XVI-001 The Relationship Between Stress, Drinking, and Depression within Seroconcordant Dyads
Ashley K Billigx, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
Rachael Wandrey, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
Angela Wendorf, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
Amanda Brouwer, Winona State University
Katherine Becker, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
Katie Mosack, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee
This study examined the relationship between perceived stress, daily drinking, and depression within HIV-positive dyads. Multilevel modeling was used with the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model as a framework, and we found effects that combined to account for a significant amount of variance in depression.
(Clinical - Health)

XVI-002 The Relationship between Teeth Condition, Dental Care, Cognition, and Other Individual Differences
Chris J. Kochx, George Fox University
No secondary authors
Questionnaires concerning oral hygiene, dental problems, eating behaviors, everyday memory and attention, conscientiousness, anxiety, exercise, and diet quality were administered to 100 participants. Perceived condition of one’s teeth was related to oral problems more so than oral hygiene. Further, condition of teeth was related to everyday attention but not memory.
(Cognitive - Health)

XVI-003 The Relationship of Exercise with Mood Using Weather as a Moderating Variable
Kristin M Hunterx, University of Georgia
No secondary authors
The association between exercise and mood with weather as a moderating variable in non-depressed regular exercisers was explored to better understand how physically active individuals are affected by the type of exercise they perform, daily weather conditions, participants’ sensitivity to weather variations, and participants’ transient mood states.
(General - Health)
The Reward-Based Eating Drive Scale: A Self-Report Index of Reward-Based Eating

Ashley E. Mason, University of California, San Francisco
Elissa S. Epel, University of California, San Francisco
Barbara Laraia, University of California, Berkeley
William Hartman, California Pacific Medical Center
Karen Ready, California Pacific Medical Center
Michael Acree, University of California, San Francisco
Tanja C Adam, Maastricht University
Sachiko St. Jeor, University of Nevada, Reno
David A. Kessler, University of California, San Francisco
A. Janet Tomiyama, University of California, Los Angeles

We developed a scale to capture vulnerability to reward-based eating drive (RED). RED is characterized by a lack of self-control, lack of satiation, and preoccupation with food that may stem from reward-related neural circuitry. The 10-item RED scale emerged as an internally consistent tool to identify risk for weight gain.

(Clinical - Health)

The Role of Positive Affective Experiences in a Randomized Trial for Cancer-Related Fatigue

Natalie Nusinow, Butler University
Paige Poure, Butler University
Shelley Johns, Indiana University School of Medicine
Linda Brown, Indiana University School of Medicine
Kathleen Beck-Coon, Indiana University School of Medicine
Patrick Monahan, Indiana University School of Medicine
Yan Tong, Indiana University School of Medicine
Kurt Kroenke, Indiana University School of Medicine
R. Brian Giesler, Butler University

Cancer survivors with persistent fatigue were randomized to an eight week mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR) intervention or to a psycho-educational support group. Participants experiencing high levels of positive affective experiences appeared to have benefitted the most from the interventions, although this effect was stronger in the support group.

(General - Health)

The role of positive meaning-making in the meaning-making model

Haikel A Lim, Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Hui Yu Chan, Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore, Singapore
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Jean M Slattery, Department of Psychology, Clarion University, PA, USA
Crystal L Park, Department of Psychology, University of Connecticut, CT, USA

In this study, we investigated the role of positive meaning-making in Park’s meaning-making model. We found that positive meaning-making was a partial positive mediator of the relationship between
situational meaning-making and meaning made. Making positive meaning is therefore somewhat helpful in making meaning of a stressful event.

(Clinical - Health)

XVI-007  The Role of Resilience in Surgery: Examining a Population of Total Joint Replacement Patients
Sharon Johnson-Hakim, Atlantic Health System
Chloe Bland, College of Saint Elizabeth
Michelle M. Barrett, College of Saint Elizabeth
Jamie Pytko, College of Saint Elizabeth
Chris M. Kirk, Atlantic Health System
William D. Neigher, Atlantic Health System
Undergoing surgery of any kind requires a degree of resilience to successfully adjust to post-surgery demands. This study explored resilience in patients (N=94) undergoing total joint replacements. Instruments were administered during pre-procedure testing and one-month post-surgery. Results show that resilience was a significant predictor of overall health status after surgery.

(Clinical - Health)

XVI-008  The Role of Temperament and Context in Predicting Children’s Sleep Problems
Lauren E Boddy, Northern Illinois University
Jared J Gerstenkorn, Northern Illinois University
Nicole M Burt, Northern Illinois University
Sheila Suerth, Northern Illinois University
Elliott D Ihm, Northern Illinois University
Emily A Beshansky, Northern Illinois University
David J Bridgett, Northern Illinois University
The purpose of the current study was to examine the relationship between infant temperament characteristics and toddler sleep behavior. Above and beyond contextual factors, infant negative affect (NA) and orienting/regulation (O/R; early regulatory ability) at ten months emerged as significant predictors of toddler sleep behavior eight months later.

(Developmental - Health)

XVI-009  Turning to food under stress: Roles of attentional focus and social norms
Charlotte Hagerman, University of Mary Washington
Elizabeth D. Storey, University of Mary Washington
Adrianne Bell, University of Mary Washington
Christine McBride, University of Mary Washington
Using eye-tracking technology, this study examined if people focus more on images of food when under stress and whether providing participants with the descriptive norms about stress-related eating changes the amount of food consumed under stress.

(Social - Health)
Understanding the Cardioprotective Effects of Forgiveness: Insights from Central Hemodynamics
Jared Hermanx, Florida State University
Sonnie Mayewski, Florida State University
Ross W. May, Florida State University
Marcos A. Sanchez-Gonzalez, Florida State University
Frank D. Fincham, Florida State University
Although negative affect (anger, anxiety, depression) and forgiveness have been associated with cardiac functioning, the mechanisms accounting for these associations are unknown. Independently of negative affect, forgiveness predicted aortic hemodynamics providing insight into the cardiac mechanisms responsible for the association between forgiveness and cardiac health.
(Social - Health)

Trait Worry, Emotion Regulation, and Temperament Impacts on Heart Rate Variability
Erika M. Druzinax, University of Mount Union
Erin R. Krafka, Wright State University
Samantha R. Stilson, University of Mount Union
Kevin M. Joyner, University of Mount Union
Michael M. Knepp, University of Mount Union
Using a mind-body approach and following the polyvagal theory, worry, emotion regulation, and temperament were examined to determine their effects on the autonomic nervous system. Low trait worriers with high emotion reappraisal had the highest rMSSD across the phases while high associative sensitivity was related to increased heart rate variability.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

Positive Pollys or Negative Nancys? How success and failure affect social sharing
Leah Kashanix, CUNY Hunter College
Bianca Rosa-Aviles, CUNY Hunter College
Jonah Raskas, CUNY Hunter College
Tania Luna, CUNY Hunter College
Using a questionnaire, we evaluated descriptions of emotional experiences and found that participants discussed their personal successes with significantly more people than they discussed their personal failures.
(Big Data: Understanding Patterns of Human Behavior - Emotion)

Using mind wandering to investigate how thinking styles influence negative emotion regulation
Fang-Ying Wenx, Chung Yuan Christian University
Li-Hao Yeh, Chung Yuan Christian University
The current study aims at examining the adaptive effect of mind wandering in emotional regulation. We hypothesize that for those participants who prefer experiential thinking style will demonstrate better emotional recovery evidenced by the thought content of mind wandering, the state of mind measure and cardiovascular indices.
XVI-014 Validation of a Processing Measure of Big Picture Appraisal
Morgynn L. Haner, University of Texas at Austin
Stephanie Rude, University of Texas at Austin
Janna Miller, University of Texas
Research has defined Big Picture Appraisal (BPA) as individuals incorporating a wider perspective when processing an emotionally distressing event. To further research BPA, a forty-item implicit-process measure and other questionnaires were administered to undergraduate participants. Correlations were performed to establish initial validation of the scale.

XVI-015 Waking cognitive style predicts particular phenomenal features of dreaming.
Jeremy Chung, Department of Psychology // Santa Clara University
Cathy Suzuki, Department of Psychology // Santa Clara University
Oliver Culver, Department of Psychology // Santa Clara University
Tracey L Kahan, Department of Psychology // Santa Clara University
Ratings of phenomenal features of 252 dreams obtained from 69 women in a two-week dream journal study were investigated in relation to several measures of participants' waking cognitive style. Phenomenal features related to waking cognitive style included vision, movement, negative emotion, and cognition, with the strongest correlations observed for cognition.

XVI-016 We Hear Your Fear: A Shaking Voice Reflects Public Speaking Anxiety
Morgan G. Brucks, Avila University
Kevin D. Britton, Avila University
Marcia C. Pasqualini, Avila University
Undergraduate and graduate students gave class presentations and were rated by the audience on voice characteristics, facial expressions, gestures, and eye contact. Voice shakiness consistently predicted overall ratings of anxiety. Improving the ability to assess and regulate internal states before sympathetic overactivation occurs may facilitate public speaking performance.

XVI-017 What is the relationship between sleep duration and emotion recognition ability?
Tina Sundelin, Stockholm University
Håkan Fischer, Stockholm University
John Axelsson, Karolinska Institutet
Petri Laukka, Stockholm University
Recent experimental data suggest that sleep deprivation impairs emotion recognition of morphed angry/neutral and happy/neutral faces. In a sample of 291 individuals, we found no significant effects of natural variations in sleep duration, sleep quality, or sleep sufficiency on accuracy of emotion recognition, regardless of emotion ambiguity.
XVI-018 Work-Family Conflict Increases Surface Acting and Job Burnout
Sharmin Tunguz, DePauw University
Portia Egan, DePauw University
Work-family conflict is a well documented job stressor. In the present study, academic employees surveyed about their work and family responsibilities reported more surface acting and burnout if they also experienced work-family conflict. Additionally, female faculty experienced more work-family conflict compared to their male colleagues.

XVI-019 Working Memory Moderates the Relationship between Anxiety and Vocabulary but not Math
Brianna Scott, University of Indianapolis
Neil H. Perdue, University of Indianapolis
Matthew G. Levy, University of Indianapolis
Working memory capacity (WMC) and anxiety are influential constructs in examining problem solving. Research suggests that problem solving may be susceptible to varying levels of WMC. Using the NICHD’s SECCYD, we found that adolescents’ WMC moderates the relationship between anxiety and standardized vocabulary test scores, but not math scores.

XVI-020 Working Memory Updating Predicts Negative Affect Reduction during both Response- and Antecedent-focused Emotion Regulation
Michelle A. Hendricks, University of Missouri - St. Louis
Tony W. Buchanan, Saint Louis University
This study explored the relationship between three types of cognitive control (working memory updating, response inhibition, and set-shifting) and two emotional regulation strategies (response-focused and antecedent-focused). Results indicated that working memory updating predicted negative affect reduction during both strategies, suggesting a specific role for updating in the down-regulation of affect.

XVI-022 Stereotype Threat Reduces Smokers’ Ability to Refrain from Smoking
Clarissa I. Cortland, University of California, Los Angeles
Iris Y. Guzman, University of California, Los Angeles
Jenessa R. Shapiro, University of California, Los Angeles
Lara A. Ray, University of California, Los Angeles
The present research explores whether making negative stereotypes about smokers salient influences smoking behaviors. A randomized controlled laboratory experiment demonstrated that highlighting the negative stereotypes about smokers (compared to no mention of the stereotypes)
reduced adult smokers’ ability to refrain from smoking, with implications for the effectiveness of health campaigns.
(Social - Other)

XVI-023 Substance Use: Mindful Coping or Mindlessness?
Emily-Ann Di Pierdomenico, University of Windsor
Marta J. Kadziolka, University of Windsor
Carlin J. Miller, University of Windsor
This project investigated the relations among self-reported mindfulness, self-reported coping, and physiological reactivity. Our data suggests a correlation exists between substance use and trait-like mindfulness. Specifically, those who report substance use as a coping strategy are more physiologically reactive, and less likely to be mindful.
(Clinical - Other)

XVI-024 The Impact of Communication Medium on Buyer-Seller Negotiation Outcomes
Lisa Crossleyx, University of British Columbia Okanagan
Pamela Black, University of British Columbia Okanagan
Michael Woodworth, University of British Columbia Okanagan
This study sought to examine the influence of differing communication mediums on varying negotiation outcomes. Participants either negotiated face-to-face (FtF) or through computer-mediated communication (CMC) on both distributive and integrative negotiation tasks. Results indicated that both context (FtF/CMC) and type of negotiation influenced the negotiation outcomes.
(Social - Other)

Stephanie C Gluckx, San Francisco State University
Jae H Paik, San Francisco State University
Patricia H Miller, San Francisco State University
Shinchieh Duh, University of California-Santa Cruz
Chinese children’s development of explicit false-belief (others may have different belief) and hidden emotion (concealment of true feeling by display of another) were compared. Children performed better on HE than EFB; girls’ performance was higher than boys on both tasks. Results suggest potential gender specific socialization in Chinese children.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

XVI-026 The Persuasiveness of Fear Aappeals on Reducing Fast Food Consumption Intention
Tsz Tung Kwokx, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
No secondary authors
The present experimental study investigated the persuasiveness of fear appeals and elaboration on the fast food consumption intention. This study employed a 2 (fear appeals: present/absent) X 2
(elaboration:, present/absent) factorial design. There was a significant difference effect of fear appeals on reducing fast food consumption intention between fear and non-fear conditions.
(Social - Other)

XVI-027 Two faces of followership: When followership helps and harms work performance
Colette Hoptonx, Seattle University
Amy Christie, Wilfrid Laurier University
This study examined the effects of prototypical (e.g., loyalty) and antiprototypical (e.g., naivety) followership in organizations. As expected, prototypical followership positively, and antiprototypical followership negatively predicted coworker-rated work performance. Promoting prototypical followership and consequently, challenging follower stereotypes (i.e., antiprototypical followership) in research and practice is encouraged.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XVI-028 Variations in Early Developing Goal Structure Understanding and Causal Inference Generation
Porsche M. Boddickerx, Howard University
Laura A. McGhee, Howard University
Chastity C. McFarlan, Howard University
Barbara M. Burns, Santa Clara University
Danielle D Brown, Howard University
Narrative comprehension is a collaboration of multiple cognitive processes, such as understanding of characters’ goal plans and causal inference generation. Fifty-eight preschool children narrated three wordless picture books that varied in goal structure. Goal structure understanding and causal inference generation were assessed. There was a statistically significant difference between age groups on goal structure understanding.
(Developmental - Other)

XVI-029 What shall you do, when things certainly do not turn out satisfactorily?
Kohji Hayase, Hiroshima University
Mitsuhiro Ura, Otemon Gakuin University
An Internet questionnaire survey about people’s mental constructs related to happiness was carried out in U.S.A, Japan and Sweden. A latent detachment factor “Being able to detach from concerns involving the self” was extracted and confirmed. A hypothetical theory of happiness that the detachment factor is an essential component (seed) of happiness is proposed.
(General - Other)

XVI-031 Temporal Discounting Associated with Self-Control in Everyday Life
Jacob S. Youngx, University of Chicago
Gregory R Samanez-Larkin, Yale University
Samuel M McClure, Stanford University
David H Zald, Vanderbilt University
Young adults who wait for the larger reward in a temporal discounting task were more likely to attempt to resist their daily desires, but were not any more successful in their resistance attempts. This suggests that discounting interventions might increase self-control attempts, but in isolation may not alter successful resistance.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-032 The behavioural and emotional effects of unconscious brand exposure on fashion preference
Dalia Bagdziunaitex, Center for Decision Neuroscience, Department of Marketing, Copenhagen Business School
Thomas Zoëga Ramsøy, Center for Decision Neuroscience, Department of Marketing, Copenhagen Business School

Can subliminal brands affect preference? Here we show that subliminally presented fashion brands affect rating of fashion items. Individual brand preference demonstrates the positive bias for the direction and strength of fashion preference. Pupillometry data show the implicit emotional reactions, thus hinting at a mechanism underlying the behavioural effect.

(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-033 The cost of pleasure: Hedonists sacrifice to pursue physical thrill.
Masha Ksendzovax, San Francisco State University
Ravi Iyer, University of Southern California
Graham Hill, San Francisco State University
Ryan T Howell, San Francisco State University

We measured hedonism as willingness to sacrifice for pleasure. In two different samples, hedonists were more likely to pursue physical pleasure and thrill more than intellectual engagement, socializing, or altruistic behavior. Also, they found pleasure in simultaneous fear and excitement and reported recently experiencing anxiety.

(Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-034 The influence of stress and gender on risk-taking.
Stephanie E. Wemmx, State University of New York, University at Albany
Edelgard Wulfert, State University of New York, University at Albany

An experiment on the effects of stress on risk-taking showed that participants exposed to a social stressor reacted with increased physiological and psychological arousal and made riskier decisions on the Iowa Gambling Task than controls. The relationship between arousal and risky behavior was linear in men and curvilinear in women.

(Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-035 The Influence of Verbal Expression of Positive Affect on Perceivers’ Performance Prediction
Melanie Milovacx, University of Cambridge
Jochen I. Menges, University of Cambridge
Maytal Saar-Tsechansky, University of Texas at Austin
Thomas Graeber, University of Bonn
We investigate the contingent influence of verbal expression of positive affect on perceivers’ performance prediction. Experimental and archival data show that readers of CEOs’ letters to shareholders react to presence (vs. absence) of positive affective cues with increased prediction for low performance levels but adjust downwards for high performance levels.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-036 The matters matter: When conscious thought is superior to unconscious thought
Eliran Halalix, Ben-Gurion University
Anna Dorfman, Ben-Gurion University
Yoella Bereby-Meyer, Ben-Gurion University
Unconscious-thought-theory suggests that unconscious thought is advantageous for complex choices. We found that for interesting matters, people prefer to engage with conscious rather than unconscious thought, and the former leads to better choices. The advantage of unconscious thought was apparent for intermediate and uninteresting matters.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-037 The Moderating Effect of Friendship Choices on Daily Maximizing and Well-Being
David B Newmanx, College of William & Mary
Joanna Schug, College of William and Mary
John B Nezlek, College of William & Mary, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan
Catherine I Mitchell, College of William and Mary
Jennifer L Fay, College of William and Mary
Haram Kim, College of William and Mary
Addie N Merians, College of William and Mary
Participants completed daily reports of their decisions to maximize in selecting whom to spend their time with, the number of friends they made, and their well-being. Daily maximizing related negatively to daily well-being, and this relationship was more pronounced on days when participants met many new friends.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-038 The moderating effect of numeracy on the zero-comparison effect
Yonghwan Shinx, Yonsei University
Changhwan Lee, Yonsei University
Dongjun Oh, Yonsei University
Haiwon Lee, Yonsei University
Hyebin Lim, Yonsei University
Youngwoo Sohn, Yonsei University
Recent research showed that people tended to ignore the size of zero as a reference point when zero attribute was evaluated to compare choice options (i.e. the zero-comparison effect). This study examined the moderating effect of numeracy on the degree of the zero-comparison effect.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)
XVI-039 The relationship between elevated school burnout and diminished cognitive functioning.
Brian Burns-Foyex, Florida State University
Ross W. May, Florida State University
JaimeLeigh M. Salazar, Florida State University
Marcos A. Sanchez-Gonzalez, Florida State University
Frank D. Fincham, Florida State University
This study examined relationships between school burnout and measures of cognitive functioning via performance tasks. Findings indicated that increased school burnout was related to diminished general attentional capacity and poorer problem solving success. Prospective interventions and longitudinal studies of school burnout and cognitive functioning are warranted.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-040 The Relationship Between Knowledge-Monitoring and Test Performance: A Meta-Analysis
Ruben Castanedax, University of California, Merced
No secondary authors
Researchers have used knowledge-monitoring scores as additional components of test performance with some success. The current project uses meta-analytic methods to examine the relationship between test performance and knowledge-monitoring in order to estimate the overall strength of the relationship and to identify key conditions that moderate this relationship.
(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVI-041 The Home Literacy Environment and School Readiness Outcomes among Low-Income Hispanic Preschoolers
Peris June W Ngangax, University of Texas at Dallas
Margaret Tresch Owen, University of Texas at Dallas
Margaret O'Brien Caughy, University of Texas School of Public Health
Hypothesized links between the home literacy environment and school readiness were examined in a sample of low-income, Hispanic preschool children of predominantly Spanish-speaking mothers. All three measures of the home literacy environment were positively associated with Bracken school readiness scores, even after controlling for primary care giver education.
(Developmental - Child)

XVI-042 The Relation of Family Income to Children’s Reactivity, Self-regulation and Social-emotional Development
Lyndsey Moranx, University of Washington
Liliana Lengua, University of Washington
Income was tested as predictor of negative reactivity and self-regulation and self-regulation was hypothesized to moderate the effect of reactivity on children’s (3-5 years; N=306) social competence, internalizing and externalizing problems. Low income predicted lower initial self-regulation and higher future frustration, which predicted higher problems and lower social competence.
The Role of Underestimation Bias in Explaining Childhood Depressive Symptoms
Jessica Lorenzox, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Susan P Keane, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Research indicates that both social preference and biased self-perceptions are important predictors of childhood depressive symptoms. The present study similarly found that both social preference and bias predicted depressive symptoms in children. Furthermore, we found that bias partially explained the relation between social preference and depressive symptoms.

The Structural and Rank-Order Stability of Temperament in Young Children Based on a Laboratory-Observational Measure
Margaret W Dysonx, University of California, San Diego; Child and Adolescent Services Research Center (CASRC)
Thomas M Olino, Temple University
Emily Durbin, Michigan State University
Sara Bufferd, California State University, San Marcos
Anna Miller, Adventist Rehabilitation Hospital of Maryland
H. Hill Goldsmith, University of Wisconsin, Madison
Daniel N. Klein, Stony Brook University
This study used a laboratory-observational measure to examine the structural and rank-order stability of temperament traits in children. A five-factor structure adequately fit the data at age 3 and 6, suggesting good structural stability. All five latent factors exhibited significant, albeit modest, rank-order stability from age 3 to 6.

Toddlers' Sleep Deficits Are Associated with Longer N2 ERP Latencies
Caroline P. Hoyniakx, Indiana University
Isaac T. Petersen, Indiana University
John E. Bates, Indiana University
Dennis L. Molfese, University of Nebraska
Angela D. Staples, University of Virginia
The association between natural sleep deficits in toddlers and the neural correlates of executive function was examined using a Go/NoGo event-related potential (ERP) task. Findings suggest that children getting less total sleep each night display a pattern of brain activation that likely indicates poorer, less efficient inhibitory control.

Understanding the Links between Attachment and Parenting Style
Madhavi Menonx, Nova Southeastern University
No secondary authors
This short-term longitudinal study explores the links between parenting-style and attachment by assessing the merits of two hypotheses: (a) perceived parenting influences children’s attachment style, and (b) children’s attachment style influences perceived parenting. Results from multiple-regression analyses support the second hypotheses, i.e., children with avoidant attachment tend to view the parent as rejecting.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-047 **Validity of Experimenter Ratings of Child Behavior**  
Lisa N. Vromanx, Michigan State University  
Emily Durbin, Michigan State University  
We examined the convergent validity of experimenter ratings of child traits following laboratory assessments with young children, objective coding of child behavior, and parent report on the CBQ. The results support the validity of experimenter ratings as a means of indexing child behavior.  
(Methodology - Child)

XVI-048 **Which Words Help? Expressive Language is Associated with Preschoolers’ Empathy and Prosociality**  
Philip R Curtisx, Northwestern University  
Theah C O’Brien, Northwestern University  
Grace Berman, Northwestern University  
Jill Merrick, Macalester University  
Lauren S Wakschlag, Northwestern University  
Margaret Briggs-Gowan, University of Connecticut  
Using a multi-method, developmentally-sensitive approach, preschoolers’ expressive language was uniquely associated with their empathic and prosocial behavior, but their general IQ and receptive language were not. These findings add specificity to understanding the relations between language features and the development of concern for others.  
(Developmental - Child)

XVI-049 **Whine Sampling: Understanding Whining in Young Children**  
Michael L Costax, State University of New York at New Paltz  
Alison Nash, State University of New York at New Paltz  
Amanda Lane, State University of New York at New Paltz  
Sarah Rodriguez, State University of New York at New Paltz  
Despite research indicating that whining is particularly irritating to listeners, little is known about why children whine. Observational research at a childcare center indicated that whining may serve attachment and self-regulation functions, serving to modulate children’s desires allowing interaction within close relationships to continue even when demands are not satisfied.  
(Developmental - Child)

XVI-051 **Preliminary Evidence for an Integrative Personality Framework: Dimensions of Psychological Needs Scale**
Nabil Bouizegaren, University of Quebec at Montreal
Frédérick L. Philippe, University of Quebec at Montreal
We combined the psychological needs of autonomy, relatedness, and competence with three need-dimensions (satisfaction, avoidance and neediness) to create the Dimensions of Psychological Need Scale. Results provide evidence for a 9-factor structure of personality and further show that each need dimension predicts specific outcomes.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-052 Psychometric structure of the Attributional Style Questionnaire
CAIMEI LIU, THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
TIMOTHY C. BATES, THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
We found in our study that the Attributional Style Questionnaire (ASQ) captures two major structures: A set of cognitive styles: tendencies to process events as internal or external in causation, and uncorrelated factors of bias regarding positive and negative event bias.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-053 Reducing the Skew of Standards Scores: Challenges in the Measurement of Perfectionism
Kenneth G. Ricex, Georgia State University
Clarissa M.E. Richardson, University of Florida
Subjects (N = 506) were randomized to different instructional conditions to test whether the problem of skew in measuring perfectionism could be reduced. Transformed scores were then used in factor mixture models and we found more balanced distributions of adaptive, maladaptive, and non-perfectionists than reported in prior research.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-054 Reflective Self-focus Facilitates Problem-solving Behavior and Contributes to Problem-solving Performance
Masaki Morix, The University of Tokyo
Keisuke Takano, Nihon University
Yoshihiko Tanno, The University of Tokyo
We conducted a problem-solving task to examine the adaptive function of self-consciousness on problem-solving behavior and problem-solving performance. The result indicated that self-reflection is a predictor of good problem-solving performance and this relationship is mediated by problem-solving behavior; self-reflection facilitates the problem-solving behavior and consequently contributes to problem-solving performance.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-055 Relations between the Big Five Personality Traits and Sales Performance as Moderated by Attributional Style among Japanese Life Insurance Sales Agents
Yukie Tsuzukix, Seijo University
Noriko Shingaki, Seijo University
226 Japanese life insurance sales agents were assessed with attributional styles, sales performance and big five personality traits. Both attributional style and big five traits had significant relationship with sales performance. Further, attributional style was found to moderate the relationship between personality traits and sales performance.

(X Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

XVI-056 Relationship of PAI Clinical Scale Scores and Binocular Visual Convergence Deficits
Patrick A. Amentx, University of Central Missouri
Michael T Compton, University of Central Missouri
Duane A Lundervold, University of Central Missouri
Charlotte M Thomson, University of Central Missouri
Rachel E Miller, University of Central Missouri
Madeline J Gardner, University of Central Missouri
Amanda C Goodwin, University of Central Missouri
Shannon E Bowerman, University of Central Missouri

Twenty-one college-aged participants with a near-point lateral posture vision deficit scored significantly higher on five of the clinical scales of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) compared to norms for a college-aged sample. These results suggest this deficit may be associated with clinical syndromes associated with subjective distress and affective disruption.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-057 Self-Control Predicts Exposure and Severity of Daily Stress in Adolescent Youth
Brian M Gallax, University of Pennsylvania
Jeffrey J Wood, University of California, Los Angeles

Using daily diary methodology, this study examined how individual differences in self-control moderate the influence of automatic impulses on daily stress exposure and appraisals. Daily experience of maladaptive impulses (i.e., mindlessness) predicted greater exposure to stress and more severe stress appraisals only for adolescents with lower trait self-control.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-058 Self-regulation in structure of professional development of interns of St. Petersburg ambulance service.
Marina Petrahsx, Saint Petersburg State University
Olga Strizhetskaya, Saint Petersburg State University
Alexey Boikov , Saint Petersburg Ambulance Service

Study is dedicated to self-regulation and psychophysiological components of adaptation and recover of ambulance service interns.

(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

XVI-059 Situational Differences AND Individual Consistency in Betta splendens
John B. Campbell, Franklin & Marshall College  
Courtney Cox, Franklin & Marshall College  
Paige Evans, Franklin & Marshall College  
Hannah Groff, Franklin & Marshall College  
Molly Vocino, Franklin & Marshall College  
Elizabeth V. Lonsdorf, Franklin & Marshall College

Aggression in 20 male Betta splendens differed significantly across own, clean, conspecific, and aggressive conspecific water conditions. Consistent with Funder (2006), rank order correlations of aggression levels between conditions also were significant. Thus, mean behavior change across situations is not inconsistent with individual consistency. Effects demonstrate personality in non-human species.  
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-060 Solitude Produces Creativity: The Role of Self-Reflection and Happiness as Mediators  
Byungik Yoon, Hongik University  
Nara Youn, Hongik University

This research investigates the relationship between solitude and creativity, tests the underlying processes that explain it, and examines the brand preference of the solitary. The findings indicate that solitude influences various outcomes of creativity. Self-reflection and happiness mediate the effect of solitude on creativity.  
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XVI-061 Prevention and Early Intervention Mental Health Programs Targeting South Asian Communities  
Skultip Sirikantraporx, Alliant International University  
Raman Kular, Portia Bell Hume Behavioral Health and Training Center (The Hume Center)

While mental health disorders among South Asian immigrants have been documented, mental health service utilization remains low. Some of the reasons include stigmatization and limited culturally responsive services. This poster presents preliminary findings on the outcomes of the prevention/early intervention services serving South Asian populations in the East Bay areas.  
(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVI-062 Psychological Essentialism Influences Personal Identity Concepts in Chinese and American Children  
Erin I Smithx, California Baptist University  
Rebekah A Richert, University of California Riverside

Little is known about how psychological essentialism informs children’s reasoning about personal identity. Concepts of human identity as related to psychological essentialism are examined with 8- to 12-year-old Chinese (n=291) and American (n=74) children. Results indicate that Chinese and American children similarly prioritize one’s “insides” as important in identity.  
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XVI-063 Relations between Empathy, Trust and Personality Traits differ between Collectivism and Individualism
Marc Schipper, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Bremen, Germany
Kim Bartholdi, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Bremen, Germany
Matthias Schaubert, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Bremen, Germany
Franz Petermann, Center for Clinical Psychology, University of Bremen, Germany

In any interpersonal relationship trust and empathy represent important components. We conducted a cross-cultural comparative study aiming to investigate how these components are connected and whether they differ between cultures (Europe/Asia), taking into account personality traits. Especially the correlation of trust and empathy with personality traits differs across cultures.
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVI-064 Self-Regulation in Academic Learning, Gender, and Age among Japanese Elementary School Students
Akiko Watabe, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
David R Hibbard, California State University, Chico
Milicia Tedder, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Gail E Walton, California State University, Chico

This study examined relationships among gender, age, and academic self-regulation for 246 (123 boys and 123 girls) Japanese elementary school students from grades five and six. They completed a measure of academic self-regulation that is consisted of four subscales: external regulation, introjected regulation, identified regulation, and intrinsic motivation.
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVI-065 Situational Correlates of Comfort across 18 Countries
Shreyas Doshi, UC Riverside
Erica Baranski, University of California, Riverside
Esther Hanes, UC Riverside
David Funder, UC Riverside

The construct of comfort, while seemingly universal, may be conceptualized differently across cultures. The present study examines the situational correlates of comfort across 18 countries. Results suggest that certain situational features are related to comfort across numerous cultures whereas certain other situational features distinctively relate to comfort in particular cultures.
(Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVI-066 Social Boldness, Leadership, and Distrust Between Hill Tribe and Other Thai University Students
Jodi A. Van Gorkom, George Fox University
Kelly B.T. Chang, George Fox University

This study examined leadership, social boldness, and distrust, comparing hill tribe (n = 28) and Thai students (n = 41). Contexts and ethnic identity were not shown to be as relevant as personality traits, gender, and religion. Significant correlations between traits could contribute to the field of leadership development.
XVI-067 Socioeconomic Stress among Mexican-Origin Adults
Ramon T. Floresx, Pitzer College
Vanessa Gonzalez, Pitzer College
Diego Arroyo, Pitzer College
Andrew Buitron, Pitzer College
Norma Rodriguez, Pitzer College
This study explored the socioeconomic stress experiences among people of Mexican origin. Eight focus groups were conducted. A content analysis yielded 6 themes: financially assisting family members, limited formal education, limited or no medical benefits, low job wages, receiving and keeping educational scholarships, and saving for retirement. Implications are discussed.

XVI-068 Solo Status/Tokenism in College Students: Feeling Distinctive not Dissatisfied
Christina M Martinx, Christopher Newport University
Shelia P. Greenlee, Christopher Newport University
Dorothy Doolittle, Christopher Newport University
Starr Eshleman, Christopher Newport University
Ashlyn Brady, Christopher Newport University
Feelings of distinctiveness and satisfaction as experienced by solo (African-Americans and Other Ethnicities/Races) and non-solo (Caucasian) status college students at traditionally white institutions were examined. African-Americans reported greater distinctiveness, assessed as feelings of racial awareness, accountability, and frequency of solo status in classes, but not greater dissatisfaction with the university.

XVI-069 Stand by Your Man (or Not?): Social Class Differences in Relationship Construal
Rebecca M. Careyx, Stanford University
Hazel Rose Markus, Stanford University
U.S. social-class contexts shape whether people construe relationships as obligations or choices. Reflecting a relationships-as-obligations view, people in interdependent working-class contexts, compared to their independent middle-class counterparts, allocated more money to friends regardless of liking and closeness and were more likely to suggest maintaining relationships in the face of conflicts.

XVI-070 Structural Relationship between Acculturative Stress and Depression Among International Students in China
YANG LIUx, Wayne State University
GUANG XIN CHEN, Wayne State University
YUE SHI LI, Wuhan University
RHIANA WEGNER, Wayne State University
BIN YU, Wayne State University
YUE CAO, Wuhan University
JING JING LI, Wuhan University

Understanding the relationship between acculturative stress and depression is of great significance for health promotion. Measured with the Acculturative Stress Scale for International Students (ASSIS), ASSIS and its seven subcontracts were all associated with CES-D score. Path model analysis demonstrated the pivotal role of two subconstructs (self-confidence and cultural competence) in predicting depression.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XVI-071 The Impact of Birth Order and Gender on Satisfaction with Life
Blake A Gimbel, Eastern Washington University
Millie Bernatovicz, Eastern Washington University
Karin D'Ettorre, Eastern Washington University
Michelle Budiman, Eastern Washington University
Theresa J Martin, Eastern Washington University

The present study investigated the role of gender and birth order in satisfaction with life. Participants completed an online survey that included questions about birth order, gender, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale (Diener et al., 1985). Results indicated that females were significantly more satisfied with their lives than males.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-073 The Importance of Women-Specific Services among Veteran Women Receiving VA Health Care
Claire Hebenstreit, San Francisco VA Medical Center; and University of California, San Francisco
Jessica Turchik, National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University
Rachel Kimerling, National Center for PTSD, VA Palo Alto Health Care System; Center for Innovation to Implementation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System

The current study examined preferences for women-specific services among 245 female Veterans with a perceived need for trauma-related treatment. Many women preferred the option to receive services in a designated women’s clinic and/or to choose a same-gender provider. Factors associated with these preferences, as well as implications for practitioners, are discussed.

(Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-074 The Perils of Positive Thinking: Effects of Body-Affirming Statements on College Women
Jasmine Stephens, Northwestern University
Renee Engeln, Northwestern University

We examined the effect of repeatedly mentally reciting “I love my body” vs. “I am [participant’s age] years old” on a sample of college women. After controlling for pre-existing trait levels of body
dissatisfaction, participants in the “I love my body” condition displayed significantly lower body satisfaction.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-075 To breed or not to breed: An exploration of attitudes about contraception
Ashley B Murray, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Melinda C.R. Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
In two experiments we examined whether willingness to limit high competence women’s access to contraception was an act of harm, or a desire for them to pass their genes on. Support was found for the hypothesis that this is an act of harm, not a desire for evolutionary gain.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-076 Trimming women’s advantage over men in appearance accuracy
Tiffany A Long, University of Michigan-Flint
Terrence G Horgan, University of Michigan-Flint
Marianne P McGrath, University of Michigan-Flint
Patrick A Wegman, University of Michigan-Flint
Which aspects of people’s appearance do women remember better than men? In three studies, participants watched a videotaped target and then their memory for her/his appearance was tested. Men and women had comparable memory for the target’s physical features, but men were less accurate at recalling the target’s dress.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-077 Two Closets at Work: How Embedded are Gender and Sexuality in our Heuristic Schemas?
Jennifer Clark, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Alexandria Parsons, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Cory L. Pedersen, Kwantlen Polytechnic University
In a 2 (gender) X 2 (orientation) X 2 (occupation) design, participants evaluated a cover letter/resume and completed a sex role inventory. Findings revealed perceptions of gender were influenced only by orientation; gay applicants were rated more masculine, while straight applicants were more feminine. A gender X job interaction indicated female secretaries more feminine and male plumbers more masculine.
(Generic - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XVI-078 Undergraduates’ Sexist Attitudes in Electrical and Computer Engineering
Jill H. Lohmeier, University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Kristina Scott, Southern New Hampshire University
Students’ perceptions of engineering as a helping career and of gender advantages and disadvantages in Electrical and Computer Engineering were examined at a public New England university. Freshmen engineering students were surveyed three times. Results showed stereotyped gender beliefs about ECE despite a service learning intervention by a female engineer.
Insecure Gender Identity Promotes Unhealthy Gender Typing in Early Adolescents
Meenakshi Menon, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Rebecca E. French, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University
Tinai L. James, California School of Professional Psychology
Samuel C. Kane, California School of Professional Psychology at Alliant International University

We examined whether insecure gender identity (low felt typicality and contentedness, high felt pressure) promotes unhealthy gender typing (relationship styles with mother, friend) in adolescents (N = 244, 123 girls). Low felt typicality and contentedness promoted other-gender styles (preoccupied in boys, avoidant in girls), whereas felt pressure promoted same-gender styles.

Why it's worse to be a sissy than a tomboy: The Sexual Orientation Hypothesis.
Ursula A Sanborn-Overby, Saint Louis University
Kimberly K Powlishta, Saint Louis University

Three studies examined links between perceived sexual orientation and reactions to gender-role violations. Feminine males received more negative reactions and were more likely to be perceived as homosexual compared to masculine females. Furthermore, the more “gay” a gender-atypical characteristic was perceived to be, the more intolerance it elicited.

Specific Factors of Alcohol Use That Predict Treatment Seeking
Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi
Corey Brawner, University of Southern Mississippi
Tiffany Hopkins, University of Southern Mississippi
Laci Zawilinski, University of Southern Mississippi
Eileen Todd, University of Southern Mississippi

Data from a large epidemiological sample were used to extract five principal components drawn from drinking behaviors, symptoms of alcohol use, and consequences of alcohol use. The five components were used to predict seeking of 12 types of treatment. Clinical implications of the results are discussed.

Stair-step Stigmatization: Addicts Most, Alcoholics Next, Those with Other Disorders Least
Billy A. Palmer, University of Florida
Martin Heesacker, University of Florida
Natalie C Weldon, University of Florida

Using semantic differentials, attitudes toward 12 different fictitious people with varying disorders were measured: a male or female with drug addiction, alcoholism, heart disease, depression, HIV, or
schizophrenia. Addicts were most stigmatized. Alcoholics were second most stigmatized. Those with all other disorders were less stigmatized (p's (Social - Substance Abuse)

XVI-083 Substance Use Recovery Outcomes among a Cohort of Youth Participating in a Mobile-Based Texting Aftercare Pilot Program
Rachel Castaneda, Azusa Pacific University
Alfonso Ang, UCLA
Debra A Murphy, UCLA
Deborah A Glik, UCLA
M. Douglas Anglin, UCLA
Project ESQYIR (Educating & Supporting inquisitive Youth in Recovery) is a pilot study examining the feasibility of a 12-week mobile-based aftercare intervention for youth (ages 12 to 24) transitioning out of community-based substance abuse treatment programs. (General - Substance Abuse)

XVI-084 The cost of breaking bad: Methamphetamine dependence is associated with reduced cardiac vagal tone, impaired cognitive function, and maladaptive emotional reactivity
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University
Rachel Castaneda, Azusa Pacific University
Vanessa Novoa, University of California at Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs
Jose Penate, University of California at Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs
Joy Chudzynski, University of California at Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs
Rick Rawson, University of California at Los Angeles, Integrated Substance Abuse Programs
The use of Methamphetamine, a highly addictive psychostimulant, has been constantly on the rise (King, Alicata, Cloak, & Chang, 2010). We examined physiological, cognitive, and emotional correlates of methamphetamine addiction. People with Methamphetamine dependence exhibited lower cardiac vagal tone, reduced inhibitory attention, and higher rates of choosing small immediate benefits over larger long-term benefits, and maladaptive emotional reactivity. (Cognitive - Substance Abuse)

XVI-085 The Medial Preoptic Area Modulates Cocaine-Induced Locomotion in Rats
Julia R Martz, The University of Texas at Austin
Ryan G Will, The University of Texas at Austin
Tomoko Hattori, The University of Texas at Austin
Juan M. Dominguez, University of Texas at Austin
Cocaine increases locomotion in all studied species. The medial preoptic area of the hypothalamus (mPOA) is a modulator of cocaine-induced neural and reward activity. Here we showed that lesions of the mPOA also enhance cocaine-induced locomotion, further supporting a modulatory role for the mPOA in cocaine response. (Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)
XVI-086 The Role of Participation in 12-Step Programs in Reducing Self-Discrepancies
Richard D. Wiggill, Framingham State University
No secondary authors
This qualitative study explored which parts of AA and NA participation contribute to a decrease in actual versus ideal self-discrepancies. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with six participants (1 women, 5 men, mean = 24.33 years old, age range: 19 - 30 years old). Six major themes were identified that decrease discrepancies.
(General - Substance Abuse)

XVI-087 Towards the Validation of the DAN Scale for Substance Use Disorders
Daniel Kaplin, College of Staten Island
Florette Cohen, College of Staten Island
Dawson Dufort, Mercy College
This research study assesses the utility of a new 14-item scale to assess legal, illegal, and prescriptive drug usage. This scale demonstrated adequate reliability (Alpha = 0.676; 0.814 for standardized measures). Similarly, the DAN Scale presents with appropriate face and content validity (ICC agreement = .968).
(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVI-088 You Only Live Once - so why not have another beer? Correlates and consequences of using the motto “YOLO” in university sample
Anne C. Holding, McGill University
Nora H Hope, McGill University
Richard Koestner, McGill University
This prospective study examined how the use of the motto “YOLO” (You Only Live Once) affected university students’ drinking behavior across the academic year. Additionally, we investigated the relationship between “YOLO” use and personality traits. We found that using the motto “YOLO” consistently predicted students’ binge drinking beyond personality variables.
(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

XVI-089 Temporal Flanker Task Engages Working Memory and Perceptual Discrimination in Selective Attention
Dipanjana Das, The City College of New York
Neelam Prashad, The City College of New York
Rafal Skiba, University of Nevada-Reno
John Moses, The City College of New York
Raquel Bibi, The City College of New York
Robert D. Melara, The City College of New York
The Temporal Flanker Task sought to explore underlying mechanisms of selective attention when distractor and targets were presented successively in time, rather than simultaneously as in the standard Eriksen Flanker Task. Results suggest a differential treatment of temporal stimuli by our attentional processes with a possible involvement of working memory.
(Cognitive - Attention)
The Effect/s of Media Embedded E-texts on Retention and Recall Memories Formation
Anthony Carbonix, Stetson University
Cade Resnick, Stetson University
Kaitlyn Wilson, Stetson University Student
Rukhsar Ghulamhussain, Stetson University Student

Technology plays an increasing role in student learning. Publishers have developed Hybrid E-textbooks which combine traditional texts with active hypertexts. The research analyzed the effectiveness of online Hybrid e-textbooks over traditional textbooks. The Results showed a significant difference between test scores of the traditional paper textbook group for learning and scores of the hybrid e-textbook group for learning.
(Cognitive - Attention)

The Effects of Attentional Bias and Facebook Body Ads on Body Dissatisfaction
Rebecca M Stoddartx, Saint Mary's College
Brianne Stanbrough, Saint Mary's College
Brianne Stanbrough, Saint Mary's College

This study investigated the effects of Facebook advertisements and attentional bias towards body improvement information on body dissatisfaction. Using SurveyMonkey, 58 participants, ages 18 to 37, completed two surveys and viewed a Facebook screenshot depicting body ads or control ads. Results indicate that attentional bias significantly effects body dissatisfaction.
(Personality/Emotion - Attention)

The effects of binaural stimulation on vigilance and mood
Shelby A Bertschx, Texas State University
Reiko Graham, Texas State University

This study examined the effects of binaural stimulation on vigilance and mood. Healthy volunteers completed vigilance tasks and mood assessments while receiving binaural stimulation (delta/theta, beta, and control). Binaural stimulation had no beneficial effects on mood and vigilance, converging with other research suggesting that its benefits are not universal.
(Cognitive - Attention)

The Importance of Stimulus Characteristics in Revealing the Anger Superiority Effect
Hilary E. Stebbinsx, University of Mary Washington
Kathleen Bettencourt, University of Mary Washington

This study utilized an attentional blink paradigm to investigate how characteristics of emotional face stimuli influenced whether an anger superiority effect was revealed. In addition, the findings help to inform whether the anger superiority effect is due to more efficient processing of angry faces or inefficient processing of happy faces.
(Cognitive - Attention)
XVI-094 The Role of Failure of Episodic Integration in Inhibition of Return
Hsuan-Fu Chao, Chung Yuan Christian University, Taiwan
No secondary authors
This study investigated the role of memory retrieval and failure of episodic integration in inhibition of return (IOR) by manipulating the contextual similarity between the cue and the target. The results showed greater IOR in the different-context condition and supported the role of failure of episodic integration in IOR.
(Cognitive - Attention)

XVI-095 Trait impulsivity explains the association between conscientiousness and ADHD in young adults
Monica L. Gremillion, University of Kentucky
Damon Tichenor, University of Kentucky
Bethan A Roberts, University of Kentucky
Brittany L Zastrow, University of Kentucky
Michelle M Martel, University of Kentucky
Young adults with ADHD often exhibit lower conscientiousness, but mechanistic explanations of this association remain in short supply. Negative urgency, trait impulsivity generated by negative emotions, significantly mediates the association between lower conscientiousness and increased ADHD symptoms in young adults, potentially serving as a useful behavioral endophenotype of ADHD.
(Clinical - Attention)

XVI-096 Why Do Angry Faces Efficiently Capture Attention: Valence or Threat?
Jonathon R Shasteen, The University of Texas at Dallas
Noah J Sasson, The University of Texas at Dallas
Amy E Pinkham, Southern Methodist University
In crowds, angry faces are identified more quickly than happy faces. It is unclear whether this effect is driven by threat, valence, or both. Here, emotionally neutral faces structurally modified to be threatening elicited a search advantage similar to angry faces, suggesting that threat, per se, efficiently captures attention.
(Cognitive - Attention)

XVI-097 Policing Difference: Support for Racialized Profiling in Airport Security
Gallal Obeid, University of Michigan
Glenn Adams, University of Kansas
Ludwin Molina, University of Kansas
Sahana Mukherjee, University of Kansas
We investigated whether people’s judgments about enhanced airport security vary as a function of passenger identity. Participants expressed greater suspicion of a target passenger in a Muslim condition versus comparison conditions. National identification moderated this effect. Discussion focuses on the role of ethnocentrism in support for security measures.
(Social - Perception)
XVI-098 Psychosocial Implications of the Phantom Sound Phenomenon
Yasmeen Alhasawix, non-member
Donna Morere, Gallaudet University
Phantom sound is a phenomenon that occurs when an individual “hears” a sound in the absence of an external sound source. It reflects an association between the sound and the environmental stimulus triggering the memory of the sound. Psychosocial implications of are discussed related to hard-of-hearing, and late-deafened individuals. (Clinical - Perception)

XVI-099 Scene Category Prototypes: Reconstruction of Internal Templates and Prediction of Rapid Classification
Michelle R. Greenex, Stanford University
Abraham Botros, Department of Computer Science, Stanford University
Diane Beck, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign
Li Fei-Fei, Stanford University
Is rapid scene categorization aided by prototype representations? Internal representations of a scene environment were reconstructed from observers using reverse correlation, and similar images were retrieved from a large database. Observers had higher detection sensitivity for similar images. Scene perception ability may be aided by prototype representations. (Cognitive - Perception)

XVI-100 Sound Movement Influences Eye Movements While Reading
Jeffrey Andrex, James Madison University
Tyler Schreffler, James Madison University
Michael Hall, James Madison University
The present study investigated whether lateral movement of headphone-presented sounds could affect eye movements and reading time. We found that sound movements that opposed reading direction (“Right-to-Left” and “Oscillating”) lengthened reading times, while the number of fixations were increased with any sound movement. General mechanism implications are discussed. (General - Perception)

XVI-101 Temporal Processing and Interhemispheric Transfer Time
Kristina Hernandez, Ball State University
Keisha Woodall, Ball State University
Christopher Thomas, Ball State University
Stephanie Simon-Dack, Ball State University
Temporal processing and interhemispheric transfer times (IHTT) were investigated in individuals to further explore components of time perception. Research suggests that the right hemisphere is highly involved in attention and time perception. Initial data indicates that sensitivity on a temporal task is negatively correlated with faster right-to-left interhemispheric transfer rates. (Biological/Neuroscience - Perception)
The Baby Illusion: Parental Misperception of Youngest Child Size
Jordy Kaufman, Swinburne University of Technology
Joanne C Tarasuik, Swinburne University of Technology
Leila Dafner, Swinburne University of Technology
Sandra Marshall, Swinburne University of Technology
Judy Russell, Swinburne University of Technology
Denny Meyer, Swinburne University of Technology

“Baby-schema” effects are typically described as resulting from evolutionarily adaptive, bottom-up processes, whereby baby-like perceptual features drive parental motivation to nurture and care. Our findings show that there are also top-down processes involved. Specifically, a child’s birth order can influence whether a parent views her child as having baby-schema attributes.

Developmental - Perception

The effects of power posing on perceived action boundaries
Rebecca A. Weast, University of Virginia
Yi Tak Tsang, University of Virginia
Dennis R Proffitt, University of Virginia

This study assessed the empowering effects of posture, and their influence on the perception of one’s own physical abilities. Preliminary data suggests that briefly holding powerful poses, compared to submissive poses, may lead participants to farther overestimate their arms’ reach.

Cognitive - Perception

The Impact of Odors on Preferred Interpersonal Distances
John D. Pierce, Philadelphia University
Nicole M. Marcano, Philadelphia University

We studied the impact of social odors on preferred interpersonal differences. Individuals reporting a greater impact of odors on attraction and social relationships preferred closer proximity for acquaintances and friends, but not strangers. These results contribute to our understanding of the importance of odors in social interactions and on behavior.

Biological/Neuroscience - Perception

Perceived Differential Parental Expectations: Assessing Impact on College Students with Siblings
Shao Wei Chia, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Pamela E. Davis-Kean, University of Michigan
Daniel P Keating, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

This study investigated how parental expectations affect college students with siblings. We found significant differences in depressive symptoms and self-esteem between students with lower perceived parental expectations but self-rated as higher achieving than their sibling and students with higher perceived parental expectations but self-rated as lower achieving than their sibling.

Developmental - Families
XVI-106 **Perceptions of Father Involvement on Adult Children’s Psychological Well-Being and Physical Well-Being**

**hema masonx, Albany State University**
**Olivia Lane, Albany State University**
**Shakeria Burney, Albany State University**

The present study examines fathers’ involvement and adult child psychological and physical well-being. Studies show strong and significant relations between father involvement and social, emotional, physical and psychological well-being in samples of children and adolescents. The current study explores these relationships among a sample of adult children.

(General - Families)

XVI-107 **Perceptions of Personal Faith and Parental Faith Reported by College Students**

**Miles Meehanx, University of Kentucky**
**Troy Bitson, Muskegon Community College**

College students completed the Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire. Participants responded regarding either their own faith or their parents’ faith. Ratings of personal faith did not differ significantly from ratings of parental faith. Ratings of parental faith also did not differ significantly for participants whose parents had divorced.

(Developmental - Families)

XVI-108 **Postpartum Relationship Satisfaction of Younger and Older Parents**

**Jessica G Blockx, Old Dominion University**
**Tiren Parker, Old Dominion University**
**James F Paulson, Old Dominion University**

We examined parent age’s effect on perinatal relationship satisfaction from the 3rd trimester to 6 months postpartum in new parents. Satisfaction declined over the interval for both parents regardless of age. Compared to older fathers, younger fathers’ satisfaction increased at 1 month but declined to similar levels by 6 months.

(Developmental - Families)

XVI-109 **Predicting Mothers’ Postnatal Adaptation from Their Expectations, Desires, and Experiences**

**Darcey N Powellx, West Virginia University**
**Katherine Karraker, West Virginia University**

Past research examining mothers’ postnatal adaptation has explored the impact of violated expectations (i.e., the mismatch between prenatal expectations and postnatal experiences). Our findings suggest that mothers’ postnatal desires and the combination of their postnatal experiences and desires better explain their postnatal competency for parenting and stress associated with parenting.

(Developmental - Families)
XVI-110 Single- vs. Two-Parent Households: Parental Involvement and Psychopathology
Janet Kwan, Mississippi State University
Cliff McKinney, Mississippi State University
The current study examined the influences of household structure, parental involvement and parental psychopathology on emerging adult psychological adjustment. Results indicated unique maternal and paternal differences, and that high maternal involvement and single-parent household together were associated with particularly negative outcomes.
(Clinical - Families)

XVI-111 The Family and School Factors that Contribute to Parent-to-Parent Support (PTPS)
Qian Wang, University of California, Berkeley
Christine Gerchow, University of California, Berkeley
Claire Kunesh, University of California, Berkeley
Exploratory studies suggest the value of parents’ mutual support. This study examined the family and school factors that contribute to parent-to-parent support (PTPS) using data from the Education Longitudinal Study 2002. Results suggested that Asian American parents and fathers engage less in PTPS, and that school plays a salient role.
(Social - Families)

XVI-112 The Relationship between Parental Characteristics and the Monitor/Blunting Coping Style
Gabriela Manzo, University of California, Irvine
Michelle Fortier, University of California, Irvine
This study aimed to explore parental characteristics that may influence distinctive manners of coping from parents with chronically ill children. Study found that coping and ethnicity of parent revealed statistical significance between Whites and Spanish Speaking Hispanics. This may be attributed to language barrier that may be playing a role between parents and healthcare providers.
(Clinical - Families)

XVI-113 The Relationship between Parental Depressive Features, Parenting Practices, and Inattention in Children with ADHD-Inattentive Type
Natalie M Holbrook, University of California, San Francisco; University of Maine
Lauren M Haack, University of California, San Francisco
Christine A Zalecki, University of California, San Francisco
Keith McBurnett, University of California, San Francisco
Linda J Pfiffner, University of California, San Francisco
The relation between parental depressive features, parenting practice, and inattention severity was examined in 199 children with ADHD, Inattentive Subtype (ADHD-I). Results demonstrated that parental depressive features and negative parenting predicted 5.50% of the total variance in child inattention severity, with both factors serving as significant individual predictors.
(Clinical - Families)
XVI-114 The relationship between work-family conflict and turnover intention: The moderating role of organizational collectivism and individualism.
So Young Parkx, Yonsei University
Young Woo Sohn, Yonsei University
This study examined the moderating role of organizational collectivism and individualism in the relationship between work-family conflict and turnover intention. The results showed that the relationship between work-family conflict and turnover intention was weakened in high collectivistic culture, but was not strengthened in high individualistic culture.
(Industrial/Organizational - Families)

XVI-115 Divorce, family context, and culture among Asian and Latino United States families
Jeffrey Cookstonx, San Francisco State University
Luke Remy, San Francisco State University
We used data from the National Latino and Asian American Study and found that divorced parents of Asian and Latino ancestry living in the United States reported differences in family context linked to problematic adjustment for children as well as disruptions in culturally-informed family processes.
(Developmental - Families)

XVI-116 Resilience in Middle and Late Adulthood: The Influence of Age and Adversity
Debra Q. McGinnisx, Oakland University
Nicole Jarrett, Oakland University
The Managing Life Survey (with items addressing resilience in adulthood) was administered to 295 adults over 40. Factor analysis yielded seven factors (e.g., emotional objectivity, growth). This instrument has the potential to enhance the resilience in adulthood literature. Age and level of adversity differences were found for several subscales.
(Developmental - Aging)

Olga Strizhitskayax, Saint Petersburg State University
Marina Petrash, Saint Petersburg State University
Present research is dedicated to self-determination in aging and its role in quality of life, measured by subjective health esteems, life satisfaction, subjective well-being and self-regulation. Findings support the idea that different levels of self-determination components development would affect different measures of quality of life.
(Personality/Emotion - Aging)

XVI-118 Stereotype threat alters the subjective experience of memory
Marie Mazerollex, University of Poitiers (France) and University of Chicago
Isabelle Régner, Aix Marseille University
François Rigalleau, University of Poitiers
Pascal Huguet, Aix Marseille University
The present study investigates whether age-related stereotypes affect the subjective experience of memory. Using a Remember-Know paradigm, we demonstrated that stereotype threat decreases the feeling of remembering contextual details of episodic events. Societal implications of older adults' doubts about their memory ability are discussed.

(Social - Aging)

XVI-119 **Stimulus ambiguity affects age-related declines in task switching**

Natasha Y. Fourquetx, University of California Los Angeles  
Barbara J. Knowlton, University of California Los Angeles  

Switching from one task to another is associated with a cost in performance. It is unclear whether aging is associated with increased costs. We found that age-related increases in switch costs were attenuated when stimuli were used that were unambiguous and thus could only elicit a response from one task.

(Cognitive - Aging)

XVI-120 **The effect of a verbal working memory training on older adults performance in fluid intelligence and in everyday life tasks**

Barbara Carrrettix, University of Padova  
Erika Borella, University of Padova, Italy  
Alessandra Cantarella, University of Padova, Italy  
Rossana De Beni, University of Padova  
Matthias Kliegel, University of Geneva  

The present study evaluated, in a sample of young-old, the short- and long-term gains of a working memory (WM) training. Benefits in the trained group, compared with an active control group, were found in the WM task, in the fluid intelligence measures and in one of the everyday abilities tasks.

(Cognitive - Aging)

XVI-121 **The effects of age on the relationship between autobiographical memory and well-being**

Clare J. Rathbonex, Oxford Brookes University  
Emily A. Holmes, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit, University of Cambridge  
Judi A. Ellis, University of Reading  

Thirty-two older and 32 younger adults completed measures of well-being, and episodic and semantic autobiographical memory. Valence of semantic autobiographical facts (e.g. I am a mother) was significantly more correlated with well-being than valence of episodic autobiographical events (e.g. day child was born), particularly within the older adult group.

(Cognitive - Aging)

XVI-122 **The Influence of Aging on Context Reasoning: The Role of Cognitive Motivation**

Grzegorz Sedekx, University of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Klara Rydzewska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities  
Małgorzata Kossowska, Jagiellonian University
We examined the influence of aging on reasoning task performance (linear syllogisms) and the particular role of cognitive motivation. When presented with the task in narrative mode and encouraged to avoid cognitive closure, older adults performed similarly to younger adults, while younger adults performed the best in visual formal mode. (Cognitive - Aging)

XVI-123 The Influence of Aging on Sequential Decision Making: The Role of Search
Klara Rydzewskax, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Grzegorz Sedek, University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Malgorzata Kossowska, Jagiellonian University
Bettina von Helversen, University of Basel
We examined the role of cognitive, motivational, and emotional factors in sequential decision making task that demanded relatively short or relatively long search. Younger and older adults performed a computerized sequential decision making task. Older adults compensated for cognitive limitations by lowering the search which was optimal in one condition. (Cognitive - Aging)

XVI-124 When life gets in the way: Daily events and regulating goal progress in older adulthood
Pamela M Allenx, Oregon State University
Shannon T. Mejía, Oregon State University
Karen Hooker, Oregon State University
A 100-day internet-based study of older adults supported a goal facilitation hypothesis. Daily notable positive events facilitated health or social goal progress if the events were relevant to health or social goals, respectively, or were relevant to both goals. Health goal progress was hindered by notable positive social events. (Social - Aging)

XVI-125 When Resources Grow Scarce, Older Workers Receive Less than Younger Workers
Cameron G. McClurex, Columbia University
Aaron S. Wallen, Columbia University
Recent research has implicated competition over distal resources as an antecedent of ageism. In contrast, we investigated the allocation of proximal resources (bonuses) to older and younger workers in scarce or abundant resource conditions. We found that older workers were penalized with lower bonuses only when resources were scarce. (Industrial/Organizational - Aging)

XVI-126 Perceived Stress and Individual Differences Relate to PTSD and Alcohol Abuse
Gabriel M De La Rosax, Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control
Scott L Johnston, Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control
Jennifer A Murphy, Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control
The relative importance of perceived stress and individual characteristics in understanding PTSD symptoms and alcohol abuse (AA) among deployed military personnel is examined. Neuroticism and psychotherapy stigma moderated the positive relationship between perceived stress and PTSD score. Perceived stress positively relates to AA only among personnel endorsing mental health stigmas.

(Clinical - Military)

XVI-127 Predicting the Decay of Skills: When Do We Re-Train?
William L McLanex, University of Georgia
Robert P Mahan, University of Georgia
Development of training tools requires identifying the nature of decay and extent task typologies drive decay functions. Repeated measures logistic polynomial regression showed statistically significant decrements in task performance and polynomial functions describing structural aspects of task decay dependent on task type. Developing future applications for improved training are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Military)

XVI-128 Predictors of Suicidal Ideation in Active Duty and Veteran College Students
Susan B. Watsonx, Hawaii Pacific University
Michael A. Erickson, Hawaii Pacific University
Sherry Stewart, Hawaii Pacific University
Tabitha Carreira, East-West Medical Research
Symptoms of depression and PTSD, parental bonding, social support, and suicidal ideation were examined in a group of active duty and veteran college students. High levels of PTSD and suicidal risk were found among student veterans. Interestingly, active duty military students were significantly less symptomatic than their veteran counterparts
(Clinical - Military)

XVI-129 Psychometric Properties of the Outcome Questionnaire 30.2 (OQ-30.2) in an Air Force Mental Health Clinic Serving Basic Trainees
Danielle Burchettx, USAF Psychology Research Service Analytic Group
Kristin G Schneider, USAF Psychology Research Service Analytic Group
Serena Bezdjian, USAF Psychology Research Service Analytic Group
Monty Baker, United States Air Force USAFE 423 MDS/SGOW
Howard N Garb, United States Air Force AETC 559 AMDS/SGPL
This study examined Air Force basic military trainees who completed an OQ-30.2 during mental health evaluations (n = 1,576). Results suggest the OQ-30.2 is an internally-consistent measure of symptom severity with a two-factor structure and strong convergent and predictive utility within a mental health clinic serving basic military trainees.
(Clinical - Military)
XVI-130 Sexual Harassment, Post-Deployment Stress, and Alcohol Problems among OEF/OIF Veterans
Austin M Hahnx, University of South Dakota
Christine K Tirabassi, University of South Dakota
Raluca M Gaher, University of South Dakota
Jeffrey S Simons, University of South Dakota
Sexual harassment is a prevalent problem in the military and can have significant impact on mental health. Relationships between sexual harassment during deployment, post-deployment stressors, and alcohol problems in returning OEF/OIF veterans were investigated. The results signify the lasting effect of sexual harassment on veterans’ post-deployment psychopathology. (Clinical - Military)

XVI-131 The Family Context and Child Socioemotional Competence in Early Childhood During Parental Military Deployment
Christina Nicolaides, University of California Riverside
Mary Gauvain, University of California Riverside
We investigated the developmental context of young children in military families with a parent deployed in a combat region. Relations between this experience and children’s socioemotional competence as they transition to first grade were investigated. Parental stress negatively related to child coping. Social support positively related to child coping. (Developmental - Military)

XVI-132 Veteran Stress and Coping
Shane Hranchock, Penn State Schuylkill
Charlie L Law, Penn State Schuylkill
Helen Hendy, Penn State Schuylkill
The current study investigates the role of Social Exclusion and Sexual Harassment in predicting lower Self-Esteem and PTSD in military members. Participants (n = 74) completed an online survey which included multiple measures. Results indicate that Social Exclusion and Sexual Harassment predict lower Self-Esteem while Sexual Harassment alone predicts PTSD. (General - Military)

XVI-133 Reactance to Deterrence: How Discouragement Impels Success
Charlotte Prevost, University of Geneva
Dean Mobbs, Columbia University
Here, we show that social discouragement can not only be motivating to some people, but can also boost performance. Using fMRI, we show that its motivating effect is represented in the insula and ventral striatum while performance increase is predicted by connectivity between the insula and lateral orbitofrontal cortex. (Social - Social Neuroscience)

XVI-134 Subliminal Perception of others’ physical pain and pleasure
Using the continuous flash suppression procedure we demonstrate that an unseen negative and positive prime, respectively, decreases or increases ratings of likeability of a neutral target indicating unconscious affective processing of pain and pleasure. We also show that pupil dilation, a form of autonomic reactivity, reflects subliminal perception.

XVI-135 Temporal dynamics of EEG mu-wave suppression during static and dynamic facial expressions
Bailey R Barteltx, University of Puget Sound
David Andresen, University of Puget Sound
EEG mu-wave suppression is associated with mirror neuron activity. We compared mu-wave responses during static images and dynamic movies of facial expressions to understand the temporal dynamics of mu-wave suppression. Results revealed stimulus-modulated differences in the development of mu-wave suppression over time. However, both types of stimuli elicited mu-wave suppression.

XVI-136 The OXTR Genotype Mediates Oxytocin's Impact on Aggression
Stephanie Menottix, University of Central Oklahoma
Alisa Huskey, University of Central Oklahoma
Lindsey Osterman, Roanoke College
Research shows oxytocin is important in promoting prosocial behaviors, but little is known about its effects on antisocial behaviors. The current study showed that experimentally increasing oxytocin decreases both the cognitive salience of aggressive words and retaliatory aggression, and that this was influenced by the presence of the OXTR genotype.

XVI-137 The Role of Testosterone in Competitive and Cooperative Economic Decisions
Lisa M. Repshasx, University of Oregon
Pranjal H. Mehta, University of Oregon
The present study examined whether basal hormone levels predicted competitive or cooperative behavior in dyadic economic interactions. Basal testosterone predicted greater competitive behavior, but only when the other player was cooperative. This research suggests that testosterone plays an important role in competitive versus cooperative negotiating behavior.
XVI-138 Non-Verbal Communications Positive Effect on Spatial Problem Solving in Dyadic Groups
Morgan A Stanley, Austin Peay State University
Erica Ranck, Austin Peay State University
Jessica Hatz, Austin Peay State University
Kevin R Harris, Austin Peay State University
This study investigated the effects of non-verbal communication on dyadic decision-making in a forced cooperative problem-solving task. Groups were timed and awarded points for completing the task in either an unmasked (partner visible) or masked (partner not visible) condition. As predicted unmasked dyads performed better than masked.
(Industrial/Organizational - Communications Systems)

XVI-139 Exploring paradoxical effects of insight and experienced stigma in psychological recovery among persons with serious mental illness.
Christopher A Fowler, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Melisa V Rempfer, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Elise D Hoover, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Meghan E Murphy, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Amy L Barnes, University of Missouri-Kansas City
This study investigated how two barriers to psychological recovery, insight and experienced stigma, may affect recovery among serious mental illness populations. Insight is demonstrated to negatively impact recovery correlates when moderated by internalized and perceived stigma. This phenomenon remains unexplored within empirically-valid psychological-recovery models and utilizing the experienced stigma construct.
(Clinical - Rehabilitation)

XVI-140 Health Locus of Control is Related to Life Satisfaction and Rehabilitation Outcomes
Gal Slonim, Sheba Medical Center
Ayala Bloch, Sheba Medical Center
Gabi Zeilig, Sheba Medical Center and Tel Aviv University
Health Locus of Control (HLOC) refers to individual's beliefs regarding factors influencing health. 32 neurorehabilitation inpatients were evaluated for relationships between HLOC, functioning, length of stay (LOS) and life satisfaction. Internal HLOC was correlated with better functioning and life satisfaction; external HLOC was correlated with worse functioning and longer LOS.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Rehabilitation)

XVI-141 Optimal Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Treatment of Depression in an Out-patient Setting
Aldwin Domingo, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
Russell Floyd, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
Kevin Kinback, Loma Linda University
Stephen Berger, American School of Professional Psychology Southern California at Argosy University
The study tried to identify the optimal number of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) sessions when there is a significant alleviation of major depression symptoms in an outpatient setting. The data suggests that the ideal number of sessions to report minimal depression symptoms (HAMD score below 7) is 12 rTMS sessions.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Rehabilitation)

XVI-142 **Predicting Sport Performance After an Injury: The Role of Athlete’s Psychological Indices**  
Anna Christakou, Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science, Laboratory of Motor Behavior and Sport Psychology, University of Athens, Greece  
Nektarios A.M. Stavrou, Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science, Laboratory of Motor Behavior and Sport Psychology, University of Athens, Greece  
Maria Psychountaki, Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science, Laboratory of Motor Behavior and Sport Psychology, University of Athens, Greece  
Yannis Zervas, Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Science, Laboratory of Motor Behavior and Sport Psychology, University of Athens, Greece  

Worry, attention, and self-confidence were measured in eighty injured athletes just after their completion of the physiotherapy program and before entering the sport activity. The findings indicated that re-injury worry and disruption attention negatively predicted performance, whereas functional attention and partly general self-confidence supported a positive relation to sport performance.  
(General - Rehabilitation)

XVI-143 **Criminal Thinking Styles: A Mediator for Pubertal Status and Delinquency**  
Fareshte Eranix, University of California, Irvine  
Stephanie V. Nguyen, University of California, Irvine  
Daniel J. Goldstein, University of California, Irvine  
Jennifer Skeem, University of California, Berkeley  

Research has shown adolescence to be a period of high reward and sensation-seeking and low cognitive control. Pubertal status may be influencing factors relevant to impulsive and dangerous behavior. The present study examines the impact of pubertal status, criminal thinking styles, and psychopathy on criminal offending.  
(Developmental - Adolescent)