast, increased after recess. Ways must be found to include recess in preschool curricula to foster optimal learning and development.
(Developmental - Child)

XV-042 Remaining Positive during Stressful Events Helps Children Cope
Tony Limx, Nanyang Technological University
Li Qu, Nanyang Technological University
Parental appraisal was found to mediate the relation between preschoolers’ temperament and coping styles. Additionally, a new parental appraisal style questionnaire was developed.
(Developmental - Child)

XV-043 Spaced working memory training promotes training transfer
Zuowei Wangx, University of Michigan
Renlai Zhou, Beijing Normal University
Priti Shah, University of Michigan
We examined the extent to which spacing of working memory training (400 minutes of training across 2, 5, 10, or 20 days) affected training gain and transfer. All four groups showed similar training gains but only the most spaced group showed transfer compared to a control group.
(Cognitive - Child)

XV-044 Subtype Analysis of Working Memory in Childhood ADHD
Gabriel A Casherx, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale
Audreyana C Jagger, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale
Sylvia E Lee, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale
Michelle Y Kibby, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale
We investigated working memory functioning in children with ADHD-PI, ADHD-C, and controls. Results using the Children’s Memory Scale revealed poor working memory functioning in ADHD related to the inattention dimension. Moreover, our findings are consistent with the notion that ADHD-PI and ADHD-C are dissociable subtypes of the same disorder.
(Clinical - Child)

XV-045 Task and Partner Effects on 7-Year-Olds’ Aggression During Sibling and Friend Interaction
Kathryn M. A. Leinungx, SUNY Geneseo
Carmela L. Taylor, SUNY Geneseo
Daria M. Seifert, SUNY Geneseo
Brian M. Penly, SUNY Geneseo
Toria I. Herd, SUNY Geneseo
Anna C. Katomski, SUNY Geneseo
Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

Physical, verbal, and relational aggression were compared by looking at 7-year-olds’ interactions with siblings and friends during free play, construction, and board game tasks. Although siblings generally behaved more aggressively than friends did, this result did not hold across all tasks or across all age and gender composition categories.

(Developmental - Child)

XV-046 Teaching gesturing helps children's executive function
Candace L Rhoadsx, San Francisco State University
Patricia H Miller, San Francisco State University

Young children’s gesturing is correlated with their executive functioning (O’Neill & Miller, 2013). To address causality, this study showed that instructing children to gesture led to better executive functioning than in a control group. This was particularly true for the younger children, and after gesturing for a number of trials.

(Developmental - Child)

XV-047 Temporal Patterns and Stability of Diurnal Cortisol Rhythms in Children with Autism
Gloria Hanx, Vanderbilt University
Andrew J Tomarken, Vanderbilt University
Blythe A Corbett, Vanderbilt University

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders demonstrate increased variability of diurnal cortisol regulation compared to typically developing peers. This examination of patterning and stability of diurnal cortisol in children with and without autism found significantly more stable and elevated evening cortisol, and dampened linear decline of cortisol in the ASD group.

(Clinical - Child)

XV-048 The Bidirectional Association between Emotion Regulation and Mental Development across Age: a Cross-lagged Twin Study
MANJIE WANGx, Westfield State University
Kimberly J Saudino, Boston University

A biometric cross-lagged model applied to emotion regulation and mental development across ages 2 and 3 revealed reciprocal associations. Emotion regulation at age 2 independently predicted mental development at age 3, and vice versa. The bidirectional cross-lagged associations were mediated by both genetic and nonshared environmental factors.

(Developmental - Child)

XV-050 The Effect of Familiarity on Preschoolers’ Empathy towards Distress in Social Partners
Philip Richardx, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Hung-Chu Lin, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Valanne MacGyvers, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Janna Bourque, University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Ashley Schaff, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Preschoolers’ responses to distress in their parents, a stranger, and a crying infant (life-like doll) were examined. Other-oriented behaviors indicating empathy towards the parent were negatively correlated with self-comforting behaviors towards the stranger and infant. Also, cognitive empathy and social inhibition predicted girls’ self-oriented behaviors in response to infant crying.

(Developmental - Child)

XV-051 What Really Underlies Emotional Bias Among Conservatives? Negative Valence Or Arousal?
Shona M. Trittx, University of Toronto, Canada
Elizabeth Page-Gould, University of Toronto
Jordan B Peterson, University of Toronto, Canada
Michael Inzlicht, University of Toronto, Canada

The results of two highly powered electrophysiological studies suggest that political conservativism is associated with attentional bias to emotional stimuli, regardless of whether those stimuli are positive or negative in valence. Arousal, rather than negative valence per se, may underlie affective motivations to endorse conservative versus liberal political ideologies.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XV-052 When nurses become emotionally attached to hospitals: Roles of trust and job satisfaction
Shinichiro Watanabex, University of Tsukuba, Japan
Keita Arakawa, University of Tsukuba
Igor Milovanovic, University of Tsukuba
Yuichiro Kanazawa, University of Tsukuba

Using a sample of Japanese registered nurses, this study examined the relationship among perceived coworker support, job satisfaction, affect-based and cognition-based trust, and affective organizational commitment. The results indicated that the effects of social support from coworkers on affective organizational commitment was completely mediated through job satisfaction and affect-based trust.

(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XV-053 Whistleblowers are Judged Based on Their Motives and Their Actions
David A. Rettingerx, University of Mary Washington
Stephanie Brownley, University of Mary Washington
Tessa Paivanas, University of Mary Washington
Catherine Purtell, University of Mary Washington

What makes Frank Serpico a “hero,” but Linda Tripp a “busybody?” Using correlational methods, this study examines some of the factors that determine perceptions of whistleblowing behavior. Ratings of descriptions of famous whistleblowers indicate that participants’ perceptions of whistleblower motives and actions both influence participants their evaluation of behavior.
Who are the people that like, use, and support guns?

Rachel Koppx, University of Central Missouri

Hyeyeon Hwang, University of Central Missouri

The current study examined exposure to firearms, attitude toward firearms, attitude toward gun control, and its relationship with self-esteem, self-reliance, individualism, and collectivism in 290 participants. We found significant positive correlations between firearms related measures and self-esteem, vertical individualism, and vertical collectivism.

Why do drivers use cell-phones while supporting legislation to restrict this practice?

Arwen Alexandria J. Behrendsx, University of Utah

David M Sanbonmatsu, University of Utah

Nathan Medeiros-Ward, University of Utah

Jason M Watson, University of Utah

David L. Strayer, University of Utah

Our study helps explain the inconsistency between peoples’ usage of cell phones while driving and their support for legislation to restrict this practice. Although most people are confident about their own ability to drive safely while distracted, this belief is not generalized to others’ usage of cell phones while driving.

The Effect of Biasing Instructions on Phonological Priming and Articulation

Bryan B. Holbrookx, University of California, Santa Cruz

Alan H. Kawamoto, University of California, Santa Cruz

Qiang Liu, University of California, Santa Cruz

Task demands can be hugely influential in determining the time-course and incrementality of speech production. By varying the instructions in a pairwise priming task, we biased participants to respond in ways reflecting different theoretical positions regarding the relations between phonological encoding and articulation (whole-word versus initial segment criteria).

The Effects of Gaming Experience and Bilingualism Auditory Memory Tasks

Celeste Ledezmax, UT Brownsville

Bernardo de la Garza, UT Brownsville

Cognitive benefits of bilingualism and video games were explored by testing auditory memory in monolinguals and bilinguals and gamers and non-gamers. Results suggest that people with experiences like bilingualism and constant FPS video game play could potentially acquire more cognitive benefits. Bilingual gamers performed better on auditory short-term memory tasks.
XV-058 The Importance of Peer Effects for Language Growth in Childhood Special Education
Jessica A. Loganx, The Ohio State University
Laura M Justice, The Ohio State University
Tzu-Jung Lin, The Ohio State University
This study determined whether peer effects operate within early childhood special education (ECSE) classrooms, in which preschoolers with disabilities are educated alongside typical peers. Findings showed that the language skills of children’s classmates significantly predicted spring language skills (controlling for fall status); and were strongest for children with disabilities.
(Developmental - Language)

XV-059 The power of prospective relevance: how information about an object’s foreign origins disrupts preschoolers’ word learning
Annette M. E. Hendersonx, The University of Auckland
Rebecca Westcott, The University of Auckland
Preschoolers avoid learning irrelevant words. Typically cues about a word’s relevance are offered before children are taught its meaning. Thus, the extent to which relevance disrupts children’s word learning is unknown. By highlighting a word’s irrelevance after children are taught its meaning, we show that relevance influences children’s learning retrospectively.
(Developmental - Language)

XV-060 The Relationship Between Social Anxiety and Speech Errors in Story Production
Camille Haslingerx, Albion College
Andrea P. Francis, Albion College
Mareike B Wieth, Albion College
Daniel M Mittag, Albion College
To examine the relationship between social anxiety and speech errors, participants completed a social anxiety survey and were recorded while telling a story. Total words and total disfluencies were assessed. Results suggest that as social anxiety increases, the relative number of disfluencies produced in the story production task also increases.
(Cognitive - Language)

XV-061 The Role of Educators’ Language on Pre-kindergarteners’ Numeracy and Spatial Skills
Carla Abadx, Florida International University
Rosalie Odean, Florida International University
Michael Lopez, Florida International University
Daniela Salazar, Florida International University
Shannon M Pruden, Florida International University
We examine how educator language relates to children’s numeracy/spatial skills. Preliminary data suggests variability in teacher language and the rate of change in children’s numeracy/spatial scores.
Results suggest children’s growth in numeracy/spatial scores were explained by predictors other than SES; we argue this growth is explained by educator numeracy/spatial language.

XV-062 **The Role of Inhibition and Updating in Vocabulary Development in Subgroups of Bilingual Children**
Milagros Kudox, University of California, Riverside
H. Lee Swanson, University of California, Riverside

The present study investigated whether executive processes distinguished between bilingual children who vary in vocabulary proficiency. A sample of 190 children, divided into balanced and non-balanced bilingual subgroups, were compared on inhibition and updating measures. The results showed that inhibition played a larger role in vocabulary development in non-balanced bilinguals.

XV-063 **The SOLID hypothesis: A Serial-Order Learning Impairment in Dyslexia**
Amaud Szmalecx, Universite Catholique de Louvain
Louisa Bogaerts, Ghent University
Mike P.A. Page, University of Hertfordshire
Wouter Duyck, Ghent University

A unifying framework encompassing the diversity of associated dysfunctions in dyslexia is to this day still lacking. Here, we present the SOLID hypothesis, an integrative account that attempts to trace back the often-postulated linguistic and nonlinguistic dysfunctions in dyslexia to a core memory impairment in the representation of serial-order information.

XV-064 **Using the letter decision task to examine semantic priming**
Tom Heymanx, University of Leuven
Simon De Deyne, University of Leuven
Keith Allen Hutchison, Montana State University
Gert Storms, University of Leuven

This study introduces a new paradigm, called the letter decision task, to examine semantic priming. Our results show that this paradigm, in contrast to the widely used lexical decision task, represents an engaging and efficient alternative capable of capturing semantic priming for short, highly frequent words.

XV-065 **Verbal Non-fluencies: An Index of Psychological Distress?**
Danelle E Heex, University of Arizona
Kyle J. Bourassa, University of Arizona
Emily A Butler, University of Arizona
David A. Sbarra, University of Arizona
This study investigates the language use and physiological response of 70 young adults recalling a recent breakup experience. Analyses found gender moderates the association between skin conductance and verbal non-fluencies: men using more non-fluencies had significantly higher skin conductance. Results suggest increased non-fluencies may indicate increased physiological activation.

(Clinical - Language)

XV-066 Social and Emotional Development of Youth at the Boys and Girls Clubs
Matthew L Haberlinx, University of Lethbridge
Robert Runté, University of Lethbridge
This study examines how youth’s experiences at the Boys and Girls Clubs (BGC) contribute to the development of their social and emotional competencies. Three elements of the BGC that were most important for respondents included: (a) receiving social support, (b) engaging in formal leadership, and (c) developing conflict resolution strategies.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XV-067 Stop the Violence: The Impact of Community Violence on Haitian-American Adolescents
Pamela D. Hallx, Barry University
Linda L. Bacheller, Barry University
Charlene Desir, Nova Southeastern University
This study examined the impact of exposure to community violence on internalizing and externalizing behaviors in Haitian-American adolescents. The findings show higher exposure to community violence correlates with higher rates of depression, anxiety and aggression. The implications are important because of the association between violence and mental health.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

XV-068 Striving to be Perceived as an Effortless Achiever in High School
Staci M. Weisssx, State University of New York at Geneseo
Joan M Zook, State University of New York at Geneseo
Krishana Raghubeer, Lawrence High School
We examined how high school students (N = 179) wanted to be perceived academically by peers. Peer-rated popularity, popularity goals, and social anxiety were associated with a desire to be seen as an “effortless achiever.” High-achieving, hard-working, but socially anxious students used the most self-presentation strategies to promote this perception.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XV-069 The catalytic role of mind wandering in working memory
Harpreet Kanwal Chhabrax, Panjab University, India
Jasgeet Kaur, Panjab University, Chandigarh, India.
The study probed the relationship between levels of mind wandering and their working memory capacity in positive, negative and neutral contexts of working memory. The sample of the study
comprised of 50 girls and 50 boys in the age range of 15-18 yrs. (mean age = 16.9 yrs). The data was analysed using 3x3 repeated measures ANOVA. (Cognitive - Adolescent)

**XV-070** The discrepancy between Adolescent, Mother, and Father Ratings of Conduct Problems: Latent Discrepancy Modl (LDM) Approach  
**TAE KYOUNG LEE**, *The University of Georgia*  
No secondary authors  
The purpose of this study is to extend previous studies by investigating the influence of informants' discrepancies regarding adolescent’s conduct problems on adolescent’s depressive symptoms using multiple informants’ reports (i.e., father, mother, and adolescent’s report). (Social - Adolescent)

**XV-071** The Effects of Peer Victimization on Academic Performance among Taiwanese Adolescents  
**Ching-Ling Cheng**, *National Taiwan Normal University*  
**You-Chen Chen**, *National Taiwan Normal University*  
**Hung-Yang Chen**, *National Taiwan Normal University*  
**Pei-Ing Wee**, *National Taiwan Normal University*  
**Tzu-Ning Wang**, *National Taiwan Normal University*  
The mediating roles of social link and psychological maladjustment in the association of peer victimization and academic performance have been found in this study. In addition, results show that the mediating effects were relatively stronger on the pathway from relational victimization to academic performance, compared to overt victimization. (Developmental - Adolescent)

**XV-072** The Persistent Influence of Punitive Parenting Strategies on Adolescent Achievement  
**Sandra Tang**, *University of Michigan*  
**Pamela E. Davis-Kean**, *University of Michigan*  
Results from longitudinal path analyses using data from the PSID-CDS indicate that parenting during middle school predicts adolescent achievement. Specifically, parents’ endorsement of punitive strategies in response to a poor grade during middle school predicted lower levels of passage comprehension in adolescence even after accounting for earlier achievement. (Developmental - Adolescent)

**XV-073** The Positive Psychology of Intellectual Humility  
**Wade C Rowatt**, *Baylor University*  
**Megan Haggard**, *Baylor University*  
**Linda Kang**, *Baylor University*  
**Thomas Fergus**, *Baylor University*  
**Kassidy Knighten**, *Baylor University*
In three studies, intellectual humility correlated positively with agreeableness, curiosity, positive affect and inversely with dogmatism, narcissism, anxiety, and negative affect. IH predicted better actual than estimated cognitive performance when other predictors were controlled. Intellectual humility could be important for team performance and lead to advancement in many domains.

(Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)

XV-074 The Relationship Among Future-Self Orientation, Achievement Motivation, and Academic Performance in Low-Income African American Students
Ashley Paynex, University of Memphis
Christian Mueller, University of Memphis
Previous research has shown a positive link between significant relationships, achievement motivation, and student performance (Wentzel & Caldwell 1997). Given the continued achievement gap between low-income students and their more resourceful peers, we were interested in examining how student engagement, motivation and academic achievement intersect in low-income African American students.

(General - Adolescent)

XV-075 The Relationship Between Cyber-Bullying and School Absenteeism
Renee D. Singhx, Alliant International University
Elena Padrón, California School of Professional Psychology
Most cyber-bullying research has focused on links to emotional and peer difficulties. The current study used data from a national, school-based survey to explore whether cyber-bullying can interfere with victims’ access to education, by specifically examining its association with absenteeism. Implications for parents, practitioners and educators are discussed.

(Social - Adolescent)

XV-076 The Relationship Between Facebook Usage and Views on Depression as a Mental Illness
Neshat J Yazdanix, Fordham University
Zachary Kornhauser, Fordham University
Maggie Jackson, Fordham University
Olivia Cortellini, Fordham University
Researchers have found that both the number of social media (SM) users and depression rates are increasing. This study aims to understand the relationship between SM use and the stigmatization of depression. Preliminary results (N=90) indicate that there is a negative correlation between frequency of SM use and stigmatization.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-077 The Relationship Between Interpersonal Violence, Religious Coping, and Depressed Mood
Jennifer Dickardx, Baldwin Wallace University
No secondary authors
This study assessed the relationship between interpersonal violence, religious coping, and depressed mood. There were 90 participants; 89.8% were Caucasian/White. Results revealed a positive correlation between interpersonal violence and depressed mood, along with negative religious coping and depressed mood. No relationship was found between positive religious coping and depressed mood.

(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-078 The Relationship Between Life Stress, Child Maltreatment, Ethnicity and Psychological Well-Being
Thomas W Robertson, Mercy College
Denise T Wilson, Mercy College
Dana J Manzella, Mercy College
Alberto Ortiz-Garcia, Columbia College
Lorielle A Jimenez-Lazar, Mercy College
Brittnie Bernardino, Mercy College
Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College

This study examined life stress as a moderator of childhood maltreatment on psychological well-being. There were 253 participants. This study confirmed the negative impact of childhood maltreatment, however stress was a more robust predictor of mental health. Also, stress had a more detrimental impact on African American participant’s mental health.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-079 The Relationship Between Life Stress, Maltreatment, Ethnicity, and Physical Health
Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College
Denise T Wilson, Mercy College
Thomas W Robertson, Mercy College
Dana J Manzella, Mercy College
Alberto Ortiz-Garcia, Columbia University
Lorielle A Jimenez-Lazar, Mercy College
Brittnie Bernardino, Mercy College

This study examined life stress as a moderator of childhood maltreatment on physical health. There were 253 participants. High levels of stress interacted with experienced mother’s maltreatment and produced greater symptom reporting. However, the inverse was found for father’s maltreatment. Also, non-Latino participant’s health was linked with experienced father’s maltreatment.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-080 The Social Networking Motivations Scale: Examining Factorial and Criterion Validity
Taro Hirashima, Nagoya University
Tasuku Igarashi, Nagoya University
Ryosuke Asano, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine

We developed the Social Networking Motivations Scale (SNMS), including motivations for social networking in five dimensions: safety, weak-ties, betweenness, bridging, and status-seeking motivations. Exploratory/confirmatory factor analyses mainly supported our hypothetical model.
Correlations with other psychological measures supported the convergent and discriminant validity of the SNMS.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-081 Using text messages to increase empathy and prosocial behavior
Sara H. Konrath, University of Michigan
Andrea Fuhrel-Forbis, University of Michigan
Mary Liu, University of Michigan
Shaun Ho, University of Michigan
James Swain, University of Michigan
Rich Tolman, University of Michigan
Is it possible to build empathy with the very same technology that may help to erode it? In this study, participants who were randomly assigned to receive empathy-building text messages for 14 days, compared to control messages, showed an increase in empathy-related traits, motivations, and prosocial behaviors.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-082 Victimization, Discrimination, Psychological Control, and Rumination on Anxiety of Latino Emerging Adults
Cynthya C Morales, California State University Northridge
David Martinez-Alpizar, California State University Northridge (Graduate Student)
Diana Velez, California State University Northridge (Graduate Student)
Scott W Plunkett, California State University Northridge
Multi-group SEM with 884 Latino emerging adults (18-25 years) in Southern California found that peer victimization and parental psychological were related to anxiety through brooding rumination for men and women. For women, ethnic discrimination was also related to anxiety through brooding rumination. Implications for mental health practitioners will be discussed.
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-083 What's on Your Mind: A Study of Facebook Use and Personality Factors
Lindsey Reinx, California State University, Chico
Lindsey Runge, California State University, Chico
Eddie Vela, California State University, Chico
The research question hypothesized that personality and situational factors mediate social media use. Undergraduate participant Facebook accounts were monitored for 3 consecutive months. Major findings suggest that ‘Facebook Addiction’ predicted status posts, ‘likes’ and comments on those posts, and Loneliness. The data suggests a compensation motivation for Facebook use.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-084 Who Is Stressed? Action-Orientation Moderates Effect of External Stress on Relationship Satisfaction
Sabine Backes, University of Zurich
Veronika Brandstätter, University of Zurich
Monika Kuster, University of Zurich
We could show in a dyadic data set that action-state orientation moderates the effect of stress on relationship satisfaction. The more action oriented partners are under higher levels of stress, the happier they and their partners are in their relationship.
(General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-085 Why do the victims accept the violence from the dating partner?
Takashi Araix, Otemon Gakuin University
No secondary authors
This study investigated the underlying mechanism of the acceptance of the violence from the dating partner. Results of this study indicated that loneliness resulted in thought of devoting oneself to one's lover owing to a low self-esteem, which in turn led to the acceptance of the violence from the partner.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-086 Workplace Discrimination: Changing Prevalence and Associations with Worker Well-Being
James W. Grosch, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Rashaun Roberts, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
This study examines changes in the prevalence of three types of workplace discrimination (age, gender, race) and associations with several measures of well-being. Results indicate slight declines over an eight-year period and several significant associations, particularly for organizational measures. Implications for future research on workplace discrimination are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XV-087 Memory for Briefly Presented Movie Frames and Clips: Motion Enhances Retention
Ayse Candan, Cornell University
James E. Cutting, Cornell University
Jordan E. DeLong, Cornell University
The present study investigates how people process and remember dynamic naturalistic images at brief presentation rates (80-400 ms/item), with a specific focus on how motion can be a beneficial cue for memory accuracy.
(Cognitive - Attention)

XV-088 Mood, Attention, and the Aha! Moment
Eureka Foong Chen Yew, Linfield College
Kay Livesay, Linfield College
This study explores the flexible mood-attention relationship and insight. Undergraduates were primed to focus globally or locally and induced with a mood before completing insight problems. Contradicting past research, local focus caused greater insight and no significant mood-attention interaction was found. Hence, the mood-attention relationship may not apply to insight.
XV-089 Multitasking and Student Learning: The Impact of Instant Messaging on Higher-Order Thinking  
Ryan H. Wessell, Northwest Missouri State University  
Jerrold E Barnett, Northwest Missouri State University  
To study multitasking and learning, students (1) read a short text, (2) read the same passage while answering three text messages, or (3) read while expecting texts that never occurred. This third group performed best on a test of factual learning, but significantly worse on a test of higher-order thinking.  
(Cognitive - Attention)

XV-090 Not so simple Apple: Generic memory for the Apple logo  
Adam B. Blakex, University of California, Los Angeles  
Meenely Nazarian, University of California, Los Angeles  
Alan D. Castel, University of California, Los Angeles  
People are often captured by visual information, including common logos. We tested people’s ability to draw and recognize the Apple logo. Both Apple and PC users showed surprisingly poor memory for the features of the logo, supporting the view that accurate representation in memory requires more than just repetition.  
(Cognitive - Attention)

XV-091 Shifting and Dividing Attention  
Rachel Hopmanx, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign  
Nathan Medeiros-Ward, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign  
This study explored the component processes of multitasking. Specifically, we examined if a relationship exists between dividing and shifting attention. Interestingly, when participants have time to prepare for attentional shifts, their task switching performance correlates with their dual tasking performance.  
(Cognitive - Attention)

XV-092 Sluggish Cognitive Tempo and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Youth  
Ana Rondonx, The University of Alabama  
Hannah Rapport, The University of Alabama  
Matthew A. Jarrett, The University of Alabama  
Thomas H. Ollendick, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
This study assessed differences between youth with and without ADHD having high or low levels of sluggish cognitive tempo symptoms (SCT). Participants in the High SCT Only group were significantly older than those in the ADHD groups. Groups with High SCT exhibited greater internalizing, externalizing, and attention problems.  
(Clinical - Attention)
XV-093 **Students with ADHD Favor a Surface Approach to Learning**

**P. Dennis Rodriuezx**, Indiana University South Bend  
**Stephanie L. Simon-Dack**, Ball State University  
**Geoff D. Marcum**, Indiana University South Bend

This study examined the approach to learning that college students with and without symptoms of ADHD favor. Data analysis indicated that the control group engaged in a deep approach to learning more so than the ADHD group, who strongly favored a surface approach along with surface motive and surface strategy. 
(Cognitive - Attention)

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XV-094 **Susceptibility to Inattentional Blindness is Not Consistent Across Tasks**

**Elizabeth R. Grahamx**, University of the Pacific  
**Berenice Calvario**, University of the Pacific  
**Deyanire Del Toro**, University of the Pacific  
**Swaja Khanna**, University of the Pacific

The current study tested whether inattentional blindness (IB) occurs consistently by testing the same individuals in two different IB tasks. Awareness of the unexpected object in one task did not predict awareness in the other task, failing to support the idea that susceptibility to IB is a stable individual characteristic. 
(Cognitive - Attention)

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XV-095 **The Effects of Simple Mindfulness Interventions on Prospective Memory**

**Hannah Lammertx**, Saint Louis University  
**Marissa Roffler**, Saint Louis University  
**Lisa Willoughby**, Saint Louis University  
**Shayna Palmer**, Saint Louis University  
**Laura Silverstein**, Saint Louis University  
**Kaleigh Barrett**, Saint Louis University

The effect of two mindfulness interventions (focused breathing and focused listening) on prospective memory performance was examined. Similar levels of prospective memory performance were observed in both the control and mindfulness interventions. Implications for the possible use of simple mindfulness interventions in everyday functioning are discussed. 
(Cognitive - Experimental)

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XV-096 **Uncertainty Threat Increases Negative Affect and Anxiety only Among At-Risk Individuals**

**Aaron L. Wichmanx**, Western Kentucky University  
**Dana E. Larson**, Western Kentucky University

Participants varying in baseline depression and trait anxiety were exposed to an uncertainty threat or not. Only those participants relatively high at baseline showed increased negative affect and anxiety after the uncertainty threat. Some depression models predict that symptoms measured under threat conditions should provide improved prediction of subsequent symptoms.
XV-097 Unconscious Instantiation of Anticipatory Control Through Associative Learning
Ausaf A Farooqui, MRC-Cognition & Brain Sciences Unit
Tom Manly, MRC-Cognition & Brain Sciences Unit
We demonstrate that unconscious perceptual information predicting enhanced control requirements in future can be associatively learnt to proactively and implicitly instantiate relevant control. Importantly this unconscious associative learning was flexible and occurred only when it was critical for the achievement of goal at hand.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV-098 Understanding of the Solidity Concept and Containment in Young Children
In-Kyeong Kim, La Sierra University
Enoch S. Kwon, La Sierra University
This study investigated 2-year-old children’s understanding of solidity concept with a prediction task. Transparent tubes where objects could be contained and passed were used. The results showed young children’s failure and worse performance than the ones previous studies have shown. Understanding of containment, contact mechanics, and sequential orderings were discussed.
(Developmental - Experimental)

XV-099 Using A Long Questionnaire as a Laboratory Stressor
Logan M. Cook, University of Mount Union
Jeffrey J. Yoza, University of Mount Union
Morgan P. Myers, University of Mount Union
Michael M. Knepp, University of Mount Union
Eight-six college students participated in a cardiovascular study examining how questionnaires can function as a laboratory stressor. During the final questionnaire phase, heart rates were higher and all three heart rate variability markers were lower when compared to baseline. Trait personality and temperament differences were also found.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Experimental)

XV-100 Using Related General Vocabulary to Learn Technical Terms
William R. Balch, The Pennsylvania State University, Altoona
No secondary authors
Participants learned the correct definitions of general vocabulary words either related (e.g., "aversion") or unrelated (e.g., "rendition") to technical terms (e.g., "aversion conditioning"). After seeing the technical-term definitions, the related-words group averaged significantly higher (73%) than the unrelated-words group (67%) on a knowledge-and-application test of the terms.
(Cognitive - Experimental)
XV-101 Verbal Swearing Attenuates Social Pain
Michael C. Philippx, Massey University
Laura Lombardo, University of Queensland
Although swearing has been shown to alleviate physical pain, the effects of swearing on social pain are unknown. This study investigated whether swearing moderates the psychological and physical effects caused by social exclusion. Post-exclusion swearing was found to attenuate participants' feelings of social and physical pain.
(Social - Experimental)

XV-102 Working Memory and Skill Learning as a Function of Video Game Experience
Ruyuan Zhangx, University of Rochester, NY
Susanne M Jaeggi, University of California, Irvine
Martin Buschkuehl, MIND Research Institute, Irvine, CA
Daphne Bavelier, University of Geneva, Switzerland
We investigated working memory performance and skill learning as a function of video game experience. We recruited regular video game players (VGPs) and participants who rarely play any video games (NVGPs). Our data indicate that VGPs outperform NVGPs in working memory performance and improvement suggesting experience-related facilitation effects.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

XV-103 Young Children’s Causal Inference Generation According to Book
Marcia L Callowayx, Howard University
Porsche Boddicker, Howard University
Silas E. Burris, Howard University
The current study examines the role of variations of narrative goal structure on the complexity of inferences generated
(Developmental - Experimental)

XV-104 Increasing Statistical Power for Group Comparisons
Kimberly A. Barchardx, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Vincent Brouwers, University of Nevada, Las Vegas
A researcher compares total scores for two groups. Researchers know power increases when sample size increases, group differences increase, within group person variance decreases, and random error decreases. We derive a formula showing power also increases when the number of items increase and when items measure only a single dimension
(Methodology - Quantitative)

XV-105 MANOVA Protection vs. the Bonferroni Procedure: An Empirical Comparison of Power
Andrew V Franex, California State University
No secondary authors
When multiple outcome variables are present, some say MANOVA must be found significant before univariate testing. Others bypass MANOVA, applying Bonferroni to each univariate test. Both
procedures control the Type I error rate when properly applied, but which "costs" more in statistical power? I answer this using Monte Carlo simulations. (Methodology - Quantitative)

XV-106 Percentage of Individual Recoveries and Group Effect Size Are Closely Related
Eduardo Estrada, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
Antonio Pardo, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid
In single group pre-post designs, group effect size and percentage of individual recoveries are related (Estrada & Pardo, 2014). We verified that relationship also in pretest-posttest-control group designs. A linear regression model yielded R2 >= .90. The percentage of recoveries increases by 8% for each extra .05 Omega Square points. (General - Quantitative)

XV-107 Power and Type I Error Rates of Robust Chi-Square Difference Tests
Jordan C Brace, University of British Columbia
Victoria Savalei, University of British Columbia
Jenny Chuang, University of British Columbia
Through Monte Carlo simulation, type I error rates and power of three different versions of the robust chi-square difference test were evaluated in the context of investigations of measurement invariance. Simulations varied in terms of degree of non-normality, sample sizes, average factor loading, and factor covariances. (Methodology - Quantitative)

XV-108 Raw Data Analyses Overcome Fixation Filter Constraints in Eye Tracking
Alina Nazareth, Florida International University
Shannon M Pruden, Florida International University
Michael Riedel, Florida International University
In the present methodological study, we propose plotting raw eye tracking data as an alternative to standard eye-tracking metrics like eye fixations, etc. To demonstrate the incongruity in the existing eye tracking research and the usefulness of raw data plotting, we use cognitive strategy selection in mental rotation as an example. (Methodology - Quantitative)

XV-109 Study Characteristics and Missing Data Affect Power in Longitudinal Growth Models
Andrew L. Moskowitz, University of California, Los Angeles
Jennifer L Krull, University of California, Los Angeles
Bruce F Chorpita, University of California, Los Angeles
Monte Carlo simulation was used to examine the effect of measurement reliability, assessment frequency, and sample size on power in longitudinal growth models with missing data. This study illustrates how researchers can increase assessment frequency to offset power loss due to the measurement error associated with shorter instruments.
Three-Level Models for Partially Nested Data Structures
Jessica M Tessler, University of California, Los Angeles
Jennifer L Krull, University of California, Los Angeles
Partially nested data structures arise when treatment participants are nested within treatment groups, while control participants are non-nested. Simulation studies for two types of heteroscedastic 3-level models for partially nested data were conducted to evaluate the performance of these models and test specific hypotheses regarding modeling heteroscedasticity and level omission.

Religious priming fails to influence reproductive cognition among Middle Eastern Muslim students
Mark Aveyard, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates
No secondary authors
A series of experiments investigated the effects of religious primes on young Middle Eastern adults’ reproductive priorities and their reactions to child-related pictures. No effects of religious priming emerged, indicating that causal connections between religiosity and reproduction remain underdeveloped at this stage or use unexplored mechanisms.

Secure, Loving Relationships with God Relate to Healthy Religious Coping Methods
Carrie Bush, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Ivan A Gilarski, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Russell E Phillips, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
Five-hundred-thirty-six college students completed religious measures. Active religious surrender related to secure God attachment but inversely related to avoidant God attachment. Benevolent religious reappraisals related to loving God images, negatively with controlling God images. Religious coping partially mediated the relationship between attachment to God/God image and spiritual outcomes from stress.

Social-awareness and Religiosity in First and Fourth Year University Students
Ricardo Arturo Machón, Loyola Marymount University
Pamela C. González, Loyola Marymount University
Alyana K. Roxas, Loyola Marymount University
Carlee J. Kreisel, Loyola Marymount University
Lauren E. Cullen, Loyola Marymount University
What role does higher institution play in the formation of young adults? This study examined religious beliefs and socially responsible attitudes in first and fourth year university students. While fourth year students showed a significant decrease in religiosity as compared to freshmen, they showed an increase in socially aware attitudes.
XV-115  **Sticking it to the godless: Evidence of behavioral aggression against atheists**  
Ben K L Ngx, *University of Kentucky*  
David Chester, *University of Kentucky*  
Will M Gervais, *University of Kentucky*  
Recent studies on religious prejudice have shown that distrust is central to anti-atheist prejudice. However, research has not yet looked at potential behavioral ramifications of anti-atheist prejudice. Our study extends previous work by showing that religious believers aggress against atheists, even more than against gays and Muslims.  
(Social - Religion)

XV-116  **The Eyes of God: Religious Narratives' Effects on Prosocial Behavior**  
Foster A. Ranneyx, *Simon Fraser University*  
Samuele Zilioli, *Simon Fraser University*  
Neil Watson, *Simon Fraser University*  
Replicating and expanding work by Shariff & Norenzayan (2007), two studies explore contrasting effects of generic, forgiving, and punitive religious narratives on fairness and costly aggression.  
(General - Religion)

XV-117  **The Impact of God Concept Priming on God Believers**  
Patrick K.F. Linx, *National University of Singapore*  
Eddie E.W. Tong, *National University of Singapore*  
Li Neng Lee, *National University of Singapore*  
The present study examined how priming the God concept increased God believers’ willingness to perform prosocial behaviors. We found that God believers became more prosocial when primed with “GOD” than when primed with “GUB”. However, there were no differences in non-God believers’ willingness to behave prosocially in both prime conditions.  
(Social - Religion)

XV-118  **The Impact of Religious Psychology on Organ Transplantation and Donation**  
TSHERING PEMx, *ROYAL THIMPHU COLLEGE*  
No secondary authors  
Based on extensive screening of views towards kidney failure in both rural and urban communities in Bhutan, we show how religion shapes societal perceptions of organ transplantation and donation. Identification of these views is a first step towards removing barriers that prevent societies from taking full advantage of modern medicine.  
(Social - Religion)

XV-119  **The Sanctification of Learning Uniquely Predicts Study Strategies and Education**
Outcomes
Michael B Kitchensx, Lebanon Valley College
Russell E Phillips, University of Pittsburgh at Greensburg
One-hundred-fifty-four college students completed measures assessing whether they viewed learning as sacred, and other scales related to learning. Viewing learning as sacred was associated with engaging in higher-level study strategies, better outcomes from education, and preference for religious-affirming information. Implications and limitations are discussed.
(General - Religion)

XV-120 Media Influence on Risky Driving Behaviors among Adolescents and Emerging Adults
Kelly Silbermanx, University of Central Florida
Chrysalis L. Wright, University of Central Florida
This study examined the relationship between media exposures to reckless driving behaviors in movies and video games and the driving behaviors, attitudes, and driving safety habits of adolescents and young adults.
(General - Media)

XV-121 Media Use Gratifications: More Narcissism and Less Neurosis
Bradley M. Waitex, Central Connecticut State University
Rachel Lindberg, Central Connecticut State University
Teodor G. Radu, Central Connecticut State University
Laura E. Levine, Central Connecticut State University
Laura L. Bowman, Central Connecticut State University
We examined whether social media use and attitudes were related to specific dimensions of personality of college students. Results indicated that greater use of social media predicted higher levels of narcissism and its components (need for admiration, exhibitionism, grandiose fantasies, and entitlement), and lower levels of neuroticism.
(Personality/Emotion - Media)

XV-122 Music’s Dual Influence on Dyadic Behaviors
Chrysalis L. Wrightx, University of Central Florida
Jessica Brandt, University of Central Florida
This study examined the mechanism through which adult children from non-continuously intact homes seek models of how to behave in a romantic relationship outside of their family structure. Results demonstrated that music both mediates and moderates the relationship between family structure, exposure to sexual content in music, and risky sexual behaviors.
(Social - Media)

XV-123 No News is Better Than Bad News: Exposure to Violent News Media Predicts Adverse Physical Health Symptoms
Amanda E. Sharplesx, University of Toronto
Elizabeth Page-Gould, University of Toronto
Across two studies we found that violent news media in daily life predicted adverse physical health symptoms. Both the relative amount of violent news media making the front page in a given day (Study 1), and direct exposure to violent news media (Study 2), predicted adverse physical health symptoms.
(Social - Media)

XV-124 Online Impression Management and Reassurance Seeking: Behavioral Patterns on Social Networking Sites
Marcie D Dorethyx, California State University, Long Beach
Luise E Hansen, University of Copenhagen
Cassie L Conlin, California State University, Long Beach
Sarah M Carlton, California State University, Long Beach
Martin S Fiebert, California State University, Long Beach
Christopher R Warren, California State University, Long Beach
Understanding online behavior is paramount to understanding modern day social connectedness. Study 1, an analysis of 220 Facebook profiles, revealed that users share, and receive more feedback on, positive photo posts that are socially oriented in nature. Study 2, a self-report questionnaire, revealed correlates between impression management and online behaviors.
(Social - Media)

XV-125 Sexy Advertisements: Memorable, but not tempting to buyers
Melinda C.R. Burgessx, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Ashley B Murray, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
This experiment examined both the memorability of products that were advertised in a sexualized commercial or not. While recall of the companies was marginally better in the sexualized condition, interest in product purchase decreased.
(Social - Media)

XV-126 Temporal Changes in the Anthropometric Measures of Idealized Female Images: Evidence for a Reversal of the Ultrathin Ideal
Alan Robertsx, Indiana University
Sena Muta, Indiana University
Most content analyses of Playboy magazine have reported a trend toward increased thinness over time. The current study updates this research by examining changes in the Body Mass Index (BMI) of Playboy models from 2000-2012. Results revealed that the average centerfold BMI has increased with a growing number of models now possessing BMI's in the normal range
(Social - Media)

XV-127 The Life Cycle of a Facebook Post
Martin S. Fiebertx, California State University, Long Beach
Azadeh Aline, California State University, Long Beach
Hoda Yassami, California State University, Long Beach
Christopher Warren, California State University, Long Beach
The life cycle of Facebook posts was investigated. The study examined 100 posts of typical Facebook users which included Fifty male and fifty female subjects. Results reveal that responses to Facebook posts rarely exceed 24 hours and the majority of activity ("likes, comments, shares") are completed within 2-3 hours of posting.
(Social - Media)

XV-128 Touchscreen Transfer of Learning on a Tower of Hanoi Task by Young Children
Brittany Huberz, Swinburne University of Technology
Jordy Kaufman, Swinburne University of Technology
Renee Rowsell, Swinburne University of Technology
Jemma Richards, Swinburne University of Technology
Joanne Tarasui, Swinburne University of Technology
Despite the proliferation and use of touchscreen applications by young children, little research has been conducted to explore the effects of touchscreen use on development, particularly learning. Over two experiments, we found that 4-6 year old children could apply knowledge learned on a problem-solving app to the physical world.
(Developmental - Media)

XV-129 Using Online Data Sources: An Analysis of Job Search Behavior
Justin Purlix, Ohio University
Leah R. Halper, Ohio University
Alan J. Tomassetti, George Mason University
Jeffrey B. Vancouver, Ohio University
In a study of how individuals may use Internet search websites, such as Google, to look for jobs, new trends are uncovered. These trends may aid psychologists in using the Internet to “nowcast”, and also forecast. Web-based job search behavior seems to follow a periodic trend related to important outcomes.
(Industrial/Organizational - Media)

XV-130 Profiles Of Learning Goal Orientation: Predicting Mathematic Cognition And Affection
KuoNan Maoz, NTNU
RuHuei Dai, NTNU
This study examined the role of goal orientation in predicting Taiwan secondary students’ learning behavior, ability belief and parent attachment in their mathematics learning.
(Cognitive - School)

XV-131 Self-regulation, Psychological Well-Being, and Swedish High School Pupils’ Academic Achievement
Alexander Jimmeforsx, University of Gothenburg
Patricia Rosenberg, University of Gothenburg
Catrin Rappe, University of Gothenburg
Erica Schütz, University of Gothenburg
Trevor Archer, University of Gothenburg
Danilo Garcia, University of Gothenburg

We investigated the relationship between Swedish high school pupils' grades and self-regulation strategies (i.e., assessment and locomotion) and psychological well-being. We found that a profile consisting of assessment orientation (i.e., assessment, comparison, and appraisal of goals/procedures) combined with self-acceptance and personal growth leads to the best study results. (Personality/Emotion - School)

XV-132 The Effects of Kindergarten Classroom Quality on Social Emotional Development: Moderation by School Adversity
Phyllis Leex, Pennsylvania State University
Karen L. Bierman, Pennsylvania State University

This study examined the effects of kindergarten classroom quality (instructional and emotional support) and school-level adversity (student poverty and achievement) on first grade behaviors, controlling for prekindergarten behaviors. Classroom quality had significant effects on the behavioral adjustment of students attending high-risk schools, but little impact on students attending low-risk schools. (Developmental - School)

XV-133 Exploring Child Characteristics Associated with Teacher-Student Relationships: The Role of Teacher Gender
Jillian E Rosatix, University of Indianapolis
Neil H Perdue, University of Indianapolis
Alexandra Epler, University of Indianapolis
Brett Enneking, University of Indianapolis
Tybytha Ryan, University of Indianapolis
David B Estell, Indiana University

The present study explores the relationship between teacher gender, student gender, and teacher’s perceptions of student-teacher relationship quality while including important covariates. (Developmental - School)

XV-134 Transformational Leadership and Teachers’ Collective Efficacy: The Mediating Role of Faculty Trust in Colleagues
Clément Louisex, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Fernet Claude, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Austin Stéphanie, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Teachers’ collective efficacy is recognized as a key factor in student achievement. This study aims to better understand how transformational leadership contributes to teachers’ collective efficacy. We tested a model in which faculty trust in colleagues mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and teachers’ collective efficacy. (Industrial/Organizational - School)
XV-135 Behavioral Healthcare: The Implications of an LGBT Community Needs Assessment
Frances R Gonzalez, University Of Nevada, Reno
Caitlin McLean, University of Nevada, Reno
Sungjin Im, University of Nevada, Reno
Jessica Engle, University of Nevada, Reno
Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno
Victoria M Follette, University of Nevada, Reno

A needs assessment was conducted with an LGBT community sample to identify physical and mental health care disparities and perceived barriers in access to health care. The current findings are particularly useful in the development and implementation of Integrated Healthcare Systems, especially in an era of evolving healthcare reform.
(Clinical - Community)

XV-136 Psychologists, public health professionals, and urban planners creating healthy cities.
Donald W. Bradley, Northwestern Polytechnic University

The goal of creating healthy cities will require innovation and effort from cooperating psychologists, the medical community, public health practitioners, and the urban planning field. Professionals can and must launch thoughtful research work, papers, and mass media to further how to work together to build healthier cities.
(General - Community)

XV-137 Resilience from Post-Disaster Resettlement of Two Taiwan Indigenous Villages
Ruey-Ling Chux, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
Bien Chiang, Academia Sinica, Taiwan
Yuh-Huey Jou, Academia Sinica, Taiwan

This study aims at an understanding of how Formosa indigenous people deal with natural disasters. Results show that, although culturally specific settlement pattern of Paiwan tribe didn’t survive the planned relocation after the disaster, villagers’ psychological adaptation to resettlement is promising, and personality and personal resilience act as protective factors.
(Personality/Emotion - Community)

XV-138 Topology of Stress-Buffers among Community-Recruited African Americans: A Cross-Sectional Study
Josh B. Kazmanx, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Preetha A. Abraham, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Stacey A. Zeno, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Patricia A. Deuster, Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences

Based on exploratory factor analysis of 19 resilience and coping-style measures (n=220 community African Americans), three factors were derived representing adaptive coping, resilience (hardiness and family functioning), religion/spirituality. Resilience and religion/spirituality mediated the
relationship between hassles and stress. African American mental health interventions should target psychological resilience and family functioning.

(General - Community)

XV-139 What Moves Volunteers: Environment, Community, and Career Motives Shape Volunteer Experiences
Joshua C Burton, Butler University
Kaitlin S Foran, Butler University
Alison L O'Malley, Butler University
We explored how volunteer motives predicted volunteers’ evaluations of a city-wide day of service. In a sample of 503 volunteers, we found that connection to the community and the environment alongside career and learning objectives were positively related to the likelihood of future volunteerism, but not necessarily donation intentions.
(Industrial/Organizational - Community)

XV-140 Generational and Situational Differences in Preferred Modes of Communication
Jan J. Wertz, Centre College
William George, Centre College
Katherine E. Price, Centre College
Kary Stivers, Centre College
Emily S. Denham, Centre College
Max Manning, Centre College
Study compares college students and their parents on the use of technology to communicate. Different scenarios were presented (e.g., ending a relationship, inviting a person to a party, asking a colleague a question) and differences were identified between the two groups of participants in terms of preferred mode of communication (e.g., mail, email, phone, text messaging, social media).
(Developmental - Comparative)

XV-141 Social Dynamics of a Mandrill Introduction in a Zoo Setting
Jaye Van Kirk, San Diego Mesa College
Jennifer Tobey, San Diego Zoo Institute for Conservation Research
Transfer of Mandrills within zoo settings is critical for maintaining Species Survival Plan for endangered species. Behavioral indices of adjustment guide management of husbandry (eating, locomotion) and social dynamics (agonistic interactions, presenting, displacement) during introduction period. Information reflecting adjustment to new habitats can help advance conservation efforts and biodiversity.
(General - Comparative)

XV-142 Testing the Threat Simulation Theory across Species
Amy Haskett, Southern Oregon University
John Taylor, Southern Oregon University
Threat simulation theory states that dreaming serves as practice for survival scenarios. We tested whether this theory was valid across different mammalian species, correlating amount of REM sleep with proxies for social threat levels. Social threat meaningfully related to REM sleep, suggesting a possible role for sociability in dreaming.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Comparative)

XV-143 What Can Kill You Makes Your Memory Stronger

Angeline Marie Modestix, Butler University
Renato Puga, Butler University
John N Bohannon, Butler University

Affect, rehearsal, and consequentiality were examined as flashbulb memories components three events: receiving cancer diagnoses (N = 43), car accidents (N = 74) and childhood injury (N = 158). Cancer diagnoses yielded significantly higher levels of detail in free recall narratives and probed questions despite having low vividness.

(Cognitive - Comparative)