X- 001 Emotionally Enhancing Memory Effects for Thematically Related Information

Renato Puga, Butler University

Authors: R. Puga, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| T. Spelman, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| A. Charron, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| K. Kincaid, Psy

73 participants recalled three slides (pre, critical, and post) from an emotional or neutral 15-slide presentation. Under the emotional condition, participants showed enhanced memory for athematic information in the critical slide and for thematic information in the pre-critical slide. (Cognitive - Emotion)

X- 002 Emotional non-acceptance moderates the relationship between recent sexual violence exposure and substance use.

Emily Pichler, University of Vermont

Authors: E. Pichler, M. Seehuus, J. Parent, J. Clifton, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, UNITED STATES

Increased substance use following sexual violence may be an effort to avoid the negative affect associated with the traumatic event. In people with recent sexual trauma, emotional non-acceptance moderates the relationship between recent sexual trauma and substance abuse. Implications are discussed. (Clinical - Emotion)

X- 003 The experience of workplace incivility for women in STEM: A qualitative study

Cristina Neacsiu | Mahima Saxena, Illinois Institute of Technology | Illinois Institute of Technology


We investigated workplace incivility experiences for women in STEM fields using in-depth thematic and content analysis of qualitative data. Results highlight emotional, behavioral, and cognitive outcomes of being a target and are discussed in light of recent theories of workplace mistreatment. (Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)
X- 004 All support is not equal: Support for positive and negative events differentially buffers the negative effects of social exclusion.

Agnes Wolowiec, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York"
Authors: A. Wolowiec, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
The present experiment examined whether capitalization could buffer stress similarly to social support. Recalling social support from a close other buffered the stress of social exclusion for anxiously attached individuals, whereas capitalization and control conditions did not.
(Social - Emotion)

X- 005 In Search of Neural Basis of Repression

Min Y. Kim, Keimyung University
Authors: M. Kim, Keimyung University, Daegu, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)
Repressors with defensive personality showed significantly less activation in the superior parietal lobe (SPL) during the presentation of unpleasant emotional stimuli than non-repressors. The findings suggest that the SPL is associated with the unconscious repressive processes of emotions.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

X- 006 Emotional expression or suppression during encoding impairs memory

Kyung Hee Roe, Boston University
Authors: K. Roe, L.N. Kim, S. Ju, S.N. Doan, H. Son, Psychology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
The current study investigates whether emotion expression and suppression impairs memory specifically for stimuli presented during emotion regulation, or reduces cognitive capacity and hence impair subsequent memory tasks as well. Further, we investigate this phenomenon in Korean children.
(Developmental - Emotion)

X- 007 Personality Predicts How Well You Recognize Facial Expressions of Emotion

Alexander Danvers | Michelle Marji, Arizona State University | Arizona State University
Authors: M. Shiota, Dept of Psychology, "Arizona State University, Tempe", Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES | A. Danvers, M. Marji, Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES
We examined recognition of 12 different facial expressions of emotion, based on posed photos. Participants also completed the big five inventory. We found that all emotions were recognized at above chance levels, and that personality traits predicted better recognition for specific expressions.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X- 008 Testing the appraisal bias model of cognitive vulnerability in daily life and achievement situations

Kornelia Gentsch, University of Geneva
Authors: K. Gentsch, K. Scherer, Swiss Center for Affective Sciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND; P. Hartmann, B. Becker-Kurz, R. Pekrun, Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, GERMANY; M. Mehu, Department of Psychology, Webs

We studied appraisal patterns that may predispose individuals to experience sadness, anxiety, or stress more likely and intensely. We show that context differentially affected appraisals linked to negative emotional dispositions (Study 1: daily life situations; Study 2: achievement situations).

(Clinical - Emotion)

X- 009 Emotion perception from faces and voices is modulated by perceivers' cultural background and cultural familiarity

Akihiro Tanaka, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

Authors: A. Tanaka, S. Takagi, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Tokyo, JAPAN; K. Tabei, Mie University, Tsu, JAPAN; L. Huis In 't Veld, Tilburg University, Tilburg, NETHERLANDS; B. de Gelder, Maastricht University, Maastricht, NETHERLANDS

The current study examined cultural differences in emotion perception from faces and voices. We found an in-group advantage in voice-only task. When presented with both face and voice, Japanese observers were more attuned than Dutch to voice, especially for in-group members.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X- 010 Angry Women are More Trusting: A Mediational Analysis of Anger, Trust, and Social Distance

Keshun Zhang, University of Konstanz

Authors: K. Zhang, Graduate School of Decision Sciences, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, GERMANY; T. Goetz, Department of Empirical Educational Research, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, GERMANY; S.E. Martiny, Department of Psychology, UiT The Arctic University

How does anger influence trust? This study showed that angry women as compared to not angry women feel closer to their interaction partners and thus trust them more. However, men’s trust behavior was neither influenced by anger nor by social distance.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X- 011 Dispositional Empathy across Adulthood: Effects of Personality and Emotion Regulation Capacities

Anne-Laure Gilet, Universite de Nantes

Authors: A. Gilet, Universite de Nantes, Nantes, FRANCE; J. Studer, Alcohol Treatment Centre, Lausanne University Hospital CHUV, Lausanne, SWITZERLAND; N. Mella, G. Labouvie-Vief, Universite de Geneve, Geneva, SWITZERLAND

This study examined whether personality and emotion regulation strategies moderated the associations between age and empathy in adulthood. Results showed that associations between personal distress and age differed as a function of levels of openness trait and adaptive emotion regulation strategies.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
X- 012 Sexual Assault Victimization and Negative Life events as Predictors of Adjustment in Female College Students: Is There Any Evidence for a Double-hit Model?
Yuki Minami, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
Authors: L. Vargas, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES|Y. Minami, T. Yu, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Flushing, New York, UNITED STATES|E. Chang, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan
This study examined how negative life events (NLE) and sexual assault history predicted for maladaptive outcomes among female college students. NLE significantly predicted for depression, hopelessness, and suicide ideation. Sexual assault significantly predicted for all maladjustment outcomes.
(Clinical - Emotion)

X- 013 Emotional Priming of Autobiographical Memory in Undergraduate Students
Whiyeol Jo, Konkuk University
Authors: J. ryu, psychology, Yonsei University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)|W. Jo, Y. Moon, Konkuk University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)
Autobiographical memory retrieval is fundamental to the developing self-concept in adolescence, to emotion regulation, and to social problem solving and has been shown to be compromised in adolescents diagnosed with depression (R. J. Park, I. M. Goodyer, & J. D. Teasdale, 2002).
(Cognitive - Emotion)

X- 014 “I just want my child to be happy”: Parental Academic Socialization among Kirogi Mothers of a Youth
Esther Chang, Soka University of America
Authors: E.S. Chang, Soka University of America, Aliso Viejo, California, UNITED STATES|B. Lee, University of Auckland, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND
Kirogi means "geese" in Korean and refers to transnational family arrangements for the sake of children's education. A closer examination of kirogi parents’ motivations can unveil the complex nature of parenting within a globalized economy, which balances youth autonomy and global competition.
(Developmental - Education)

X- 015 Tall Poppies: Cultural Differences in Attitudes Toward High Achievers and Academic Motivation
Douglas Hall, Hawaii Pacific University
Authors: D. Hall, Psychology, Hawaii Pacific University, Honolulu, Hawaii, UNITED STATES
The purpose of this study is to describe the relationship between cultural views toward high achievers (so-called “tall poppies”) and personal academic motivation. Correlations between these variables are further examined for cultural differences.
(Social - Education)

X- 016 Teacher-Led Physical Activity in the Classroom Improves Student Time On Task
Cheryl Maykel, University of Connecticut
Authors: C. Maykel, M. Bray, T. Kehle, Educational Psychology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
Most youth do not meet the recommendations for physical activity, though many mental and physical health benefits are evident. In this study, a teacher led students in physical activities. As part of a withdrawal design, time-on-task was observed after periods of both activity and inactivity. (General - Education)

X-017 Cognitive Regulation, not Behavior Regulation, Predicts Learning

Anahid Modrek, Columbia University

Authors: A. Modrek, D. Kuhn, T. Arvidsson, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

In two studies with junior high school students, we administered two measures of self-regulation -- one an individually administered measure of cognitive self-regulation (Espy, 1997) and the other a classroom observational assessment of behavioral self-regulation. We also administered a multi-session learning task in which students had to discover how multiple variables were related. In Study 1, the learning task was carried out in small groups of two or three students with guidance by an adult coach. In Study 2, the learning task took place in a more naturalistic classroom environment. In both studies, cognitive self-regulation, but not behavior regulation, predicted learning skill, pointing to its importance in students' success in the kinds of deep learning increasingly emphasized by educators. (Developmental - Education)

X-018 Spaced Retrieval Practice Increases Retention of Calculus in an Engineering Mathematics Class

Robin Fain, University of Louisville

Authors: R.J. Fain, K.B. Lyle, J.L. Hieb, P.A. Ralston, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, UNITED STATES

Spaced versus massed retrieval practice was manipulated in an engineering calculus class. Questions targeting learning objectives were either spaced across three quizzes or massed on a single quiz. Performance on the cumulative final indicated that spacing increased retention of objectives. (Cognitive - Education)

X-019 Perception of class experiences: Exploring the use of student response systems

Aimee Holt, Middle Tennessee State University

Authors: A. Holt, S.J. Marshall, Y. Jin, C. Crooks, M. Frame, Psychology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, UNITED STATES| S. Guttman, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, UNITED STATES

The current study explored college students’ perceptions of their experiences during large general psychology classes. Students in classes that used student responses systems reported higher levels of active participation and being challenged to think compared to students in non-clicker classes. (General - Education)

X-020 Cognitive Predictors of Early Math Development

Scott Decker | Ryan Allen, "University of South Carolina, Columbia" | John Carroll University

Authors: S.L. Decker, E.C. Wright, "University of South Carolina, Columbia", Columbia, South Carolina, UNITED STATES|R.A. Allen, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio, UNITED STATES
This study investigated cognitive predictors of math achievement. Results found different cognitive abilities were significant at different grades. The study demonstrates the importance of specific cognitive abilities at predicting math learning above and beyond general intelligence.

(Cognitive - Education)

X-021 Symptoms of Anxiety Moderate Impulsivity in Children with and without ADHD
Connor Patros, Oklahoma State University
Authors: B.F. Hannah, C.H. Patros, R. Alderson, S.E. Lea, S.J. Tarle, B. Rhodes, J. Sanders, Psychology, Oklahoma State University, Tulsa, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES
The current study examined the influence of anxiety symptoms on impulsive decision-making in children with ADHD. Findings suggest that increased anxiety is associated with a decrease in impulsivity in healthy controls, but an increase in impulsivity in children with ADHD.

(Clinical - Child)

X-022 Parent Versus Child Report of Young Children's Parasocial Relationships
Sandra Calvert, Georgetown University
Authors: S.L. Calvert, M.N. Richards, Psychology, Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES
This study examines young children's one-sided, emotionally-tinged relationships with media characters—also known as parasocial relationships (PSRs). The current study is the first to directly compare children's answers about PSRs in a survey interview to those of their parents.

(Developmental - Child)

X-023 Two sides to the medal of bilingualism: Children's selective attention is a predictor of cognition in sequential second language learners but not in monolinguals and simultaneous bilinguals
Sarah Loher, University of Basel
Authors: S. Loher, L.M. Trösch, A. Grob, University of Basel, Basel, SWITZERLAND|K. Keller, Psychology and Human Development, University College London, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Relations between selective attention and cognition were assessed in three language acquisition groups in kindergarten. Selective attention predicted performance in cognition in sequential second language learners, but not in monolinguals and in simultaneous bilinguals, emphasizing the importance of selective attention in interventions for sequential second language learners.

(Developmental - Child)

X-024 Bidirectional Associations Between Sleep and Prenatal Distress Vary as a Function of Childhood Emotional Abuse
Sophie Foss, Columbia University Medical Center
Authors: S. Foss, H. Gustafsson, E. Werner, C. Monk, Psychiatry/Behavioral Medicine, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
In a sample of pregnant adolescents, we examined bidirectional associations between maternal distress and sleep quality. Results show that the nature of this relation varies as a function of childhood emotional abuse; prenatal sleep interventions should assess for abuse history to be most effective.

(Developmental – Child)

**X-025 Early childhood cortisol reactivity moderates the effect of parenting on the development of children's temperament across childhood.**

Daniel Kopala-Sibley, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: D.C. Kopala-Sibley, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES| T.M. Olino, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| D. Klein, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The

We examine the effect of the mother child-relationship and cortisol reactivity on change in children's temperament across childhood. The effect of the mother child-relationship on change in temperament from age 3 to 6 and 3 to 9 was moderated by level of child cortisol reactivity assessed at age 3.

(Developmental - Child)

**X-026 The Development of Challenge and Threat Appraisals in Childhood: Age and Discrete Emotions Predict Appraisals**

Angela Sillars, "University of California, Riverside"

Authors: A. Sillars, E. Davis, Psychology, "University of California, Riverside", Riverside, California, UNITED STATES

Perceiving a situation as challenging or threatening influences emotion regulation, but little is known about the development of appraisals. As predicted, older children reported more challenge appraisals than younger children. All children reported more challenge appraisals for anger than sadness.

(Developmental - Child)

**X-027 Experiencing Gratitude in Middle Childhood**

Rebecca Rochowiak, Towson University

Authors: R.N. Rochowiak, M. Fracasso, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES

The present study aimed to determine if children’s gratitude level can be influenced. Children were assigned to complete a gratitude or writing journal and measured on gratitude. Results revealed an effect of intervention and suggest that children’s gratitude can be affected by prompting activities.

(Developmental - Child)

**X-028 Giving Choice and Voice to Children: Q-Methodology as Capability Measure**

Ines Meier | Danielle Gemerek, Rutgers University | Rutgers University

Authors: I. Meier, D. Gemerek, Psychology/Childhood Studies, Rutgers University, Voorhees, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

This research applies the capabilities framework proposed by Sen (1999) and Nussbaum (1999) to children ages 9-13, a group that has been relatively neglected in capabilities discussions. It uses Q-
Methodology (Stephenson, 1953, Brown, 1993) to develop a measure of capabilities that better captures the subjective flexibility of Sen’s conception of capabilities yet permits the kinds of summary data analysis needed for scientific progress. Q-Methodology allows children to be actively involved in creating a capability measure for children. This novel approach will give enhanced legitimacy to the measurement of capabilities in children by directly giving choice and voice to the targeted group (Robeyns, 2003.)

(Condensed Methodology - Child)

X- 029 **Association of Neonatal Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Concentration as a Measure of Iodine Deficiency, with Cognitive Psychomotor and Psychosocial Development of Preschool Children**

**Caroline Trumpff**, Université Libre de Bruxelles

Authors: C. Trumpff, N. Vercruysse, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, BELGIUM | V. Stefanie, Unit of Public Health and Surveillance, Scientific Institute of Public Health, Brussels, BELGIUM | J. De Schepper, Depar

We investigated the association between mild iodine deficiency during late pregnancy - using neonatal thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) - and cognitive, psychomotor and psychosocial development of preschool children in Belgium. No association was found between neonatal TSH and neurodevelopment.

(Condensed Developmental - Child)

X- 030 **Sex differences in children’s intelligence and developmental functions**

**Florine Schweizer**, University of Basel

Authors: F. Schweizer, P. Hagmann-von Arx, A. Grob, Developmental and Personality Psychology, University of Basel, Basel, SWITZERLAND

Sex differences in intelligence and developmental functions were investigated with the Intelligence and Development Scales (IDS) for preschool and school children. Differences were negligible for intelligence and small to medium for psychomotor skills, social-emotional competences, and mathematics.

(Condensed Developmental – Child)

X- 031 **The influence of parents on children’s development of psychopathic traits: an Italian study.**

**Ambrogio Pennati | Giulia Capra**, Integrational Mind Labs | Integrational Mind Labs

Authors: A. Pennati, G.A. Capra, Integrational Mind Labs, Milan, Milan, ITALY | S. La Marca, Psycology, University of Pavia, Brescia, Brescia, ITALY

The study of the role of the family with regard to the origin of deviant careers is not simple. The aim of our research is to propose a better understanding of the importance of the family related to specific aspects of psychopathic personality in young people.

(Condensed Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)
X- 033 An examination of giftedness: Academic ability vs. Overexcitability
Bianca Morales | Colby Wiley, Texas A&M University | Texas A&M University
Authors: C. Wiley, Educational Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, UNITED STATES| B.L. Morales, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, UNITED STATES| J. Woodward, Educational Psychology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, UNIT
The purpose of this study is to investigate if students involved in a G/T program differ from their non-gifted peers on a variety of cognitive assessments. Using self-report data, an academic ability test, and an overexcitability questionnaire we seek to identify the true spectrum of giftedness.
(General - Adolescent)

X- 034 Mindfulness Scale for Pre-teens, Teens and Adults (MSPTA).
Vita Droutman, University of Southern California
Authors: V. Droutman, S. Read, Psychology, University of Southern California, Manhattan Beach, California, UNITED STATES|
This presentation describes creation and validation of Mindfulness Scale for Pre-teens, Teens and Adults (MSPTA) in a course of 3 studies: (1) scale creation, (2) validation on large sample of older teens and adults, (3) validation on a large sample of children and teens.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

X- 035 Predictors of Informant Discrepancies between Mother and Middle School Teacher ADHD Ratings
Carlos Yeguez, University of Michigan
Authors: C.E. Yeguez, Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES| M.H. Sibley, Psychiatry and Behavioral Heath, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES|
The present study examined predictors of mother-secondary school teacher discrepancies on ADHD symptom ratings. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses suggested that there are specific mother and school setting characteristics that individually contribute to over-reporting of symptoms.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

X- 036 Vulnerability to Depression in Adolescent Girls: A Longitudinal Study of Diurnal Cortisol Rhythms and Subjective Appraisals of Stress
Emily Norkett, Williams College
Authors: E. Norkett, C.B. Stroud, Psychology, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| L.D. Doane, Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES|
In a one-year longitudinal design, the current study examined diurnal cortisol rhythms, stress, and depression in a sample of adolescent girls. Results suggested that greater CAR and flatter slopes predicted increases in depression. Conversely, greater depression predicted steeper slopes.
(Clinical - Adolescent)
X- 037 The relation between emotional closeness during naturalistic social interactions and positive affect in adolescence
Luis Flores, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
Authors: L.E. Flores, M. Ambrosia, E.E. Forbes, Psychiatry, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| J. Silk, Psychology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
Social interactions were positively associated with concurrent but not future positive affect in an experience sampling study with adolescents. Self-reported emotional closeness during social interactions, however, was positively associated with concurrent positive affect and future peak happiness.
(Personality/Emotion – Adolescent)

X- 038 A LATENT GROWTH CURVE ANALYSIS OF ADOLESCENT DEPRESSION
SUBIR HAiT, THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI
Authors: K. Shelley, S. HAiT, THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, UNITED STATES
In order to assess changes in level of depression from adolescence to adulthood, a latent growth curve model used to identify relationship among stress and depression. The results showed that depressive symptoms and stressful life events both reach peak at the middle adolescence period.
(Methodology - Adolescent)

X- 039 Sleep disturbance is associated with poorer treatment response regardless of type of treatment in the Treatment for Adolescent Depression Study (TADS)
Eleanor McGlinchey, Columbia University Medical Center
Authors: E.L. McGlinchey, L. Mufson, A. Levine, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Sleep was examined in a randomized control trial of treatment for adolescent depression (N=439). As previously reported, therapy and medication combined led to the best clinical response. The current analyses found that sleep disturbance led to poorer treatment response regardless of treatment type.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

X- 040 Race effects on conditioned pain modulation in youth
Natalie Hellman, Meharry Medical College
Authors: N. Hellman, M.C. Morris, Family and Community Medicine, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES| L. Walker, S. Bruehl, A. Sherman, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES| U. Rao, University of Tennessee, Nashville, T
Impaired conditioned pain modulation (CPM) is a potential vulnerability factor for chronic pain but has rarely been examined in youth. CPM to evoked thermal pain was assessed in 78 healthy African-American (AA) and Non-Hispanic White (NHW) youth. CPM effects were stronger for AA than NHW youth.
(Clinical - Adolescent)
X- 041 MST Predicts Better Progress on Suicide Compared to Treatment as Usual
Izumi Okado, "University of Hawaii, Manoa"
Authors: I. Okado, D. Wilkie, C. Mueller, "University of Hawaii, Manoa", Honolulu, Hawaii, UNITED STATES|D. Jackson, Hawaii State Department of Health, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division, Honolulu, Hawaii, UNITED STATES|
Examined predictors of treatment progress on suicidal behavior among adolescents served across five levels of services in a public mental health system. Results indicate that Multisystemic Therapy was associated with greater improvement.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

X- 042 Interoceptive deficits among young adolescent girls: A potential consequence of restrictive eating, restrictive parenting, or both?
Rebecca Morrissey, University of Notre Dame
Authors: R.A. Morrissey, D.M. Gondoli, E.E. Hillard, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES|
This study examined factors that may attenuate girls’ interoceptive awareness during the transition to adolescence. We found that dieters whose mothers exerted a high, versus low, degree of psychological control reported an increase in interoceptive deficits two years later.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

X- 043 The difference in prescriptive and normative moral judgment: Moral asymmetry in self- and other-sacrifice judgments in trolley-like dilemmas
Marek Vranka | Stepan Bahnik, Charles University | University of Würzburg
Authors: M.A. Vranka, Department of Psychology, Charles University, Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC|S. Bahnik, Department of Psychology, University of Würzburg, Würzburg, GERMANY|
We used trolley-like dilemmas to explore differences in judgment of morality of sacrificing oneself or someone else to save more people. There was no difference in responses to whether people should sacrifice themselves or someone else, but people judged sacrificing themselves as less wrong.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X- 044 Social Comparisons with Media Images are Disrupted by Cognitive Busyness
Stephen Want, Ryerson University
Authors: S.C. Want, A. Botres, Z. Vahedi, J. Middleton, Psychology, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA|
Female viewers saw images of fashion models while either distracted (by having to memorize an 8-digit number) or not. Those who were not distracted reported feeling less satisfied with their appearance and in a poorer mood after viewing the images; those who were distracted reported no such effects.
(Social - Social Cognition)
X- 045 Sound, Time, and Cognitive Processing: Implications for Medical Contexts
Nils Olsen, The George Washington University
Medical professionals’ performance is, in part, determined by environmental factors, perceived psychological stress (Christensen, 2004, 2007), and cognitive capacity. The present study explores the extent to which sound and time can affect cognitive processing in a simulated environment.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X- 046 Are foreign accents just another cue for ethnicity? A stage model for the evaluation of accented speakers
Janin Roessel, University of Mannheim
Authors: J. Roessel, C. Schoel, D. Stahlberg, Social Psychology, University of Mannheim, Mannheim, GERMANY
Foreign accents have been conceptualized as potent cues for ethnicity. We propose that generic associations with accents may be primary, while more specific ethnic associations set in later. Results from newly developed conceptual and auditory IATs support this hypothesis.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X- 047 Sleep loss negatively affects employability and perceived leadership skills.
Tina Sundelin, Stockholm University
Authors: T. Sundelin, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, SWEDEN | J. Axelsson, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, SWEDEN
Photos taken of 24 subjects after normal sleep and after restricted sleep were rated by 61 observers. When sleep restricted, subjects were perceived as worse leaders, less employable, and less trustworthy. These findings encourage prioritizing sleep before job interviews and other interactions.
(Social - Social Cognition)

X- 048 Social cognitive skills training for schizophrenia in Korea: A pilot study
Jae-Eun Lim, Korea University
Authors: J. Lim, Y. Kwon, K. Choi, Psychology, Korea University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)
Efficacy of social cognitive skills training (SCST) for schizophrenia has been reported by many research groups. But, there is a paucity of studies investigating its efficacy in non-Western countries. We aimed to develop and evaluate the preliminary efficacy of SCST for schizophrenia in Korea.
(Clinical - Social Cognition)

X- 049 Literary Fiction’s Influence on Cognitive Brain Activity
Olivia Cadwell, University of Puget Sound
Authors: O.G. Cadwell, Neuroscience/Psychology/English, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, UNITED STATES C. Hale, Psychology, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, UNITED STATES D. Andresen, Psychology, University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash
Actively reading literature appears to enhance Theory of Mind abilities leading to increased understanding of others’ perspectives and actions. Here, we show that that reading literary fiction appears to increase mirror neuron activity, which is a likely neural substrate for Theory of Mind. (Biological/Neuroscience - Social Cognition)

X- 050 Male Birth Control and its Effect on Perceived Attractiveness
Abigail Rooney, Hawaii Pacific University
Authors: A. Rooney, K. Aumer, Hawaii Pacific University, Kailua, Hawaii, UNITED STATES
For the first time in history an injectable male birth control is becoming available for use (Vasalgel, 2014). Given that sex is more costly for women, might the availability and use of male birth control impact the attractiveness of men by heterosexual women? This study surveyed 132 women and their attractiveness towards three different types of men: man who uses condoms, man who uses injectable birth control, and man who uses no birth control. Women were then asked a series of questions about these men concerning their attractiveness, potential to date, potential to be good fathers, potential for long-term and short-term partners. We found that women have a strong preference for males who use condoms, followed by men who use injectable birth control, and finally males who use no birth control were the least desirable. How the availability of male birth control will affect women’s mating choices is discussed. Historically women have been at greater risk for STDs, STIs, and unwanted pregnancies, because of these risks women are more cautious when participating in sexual intercourse. After finding that women have a strong preference for males who choose to use protection during intercourse, it is possible that in the future males will be more likely to protect themselves. (Social - Social Cognition)

X- 051 Effect of providing accurate versus misleading feedback on others’ performance on the above-and below-average effects.
Michael Lanning, University of Toledo
Authors: M.D. Lanning, S. Christman, Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, UNITED STATES
Debiasing effects of giving accurate (50\textsuperscript{th} percentile) versus misleading (25\textsuperscript{th} or 75\textsuperscript{th} percentile) feedback about other’s performance on above- and below-average effects were studied. For difficult tasks, 50\textsuperscript{th} and 75\textsuperscript{th} percentile feedback eliminated bias, while 25\textsuperscript{th} percentile feedback enhanced it. (Social - Social Cognition)

X- 052 The influence of trait and state anxiety on intertemporal decision making: Impulsivity-driven or inhibition-driven?
Jinling Zhao | Mary Harris, Ohio University | Ohio University
The study explored the effects of trait/state anxiety on intertemporal decision making. Results showed that participants with high trait anxiety scores chose less immediate, smaller rewards when being anxious than those with low scores when not anxious. We also found gender difference.

X- 053 Who does Red Bull give wings to? Sensation seeking moderates sensitivity to subliminal advertisement
Gaëlle Bustin, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Authors: G. Bustin, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, SPAIN
Can people’s choices be affected subliminally? This research suggest that it would depend on our personality. When we prime the subliminal message Red Bull, it makes participants want to drink Red Bull, but only for participants high in sensation seeking, that is, risk-takers, spontaneous and impulsive participants.

X- 054 Validating a multidimensional model of impulsivity in daily life
Sarah Sperry, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Authors: S.H. Sperry, M.A. Walsh, T. Kwapi, Department of Psychology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, UNITED STATES|D. Lynam, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, UNITED STATES
This study employed experience sampling methodology to examine the construct validity of the UPPS multidimensional model of impulsivity (Whiteside & Lynam, 2001). Specifically, we examined how UPPS impulsivity dimensions are differentially related to affect, cognitions, and behaviors in daily life.

X- 055 Effects of Honesty-Humility on People’s Interaction Partners’ Impressions of Them
Huey Woon Lee, Singapore Management University
Authors: H. Lee, W. Tov, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE
An experiment on 87 pairs of undergraduates showed that people low on honesty-humility behaved fairly only if it was to their advantage to do so. Otherwise, they behaved selfishly. Their fair (selfish) behavior then left a positive (negative) impression on these individuals’ interaction partners.

X- 056 The Cross-Race Effect and Personality: The Role of Target Sexual Orientation and Perceiver Prejudice
Mark Walter | Andrew Olah | Ashley Zitter, Salisbury University | Salisbury University | Salisbury University
Authors: M.I. Walter, A. Olah, A. Zitter, L. Becker, Psychology, Salisbury University, Salisbury, Maryland, UNITED STATES
We assessed whether individuals scoring high in right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) and social dominance orientation (SDO) would differentially recognize Black or White faces depicted as gay or straight. High RWAs recognize significantly fewer faces than do lows. There is a similar trend for SDOs. (Social - Personality)

X- 057 Perfectionistic Self-Presentation and Male Image Exposure Affect Women’s Body Satisfaction
Chantal Arpin-Cribbie, Laurentian University
Authors: L. Cafferata, C.A. Arpin-Cribbie, Psychology, Laurentian University, Bradford, Ontario, CANADA
The study examined the role of perfectionistic self-presentation and exposure to male body imagery on women’s body dissatisfaction and attentional bias to body shape and perfectionism words. Main results indicate a significant interaction of perfectionism and male image type on body dissatisfaction. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

X- 058 Creativity and Unethical Behavior in an Organization: An Empirical Investigation
Sejin Keem, Georgia Institute of Technology
Authors: S. Keem, C. Shalley, E. Kim, Business, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES| I. Jeong, Business, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, Hong Kong, CHINA
We investigate the relationship between creative personality (CP) and unethical behavior (UB). Results indicate CP is associated with lower moral disengagement (MD) and UB when moral identity (MI) is high. When MI is low and negative affectivity is high, CP is associated with increased MD and UB. (Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

X- 059 Working Hard and Feeling Guilty: Relationship Between Industriousness and Guilt
Alexander Milovanov, University of Toronto
Authors: A. Milovanov, X. Xu, J. Peterson, Psychology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA
Proneness to guilt was examined in relation to the two aspects of trait Conscientiousness: Orderliness and Industriousness. Industriousness, but not Orderliness, significantly predicted proneness to guilt. These results suggest that guilt may be a motivating factor for industrious behaviors. (Personality/Emotion - Personality)

X- 060 Effects of Facebook Content on Personality Perceptions
Chynna Smith, Baldwin Wallace University
Authors: C.D. Smith, D.D. Grubb, Psychology, Baldwin Wallace University, Berea, Ohio, UNITED STATES
The purpose of this research was to determine if viewers could accurately assess Facebook user personality types and determine if narcissism is a cause for variance between self-reports and stranger-reports. The results indicated no correlation between Facebook user’s scores and viewer scores and narcissism was found to be a cause for inaccuracies. (Social - Personality)
X- 061 The Holiday Blues: Why Self-Critical Perfectionists Suffer while Personal Standards Perfectionists Thrive

Brenda Harvey, McGill University
Authors: B.C. Harvey, N. Hope, Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA | A. Holding, Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA | R. Koestner, Psychology, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA

The present study examined the mediating effects of holiday behaviour and need satisfaction on the relations between self-critical and personal standards perfectionism on students’ experiences of affect over the holiday. Results help explain why only self-critics experience the holiday blues.

(Personality/Emotion – Personality)

X- 062 The Relationship Between Big Five Personality Traits and Sensitivity to Laughter

Jennifer Adah, University of Southern Mississippi
Authors: J.E. Adah, J.S. James, R.C. Arnau, Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, UNITED STATES

The present study examined the relationship between the Big Five personality traits and sensitivity to laughter when presented with a humorous stimulus. Results reveal individuals who score higher on Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Neuroticism showed an enhanced sensitivity to laughter. The Big Five personality traits (i.e., Openness to Experience, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Neuroticism) describe general areas of personality that are used to describe human behavior and overall temperament (Costa & McCrae, 1985). Humor has been found to elicit feelings of closeness to strangers (Greengross & Miller, 2008) and is used to enhance social relationships, specifically in those who score high in Extraversion and Openness (Costa & McCrae, 1985). Furthermore, humor is used as a coping mechanism during stressful situations (Martin & Lefcourt, 1983). It is hypothesized that individuals who endorse high Agreeableness and Extraversion will have a heightened sensitivity to laughter. Participants (N = 47; Mage = 21.79, SD = 5.706; 78.7 % female; White = 48.9%, African American = 48.9%) completed the Big Five Inventory and then watched a humorous video during which time laughing was recorded. Correlations were conducted to assess the relationship between laughter and Big Five personality traits. Results show non-significant relationships between laughter and Openness to Experience (r = -.057, p = .712) and Extraversion (r = .122, p = .424). Laughter was found to be positively related to Agreeableness (r = .302, p = .044), Conscientiousness (r = .394, p = .007), and Neuroticism (r = .416, p = .004) such that higher scores were related to more time spent laughing during the video. In sum, individuals who score higher on Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Neuroticism showed an enhanced sensitivity to laughter. The relationship between Agreeableness and laughter was hypothesized, given that Agreeableness is characterized by feelings of warmth, friendliness, and consideration for others. The non-significant relationship between Extraversion and laughter is perhaps due to conflicting preferences, since the participants did not choose the video. The significant relationship between Conscientiousness and laughter may be due to high scorers being dutiful and feeling obligated to respond appropriately. This study challenges the stereotype that high scorers in Neuroticism mainly experience negative emotions since they also show an enhanced sensitivity to laughter, an expression of positive affect. These results infer that individual personality traits are related to how individuals perceive and express humor. It may be important to further examine the relationships between humor and personality and implications in clinical practice.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)
X- 063 Psychopathic traits and academic success in college students
Sydney Correa, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Authors: J. Grose-Fifer, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & The Graduate Center, CUNY, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| S. Correa, S. Harris, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| D. diFilipo, A. Medina, John Jay Colleg
We investigated the relationship between psychopathic traits and academic success in college. Both the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure total score and boldness subtype score were negatively correlated with GPA. Our results suggest that psychopathic traits are not adaptive in an academic setting.
(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

X- 064 Attachment, Discrimination, and Internalized Homonegativity: Can Attachment Security Buffer Stigma Internalization?
Raphael Quinlan, Pace University
Authors: R. Quinlan, L. Rosenthal, Psychology, Pace University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| T.J. Starks, "Hunter College, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES| L. Trub, Psychology, Pace University, New York, New York, UNITED STA
In a study of 214 US adults in same-sex relationships, secure attachment served as a buffer wherein discrimination was associated with greater internalized homonegativity and thereby more negative attitudes toward children of same-sex parents for those lower but not higher in attachment security.
(Social - Relationships)

X- 065 Parental Psychological Dependence & Peer Relationships in Emerging-Adulthood: Understanding Cultural Variations
Madhavi Menon, Nova Southeastern University
Authors: M. Menon, Social and Behavioral Sciences, Nova Southeastern University, Davie, Florida, UNITED STATES| P. Phogat, University of Delhi, New Delhi, INDIA
This study explores the links between parent-child and peer relationships in India & USA. Results indicate that perceptions of parental dependence were significantly related to perceptions of peer trust & alienation in the Indian sample, while these links were less significant for the US sample.
(Developmental - Relationships)

X- 066 Correlates of Anxious Attachment in an LGBT Sample: Loneliness, Optimism and Social Support
Oksana Ellison, Cali Kirkham, B.A., Mark Vosvick, Ph.D
Oksana Ellison, University of North Texas
Authors: O.K. Ellison , Psychology , University of North Texas, Denton , Texas, UNITED STATES| A dearth of psychosocial research exists for members of the LGBT communities and next to no research examines attachment styles in these populations. Given the role of minority stress in wellness that has been posited for this community, we were interested in understanding correlates of attachment in sexual and gender minorities. Our study explores potential correlates of anxious attachment and focuses
on optimism, loneliness, and social support in an LGBT sample. Using the Transactional Model of Stress & Coping as a theoretical framework we hypothesize that social support and optimism in LGBT participants are negatively associated with anxious attachment style, while loneliness is positively associated with anxious attachment style. After obtaining IRB approval, our sample (n=146) was recruited from community based organizations in the Dallas Fort Worth Metroplex. After providing informed consent and completing our survey protocol participants received a $25 incentive. We used an hierarchical regression analysis to test our model and found our model to be significant overall (F(8,137)=13.12, p<.001), accounting for 40% of the variance in anxious attachment style. Social support and optimism are negatively correlated with anxious attachment (β=-.36, p<.001, β=-.58, p<.001 respectively), and loneliness is positively correlated with anxious attachment (β = .44, p<.001). Our study suggests that clinicians who work with LGBT clients might consider strategies that promote social support networks and optimism and develop plans to reduce loneliness to promote healthier relationships.
(Social - Relationships)

X- 067 Relationship investment and unwanted pursuit: An experimental study
Phoebe Hitson, Old Dominion University
Authors: P. Hitson, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES| B.A. Winstead, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Previous research has found a positive correlation between relationship investment and perpetration of unwanted pursuit (UP) following a relationship breakup. Using scenarios depicting high or low levels of investment we assessed experimentally the effect of investment on willingness to engage in UP. High investment led to more UP.
(Social – Relationships)

X- 068 The Impact of Friendship on Lie Detection & Emotion Recognition
Wendy Morris, McDaniel College
Authors: S. Michaels, W. Morris, Psychology, McDaniel College, Union Bridge, Maryland, UNITED STATES
This study explored the accuracy of self, friend, and stranger-ratings in detecting lies and emotions. While stranger-ratings were inaccurate for unpleasant emotion, self and friend-ratings were particularly accurate for unpleasant emotion. Friend-ratings improved over the five months of the study.
(Social - Relationships)
X- 069 The effects of anxiety on the provision and receipt of social support
Juliana Petersen, University of Pennsylvania
Authors: J. Petersen, E. Porter, D.L. Chambless, University of Pennsylvania, Summit, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
We tested whether general anxiety is related to social support receipt, provision, and biases in perceptions of support among undergraduate couples. This proved not to be the case, except that anxious men (but not women) reported receiving less informational support from their romantic partners.
(Clinical - Relationships)

X- 070 Gender Interactions of Color Cues on Attractiveness and Likability
Candace Meyer, "Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville"
Authors: C. Meyer, V. Newcome, M. Maves, J.T. Nadler, Psychology, "Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville", Edwardsville, Illinois, UNITED STATES
Undergraduates (N=162) rated a photo of a man (rated by women) or a women (rated by men) surrounded by either a neutral gray or a red boarder. We found that the red border resulted in decreased likability and did not affect attractiveness ratings in men or women.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

X- 071 Re-evaluating the factor structure of the State Adult Attachment Measure: Less than it seems?
Daphna Ram, DePaul University
Authors: S.A. Miller, Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES | D. Ram, Center for Community Research, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
The relationship between adult attachment style dimensions, avoidance and anxiety was examined; a three-factor state adult attachment measure with avoidance, anxiety, and security was fit. The three-factor was reparametrized as a two-factor model; further research should delineate these models.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

X- 072 Fear of being single: The effect of self-perceived mate value and heterosocial competence
Laura Andrews, "Loyola College, Baltimore"
Authors: L.A. Andrews, T.E. DiDonato, Psychology, "Loyola College, Baltimore", Baltimore, Maryland, UNITED STATES
Using a false feedback paradigm, high and low perceptions of mate value and heterosocial competence were experimentally induced to examine their effect on fear of being single. Results supported our hypotheses: low self-perceptions of these constructs increased participants’ fear of being single.
(Social - Relationships)
X-073 How Gender Role Stereotypes Affect Attraction in an Online Dating Scenario
Kelsey Chappetta, University of Alabama
Authors: K. Chappetta, J. Barth, Psychology, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, UNITED STATES
We examined how physical attractiveness and gender role congruency of a potential dating partner affected romantic interest in an online dating scenario. Men and women were most interested in dating someone who was physically attractive and gender role incongruent.
(Social – Relationships)

X-074 Intergroup Ideologies: The Contrasting Effects of Blindness and Awareness on Race and Gender Relations
Ashley Martin, Columbia Business School
Authors: A.E. Martin, K.W. Phillips, Management, Columbia Business School, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Much research has established that an awareness approach (multiculturalism) is adaptive for inter-racial relations. In four studies, while replicating the benefits of an awareness approach for race-related outcomes, we show that an awareness approach is maladaptive for gender-related outcomes.
(Social - Social Groups)

X-075 I Want To Be Different Like Everybody Else
Alicia Zielenski, Le Moyne College
Authors: A.A. Zielenski, S. Ward, Psychology, Le Moyne College, Remsen, New York, UNITED STATES
We examined the relationships between tattoo choices and personality traits, particularly conformity and rebelliousness. The objective was to learn if people who are considered to be more rebellious against society ironically had similar tattoos to other participants. There was a correlation between rebelliousness and the level of tattoo similarity compared to other participants.
(Social - Social Groups)

X-076 Assessing Racial Preferences in Movies
Devin Blas | Katherine Aumer, Hawaii Pacific University | Hawaii Pacific University
Authors: K. Aumer, Hawaii Pacific University, Honolulu, Hawaii, UNITED STATES | D. Blas, D.C. Mabuti, Psychology, Hawaii Pacific University, Honolulu, Hawaii, UNITED STATES
Our research shows that White participants show a strong in-group bias towards White actors to play positive, major roles in movies, while preferring minorities to play negative and less significant role in movies. This was not predicted by the amount of media exposure the participant, but is explained by a general in-group bias. Why minority participants do not show this in-group preference is discussed.
(Social - Social Groups)
X-077 Diminishing the Own-Race Bias: Effects of a Collaborative Task
Courtney Spiegel, Sam Houston State University
Authors: T. Cobler, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, UNITED STATES|C.T. Spiegel, J. Anastasi, Psychology & Philosophy, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, UNITED STATES|J.R. Lee, Psychology, Sam Houston State University, Conroe, Texas,
The current study evaluated the impact of collaboration on the own-race face recognition bias. Black and White individuals engaged in a collaborative, competitive, or individual task. Results showed that White participants eliminated the ORB in the collaborative condition but not in the others.
(Cognitive - Social Groups)

X-078 Investigating beliefs about vaccinations: Does political ideology play a role?
Lauren Latella, "Fordham University, Lincoln Center Campus"
Authors: L.E. Latella, Graduate School of Education, "Fordham University, Lincoln Center Campus", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|M. Rabinowitz, Graduate School of Education, "Fordham University, Lincoln Center Campus", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|J.T. Jos
We assessed beliefs about vaccinations as a function of political ideology and found that conservatives exhibited the “the truly false consensus bias” (overestimating the proportion of others who agreed with them), whereas liberals exhibited the “illusion of uniqueness” (underestimating agreement).
(Social - Social Groups)

X-079 Singles by circumstance hold similar perceptions of the costs and benefits of romantic relationships as coupled individuals but differ from singles by choice
Gal Slonim, University of Bamberg
Authors: G. Slonim, A. Schütz, University of Bamberg, Bamberg, GERMANY|
We examined the effect of relationship status on perceived costs and benefits of a partnership using data from a national German survey. Singles by circumstance perceived partnerships to be as beneficial as coupled people did. In contrast, singles by choice held more negative views of partnerships.
(Social - Social Groups)

X-080 The Tolerance Paradox: Endorsement of Tolerance Predicts Decreased Social and Political Tolerance of Those Who Do Not Endorse Tolerance
Katherine Moran, Drew University
Authors: K. Moran, K. Kozak, S. Robinson, P. Conlon, G. Morgan, Psychology, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
This study found that endorsement of tolerance as a virtue, paradoxically, predicted (a) less willingness to interact with, and (b) less willingness to extend civil liberties to people who do not endorse tolerance as a virtue—a pattern that held true for political liberals and conservatives.
(Social - Social Groups)
X- 081 An intersectional approach: Gender, race, and the effect of theories of intelligence on students’ motivation to pursue medical school
Emily Kenyon | Michelle Lee, Columbia University | Columbia University
This study used an intersectional approach to explore the effect of premedical students’ theories of intelligence on career aspirations. Minority women who held entity theories lost motivation to pursue medical school over the span of a biology course, while minority men showed the opposite effect.
(Social - Social Groups)

X- 082 The Influence of Stereotypicality on Latino Applicants in the Selection Process
Fernanda Gonzalez-Blanco | Katharine O'Brien | Mikki Hebl, Rice University | Rice University | Rice University
Authors: C. Moreno, F. Gonzalez-Blanco, K. O'Brien, M. Hebl, Psychology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES
Stereotypicality is the extent to which one looks prototypic of one’s racial group. This study examined how Latino stereotypicality influences hiring decisions. Results show Latinos high (versus low) in stereotypicality may benefit in low-level jobs.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)

X- 083 Ecological effects from middle school values affirmation increase college enrollmentaps 2014
Joseph Powers, Stanford University
Authors: J.T. Powers, Graduate School of Education, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, UNITED STATES | J. Cook, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | G. Cohen, Education & Psychology, Stanford University, Palo
Multi-level analyses model how a values affirmation improved the grades of Black 7th graders who then changed the classroom environment and improved the grades of classmates. Six years later Black students in these classrooms showed increased college enrollment regardless of treatment condition.
(Social - Social Groups)

X- 084 Family Disruption has Long-Term Adverse Consequences for Life Satisfaction
Lawrence Boehm, Thomas More College
Authors: L. Boehm, Psychology, Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, Kentucky, UNITED STATES
The relationship between materialistic values, family structure, and life satisfaction was examined 13 years after family separation. Participants from disrupted families reported significantly less social support, satisfaction, and meaning, and displayed higher levels of materialism in their lives.
(General - Families)
Cross-cultural Variations in Sibling Relationships and Psychological Well-being
Avidan Milevsky, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Authors: K. Hernandez, A. Milevsky, Psychology, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania, Kutztown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
The study examined the link between sibling support and well-being cross-culturally. Participants were 171 students from a university in the US and Israel. Sibling support was found to be a predictor of lower depression, higher self-esteem, and higher life-satisfaction irrespective of culture.
(Developmental – Families)

Gender Differences in Reports and Interpretations of Parenting Behaviors
Brittney Fraumeni, DePaul University
Authors: B.R. Fraumeni, Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
This study examined mother and child reports of aspects of harsh parenting, based on child’s gender. Results showed that boys reported more authoritarian parenting than did girls, though mothers didn’t report this difference. Potential reasons for this difference and future directions are discussed.
(Developmental - Families)

Usefulness of a Brief Educational Event to Challenge Provider Approaches with Families
Jan Ligon, Georgia State University
Authors: J. Ligon, School of Social Work, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES
Substance abuse has profound effects on families and significant others and serves as a factor in child abuse and neglect, intimate partner violence, and family emotional and economic instability. This poster will summarize the usefulness of a brief educational event as a tool to shift the attitudes of providers away from commonly used labels and approaches that lack empirical support in lieu of evidence-based models that are more likely to be effective.
(General - Families)

Preschoolers’ psychopathology and temperament predict mothers’ later mood disorders.
Anna Allmann, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"
Authors: A.E. Allmann, D.C. Kopala-Sibley, D. Klein, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Port Jefferson, New York, UNITED STATES
We examined whether children’s psychopathology predicted maternal mood disorders six years later. Child temperament and symptoms were assessed at age three using interviews and parent-report inventories. Maternal psychopathology was assessed with semi-structured interviews when children were three and nine years old. Mothers also reported on their marital satisfaction when children were six years old. Temperamental negative affectivity, oppositional-defiant disorder, depressive symptoms, and externalizing behaviors significantly predicted maternal mood disorders over and above prior maternal mood, anxiety, and substance disorders. The links between ODD and externalizing symptoms with maternal mood disorders were mediated by maternal marital satisfaction three years after the initial assessment.
(Clinical - Families)
The Impact of Interparental Conflict and Parenting Practices on Late Adolescents’ Perfectionism
Sharon Paulson, Ball State University
Authors: S. Paulson, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES|X. Gong, Division of Teacher Education, Western Oregon University, Monmouth, Oregon, UNITED STATES|C. Wang, Charles Sturt University, Bathurst, Australian Capital Territory, AUSTRALIA|
The study examined the relations between interparental conflict, parenting practices and perfectionism among 402 college students. With structural equation modeling, the results demonstrated interparental conflict had direct and indirect effects on late adolescents’ perfectionism dimensions.
(Developmental - Families)

Marital coping, perceived parental acceptance/rejection and self-perception of children- A Cross-Cultural Perspective
Verda Rana, The Catholic University of America
Authors: V.A. Rana, Psychology, The Catholic University of America, Falls Church, Virginia, UNITED STATES|M. Goeke-Morey, The Catholic University of America, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES|N. Rauf, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, PAKISTAN|
The present cross-cultural study explores the relationship between marital coping of parents, perceived parental acceptance/rejection and self-perception of children, comparing families from America (Washington DC metro area) and Pakistan’s Capital (Islamabad).
(General - Families)

Factors Associated with Discrepancies between Parent Perceptions of Child Aggression
Carlos Salinas | Sarah Ryan, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University | Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Authors: C.E. Salinas, S.M. Ryan, Psychology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
Due to the consistent findings that moms’ perceptions of child aggression are higher than dads’, the present study sought to explore possible explanations for these differences, including family and personal factors. The results inform diagnostic impressions of parent-reports based on such factors.
(Clinical – Families)

Child Characteristics on Differing Parental Perceptions of Aggression among Youth with Disruptive Disorders
Sarah Ryan | Carlos Salinas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University | Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
Authors: S.M. Ryan, C.E. Salinas, T. Ollendick, Psychology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
Though the literature is inconclusive regarding the interplay between parent gender and child characteristics on perceptions of aggression, given the contrasting socialization of aggression by child age and gender, our study explores these nuances so as to inform diagnostic and intervention efforts.

(Clinical - Families)

**X- 093 Mindfulness, Cognitive Flexibility, and Child Physical Abuse Risk**
*Ericka Rutledge*, Northern Illinois University

Authors: E.L. Rutledge, J. Crouch, K. Thompson, Psychology, Northern Illinois University, Sycamore, Illinois, UNITED STATES

This study examined the relationship between mindfulness, parental risk of child physical abuse (CPA), and that this relationship would be explained by cognitive flexibility. Parents who reported lower levels of mindfulness reported lower levels of cognitive flexibility, as well as higher CPA risk.

(Clinical - Families)

**X- 094 Hippocampal volume predicts accuracy and speed of emotional face recognition in older adults**
*Sarah Szymbokwicz*, University of Florida

Authors: S.M. Szymbokwicz, Clinical & Health Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES| N. Ebner, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES| J. Persson, Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm

Adult age differences in brain volumes and emotional face recognition were examined. Older adults with larger hippocampal volumes were more accurate and had faster reaction times for all faces. These results were driven by increased accuracy for neutral faces and faster reaction time to happy faces.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

**X- 095 Does Oxytocin Affect Emotional Competence and Prosocial Decision-Making in Aging?**
*Marilyn Horta*, University of Florida

Authors: M. Horta, T. Lin, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES| N. Ebner, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES| H. Fischer, Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, SWEDEN| R. Cohen, Aging and G

Young and older adults self-administered intranasal oxytocin or a placebo before completing measures pertaining to emotional competence and prosociality. Findings suggest an effect of age on prosociality and a sex- and age-differential modulatory effect of oxytocin on emotional competence.

(Developmental - Aging)

**X- 097 Embodied affective information has differential impact on young and old adults**
*Yang-Ming Huang*, Fu Jen Catholic University

Authors: Y. Huang, Psychology, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, TAIWAN

This study examines the effect of task-irrelevant embodied affective information on cognitive process. Task-irrelevant embodied affective information only impact young adults performance. The results suggest that when embodied affective information does not always have greater impact on old adults.

(Cognitive - Aging)
X- 098 Effects of Intranasal Oxytocin on Perceptions of Facial Trustworthiness Vary by Age and Gender

Tian Lin, University of Florida

Authors: T. Lin, M. Horta, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES| H. Fischer, Department of Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, SWEDEN| R. Cohen, Department of Aging and Geriatric Research, University of Florida, Gainesville

After intranasal administration of either oxytocin or placebo, 48 young and 54 older participants rated the trustworthiness of unfamiliar faces while undergoing fMRI. The effects of oxytocin on trustworthiness ratings varied depending on gender and age of participants and gender of faces. (Developmental – Aging)

X- 099 Personality correlates of risky decision making in healthy older adults.

Anna McCarrey, National Institute on Aging

Authors: A.C. McCarrey, C. Wolf, S.M. Resnick, Laboratory of Behavioral Neuroscience - Brain Aging and Behavior Section, National Institute on Aging, Baltimore, Maryland, UNITED STATES| J.O. Goh, Graduate Institute of Brain and Mind Sciences, National Taiwan Univer

Decisions such as which medical insurance to select involve assessing the risks and benefits of available options. Personality biases may influence this decision process. Our results highlight that specific personality traits are linked to a more risk-seeking decision profile in older adulthood. (Personality/Emotion - Aging)

X- 100 Do You Remember What You Forget? Differentiating Older Adults’ and Younger Adults’ Language and Memory Complaints

Nicole Lyons | Hayley Van Duyn, Butler University | Butler University

Authors: N.M. Lyons, H. Van Duyn, Psychology, Butler University, Crown Point, Indiana, UNITED STATES| T.T. Lineweaver, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES

We examined how subjective memory and language abilities relate to each other and to objective memory and language in younger and older adults. Results indicate that older adults better distinguish their memory and language abilities and are more accurate in their self-perceived cognitive abilities. (Cognitive - Aging)

X- 101 Stereotyping in Older Age: the Mediating Role of Cognitive and Motivational Facets of Deficient Flexibility

Gabriela Czarnek, Jagiellonian University

Authors: G. Czarnek, M. Kossowska, Jagiellonian University, Cracow, POLAND| G. Sedek, ICACS, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, POLAND

Compared to younger participants, older adults were more likely to rely upon stereotypes only when they read a story about outgroup members. No age-related differences occurred for a story about ingroup members. This effect was mediated by cognitive and motivational facets of deficient flexibility. (Social - Aging)
The Impact of Early Life Trauma on Reminiscence Functions among Israeli Holocaust Survivors

David King, Simon Fraser University

Authors: D.B. King, N. O’Rourke, IRMACS Centre, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, CANADA | P. Cappeliez, School of Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA | S. Carmel, Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging, Ben-Gurion University

The frequency of reminiscence functions reported by Holocaust survivors was compared to older Canadians and other Israelis. Survivors reported significantly greater frequencies of self-negative functions compared to the other groups, underscoring the resilience of Holocaust survivors in later life.

(Clinical - Aging)

Cognitive Function of Alzheimer’s and MCI Individuals on Categories of the Direct Assessment of Functional Status

Kaitlyn Kauzor | Grace Castillo, "California State University, Northridge" | "California State University, Northridge"

Authors: K. Kauzor, G. Castillo, A.T. Flowers, J. Razani, L. Apostolova, E. Woo, J. Ringman, Psychology, "California State University, Northridge", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES

The purpose of this study was to characterize differences that may be present in performance on the Direct Assessment of Functional Status (DAFS), across Alzheimer’s disease (AD), Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and normal controls. MANCOVA’s revealed significant differences across the 3 groups.

(Clinical - Aging)

Do Organizational Theories Stand the Test of Time?

Meredith Coats | Nikki Blacksmith, The George Washington University | The George Washington University

Authors: M. Coats, N. Blacksmith, D. Costanza, The George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES

Both computationally and conceptually, survival analysis techniques could enhance understanding the influence of time on individual, team, and organizations. This study reviews survival analysis techniques and offers suggestions for using them to improve the study of organizational phenomena.

(Industrial/Organizational – Quantitative)

Supervisor’s transformational leadership and bullying in the workplace

Marc Dussault, UQTR

Authors: E. Frenette, Laval University, Quebec, Quebec, CANADA | M. Dussault, UQTR, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, CANADA

The study aims at testing the relationship between supervisors’ transformational, transactional, and laissez-faire leadership and perceived bullying in the workplace. Participants were 288 adults employed across several organizations. Results show that, as expected, supervisor’s transformational and transactional leadership were negatively related to perceived bullying. Moreover, supervisor’s
laissez-faire leadership was positively related to perceived bullying. The results confirm the importance of leadership in prediction of bullying in the workplace.
(Industrial/Organizational - Quantitative)

X-106 An Alternative Method for Modeling Ordered Categorical Data in SEM: Applying ML Estimation to Latent Correlations
Sara Finney, James Madison University
Authors: S. Finney, J. Kopp, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES; C. DiStefano, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
Robust maximum likelihood estimation utilizing polychoric input may be used with ordered categorical data, as it produces relatively unbiased parameter estimates and model fit. Our simulation results and prior research suggest this estimation approach is a promising alternative to DWLS estimation.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

X-107 Anchoring Vignettes and Motivation Filtering for Low Stakes Assessment
Carolyn Miesen, James Madison University
Authors: C.A. Miesen, J.D. Hathcoat, Graduate Psychology, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Anchorign vignettes were developed to control for differential interpretations of response categories when measuring student effort. They were evaluated for their utility in motivational filtering, a technique used to control for effort as a source of invalidity in low-stakes testing.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

Amanda Montoya, The Ohio State University
Authors: A.K. Montoya, A.F. Hayes, Psychology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, UNITED STATES
For two-condition within-subject designs, we use Monte Carlo simulation to evaluate the effectiveness of six inferential tests of the indirect effect based on the model from Judd et al. (2001). We offer a macro for SPSS and SAS to simplify computations and facilitate implementation by researchers.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

X-109 Comparison of clustering methods using survey data
Joseph Luchman, Fors Marsh Group
Authors: J.N. Luchman, R.P. Vega, Fors Marsh Group, Arlington, Virginia, UNITED STATES
We examine the accuracy of k-means, latent class, and decision tree methods in recovering unknown group membership with categorical, survey data under realistic conditions using simulations. The latent class method out-performed other methods in terms of accurately recovering true group membership.
(Methodology - Quantitative)
Validation of the Multi-Dimensional Wellness Inventory: A Continued Factor Analytic Approach

**Brianna Scott,** Santa Rosa Junior College

Authors: B. Scott, Psychology, Santa Rosa Junior College, Windsor, California, UNITED STATES|M. Mayol, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|J. Schreiber, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

The current study continued prior efforts toward validation of the Multi-Dimensional Wellness Inventory (MDWI). The 45 item MDWI includes nine wellness constructs. After a CFA, 32 items remained. Results suggest the fit of the reduced model was good, but further investigation is still warranted.

(Methodology – Quantitative)

A psychometric analysis of interindividual differences in the consensus on positive relationships

**Zita Oravecz,** The Pennsylvania State University

Authors: Z. Oravecz, Human Development and Family Studies, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|J. Vandekerckhove, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES

We describe a study that focuses on various facets of what it means to feel loved, with a special emphasis on the sources of possible interindividual differences therein. We apply a cognitive psychometric approach to the study of felt love. From this cognitive angle, love is seen as a mode of communication, with a sender, a medium, and a receiver. In the study people evaluated several statements in terms of whether it made them feel loved. The data is analyzed with hierarchical Bayesian consensus models, which are flexible tools to study both individual differences and inter-subjective agreements on cognitive evaluations. The focus is both on the individual’s schema, and on an “average” schema, which is not a simple average, but an aggregate measure that is weighted by the amount of correspondence between individuals while accounting for cognitive response style. In the study we focus on modeling multiple sources of interindividual differences: (1) different groups of people can differ in their conception of what it means to be loved, (2) variability in the participants’ correspondence to the shared belief, (3) variability among participants in the degree to which their perceptions correspond to their beliefs about society. Finally, variation in these aspects are related to various predictors.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

Moderated mediation analysis with a multicategory independent variable: It’s the interaction, dummy!

**Steven Miller,** Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Authors: S.A. Miller, Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

Hayes and Preacher (2014) illustrated a procedure for moderated mediation with a categorical exogenous variable utilizing dummy codes. This procedure is expanded to address moderated mediation as described by Preacher, Rucker, and Hayes (2007). Use and limitations of software are discussed

(Methodology - Quantitative)
X- 113 Using Wisdom of Crowds to mitigate overconfidence in probability interval estimates
Saemi Park, "Fordham University, Rose Hill Campus"
Authors: S. Park, D.V. Budescu, Psychology, "Fordham University, Rose Hill Campus", Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES|
‘Wisdom of Crowds’ can mitigate the overconfidence bias by combining individual intervals. We re-analyze data from Soll and Klayman (2004) applying 5 methods-Averaging, Median, Enveloping, Probability averaging, and Quartiles. Quartiles yields the best results securing accuracy and informativeness.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

X- 114 Small Sample Statistical Mediation Analysis: How Far Can You Push the Bootstrap?
Patrick Creedon, The Ohio State University
Authors: P.S. Creedon, A.F. Hayes, Psychology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, UNITED STATES|
In mediation analysis, the widely-used bootstrap confidence interval for the indirect effect may be more vulnerable to outliers in small samples than alternative popular tests due to its reliance on resampling of the data with replacement. In a Monte Carlo study, we find the opposite to be true.
(Methodology - Quantitative)

X- 115 The Impact of Employee Political Skill on Employee Perceptions of Organizational Politics and Work Withdrawal Behaviors
David Ross, Raritan Valley Community College
Authors: D.J. Ross, Humanities, Social Science, and Education, Raritan Valley Community College, Great Meadows, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
This poster session will review research conducted among community college administrators through various National Professional Organizations. Participants (N=217) responded to an electronic survey that assessed political skill, perception of organizational politics, and self-reported work withdrawal behaviors. Correlation and Regression analyses were conducted on the data. Results indicate that employee political skill moderates employee perception of organizational politics and subsequent engagement in work withdrawal behaviors. Results also indicate that employee tenure (length of service) in the organization also helps moderate the perceptions of organizational politics and work withdrawal behavior relationship.
(Industrial/Organizational - Quantitative)

X- 116 An Examination of Pre-service Counselors’ Preparation to Effectively Serve Clients Whom Identify as Transgender
Liane Pereira, Central Washington University
Authors: S. Bender, L. Pereira, Psychology, Central Washington University, Ellensburg, Washington, UNITED STATES| J. Lavoie, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA|
This exploratory study examined current counseling programs’ efforts to explicitly address the unique mental health needs of transgender individuals in the context of their curricula. The results of this study highlight current trends in counselor education and provide insight into their implications. (General – Counseling)

X- 117 Are We Different? Presenting Concerns and Therapy Outcome of Asian International and European American Female Students
Ka Yan Danise Mok, Brigham Young University
Authors: K. Mok, K. Allen, D. Griner, J. Cox, H. Conklin, O. Hafoka, M. Aiono, Counseling Psychology and Special Education, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, UNITED STATES
This study focuses on cultural and gender differences in presenting problems and effectiveness of therapy. 17 years of data collected during intake and therapeutic progress at a university counseling center. Results insights which will better facilitate culturally adapted mental health treatments. (Social - Counseling)

X- 118 Presenting Concerns and Psychotherapy Outcomes of Asian International Students
Ka Yan Danise Mok, Brigham Young University
Authors: K. Mok, K. Allen, D. Griner, J. Cox, H. Conklin, M. Beecher, O. Hafoka, M. Aiono, Counseling Psychology and Special Education, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, UNITED STATES
This study examines 17 years of intake data and therapeutic outcome of Asian International students who sought treatment at a university counseling center in the U.S. Results have shown significant differences comparing to American students and yield new insights for culturally adapted treatment. (Clinical - Counseling)

X- 119 IMPACT OF MOBILE PHONES UTILIZATION ON FAMILIES BONDING: IMPLICATIONS FOR COUNSELLING IN NIGERIA
Arikelola Omengala, Kaduna Polytechnic
Authors: A.A. Omengala, E. Ohidah, R. Jiricho, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Kaduna, NIGERIA| R. Kato, Social Development, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Kaduna, NIGERIA
Bonding between parents and their children is gradually being eroded. Education and work have been identified by psychologists as causes responsible, without consideration given to the impact of mobile phone utilization on family relationship in the area of bonding. This study explores the impact of mobile utilization in maintaining and promoting bonding among parents and their children. This was a descriptive survey study using interview and questionnaire. The participants consisted of 148 made of 37 families 12 families out of this were interviewed and remaining 25 families with their children who were purposively randomly sampled responded to the questionnaire. Based on their interview accounts and responses from the questionnaire: Both kids and parents said they wanted more family bonding in their relationships (86%), they do no have dinners together (56%), mobile phone call disturbed focused quality time spent together (81%). Family’s secrets are quickly revealed (78%). Having quick accessibility to distant-family members (93%). The expressed needs of the young were: Adequate education on qualitative utilization of phone cells 58%, parents becoming attuned to their children is need for family
bonding time (72%). This paper provides a rational for counsellors in Nigeria to provide quality counselling service delivery that are easily accessible on how effective mobile phone utilization can promote family bounding.

(General - Counseling)

X- 120 Predicting Adjustment to College for Students with High and Low Self-Efficacy

Eliot Fearey, University of Washington
Authors: E. Fearey, J. Chen, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, UNITED STATES
This study found that self-efficacy moderates the relationship between perceived stress, negative affect, and college adjustment among 72 undergraduates. These findings have implications for increasing the effectiveness of college counseling services.

(Clinical - Counseling)

X- 121 The Efficacy of EMDR: A Meta-analysis of EMDR as a Clinical Treatment.

Allison Smith, Ouachita Baptist University
Authors: A.B. Smith, R.D. Wight, Psychology, Ouachita Baptist University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas, UNITED STATES
The efficacy of eye movement desensitization and reprocessing (EMDR) as a clinical treatment remains uncertain. An updated meta-analytic review of current data on eye movement desensitization in the treatment of disorders among a variety of populations was provided.

(Clinical - Counseling)

X- 122 Texas-Mexico Border Violence: The Impact on University Students.

Authors: G. Salinas, D.K. Vaquera, R. Garza, A. Terrazas, I. De La Cruz, Psychology, Texas A&M International University, Laredo, Texas, UNITED STATES | J. Briseño, Psychology and Communication, Texas A&M International University, Laredo, Texas, UNITED STATES
A group of 745 University students in the Texas-Mexico border participated in a study that measured trauma, substance use, and GPA. Significant differences in indices and types of trauma were discovered between US and Mexico residents. Other significant findings were discovered across the sample.

(Clinical – Counseling)

X- 123 The Concurrent Validity of the Basic Interest Markers: Relationship between Interest Congruence and College Students’ Satisfaction with Their Major Field of Study

Lili Bai | Hsin-Ya Liao, Chinese University of Hong Kong | Washington State University
Authors: L. Bai, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, HONG KONG | H. Liao, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, UNITED STATES
This study examined the relationship between college students’ satisfaction with their majors and their interest congruence. The analyses were compared between the narrow band basic interests and the broad band general interests. The result supports the concurrent validity of the basic interests. (Industrial/Organizational - Counseling)

X- 124 Perfectionism and Psychological Adjustment: A Latent Profile Analysis
Hanna Suh, University of Florida
Authors: H. Suh, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES | H. Noh, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES | K.G. Rice, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES
Grounded in the tripartite model of perfectionism and previous empirical support, we identified three latent classes of perfectionists and comprehensively explored psychological adjustment among adaptive, maladaptive, and non-perfectionists. (Personality/Emotion - Counseling)

X- 125 The affect of art and writing activities on emotional disclosure
Shannon Kovalchick, Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Authors: S. Kovalchick, J.A. Mills, Psychology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
Emotional disclosure is a key aspect of the therapeutic relationship as well as personal intimate relationships. Art and writing therapy techniques were used to promote emotional disclosure in participants. Implications for therapy and further research are discussed. (Clinical - Counseling)

X- 126 Columbine High School Shooting Survivors: Symptoms Post Shooting and Now
Jillian Bailie, Wright State University
Authors: C. Meyer, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES | J. Bailie, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES
The purpose of this study is to investigate the long-term impact of the Columbine High School shooting on survivors. This poster will focus on symptoms (such as depression, anxiety, PTSD symptoms, etc.), both following the shooting and currently and utilization of mental health services. (Clinical - Counseling)

X- 127 Predictors of Turnover Intention and Work Performance Issues
Colin Silverthorne, U of San Francisco
Authors: J. Chen, Finance and Banking, Cheng Shiu University, Niaosong, TAIWAN | C. Silverthorne, Psychology, U of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES
Job stress, satisfaction, organizational commitment and other factors as determinants of turnover intention were studied to better identify and use them effectively to reduce turnover and associated costs. Various relationships were found and suggestions for reducing unwanted turnover provided. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)
X- 128 The role of workplace orientation perceptions on job expectations among new hires in the Federal Government
Benjamin Liberman, United States Office of Personnel Management
This study examined how new hires’ perceptions of their orientation program affected job expectations. Results showed that orientation effectiveness but not orientation mission was significantly related to job expectations over a 12-month period.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

X- 129 The Medialional Role of Non-verbal Behaviors on the Relationship Between Interdependent Self-construal and Charismatic Leadership
Malini Nagpal | Nurcan Ensari, "California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant Intl Univ" | "California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant Intl Univ"
Authors: M. Nagpal, Industrial / Organizational Psychology, "California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant Intl Univ", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES| N. Ensari, Organizational Psychology, "California School of Professional Psychology, Alliant Intl
This study examined the relationship between interdependent self-construal and perceptions of charismatic leadership. 140 managers delivered a speech while being video-taped. SEM analyses showed that this relationship is mediated by non-verbal behaviors reflecting intention to build relationship.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

X- 130 Racial microaggressions experienced by Asians and Asian Americans in the workplace
Jennifer Kim | Duoc Nguyen, "Teachers College, Columbia University" | "Teachers College, Columbia University"
Authors: J.Y. Kim, H. Yu, G. Drinka, D. Nguyen, C. Block, Social-Organizational Psychology, "Teachers College, Columbia University", New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This qualitative study examined the types of microaggressions experienced by Asians and Asian-Americans in the workplace. We found that both groups experienced a number of microaggressions that are new to this field of study. Implications for the occurrence of these types of microaggressions in the workplace are discussed.
(Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)
X- 131 Broadening and Building Positive Linkages Between Flourishing and Entrepreneurial Proclivity
Lauren Murphy, Butler University
Authors: A. Crist, L. Murphy, K. Ribordy, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| A. O'Malley, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| D.E. Williams, Metropolitan State University, St. Paul, Minnesota, UNITED STATES
We examined the relationship between flourishing and entrepreneurial proclivity in undergraduates. Results indicated a positive relationship between aspects of both measures and that flourishing and entrepreneurial proclivity are subject to change based upon a short-term curricular intervention. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

X- 132 Toxic Leadership and Job Satisfaction
Arthur Olguin, Santa Barbara City College
Authors: A.G. Olguin, Psychology, Santa Barbara City College, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES
This study examined the relation between Toxic Leadership and Job Satisfaction among workers in American higher education settings. Dysfunctional leadership and job satisfaction and turnover intention were measured and reported. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

X- 133 The impact of fairness and threat perceptions on diversity management
Mark Agars, CSUSB
Authors: M. Agars, A. Pettrey, C. Ezeagwula, J. Bennett, J. Lee, E. Cazares, V. Lunder, H. Kuan, Psychology, CSUSB, Chino Hills, California, UNITED STATES| L. tortez, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, UNITED STATES
Employer efforts to manage diversity are common, though results are mixed. The present study tests Full Integration Theory, which argues the importance of managing employee perceptions of threat and fairness. Applied data support the role played by these perceptions on diversity related outcomes. (Industrial/Organizational - Organizational Change and Development)

Christopher Wolfe, Miami University
The BRCA Gist tutor helps women understand and make decisions about genetic testing and breast cancer risk. Women were randomly assigned to BRCA Gist, a control, or impoverished BRCA Gist conditions. Differences in knowledge and risk assessment demonstrate the efficacy of gist explanation dialogues. (Cognitive - Health )