I- 001 The Virtual Self: Avatar and Individual Determinants of Mood
Ivana Wang, Pepperdine University
Authors: I. Wang, E. Krumrei-Mancuso, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, UNITED STATES| S. Rouse, Pepperdine University, Malibu, California, UNITED STATES
We explored the potential of avatar-based games as a method of influencing mood. Factors such as avatar customization, participants' perception of accurate avatar-self representation, self-esteem, and personality were assessed in relation to changes in affect following avatar game play.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I- 002 Emotional Disclosure and Victim Blaming
Christian Williams, "Rutgers University, Newark"
Authors: C. Williams, K. Harber, P. Podolski, psychology, "Rutgers University, Newark", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
Innocent victims threaten just-world beliefs and arouse negative emotions which can be resolved by victim blaming. It was hypothesized that emotional disclosure would resolve emotion, eliminate just-world threat, and reduce victim blaming. Two studies confirmed this prediction.
(Social - Emotion)

I- 003 The importance of knowing how you’re feeling: Emotional clarity as a mediator of the relation between rumination and poor sleep and psychological distress
Jordan Davis, Washington University in St Louis
Authors: J.P. Davis, R.J. Thompson, Psychology, Washington University in St Louis, Saint Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES| A. Gershon, Psychiatry, Stanford University, Stanford, California, UNITED STATES
Rumination, poor sleep, and psychological distress have been found to be interrelated; however, no research to date has examined the associations between these constructs and emotional clarity. In a sample of undergraduates, emotional clarity further elucidated relations among these constructs.
(Clinical - Emotion)
I- 004 **Social anxiety, empathic accuracy, and rejection**  
**Karen Auyeung**, University of British Columbia  
Authors: K.W. Auyeung, L.E. Alden, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA  
We examined how social exclusion and social anxiety affect the ability to empathize with others. Participants experienced dampened emotions following exclusion, which mediated the relationship between exclusion and empathic accuracy, but this effect only occurred in low socially anxious participants.  
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I- 005 **Does Reflective Thinking Promote Higher Emotional Regulation and Life Satisfaction?**  
**Jerusalem Merkebu**, George Mason University  
Authors: J. Merkebu, Educational Psychology, George Mason University, Woodbridge, Virginia, UNITED STATES  
This study explored differences among reflective thinking, cognitive reappraisal (CR), and life satisfaction (LS) with a 174 nonclinical sample. Results found partial mediation for CR and that participants reporting high, mid, and low CR had corresponding levels of reflection and LS, respectively.  
(General - Emotion)

I- 006 **Externalizing proneness and brain response during pre-cuing and viewing of emotional pictures**  
**Jens Foell**, Florida State University  
Authors: J. Foell, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, UNITED STATES| C. Patrick, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, UNITED STATES  
High disinhibition (externalizing proneness) is associated with reduced nucleus accumbens activity when preparing to view positive pictures, and with increased amygdala reactivity during viewing of emotional pictures. This suggests a general fronto-limbic mechanism behind externalizing proneness.  
(Biological/Neuroscience – Emotion)

I- 007 **Effects of job resources on work stress under regular and high demands work conditions: Findings from 2010 European Social Survey**  
**Chou Chuen Yu**, Singapore Management University  
Authors: C. Yu, School of Social Science, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE  
Using a heterogeneous sample of 44,924 respondents in the 2010 European Social Survey, this study identified boundary conditions of the Job Demands Resources (JDR) model.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)
I- 008 The Impact of Interparental Conflict and Parent-Child Attachment on Late Adolescents’ Emotion Regulation
Xiaopeng Gong, Western Oregon University
Authors: X. Gong, Division of Teacher Education, Western Oregon University, Monmouth, Oregon, UNITED STATES| S. Paulson, Department of Educational psychology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES|
The study examined emotion regulation among 361 college students and its relations to interparental conflict and parent-child attachment with survey methods. The results showed attachment mediated the relation between interparental conflict (intensity and low resolution, but not frequency of conflict) and students’ emotion regulation.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

I- 009 Happiness Increases Verbal and Spatial Working Memory Capacity, Sadness Does Not: Emotion, Working Memory, and Executive Control
Raeya Maswood, Stony Brook University
Authors: R. Maswood, Cognitive Science, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES| J. Storbeck, Psychology, The Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
Happiness and sadness improves verbal and spatial working memory (WM), respectively, but do these findings hold when executive control is required during an operation span task (assessing WM capacity)? Irrespective of the WM domain, happiness improved performance compared to sad and neutral states.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

I- 010 Interactions Between Adaptive and Maladaptive Emotion Regulation Strategies Predict Depression and Quality of Life in Generalized Anxiety Disorder
Andre Plate, The Ohio State University
Authors: A.J. Plate, A. Aldao, Department of Psychology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, UNITED STATES| J.M. Quintero, D. Mennin, Department of Psychology, City University of New York – Hunter College, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
Research on emotion regulation has shown the utility of examining interactions between adaptive and maladaptive strategies in healthy and clinical populations. We extended this work by investigating how strategies interact to predict depression and quality of life in generalized anxiety disorder.
(Clinical - Emotion)

I- 011 The Transdiagnostic Role of Repetitive Negative Thinking in Adolescents with Social Anxiety and Depression.
David Klemanski, Yale University
Authors: D. Klemanski, J. Curtiss, S. Nolen-Hoeksema, Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, UNITED STATES| K.A. McLaughlin, Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, UNITED STATES|

Adolescents (N = 1,065) completed measures assessing emotion regulation and social anxiety and depression. Results indicated that a structural model in which repetitive negative thinking functions as a transdiagnostic factor exhibited better fit than an alternative model of worry and rumination as separate predictors.

I- 012 Physical Touch as a Form of Intrapersonal Emotion Regulation in Romantic Relationships
Felicia Zerwas, University of Arizona
Authors: F.K. Zerwas, E. Butler, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES | A.K. Randall, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona, UNITED STATES
This study analyzes the importance of physical touch as a form of intrapersonal emotion regulation in romantic relationships, as well as the effectiveness of physical touch for regulating negative emotions when compared to other emotion regulation strategies (i.e. reappraisal and acceptance).

I- 013 Spontaneous mind-wandering after emotional stimuli: An ecologically valid way to study naturalistic emotion processing
Tina Chou, Harvard University
Authors: T. Chou, L. Sweitzer, J.M. Hooley, Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Mind-wandering is a cognitive process in which people spontaneously have thoughts that are unrelated to what they are currently doing. Studying mind-wandering after emotional stimuli could be an ecologically valid method for studying spontaneous, self-generated emotion processing.

I- 014 Social Appearance Anxiety Mediates the Relationship Between Concern Over Mistakes and Binge Eating: A Six-Month Three Wave Longitudinal Study
Leigh Brosof, Washington University in St Louis
Authors: L.C. Brosof, Washington University in St Louis, Saint Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES | C.A. Levinson, Psychiatry, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
We investigated the relationship between concern over mistakes (CM), social appearance anxiety (SAA), and binge eating across 6-months assessed at 3 time points. SAA mediated the relationship between CM and binge eating. Implications for the prevention and treatment of binge eating are discussed.
I- 015 **TEXT MESSAGE REMINDERS AND TREATMENT ADHERENCE IN A TYPE II DIABETES POPULATION**  
Alexis Kramer, Illinois Institute of Technology  
Authors: A. Kramer, M. Mitchell, Psychology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Staten Island, New York, UNITED STATES| J.V. Kramer, Staten Island University Hospital, Staten Island, New York, UNITED STATES|  
Type II Diabetes (T2DM) is a chronic disease effecting millions of people worldwide. It is well documented that lifestyle changes including adherence to treatment regimens (e.g. glucose monitoring) can be very effective in reducing the onset and progression of T2DM. The literature suggests that individuals within this population are often non-compliant with treatment recommendations, for a variety of reasons (e.g. psychological factors, availability of resources, co-morbid conditions). The purpose of this study was to investigate the suitability, recruitment and retention feasibility, and preliminary outcomes of a text message reminder system on treatment adherence within a type 2 diabetic population, as measured by blood glucose levels (HbA1c). A total of 28 participants were randomized into experimental or no-treatment conditions. Participants in the experimental group received text message reminders on either a fixed or variable schedule; with either neutral or calming test message content. They also completed a qualitative feedback measure, to assess participant satisfaction with the proposed intervention. Participants in the no-treatment condition did not receive any text message reminders. All participants completed the Diabetes Care Profile (DCP) and Short Form-36 Health Form Survey, Version 2 (SF-36v2) at baseline and three months later (time 2). Preliminary analyses show that frequency of text message reminder significantly impacted glucose levels over time. The content of the text message was not shown to have a significant effect on glucose levels. Participant perception of the proposed intervention was mixed. Despite diverse recruitment efforts, recruitment was low, however, retention was high.

(Methodology - Health)

I- 016 **Manifestations of anxiety and coping strategies in patients with metastatic lung cancer and their family caregivers: a qualitative study.**  
Eric Lee, PGSP-Stanford Psy.D. Consortium  
Authors: E. Hendriksen, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California, UNITED STATES| E. Lee, A. DeGrange, E. Williams, PGSP-Stanford Psy.D. Consortium, Palo Alto, California, UNITED STATES| N. Sporn, University of Kansas, Lawrence, K  
Anxiety in cancer patients and family caregivers (FC) is mutual and reciprocal. Using grounded theory methodology, qualitative interviews from N=21 patients with Stage IV lung cancer and FCS found physical, cognitive, and behavioral manifestations of shared anxiety and respective coping strategies.  
(Clinical - Health)
I- 017 **Self-regulation Dimensions and Psychological Well-Being as a Function of Affective Profiles**  
*Alexander Jimmefors*, University of Gothenburg  
Authors: A. Jimmefors, C. Rappe, E. Schütz, T. Archer, Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Lysekil, SWEDEN | D. Garcia, Center for Well-Being, Washington University in St Louis, Mölndal, Gothenburg, SWEDEN | P. Rosenberg, A. Al Nima, F. Mousavi, E. L  
We studied differences in self-regulatory mode between individuals and its relation to psychological well-being. The backdrop of the study was the affective profiles model. The influence of psychological well-being on self-regulatory dimensions was moderated by the individual’s affective profile.  
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

I- 018 **Approaches to Learning and School Effort as Predictors of Risky Health Behavior**  
*McKenzie Bourque*, The College of Saint Rose  
Authors: N. Dorr, E. Dougherty, S. Fleurantin, P. Reilly, The College of Saint Rose, Albany, New York, UNITED STATES | M.O. Bourque, Psychology, The College of Saint Rose, Slingerlands, New York, UNITED STATES  
Examined whether ninth graders’ academic attitudes were associated with health-risk behaviors. Results suggest mastery and instrumentality approaches to learning were negatively correlated with smoking, alcohol and marijuana use. School effort was inversely related to number of suicide attempts.  
(Developmental – Health)

I- 019 **'Do Cheerios have whole grains?": Results from a pilot evaluation of the Discover MyPlate curriculum.**  
*Katie Potter | Francesco Nasso*, Michael Cohen Group  
Authors: G. OShea, L. Adams, K. Potter, F. Nasso, M. De Feo, R. Silliman, C. Marcial, Michael Cohen Group, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | A. Chu, Applied Psychology, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES  
Findings from an evaluation of a kindergarten health and nutrition curriculum, based on the *MyPlate* guidelines, are presented. Students (n=74) demonstrated statistically significant gains in knowledge, awareness, and behavior as measured by developmentally appropriate adaptations of valid measures.  
(General - Health)

I- 020 **Meaningful activity engagement for individuals with acute myeloid leukemia**  
*Amy Deckert*, University Health Network  
Authors: C. Zimmermann, University Health Network, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA | A. Deckert, C. Lo, G. Devins, R. Nissim, A. Rydall, C. Malfitano, P. Fitzgerald, G. Rodin, Psychosocial Oncology and Palliative Care, University Health Network, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA  
Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) has a rapid onset and unpredictable clinical course. Individual interviews were conducted with 23 AML patients. The qualitative analysis revealed a profound shift in sense of self and identity and the influential role of illness and imposed immobility in this process.  
(Social - Health)
I- 021 Health Professional Cultural Competence and Shame Influence the Effect of Mistreatment on Continuity of Care in Latino but not Anglo American Women

Natacha Emerson | Esmeralda Nunez, Loma Linda University | Loma Linda University

Authors: N.D. Emerson, P. Flynn, H. Betancourt, Psychology, Loma Linda University, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES | E. Nunez, Psychology, Loma Linda University, Riverside, California, UNITED STATES

We examined health professional cultural competence and shame emotions in the effect of healthcare mistreatment on continuity of care. Structural equation modeling revealed that cultural competence resulted in less shame, which in turn predicted continuity of care, for Latinos but not Anglos.

(Social - Health)

I- 022 The Effect of Discrimination and Stress on Sexual & Behavioral Health among Sexual Minority Servicemen: A syndemic perspective

Adolph Delgado, The University of Texas at San Antonio

Authors: A.J. Delgado, P.W. Schnarrs, Health, Kinesiology, & Nutrition, The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES

This study examined the current military climate, post DADT. Data show that identifying as either a gay or bisexual service members reduced the likelihood of using tobacco (OR = .059); alcohol (OR = .064); and having casual sex (OR = .105). Eighty-five US servicemen were recruited for this study.

(General - Health)

I- 023 The Provider-Patient Working Alliance: The Provider's Perspective

Arielle Kahn, Adelphi University

Authors: A. Kahn, J. Fuertes, M. Reyes, Clinical Psychology, Adelphi University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

We evaluated the psychometric properties of the provider form of the provider-patient working alliance (PPWA) inventory. We found the form to have good reliability and validity. The PPWA also predicted patient adherence and treatment outcome, as well as provider satisfaction with their patient.

(General - Health)

I- 024 A New Tool to Assess Health-Related Catastrophizing in Patients and Caregivers: Preliminary psychometric investigation

Kara Turcotte, University of British Columbia

Authors: K. Turcotte, D. Lisi, S. Holtzman, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, British Columbia, CANADA | D. Stewart, S. Abbey, Department of Psychiatry, University Health Network, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA

The study aim was to adapt the Pain Catastrophizing Scale into a more general health-related catastrophizing measure for use among patients and their caregivers. In a sample of organ transplant candidates and their informal caregivers, this measure demonstrated strong psychometric properties.

(Social – Health)
I- 025 Diabetes related physical activity perceived obstacles is detrimental to its practice; the moderating role of autonomous motivation
Alexandre Castonguay, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Authors: A. Castonguay, M. Michaud, P. Miquelon, Psychology, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, CANADA
Among adults with type 2 diabetes, the negative impact of physical activity perceived barriers on physical activity practice is significantly attenuated when people enjoy and valuate the activity. (General - Health)

I- 026 Mental processes to develop coherence in text: Executive functions and inference making ability
Cathy O. Y. Hung, The University of Hong Kong
Authors: C. Hung, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, HONG KONG
Executive functions (EFs) are mental processes that facilitate most goal-directed behaviors. Using path analysis, the study demonstrated the roles of EFs, syntactic processing and inferential ability in developing coherence during reading. It offered potential education implications for improving reading. (Cognitive - Child)

I- 027 Intervention of Threat and Surveillance on Obedience Among Preschool Children
Erika de Leon | Jacklin Alwil Cartagena | Sarah Diaz, De La Salle University-Dasmarinas | De La Salle University-Dasmarinas
Authors: E. de Leon, J. Cartagena, S.M. Diaz, Psychology Department, De La Salle University-Dasmarinas, Cavite, Cavite, PHILIPPINES
<b>Abstract</b> Nowadays, obedience among Filipino children to authority is disregarded, since they are more outspoken due to social influences. As time progresses, changes occurred in the traditional way of disciplining the children. Aside from corporal punishment, threat and surveillance became means of inducing obedience from a child. Threat, according to the Dissonance Theory, causes attitudinal change to a person. On one hand, surveillance, according to the Theory of Social Facilitation, can either contribute to the completion or failure to do a task. Through a 2 x 2 between subjects factorial design, the study examined the intervention of threat and surveillance on obedience among 100 preschool children through a task variable experiment replicated from the previous studies of Higbee (1979), and Chua, J., Chua, M., & Pico (1983). In the experiment, a child would be asked to distribute the calamansi one by one to the egg tray in a span of (1) minute. Results show that both threat (<i>F</i>(1,96)=12.487, <i>p</i> < .05) and surveillance (<i>F</i>(1,96)=9.942, <i>p</i> < .05) had a significant main effect on obedience, proving the validity of Dissonance Theory and Theory of Social Facilitation. However, no interaction (<i>F</i>(1,96)=1.303, <i>p</i> > .05) was observed, since both have main effect that could either be positive or negative. Another reason could be because of their complementary property as supported by the post-hoc results. With this, the proven most effective commanding style involved the use of threat and surveillance in inducing obedience from a child (<i>M</i>= 30.04, <i>SD</i>= 7.971). (Developmental - Child)
I- 028 Inhibitory executive functions and phonological awareness in kindergarten-age children
Judith Foy, Loyola Marymount University
Authors: J.G. Foy, N. Froidevaux, E. Rehm, Psychology, Loyola Marymount University, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES | V.A. Mann, Cognitive Sciences, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES
Inhibition, an executive function skill, may be important for development of phonological awareness (PA), a prerequisite for reading. At the beginning of kindergarten (<i>n</i>=30), Inhibition was not related to PA. Midyear, WM and Inhibition were linked with PA. Co-development of Inhibition and WM may be important for early reading.
(Developmental - Child)

I- 029 Relation between Internalizing Behavior and Suicidal Ideation in Youth: Moderation through Parental Psychopathology
Lea Petrovic, Harvard University
Authors: L. Petrovic, J. Schleider, J. Weisz, Psychology, Harvard University, Dedham, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | B. Chorpita, Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES
The contribution of parental psychopathology to the relationship of youth internalizing behaviors and suicidal ideation was examined in the current study. Findings suggest that anxious and depressed youth, whose parents report greater psychopathology, may be more likely to experience suicidal ideation.
(Clinical - Child)

I- 030 Hemispheric Lateralization of Grade School Children
Kelly Broshears | McKenzie Worley | Stephen Sullivan, Lawrence High School | University of Alabama | Lawrence High School
Authors: K.G. Broshears, S.J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School, Inwood, New York, UNITED STATES | M. Worley, Psychology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, UNITED STATES
The relationship between perceptual tasks lateralized to the right or left hemisphere of the brain in grade school children was examined. A correlation determined whether the age of the children affected lateralization for these tasks. Lateralized tasks involving face perception were emphasized.
(Cognitive – Child)

I- 031 Is Family Conflict Debilitating for Adolescents?:Psychological Adjustment and Family Structure
Jennifer Kendal, Lawrence High School
Authors: J.L. Kendal, Lawrence High School, North Woodmere, New York, UNITED STATES | K. Shifren, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES | J. Wiener, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES | S.J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School, Wanta
The purpose of this study was to examine the relation between race, self-esteem, and parental conflict in high school students (n=146). Biracial teens reported higher self-esteem than Hispanic teens, and frequency of parental conflict explained variance in self-esteem in addition to race.
(Social - Adolescent)
I- 032 Phenotypic Profiles of Children With and Without an Autism Spectrum Disorder in the Study to Explore Early Development
Lisa Wiggins, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
Authors: L. Wiggins, L. Schieve, C. Rice, M. Yeargin-Allsopp, D. Schendel, NCBDD, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES|S.E. Levy, Center for Autism Research, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia and Perelman School of Medicine
Children with and without autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the Study to Explore Early Development (SEED) have distinct developmental profiles. The SEED sample thus offers an excellent opportunity to explore ASD phenotypes and their associated risks.
(Developmental - Child)

I- 033 Modeling Mindfulness in Parenting: Associations with Stress, Parenting Behavior, and Child Outcomes
Brianne Friberg, Liberty University
Authors: B. Friberg, E. Armstrong, S. Wills, Liberty University, Lynchburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
The current study tested Duncan et al.’s (2009) model of parenting mindfulness. Participants included 460 parents of 3-5 year olds. Path analyses revealed significant indirect and direct effects. Stress mediated links between mindfulness and parenting behaviors, ultimately predicting child outcomes.
(Developmental - Child)

I- 034 Peer group climate and children’s susceptibility to deviant peer groups
WEndy Ellis, King’s University College
Authors: W. Ellis, Psychology, King’s University College, London, Ontario, CANADA|
It has been documented that peer groups have profound effects on children’s deviant behavior. Over a one year period using children’s reports of behavior and observations of children’s real-life groups, we found that negative peer interactions magnified peer influence on children’s deviant behavior.
(Developmental - Child)

I- 035 Justifying Atrocities: Moral-Disengagement, Rationalization & Retrieval-Induced Forgetting
Jessica Beyer, Lawrence High School
Authors: J.T. Beyer, S.J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School, Cedarhurst, New York, UNITED STATES|
Exposure to atrocities by in-group members triggers moral-disengagement strategies - selective recall and rationalization. 56 Euro-American teens from a diverse public school were no more likely to recall atrocities/rationalizations committed by Afghan than American soldiers.
(Social - Social Groups)
I- 036 Trauma Type as a Moderator Between Dispositional Forgiveness and Anger
Solara Calderon, "Long Island University, Brooklyn"
Authors: S. Calderon, S.C. Haden, Clinical Psychology, "Long Island University, Brooklyn", New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This study examined the potential moderating role of trauma type between forgiveness and anger. Using a sample of 134 young adults, a multiple regression analysis was performed to test the interaction. Forgiveness was found to have a significant inverse relationship with anger. However, trauma type was not found to moderate these two constructs.
(Clinical – Psychopathology)

I- 037 The Hopelessness Theory of Depression: Generalizability and Clinical Utility
Rosalie DePaola | Carlee Beckler | Gerald Haeffel, University of Notre Dame | University of Notre Dame | University of Notre Dame
Three separate studies were used to investigate the generalizability and clinical utility of the hopelessness theory. Results indicate that the theory's cognitive vulnerability construct can be reliably measured in clinical populations and may be a useful predictor of clinical outcomes.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 038 Posttraumatic stress symptoms in first responders following man-made mass violence
Laura Wilson, University of Mary Washington
Authors: L. Wilson, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES
This study was a systematic review of studies on PTSD in first responders following man-made violence. The results suggest that the literature base consists of a very small and homogenous set of articles, and is meant to search as a call for more breadth in the specific incidences that are examined.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 039 Experimental Evidence for Relationships Between Body Checking to Body Dissatisfaction and Compensatory Exercise Among Men
Sam Gaster | Brandon Gray, University of South Dakota | University of South Dakota
Authors: S. Gaster, B. Gray, R. Simons, G. Skillman, Psychology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota, UNITED STATES
Results indicated that, controlling for trait body dissatisfaction, engaging in body checking causes greater state body dissatisfaction, which in turn, leads to a greater subjective need to engage in compensatory exercise.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)
I- 040 Suspicious minds: victimisation and hostile attribution bias in 9- to 16-year-olds
Keri Wong, University of Cambridge
Authors: K.K. Wong, Social and Developmental Psychology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
Competing social and cognitive hypotheses were tested in 118 trusting or mistrustful 9- to 16-year olds at 12 months. Mistrustful children expressed more hostility toward others and victimisation experiences than their trusting peers, but groups did not differ on cognitive performance.
(Developmental - Psychopathology)

I- 041 Factors associated with shared decision-making preferences among Veterans with serious mental illness
Stephanie Park, Baltimore VA Medical Center
Authors: S.G. Park, C.H. Brown, E.A. Klingaman, J.A. Kreyenbuhl, VISN 5 Mental Illness Research, Education, and Clinical Center (MIRECC), Baltimore VA Medical Center, Baltimore, Maryland, UNITED STATES|M. Derman, L.B. Dixon, New York State Psychiatric Institute, C
The present study evaluated preferences for shared decision making with respect to mental health treatment in a sample of Veterans diagnosed with serious mental illness (SMI). Participants were 239 outpatients who completed self-report questionnaires assessing demographics, three components of shared decision-making preferences, psychiatric symptom severity, and therapeutic relationship with prescribers. Results of univariable statistics and multivariable linear regression indicated that individuals diagnosed with SMI desire variable degrees of participation in their mental health care that differ across demographic and clinical factors. While increasing consumer involvement is often considered a hallmark of recovery-oriented mental health care, more shared participation may not always be better if this is not aligned with consumers' preferences.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 042 Sympathetic and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal asymmetry in generalized anxiety disorder
Jonathan Reeves, "University of California, Berkeley"
Authors: J.W. Reeves, A.J. Fisher, Psychology, "University of California, Berkeley", Berkeley, California, UNITED STATES|M.G. Newman, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|D.A. Granger, Psychology, Arizona State Un
Pathophysiological research on generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) has been limited by monitoring only a single system at a time. This study examines sympathetic and hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal balance in GAD. Results suggest that GAD is characterized by resting and reactive physiological asymmetry.
(Clinical – Psychopathology)
I- 043 Preventing future depressive symptoms: Daily journaling using third-person self-distancing is less effective than daily journaling using traditional first-person writing

Julia Revord, University of Notre Dame

Authors: J.C. Revord, N. Kim, N.A. McNerney, G. Haeffel, Psychology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES

We used an experimental design to test whether self-distancing (by journaling in third person) could prevent future depressive symptoms. Analyses revealed self-distancing was significantly less effective in reducing future depressive symptoms than traditional journaling (writing in first person).

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 044 Paranoia as an anxious fear: Do individuals with paranoia engage in maintenance factors of anxiety?

Marilyn Piccirillo, Temple University

Authors: M. Piccirillo, R. Heimberg, Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

It is unclear whether paranoia (PA) is associated with maintenance factors of anxiety, like post-event processing (PEP). This study demonstrated that social anxiety (SA), as compared to PA, significantly predicted PEP after social ostracism. These results suggest that the outward-directed focus of fear in PA may serve as a protective factor against PEP.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 045 Blurring Aversive Memories by Dual Tasking: the Role of Working Memory Capacity and Cognitive Load

Kevin van Schie, Utrecht University

Authors: K. van Schie, S.C. van Veen, I. Engelhard, M.A. van den Hout, Utrecht University, Utrecht, NETHERLANDS

Performing a dual task (e.g. making eye movements) while recalling an emotional memory reduces that memory’s vividness during future recalls. This experiment tested whether reductions in vividness depend on the interaction of working memory capacity and working memory taxation during memory recall.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 046 Interpretational negative bias in depressed patients is reduced after the pro-positive online attentional training.

Marzena Rusanowska, "Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University"

Authors: M. Rusanowska, Department of Philosophy, "Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University", Warsaw, POLAND|I. Krejtz, Psychology, Warsaw School of Social Sciences & Humanities, Warsaw, POLAND|P. Holas, Psychology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, POLAND|J. Nez

The study verifies usefulness of pro-positive attentional training in reducing interpretational bias in depressed participants as measured with scrambled sentences test during eye-tracking. Results show that participants chose more positive endings and looked longer on them after the training.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

Michael Nelson, Gonzaga University

Authors: M.D. Nelson, A.M. Tumpap, Psychology, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, UNITED STATES

Many studies have reported hippocampal volume reductions associated with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), while others have not. Here we provide an updated meta-analysis involving 32 studies that evaluated the issue using magnetic resonance imaging and test the hypothesis that increased symptom severity is associated with greater hippocampal volume deficits. Results showed that PTSD is associated with significant bilateral reduction of the hippocampus (left hippocampus effect size = -.444, \( p < .001 \); right hippocampus effect size = -.492, \( p < .001 \)). Symptom severity, as measured by the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS), was significantly and inversely associated with left, but not right, hippocampal volume. Whether this association reflects a consequence of or a predisposition to PTSD remains unclear.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I- 048 Tracing A Trace of Memory: An Historical View

Karen Langer, NYU Medical Center

Authors: K. Langer, Rusk Rehabilitation Medicine/ Psychology, NYU Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

This work traces historical roots of a concept of memory functioning, “memoire de fixation”, described in French neuropsychological literature, but unknown in English, around the turn of the 19\(^{th}\) century, and provides parallels with concepts in English-language neuro-psychology of the same period.

(Cognitive - History of Psychology)

I- 049 The Mediating Effect of Partying Behavior on the Influence of Gender and Self-Reported Leadership Ability

Jeffrey Miles, University of the Pacific

Authors: J. Miles, S. Naumann, Eberhardt School of Business, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, UNITED STATES

This study examined the influence of gender on self-reported partying behavior and leadership ability. Partying and leadership scores differed by gender. Lower scores for partying led to greater differences in leadership by gender. Partying behavior mediated the influence of gender on leadership.

(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
I- 050 Gender differences in pay satisfaction: Men and women might be equally satisfied by their pay, but they evaluated it differently

Anais Thibault Landry, Université du Québec à Montréal
Authors: A. Thibault Landry, Psychology, Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Quebec, CANADA | J. Kindlein, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munchen, GERMANY | J. Forest, Business School, University du Québec à Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA

While objective pay matters, subjective pay satisfaction can also have a significant impact on organizational outcomes. This study examined gender differences in pay satisfaction. Results reveal that while they are equally satisfied by their pay, their pay satisfaction depends on distinct factors. (Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

I- 051 Not Hating What You See: Self-Compassion Protects Against the Negative Effects of Self-Objectification

Miriam Liss | Mindy Erchull, University of Mary Washington | University of Mary Washington
Authors: M. Liss, M.J. Erchull, Psychology, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Data from women high and low in self-compassion were modeled such that body surveillance predicted body shame which predicted eating attitudes and depression. The models for each group fit significantly differently. Self-compassion may interrupt the self-objectification process. (Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

I- 052 Factors that Predict Perceptions of Women Who "Lean In"

Clayton Stephenson, University of Southern California
Authors: C.L. Stephenson, S. Coxe, C. Foord, B. Brown, J. Bou Lahoud, Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES

The term “lean in” has been used to encourage women to create their own career path. Although this is a positive direction, being assertive can also cause a backlash effect. We found evidence when subordinates engaged in a first-person interaction with an agentic female leader that she was perceived negatively, but not when she was more communal. (Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

I- 053 The Impact of Masculinity on Interaction Anxiousness: Self-Esteem and Sexual Orientation Matter

Melanie Hulbert | Lindsey Fast, Western State Colorado University | Western State Colorado University
Authors: L.C. Fast, Psychology, Western State Colorado University, Gunnison, Colorado, UNITED STATES | M. Hulbert, Sociology, Western State Colorado University, Gunnison, Colorado, UNITED STATES

Prior research has identified a relationship between an individual's masculinity and anxiety, indicating less masculine individuals exhibit higher levels of anxiety than more masculine individuals (Iwamoto, Gordon, Oliveros, et al., 2012). The current study examined the effects of gender, self-esteem and sexual orientation on the relationship between masculinity and interaction anxiousness in college students. (General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
I- 054 Construct and Measurement of Gender-Professional Identity Integration (G-PII): The Development of G-PII Scale
Yvonne Tan, Singapore Management University
Authors: Y. Tan, C. Cheng, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE
This study seeks to investigate the construct of female professionals' gender-professional identity integration (GPII). A G-PII scale that can assess female businesspersons' perceived integration levels of their gender and professional identities was developed to advance the research in this area. (Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

I- 055 MDMA increases perceived trustworthiness of neutral faces
Brooke Slawinski, Michigan State University
Authors: B.L. Slawinski, Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, UNITED STATES|J. DeArcangelis, H. deWit, Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
MDMA increases prosocial feelings and positively biases responses to socioemotional stimuli, but it is not known whether it also increases ratings of trustworthiness of others. In this study, healthy adults rated pictures of neutral facial expressions as more trustworthy after receiving 1.0 mg/kg of MDMA compared to placebo. (Biological/Neuroscience - Social Cognition)

I- 056 What a Mess! Stereotype Threat Affects Concentration in College Students with OCD
Sarah McRoberts, Butler University
Authors: E.R. Kendall, S.M. McRoberts, T.T. Lineweaver, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
We examined whether stereotype threat could be induced in people with OCD. Individuals high, but not low, in OC tendencies showed decreased concentration in a messy environment compared to a clean one. Results suggest that individuals with OCD symptoms are indeed susceptible to stereotype threat. (Social - Social Cognition)

I- 057 Self-Reported Neuroticism, Judgments of Neuroticism by Others, and the Facial Width to Height Ratio.
Thomas McCauley, University of Delaware
Authors: T.G. McCauley, Psychological and Brain Sciences, University of Delaware, Middletown, Delaware, UNITED STATES
Two studies examined the relationship between self-reported neuroticism, strangers’ ratings of neuroticism, and the facial width-to-height ratio (WHR). WHR was negatively correlated with the self-reports. Judgments of neuroticism weren’t related to self-reports, & WHR was not related to judgments. (Social - Social Cognition)
I- 058 The Past is Construed at a Higher Level than an Equally Distant Future: Evidence from Implicit Associations
Jessie Briggs, Temple University
Authors: J.C. Briggs, A. Karpinski, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | People view both the past and future as being more distant and more abstract than the present. However, they found it easier to associate the past than the future with being abstract. This suggests that the distant past is viewed more abstractly than an equally distant future.
(Social - Social Cognition)

I- 059 Going public: The impact of social media on autobiographical memory
Qi Wang, Cornell University
Authors: Q. Wang, C. Blenis, M. Ng, P. Gonzalez, Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, UNITED STATES | College students were randomly assigned to recall recent personal events for either online posting or a private diary. “Online” memories were more elaborate, expressive, self-revealing, and positive than “offline” memories. The findings shed light on autobiographical remembering in the Internet era.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

I- 060 Accuracy of Gender, Not Ethnic, Labels Bias Observer Judgments of Personality
Brandon Labbree, Rutgers University, Camden
Authors: B.P. Labbree, Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, Camden, Camden, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | W. Chan, Department of Psychology, Rutgers University, Camden, Camden, New Jersey, UNITED STATES |
We examined how accuracy of gender and ethnic labels could bias observer judgments of personality. Analyzing previously collected data (Chan & Mendelsohn, 2010), we found being accurately identified by gender, but not ethnicity, produced greater self-other agreement between subject and rater.
(Social - Social Cognition)

I- 061 Effects of Gender Norms and Heterosexism on Adoptions and Disgust
Evelyn Stratmoen | Thomas Hancock | Cristine Kilburn, University of Central Oklahoma | University of Central Oklahoma | University of Central Oklahoma, Edmond, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES |
We investigated how gender norms and heterosexism predicts homosexual discrimination in adoptions and evokes implicit disgust. Heterosexism and sexual orientation were significant predictors of homosexual discrimination but did not affect disgust levels. Confounds and implications are discussed.
(Social - Social Cognition)
The Over-Perception of Male Faces: Evidence for a Male Categorization Bias
Nicholas Alt, The University of California Los Angeles
Authors: N. Alt, Psychology, The University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES| K. Johnson, Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES
In two studies we investigated a male categorization bias for sex categorizations. Results showed the boundary shift between male and female was significantly female-typed and faster male categorizations occurred at that boundary. These findings align with a functional-ecological perspective.
(Social - Social Cognition)

The Consequences of Leaders’ Perceived Implicit & Explicit Followership Theory
Ashita Goswami | Hyung In Park, Salem State University | Chonnam National University
Authors: H. Park, Psychology, Chonnam National University, Gwangju, KOREA (THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)| A. Goswami, Psychology, Salem State University, Salem, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| T. Beehr, Psychology, Central Michigan University, Mt Pleasant, Mich
We investigated the match regarding implicit and explicit followership theory. Results based on 230 workplace leader follower dyads that congruence of prototypes was positively related to LMX, performance and voice.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Cognition)

The Impact of People’s Own and Others’ Prejudicial Attitudes on Perceived Trustworthiness of African-American Faces
Irmak Olcaysoy Okten, Lehigh University
Authors: I. Olcaysoy Okten, D.J. Packer, Psychology, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
We examined racial biases in face-based trust judgments and found that perceivers’ personal attitudes (Modern Racism) as well as social information about other peoples’ judgments exerted independent influences on bias.
(Social - Social Cognition)

The Dark Side (Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy) of The Affective Profiles
Fariba Mousavi, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being
Authors: S. Moradi, Departments of Management, University of Otago, Dunedin, NEW ZEALAND| T. Archer, M. Rapp Ricciardi, Department of Psychology, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, SWEDEN| A. Jimmefors, P. Rosenberg, C. Rappe, E. Lindskär, D. Garcia, Network for
We studied differences in Dark Triad traits among affective profiles. The high positive affect/high negative affect profile scored higher in Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy. Also those with a low positive affect/ high negative affect profile scored higher in Dark Triad traits.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)
I- 066 Machiavellianism and Sexual Behavior: Motivations, Deception and Infidelity
Gayle Brewer, University of Central Lancashire
Authors: L. Abell, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UNITED KINGDOM| G. Brewer, School of Psychology, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, Lancashire, UNITED KINGDOM
Machiavellianism (characterized by manipulation and exploitation) predicts engagement in sexual behavior for physical reasons, goal attainment and insecurity and sexual deception and intentions to engage in infidelity. Sex does not moderate the influence of Machiavellianism on sexual behavior. (Personality/Emotion – Personality)

I- 067 Schadenfreude and the Spread of a Politician's Misfortune
Laura Crysel, Stetson University
Authors: L. Crysel, Psychology, Stetson University, Orange City, Florida, UNITED STATES| G. Webster, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES
Schadenfreude is happiness at the downfall of another. Schadenfreude is usually studied in response to vignettes (“I am happy the proud man’s car broke.”) However, some people may be higher in Schadenfreude than others. The current research developed a trait measure of Schadenfreude in five studies. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

I- 068 The Study of Stress Responses in Those Who Have Characteristics of Narcissistic Personality Disorder
Jessica Johnson | Nicole Nicholson | Dainen Green, Shippensburg University | Shippensburg University | Shippensburg University
Authors: J. Johnson, D. Green, R.L. Hale, Shippensburg University, Dover, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| N. Nicholson, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
The current study examined the effect of a psychosocial stressor on individuals with narcissistic traits. It was hypothesized that those with narcissistic traits would show a greater stress response. The results suggest that high and low scoring individuals do not differ in their stress responses. (Biological/Neuroscience - Personality)

I- 069 Perfectionism, Adjustment Problems, and Longitudinal Patterns of Stress for STEM Majors: Implications for Academic Performance
Merideth Ray, Georgia State University
Authors: K.G. Rice, M.E. Ray, D.E. Davis, C. DeBlaere, J.S. Ashby, Counseling and Psychological Services, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES
This longitudinal study of first year college students in STEM fields explored whether different perfectionism-related stress patterns would predict distinctive grade-based outcomes in STEM courses and whether any performance implications of perfectionism and stress varied as a function of gender. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)
How Narcissism Influences Attrition in Student Subject Pools
Vivian Ta, University of Texas at Arlington
Authors: V. Ta, Psychology, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, UNITED STATES|
We investigated how the personality trait of narcissism influences the behavior patterns (i.e., attrition) of subjects who elected to participate in a two-part study. Results revealed that subjects with high levels of narcissism were less likely to complete both parts of the study.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

Big Five Personality Traits and Proenvironmental Attitudes and Behaviors
Tara Wuertz, Walden University
Authors: T.R. Wuertz, Psychology, Walden University, Bermuda Dunes, California, UNITED STATES|
The big five is a widely used model of individual personality trait differences. This study attempted to discern if the big five personality traits of openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism were correlated with proenvironmental attitudes and/ or behaviors.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

Structure, hierarchy, and heterarchy in personality: Does the phrased item universe share the Big Five structure developed using trait descriptors?
David Condon, Northwestern University
Authors: D. Condon, Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
Although it is widely presumed that the structure of phrased personality items matches the structure of personality trait descriptors, this presumption has not been widely tested. By using recently developed methodological innovations (the International Personality Item Pool and Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment), we evaluated the structure of a large set of phrased items following the administration of 92 scales (representing 696 items) to an international sample (N=23,681 from 172 countries). Study 1 evaluated the structural relations between the scales from which these items were chosen, including the IPIP items corresponding to the Big Five factor markers (Goldberg, 1999), the Big Five Aspect Scales (DeYoung, Quilty, & Peterson, 2007), the IPIP-HEXACO (Ashton, Lee, & Goldberg, 2007), the IPIP-NEO (Goldberg, 1999), and several others. Results suggested lower than expected correlations among several similarly labeled constructs across measures and generally did not provide evidence supporting strict hierarchical nesting of personality constructs. Study 2 evaluated the empirical structure of all the phrased items, resulting in the identification of a 150 item subset that can be scored at three levels (3, 5, and 15 factors). The resultant scales are proposed as an efficient and empirically-derived framework which is well-suited for personality assessment at multiple levels of specificity. We conclude by advocating for hierarchical structures which are not strictly nested and by proposing that the utility of structural models of personality in daily living likely depends upon the flexible organization of constructs which can vary heterarchically in accordance with situational demands.
(Personality/Emotion – Personality)
I- 073 **Key Personality Traits of the Self-Employed**

*Ivelina Naydenova*, Gardner-Webb University

Authors: I. Naydenova, Psychology, Gardner-Webb University, Boiling Springs, North Carolina, UNITED STATES

We compared differences between the self-employed and employees on Big Five and narrow personality traits. The self-employed scored higher on: Openness, Visionary Style, Optimism, Assertiveness, Agreeableness and Self-Monitoring with lower scores on Conscientiousness and Tough-Mindedness.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

I- 074 **Beyond Passivity: Dependency as a Risk Factor for Intimate Partner Violence**

*Fallon Kane*, Adelphi University

Authors: F.A. Kane, R. Bornstein, Gordon F. Derner Institute for Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University, Poughkeepsie, New York, UNITED STATES

Meta-analysis of 17 studies (total N = 2,965) showed that high levels of dependency in men are associated with perpetration of domestic violence (r = .12, Combined Z = 4.37, p < .0001); this effect strengthens when partner-specific dependency is assessed (r = .38, Combined Z = 6.00, p < .0001).

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

I- 075 **The good, the bad, and the strange: How non-normative behavior affects moral judgments**

*Ryan Lantzy*, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Authors: R. Lantzy, K. Gray, Social Psychology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, UNITED STATES

Five studies suggest that non-normative behavior is an important factor in moral judgments. These results showed that non-normative behavior preceding immoral behavior will result in decreased severity of moral judgments and decreased predictions of future immoral behavior.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 076 **Sexual Arousal-Triggered Heuristics and Safer Sex Decision-Making**

*Clayton Santillo*, "Hunter College, The City University of New York"

Authors: C. Santillo, J.R. Young, Psychology, "Hunter College, The City University of New York", Mattituck, New York, UNITED STATES

Examined how emotion-triggered heuristics impact safer sex reasoning. 40 gay male couples completed a sexually arousing or neutral mood role-play task discussing safer sex. Aroused couples showed less support for safer sex, relying on different decisions heuristics than those in a neutral mood. Implications for safer sex campaigns are discussed.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
I- 077 Fatal Attraction: Anxious Cell Phone Attachment Predicts Dangerous Digital Multitasking Behaviors
Jessica Bodford, Arizona State University
Authors: J.E. Bodford, V.S. Kwan, Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES
We present a 3-factor measure of cell phone attachment, assessing the extent to which these styles predict dangerous digital multitasking. Across 2 studies, findings suggest that the digital-human social distinction is growing increasingly blurred, particularly among anxiously attached individuals.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 078 Having the Upper Hand: The Role of Nonverbal Behavior on Perceptions of Power
Zachary Witkower | Alex Kelly | Devin Garnick, Gettysburg College | Gettysburg College | Gettysburg College
Authors: Z. Witkower, N. Tarner, A. Kelly, D. Garnick, Psychology, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
As noted by De Waal (1998), Power determines access to resources; one may want to appear powerful during a handshake to demonstrate value. The present study seeks to alter evaluations of power by manipulating three nonverbal behaviors: head tilt, extension of arm, and palm presentation.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 079 Physiological responses to ostracism: Examining cortisol levels following in-person and online exclusion
Kelly Filipkowski, Misericordia University
Authors: K.B. Filipkowski, Psychology, Misericordia University, Dallas, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | J.M. Smyth, Biobehavioral Health, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | M.J. Bernstein, Psychological and Social Sciences, T
This study compared responses of individuals ostracized either in-person or online. Participants completed self report measures and provided salivary cortisol samples, prior to and following exclusion. Participants exhibited a significant decrease in positive affect and cortisol levels.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 080 Perceived support emerges from brief ordinary conversation
Randy Vander Molen, Grand Valley State University
Authors: R. Vander Molen, B. Lakey, Psychology, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, Michigan, UNITED STATES
We tested predictions from Relational Regulation Theory that perceived social support and affect can emerge among strangers after very brief, ordinary conversations. Strangers had 10-minute computer-mediated text conversations that did not involve stress and coping. Results were as predicted.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
I- 081 Ordinary social interaction can explain perceived support’s link to positive affect
Brian Lakey, Grand Valley State University
Authors: B. Lakey, Psychology, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, Michigan, UNITED STATES| E. Fles, Psychology, "University of Tennessee, Knoxville", Knoxville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
We tested predictions from a new theory that perceived social support (PSS) emerges from ordinary social interaction. 16 groups of 4 roommates rated each other in a round-robin design. Ordinary social interaction could explain PSS’ links to positive affect, but not low negative affect.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 082 College Students and Social Networking: Who’s Active on Social Media?
Keli Braitman, William Jewell College
Authors: K. Braitman, Psychology, William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, UNITED STATES
This study explores social networking among college students, including its relationship with the “Big Five” personality traits, life satisfaction, and anxiety associated with in-person social interactions. Significant predictors are presented, and implications are discussed.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 083 Development of the Parenting Enjoyment Scale (PES)
Avidan Milevsky | Ashley Rodriguez, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania | Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Authors: A. Milevsky, A. Rodriguez, Psychology, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
The goal of the present study was the preliminary development of a parenting measure that assesses the level of enjoyment parents have during their interactions with their children. The measure was found to be reliable and several demographic differences were found on the measure.
(Developmental - Families)

I- 084 Nonverbal Signals of Physician Empathy Increase Ratings of Both Warmth and Competence
Diego Reinero, Massachusetts General Hospital
Authors: D. Reinero, L. Baer, H. Riess, Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| G. Kraft-Todd, Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, UNITED STATES| A. Heberlein, Psychology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass
In a study run online on MTurk, we confirmed that physicians displaying nonverbal behaviors associated with empathy were rated significantly higher on measures of empathy, warmth, and competence, which is interesting given that warmth and competence are often thought to be antithetical.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

I- 085 How children’s responses to their mothers’ attributions moderate the relation between child problems and the parent-child relationship
Kurtis Stewart, University of British Columbia
Authors: K. Stewart, A. Noyes, C. Johnston, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA
The purpose of the current study was to investigate whether children’s assertive behavior in response to their mothers’ child-blaming attributions would reduce the association between mother-perceived child problems and the child’s view of the quality of the parent-child relationship.

I- 086 Parent Life Stress and Language Use.
**Nicholas Johnson**, Wayne State University

Authors: N.M. Johnson, Psychology, Wayne State University, Macomb, Michigan, UNITED STATES|E.T. Tobin, D. Saleh, R. Slatercher, Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, UNITED STATES

This research utilized an innovative naturalistic observation method and semi-structured interviews to ascertain the relationship between parental stress and language use in the family finding that increases in parental stress are linked with less positive language use.

I- 087 The Effects of Helicopter Parenting on Academic Motivation

**Holly Schiffrin | Miriam Liss**, University of Mary Washington | University of Mary Washington

Authors: H. Schiffrin, M. Liss, Psychology, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Children’s report of maternal and paternal helicopter parenting was related to extrinsic learning motivation; maternal helicopter parenting was related to perfectionistic discrepancy. Mother’s report of helicopter parenting was related to children’s sense of entitlement.

I- 088 The impact of parental divorce on relationship cognitions and marital intentions among emerging adults is moderated by their relationship status

**Mylene Lachance-Grzela**, Université de Moncton

Authors: M. Lachance-Grzela, G. Bouchard, School of psychology, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, CANADA

In this study, based on a sample of 572 Canadians, we tested a model of the impact of family of origin on relationship cognitions (i.e., fear of marriage and perception of divorce), expectations of relationship success, as well as marital intentions among both single and romantically involved emerging adults.

I- 089 Parent Preference in Relation to Perceptions of Personal and Parental Faith

**Miles Meehan | Troy Bitson**, University of Kentucky | Muskegon Community College

Authors: T. Bitson, Muskegon Community College, Muskegon, Michigan, UNITED STATES|M. Meehan, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, UNITED STATES

College students completed the Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire. Participants rated both their own faith and the faith of their closest parent. Personal faith did not differ based on preferred parent. Parent faith was significantly higher for the mother compared to the father.
I- 090 The Association of Parental Mindfulness with Parenting and Youth Psychosocial Well-being across Three Developmental Stage

Justin Parent, University of Vermont
Authors: J. Parent, J. Mahon, R. Forehand, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, UNITED STATES|L.G. McKee, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, UNITED STATES|
The universality of a theoretical model across youth at three developmental stages was examined.
Findings across all three samples indicated that parent mindfulness was indirectly related to lower youth psychopathology through mindful parenting and broadband parenting practices.
(Clinical – Families)

I- 091 Affect Driven Attentional Processing of Information in Complex Scenes

Nathan Greenauer, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks
Authors: N. Greenauer, S. Lutz, K. Eggert, Applied Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks, Reading, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|
Research on scene memory has shown that people remember more background information than actually observed. However, evidence also suggests that memory for negative scenes can lead to boundary restriction. The current study evaluates possible mechanisms that can lead to these conflicting findings.
(Cognitive - Perception)

I- 092 Cross-modal Priming with Pictures and Environmental Sounds

Paula Goolkasian, UNC Charlotte
Authors: P. Goolkasian, K. Weatherford, A. Porter, Psychology, UNC Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina, UNITED STATES|
We explored conceptual priming by varying the modality and the category congruency of prime-target pairs. The findings from two experiments suggested that audio-visual features about a single item in a conceptual category may be more tightly connected than items from the same category.
(Cognitive - Perception)

I- 093 By a Hair's Difference: How Black Women's Hair Texture Affect Evaluations

Janene Cielto, Northwestern University
Authors: J. Cielto, D. Medin, Psychology, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES|M. Beale Spencer, Comparative Human Development, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
The influence of a black female confederate's hair texture on others' perceptual evaluations of her was tested across three hair conditions in an online experiment. Results suggest that for black women, hair texture does generate negative biases in individuals' judgments, perceptions and behavior.
(Cognitive - Perception)
I- 094 Morality in Gaming: Onlooker Perceptions of In-Game Moral Decisions
Nicholas Myers | Maria St. Pierre, Towson University | Towson University
Authors: N.S. Myers, M.E. St. Pierre, D.R. Earnest, G.D. Munro, J.A. Stansbury, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES
58 participants viewed an individual making a moral decision (saving or killing a little girl) within a first-person shooter video game and then judged the morality of the player and the game character. Viewers’ moral judgments of the player but not the character were affected by the game decision.
(Social - Perception)

I- 095 The Effect of Moral Judgments in Different Moral Climates: Using Second Life to Explore the Perception of Moral Norms
Maria St. Pierre, Towson University
Authors: M.E. St. Pierre, J.A. Stansbury, G.D. Munro, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES
Does the environment in which an unethical behavior occurs affect peoples’ moral judgments?
Participants viewed a virtual simulation of an unethical behavior in either an academic or political environment. Viewers rated the target in the academic situation as less moral than the political situation.
(Social - Perception)

I- 096 Top-down linguistic categories dominate over bottom-up acoustics in lexical tone processing
Tian Zhao, University of Washington
Authors: T.C. Zhao, P.K. Kuhl, Institute for Learning & Brain Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, UNITED STATES
The relative influence of top-down linguistic categories and bottom-up acoustic processing in lexical tone discrimination was examined in Mandarin musicians. While there is evidence of bottom-up effects, top-down effects dominate such that their performance is equivalent to Mandarin non-musicians.
(Cognitive - Perception)

I- 097 Weight illusions in special populations
Gavin Buckingham, Heriot-Watt University
Authors: G. Buckingham, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, UNITED KINGDOM
The size-weight illusion is a powerful perceptual effect where small objects feel heavier than equally-weighted large objects. Here, I examine how individuals with neurological and peripheral damage to experience this illusion, in order to shed light on the neurological factors which influence our perceptions of heaviness.
(Cognitive - Perception)
Male and female perception of female attractiveness: An eye movement study
Ray Garza | Nelsa Liendo | Roberto Heredia | Anna Cieslicka, Texas A&M International University | Texas A&M International University | Texas A&M International University | Texas A&M International University
Authors: R. Garza, N. Liendo, R. Heredia, A.B. Cieslicka, Psychology, Texas A&M International University, Laredo, Texas, UNITED STATES
Using eye movements, we investigate female attraction in relation to waist-to-hip ratio (WHR), breast size, and skin tone. According to evolutionary theory, WHR and breast size are morphological traits that are associated with female attractiveness. Previous studies using line drawings of females have shown that males across cultures rate low WHRs (0.6, 0.7) as most attractive. In two eye tracking-experiments participants made attractiveness ratings on female pictures varying in WHR (0.5-.09), breast size, and skin tone. We specifically recorded measurements related to first fixation duration, gaze duration, and total time. The overall results of both studies revealed that visual attention fell mostly on the breasts and midriff areas of the female body, supporting the evolutionary perspective that reproductive relevant areas of the female body are important in female attractiveness. The findings from these studies also support a cross-cultural preference for low WHRs.
(Cognitive - Perception)

What Color is My Personality? : Comparisons between Synesthetes’ People-Color Experiences.
Catherine Craver Lemley | Kelly Pool | Ryan Schwark, Elizabethtown College | Elizabethtown College | Elizabethtown College
Authors: C. Dillon, Temple University, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | C. Craver Lemley, K. Pool, S. Bancroft, Psychology, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | R. Schwark, Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, UNI
Synesthetic experiences were compared for two people-color synesthetes for whom people trigger colors associated with personality traits. Results show 80% agreement in their color experiences, yet little overlap with their personality judgments suggesting that personality associations are subject to individual color assignments.
(Cognitive - Perception)

Action-Specific Effects on Perception: Bayesian Integration of Visual and Action Information
Jessica Witt, Colorado State University
Authors: J.K. Witt, Psychology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, UNITED STATES
Visual perception is influenced by a person’s ability to perform an action. For example, balls that are easier to catch appear slower. The data suggest that action-related information is directly integrated with visual cues, similar to a multimodal effect.
(Cognitive - Perception)
I- 101 Surprising findings: Comparing patterns of surprise, explanation, and probability.
Mark Keane, University College Dublin
Authors: M.I. Foster, M.T. Keane, School of Computer Science & Informatics, University College Dublin, Dublin 4, Belfield, IRELAND
Originally considered as an emotion, a more cognitive view of surprise has emerged recently. Here, we suggest that some surprises are more surprising because they are harder to explain. Three experiments are presented that explore patterns of explanations, surprise judgments, and probability ratings.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

I- 102 Influence of characteristics of tonal modulation of musical fragments on EEG
Grigorii Radchenko, Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod
Authors: G. Radchenko, S. Parin, S. Polevaia, Department of psychophysiology, Lobachevsky State University of Nizhni Novgorod, Nizhni Novgorod, RUSSIAN FEDERATION|M. Korsakova-Kreyn, TouroCollege, Manhattan (Landercollege), New-York, New York, UNITED STATES|A. Fed
We investigate how conditions of modal modulation of musical fragments and distance of modulation influence on EEG characteristics. We found that differences between major and minor mode conditions depend on the distance of modulation.
(Cognitive – Experimental)

Lucas Wong, Long Island University, Brooklyn
Authors: L. Wong, Psychology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES|J. Kosegarten, Psychology, Southeastern New Hampshire University, Manchester, New Hampshire, UNITED STATES|G. Kose, Psychology, "Long Island University, Brooklyn", Sa
Is there a difference between solving an <i>actual</i> problem and solving a <i>virtual</i> presentation of the same problem? This study examines the effects of modality on the experience of solving the Tower of Hanoi problem. In a 2 x 2 x 2 design, participants either solved the Tower of Hanoi problem by way of computer analogue or with the actual wooden problem. Results showed that performance (fewer moves & more optimal moves) was better with the actual problem than when using the computer analogue. Also, there were significant interactions between modality, practice experience, and verbalization.
(Cognitive - Experimental)
These People Are Having A Worse Day Than You: A Study of Bystander Effect & Impression Formation
Leslie Howard | DeAndre Sanders | James Todd | Savannah Ford | Marilyn Byrd | Tiffany Henley, Tennessee Technological University | Tennessee Technological University | Tennessee Technological University | Tennessee Technological University | Tennessee Technological University | Tennessee Technological University
Authors: L.M. Howard, D. Sanders, J. Todd, S. Ford, M. Byrd, T. Henley, Psychology, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
The purpose of this study was to examine the likelihood of someone helping a stranger can be based upon the race, gender, and attire of a stranger. The results from our hypothesis were non-significant but there was a main effect of gender.
(Social - Experimental)

Development and Validation of the Image Stimuli for Emotion Elicitation (ISEE)
Hanjoo Kim, Pennsylvania State University
Authors: H. Kim, R.B. Adams, M.G. Newman, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | X. Lu, B. Kandemir, J.Z. Wang, Information Sciences and Technology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
The aim of this study was to develop a novel set of reliable pictorial stimuli for emotion elicitation. In this study, 10,696 images were rated through two screening phases. A total of 356 images were selected as a reliable stimuli set that elicits significant levels of emotions stably over time.
(Methodology - Experimental)

Following instructions: Evidence for a temporary motor store?
Agnieszka Jaroslawska, University of Cambridge
Authors: A. Jaroslawska, S. Gathercole, J. Holmes, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM
The recall of spoken instructions is more accurate if participants are required to physically perform rather than verbally repeat the information. Here we demonstrate that this effect can be selectively disrupted by a secondary task designed to impair the encoding of motoric representations.
(Cognitive - Experimental)

Training Insight Problem Solving with General Strategies and Explained Examples
Charles Pruitt, Eastern Kentucky University
Authors: C.A. Pruitt, C. Clement, Psychology, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky, UNITED STATES
We compared three training programs designed to enhance insight problem solving: general strategy training, explained-example training, and general strategies with explained-examples. The explained-examples group significantly outperformed a control group on both verbal and spatial test problems.
(Cognitive - Experimental)
The effect of counterfactual reasoning on everyday problem solving
Rachel Anderson, University of Hull
Authors: R.J. Anderson, J. Boland, University of Hull, Hull, UNITED KINGDOM | L. Goddard, Goldsmiths, University of London, London, UNITED KINGDOM
How individuals’ reason about past experiences may affect current problem-solving. Two experiments explored the impact of counterfactual mindset manipulations on an everyday problem-solving task; results indicate an effect on effective strategy generation and appraisals of implementation likelihood. (Cognitive – Experimental)

Justine Egan, University of Rhode Island
Authors: J.N. Egan, C. Collyer, Psychology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES
The relationship between emotions and perceptions of violent behaviors was examined using an emotion elicitation paradigm. Results showed that different emotions can impact how individuals perceive the severity of different types of violent behaviors. (Personality/Emotion - Experimental)

Influences on the Lack of Informed Consent Form Reading by College Students
Michael Knepp, University of Mount Union
Authors: M. Knepp, Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Mount Union, Alliance, Ohio, UNITED STATES
222 students participated in a study designed to improve informed consent form reading. Having students answer questions about an informed consent form, however, did not result in overall increased processing of the full document. Only 16% of students across conditions noticed the manipulation. (General - Experimental)

Personality, Activities, and Experienced Well-being
Nicky Newton, Univ Michigan
Authors: N. Newton, Univ Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES | J. Smith, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES | J. Pladevall-Guyer, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES
Much is known about the personality/subjective well-being link, but less is known about the personality/experienced well-being (EWB) link, especially in older adults. In this paper, we find that personality plays an important role in the affect experienced by older adults during daily activities. (Personality/Emotion - Adult)
I- 112 Reciprocal Effects: An examination of the relationship between post-job-loss stressors and internalizing
Maria Cimporescu, George Washington University
Authors: M.A. Cimporescu, G. Howe, Clinical Psychology, George Washington University, Glendale, New York, UNITED STATES; R. Seltzer, K. Weihs, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES
We examined the relationship between job loss stress and internalizing for 426 recently unemployed. Combining the stress effects and stress generation models, we tested for support of a reciprocal effects model. Cross-lagged analysis supported a reciprocal effects model.
(Clinical - Adult)

I- 113 Preoccupation with Divorce and Attachment in Young Adults
Cheyenne Bowman | Kelsey Brands | Kevin Gee | Nina Ros | Avidan Milevsky | Courtney Tshudy, Kutztown University | Kutztown University | Kutztown University | Kutztown University | Kutztown University | Kutztown University
Authors: C.S. Bowman, K. Brands, K. Gee, N. Ros, A. Milevsky, C. Tshudy, Psychology, Kutztown University, Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
The current study assessed preoccupation with divorce and attachment using a sample of 68 participants. Preoccupation was negatively correlated with attachment closeness and dependency. Parent and participant relational status were also found to be associated with preoccupation and attachment.
(Clinical - Adult)

I- 114 An Exploration of Trait Complexes Influence on Adult Intellectual Development
W. Jackie Torres, Rice University
Authors: W. Torres, M. Beier, Psychology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES; P. Ackerman, Psychology, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES
Previous adult intellectual development research examined the relationship between trait complexes and the development of intelligence over a lifespan (see Ackerman & Beier, 2003). This study further explores the relationship between four trait complexes and experiences.
(General – Adult)

I- 115 A qualitative exploration of highly math anxious adult learners
Molly Jameson Cox | Amy Nash | Kaylie Luzadder | Kristen Osiniak, Youngstown State University | Youngstown State University | Youngstown State University
Authors: M.M. Jameson Cox, A.L. Nash, K.L. Luzadder, K.N. Osiniak, Psychology, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, Ohio, UNITED STATES
Highly math anxious adult learners were interviewed to uncover their perceptions of their anxiety. Analysis of responses reveal five themes across participants, the strongest of which is the time that has passed since previous education. Adult learners also report the need for on-ramp math courses.
(Personality/Emotion - Adult)
Dissociative Puppetry Decreases Stuttering in Adults
Jake Friedman, Mercy College
Authors: J.S. Friedman, Mercy College, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This study attempted to give adults who stutter a way to speak which diminishes self-awareness, thus improving fluency. Participants who stutter performed puppets above their heads before an elevated camera, as they viewed a live feed of their puppets’ performance on a floor-level monitor.
(Cognitive - Adult)

Mindfulness Meditation Therapy versus Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for the Treatment of Major Depressive Disorder
Olivia Silke, Chapman University
Authors: O.M. Silke, Psychology, Chapman University, Costa Mesa, California, UNITED STATES
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is the standard for the treatment of depression. Due to demands for more cost effective therapies, complementary and alternative treatments have emerged. This meta-analysis compares Mindfulness Meditation to Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for the treatment of depression.
(General - Adult)

VALIDATING THE LIFE EVENTS QUESTIONNAIRE – MILITARY, A NEW MEASURE OF LIFE STRESS FOR MILITARY SPOUSES
Shenae Whitehead, Fielding Graduate University
Authors: S.L. Whitehead, J. Jinkerson, A. Harris-Britt, School of Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Parkton, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Military spouses endure many challenges unique to military life. Unfortunately, there is not an instrument that assesses common military-related stress that is experienced by spouses. Therefore, this study will examine common military-related life events in order to construct a standardized measure.
(General - Military)

Predicting Loneliness in United States Soldiers
Nikolay Nichiporuk, University of Chicago
Authors: S. Cacioppo, Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES| N. Nichiporuk, J.T. Cacioppo, Psychology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
The current study seeks to delineate the key predictors of loneliness among US soldiers. This research will help guide the development of more effective social resilience training programs for United States soldiers, thereby reducing psychiatric casualties associated with disorders of loneliness.
(Social - Military)
EMOTIONAL SUPPORT AND CURIOUSITY PROTECT AGAINST THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUICIDAL IDEATION IN U.S. VETERANS

Noelle Smith, National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
Authors: N.B. Smith, N. Mota, S.M. Southwick, I. Harpaz-Rotem, R.H. Pietrzak, Clinical Neurosciences Division, West Haven, CT, National Center for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Norwalk, Connecticut, UNITED STATES

In a nationally representative sample of Veterans, curiosity and emotional support were protective against the development of suicidal ideation, above and beyond the effects of known risk factors for SI, such as psychiatric distress, declining medical status, and substance use disorders. (Clinical – Military)

Understanding suicidal behavior among Army Soldiers: Intent, Lethality, and their Prediction

Catherine Dempsey, Uniformed Service University of the Health Sciences
Authors: C.L. Dempsey, J.A. Nafieh, P.L. Vegella, C.L. Wryter, C.S. Fullerton, R. Ursano, Psychiatry, Uniformed Service University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Maryland, UNITED STATES|M. Nock, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

The suicide rate among US Army soldiers has skyrocketed over the past decade; however, there currently is no firm understanding of suicidal behavior among Soldiers. The purpose of this study is to better understand the degree of suicidal intent and medical lethality among Army suicide attempters. (Clinical - Military)

Perpetration-based Moral Injury and Self-Blame Predict Military-related PTSD

Carol Hundert, VA Boston Healthcare System
Authors: C. Hundert, J. Wortmann, E. Bolton, A. Jordan, B. Litz, VA Boston Healthcare System, Brookline, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

Perpetration-based moral injury, self-blame, and PTSD were examined in a cohort of U.S. Marines exposed to combat. Perpetration-based moral injury and self-blame predicted PTSD at 8 months post-deployment, after controlling for combat exposure and pre-deployment self-blame. (Clinical - Military)

Neurophysiological Evidence of the Effectiveness of Yoga for PTSD: A Case Study

Megan Fisher, Michigan State University
Authors: Y. Lin, J. Moser, Clinical Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, UNITED STATES|M.E. Fisher, Psychology, Michigan State University, Williamston, Michigan, UNITED STATES|K.P. Bennett, Clinical Psychology, "University of Wisconsin, M

A veteran with PTSD completed a series of cognitive tasks and self-report measures assessing psychological functioning following a yoga intervention. Analysis showed improvement in working memory and cognitive efficiency, reductions in PTSD symptoms, and changes in related neural mechanisms. (Clinical - Military)
Using Quality Improvement to Increase Access to Behavioral Healthcare in Federally Qualified Health Centers

Alexandros Maragakis | Cassandra Snipes, "University of Nevada, Reno" | University of Nevada, Reno
Authors: A. Maragakis, Clinical Psychology, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES| C. Snipes, Clinical Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES| J. Mazzucotelli, C. Duarte, Community Health Alliance, Reno, Nevada, United States
Integrated care, defined as the integration of behavioral health in primary care settings, has gained momentum as a solution to rising health care expenditures. We demonstrate how a quality improvement system in an integrated setting can significantly enhance quality of care.
(Clinical - Program Evaluation)

Increasing Knowledge and Feelings of Efficacy for Helping Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

Renee McDonald, Southern Methodist University
Authors: R. McDonald, K.S. Sargent, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, UNITED STATES| E. Jouriles, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, UNITED STATES| N. Vu, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, UNITED STATES
This study examined effects of an online program designed to teach adults how to help children exposed to domestic violence (DV). Those in the intervention, but not the control, group showed increases in knowledge about children exposed to DV and feelings of efficacy for helping these children.
(Clinical - Program Evaluation)

Systematic Review of Global Mental Health Task-Sharing Training Initiatives in Low and Middle Income Countries

Marcus Rodriguez, Duke University
Authors: M. Rodriguez, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, UNITED STATES| B. Kohrt, Global Health Institute, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina, UNITED STATES| J. Rivenbark, Sanford School of Public
The present study summarizes results from a systematic review of 122 publications describing global mental health task-sharing initiatives. Studies were coded for different aspects of approaches to training implementation, e.g., treatment objectives, settings, targets, and beneficiary demographics.
(Clinical - Program Evaluation)
I- 127 Gender-Assymetric Moral Status Ascription & the Socal Price of Violating the Female Gender Role
Garrett Marks-Wilt, University of Missouri-Columbia
Authors: G.T. Marks-Wilt, P. Robbins, Philosophy, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri, UNITED STATES|
Women are ascribed more rights (protection) when wronged; men were ascribed more responsibility (punishment) for wrongdoing (study 1). Stereotype-incogruent women, however, receive significantly more responsibility, and less considerability, than the gender-normative counterparts (study 2).
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

I- 128 The impact of initial autism severity on the effectiveness of the Resilience Builder Program group psychotherapy for youth
Caitlin Rothwell, The Catholic University of America
Authors: C. Rothwell, S. Habayeb, B.A. Rich, Department of Psychology, The Catholic University of America, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES|M. Alvord, Alvord, Baker & Associates, LLC, Rockville, Maryland, UNITED STATES|
Autism symptoms did not change significantly with the Resilience Builder Program (RBP) group therapy. However, social skills, communication, and respect all increased post-therapy. In youth with autism, the RBP may be an effective treatment for reducing social deficits associated with autism.
(Clinical - Program Evaluation)

I- 129 It's Not Easy Being Green: A Horticultural Therapy Program Evaluation
Virginia Mackintosh, University of Mary Washington
Authors: V. Mackintosh, Psychology, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
The purpose of this program evaluation was to assess the strengths and weaknesses of a horticultural therapy program. The evaluation looked at how well the program met its objectives for client recovery, specifically communication, socialization, and community integration.
(Developmental - Program Evaluation)

I- 130 The effect of the implementation of a pay for performance system on the perceived link between pay and performance
Benjamin Liberman, United States Office of Personnel Management
This study examined the effect of a pay for performance system on the perceived link between pay and performance. Based on responses to surveys over the course of five years, results showed an improvement in the link between pay and performance.
(Industrial/Organizational - Program Evaluation)
Relationship Quality Affects Coping Skill Acquisition: Quantifying Intervention Response with Latent Profile Analysis

Sarah Perzow | John Loughlin-Presnal, Pennsylvania State University | Pennsylvania State University

Authors: S.E. Perzow, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | J. Loughlin-Presnal, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | M. Wadsworth, Psychology, Pennsylvania State

Few studies have examined underlying change processes of effective psychosocial interventions (Kazdin, 2009). In particular, treatment response heterogeneity has been largely overlooked. Research that elucidates response variation is needed to optimize interventions. The present study investigates subgroup differences in response to the Fatherhood, Relationship and Marriage Education (FRAME) project, a preventive intervention for low-income co-parenting couples designed to improve family functioning through coping skills and relationship-building. 301 couples (36% Caucasian, 26% African American, 22% Hispanic) were recruited for this study. Couples had lived together 6 months or more and were co-parenting at least one child. Participants were randomly assigned to intervention or control groups. Only those who received the intervention were included in this study. Participants completed the Responses to Stress Questionnaire (Conner-Smith et al., 2000), which assesses the use of primary and secondary control and disengagement coping and involuntary engagement and disengagement. Relationship quality was measured via the Communication Skills Test (Saiz & Jenkins, 1995) and the Confidence Scale (Whitton et al., 2007). Measures were completed two weeks prior to the intervention and again within two weeks of intervention completion. Response heterogeneity was determined with latent profile analysis. Analyses were conducted in MPlus using residualized gain scores on the five RSQ coping factors as indicators of intervention response. The best fitting model obtained 3 distinct profiles representing a large positive uptake (13% of sample), a small positive uptake (57%), and a medium negative response (31%) to the intervention. Predictors of profile membership were then examined using multinomial logistic regression. Greater relationship confidence increased odds of membership in the positive uptake profile relative to the negative response profile (log odds=1.54, p<.01) and greater use of positive communication followed the same trend (log odds=1.35, p=.09). Higher levels of negative communication decreased the likelihood of membership in this profile (log odds=.58, p<.01). These results demonstrate the value of examining intervention response heterogeneity and highlight the importance of relational factors in intervention uptake. Couples interventions may benefit from addressing relationship quality before introducing additional skills.

Decisions to Terminate Life Support: Influence of Perceived Patient Agency and Experience

Benjamin Herbsman | Eric Quitter | Jeff Rudski, Muhlenberg College | Muhlenberg College

Authors: J. Rudski, Psychology, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | B.S. Herbsman, E.D. Quitter, Neuroscience, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | N.P. Bilgram, Biochemistry, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania
Decision to terminate life support is often held to be influenced by conceptions of a patient’s experience. We found that considerations in the decision to terminate life support is more often influenced by estimates of a patient’s level of agency, particularly in cases of higher brain death. (Biological/Neuroscience - Public Policy)

I- 133 I Think Therefore I’m Secular: Analytical Thinking Increases Acceptance of Secular Ideas and Atheist Political Candidates
Andrew Franks, Central Michigan University
Authors: A.S. Franks, K. Scherr, Y. Fang, Psychology, Central Michigan University, Mt Pleasant, Michigan, UNITED STATES|
This study examined the effect of analytical thinking on secularism and support for atheist politicians. Democrats (versus Republicans) were more secular and more likely to support an atheist. However, an analytical thinking prime increased secularism and atheist support among Republicans. (Cognitive - Public Policy)

I- 134 Clarifying the Nomological Network of Institutional Trust
Addison Fairchild, University of Nebraska
Authors: A. Fairchild, L.M. PytlikZillig, E. Shockley, T.M. Neal, Public Policy Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES|
Institutions rely on trust to function effectively, but to date there is no clear way of measuring trust. Our inquiry identified which measures better capture institutional trust-related constructs through gaining expert consensus. This ultimately helped to clarify the nomological network of trust. (Social - Public Policy)

I- 135 Why Does My Vote Matter?: Warmth, Competence and the Participatory Class Divide
Bennett Callaghan, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Authors: B. Callaghan, M. Kraus, Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
We predicted that warmth—rather than competence—framing would reduce socioeconomic (SES) disparities in political participation. Warmth framing reduced SES differences in intentions to vote in student government elections (Study 1) and in political efficacy beliefs for national elections (Study 2). (Social - Public Policy)

I- 136 Fat Talk, Stress Levels, and Body Image Concerns among Adolescent Girls
Briana Curra, Lawrence High School
Authors: B. Curra, S.J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School, Lawrence, New York, UNITED STATES | C. Warren, "University of Nevada, Las Vegas", Las Vegas, Nevada, UNITED STATES|
Although body dissatisfaction and drive for thinness are common in adolescent girls, their respective relationship with fat talk and stress have not been studied. This study examines whether fat talk predicts body discontent and drive for thinness, and whether stress moderates these relationships. (Social - Adolescent)
Inconvenient Truth-Tellers: Perceptions of Children’s Blunt Honest
Laure Brimbal, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY
Authors: L. Brimbal, Psychology, John Jay College and the Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| A. Crossman, "John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY", New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Adult raters read scenarios in which children told prosocial lies or the truth, either bluntly or subtly. They rated their impressions of the children and how they would respond as parents. Impressions and likelihood of punishment varied by statement veracity, bluntness and context.
(Social - Child)

Relations Between Non-Suicidal Self-Injury and Physical Activity in Psychiatric Adults
Stephanie Jarvi, Suffolk University
Authors: S.M. Jarvi, L. Swenson, K. Batejan, Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| B. Hearon, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| S. Gironde, T. Bjorgvinsson, McLean Hospital, Belmont, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| J. Muehlenk
This research examines relations between physical activity and non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI). Participants with NSSI history engaged in significantly less physical activity than those without a history of NSSI. Group differences remained significant while controlling for anxiety and depression.
(Clinical – Exercise)

Consumer-based mobile sleep monitoring devices reveal trait-like effects of sleep on the evaluation of facial expressions in a multiple-night study
Shira Lupkin, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Science, Rutgers University
Authors: I. Lerner, S.M. Lupkin, S. Peters, L. Canella, M. Gluck, Center for Molecular and Behavioral Science, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Utilizing a novel procedure for combining independent consumer-based sleep monitoring devices, we examined the relationship between sleep and the evaluation of facial expressions over a two-week period. We demonstrated that sleep biases the perception of ambiguous faces in a trait-like manner.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)