XII- 001 Working Memory Capacity and Negative Life Stress as Predictors of Aggressive and Illegal Risk Taking Behaviors in Emerging Adults
Kasey Windnagel | Brianna Scott, University of Indianapolis | Santa Rosa Junior College
Authors: B. Scott, Psychology, Santa Rosa Junior College, Windsor, California, UNITED STATES| K. Windnagel, A. Berman, M. Levy, Psychology, University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| J.A. Gregory, School of Psychological Sciences, University of Indianapolis
This study examines working memory capacity’s moderating effects between negative life stress and aggression. Findings suggest that when levels of negative life stress are high, low WMC individuals engage in more frequent aggressive behaviors than high WMC individuals.
(Cognitive – Emotion)

XII- 002 Emotions in Learning and Achievement: Control and Value Appraisals
Geoffrey Ralls | Maryalice Citera, The State University of New York at New Paltz | The State University of New York at New Paltz
Authors: G. Ralls, M. Citera, R. Slevin, Psychology, The State University of New York at New Paltz, New Paltz, New York, UNITED STATES
Emotional reactions to learning and achievement were examined. Personality, emotion regulation strategies, control, and value appraisals were assessed. Results showed control and value appraisals predicted positive emotions, while negative emotions were correlated only with control.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XII- 003 The Use of Digital and Traditional Art-Making to Decrease a Negative Mood and Pulse Rate in Children
Baileigh Kirkpatrick, Berry College
Authors: B. Kirkpatrick, K. Diliberto-Macaluso, C. Dexter, Berry College, Mount Berry, Georgia, UNITED STATES
Novel methodology was used to examine the effects of digital versus traditional art-making methods on the reduction of the negative emotion of anger in children using self-report as well as physiological measures. A general reduction in anger was found but no method interactions.
(Developmental - Emotion)
The role of rumination, behavioral avoidance and hedonic deficit in the relationship between emotion reactivity and depression for people with a history of self-injury.

Alita Mobley, "University of Arkansas"

Authors: A.M. Mobley, D. Webb, Psychology, "University of Arkansas", Fayetteville, Arkansas, UNITED STATES| J.C. Veilleux, Psychology, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, UNITED STATES|

A serial mediation analysis of survey data found that rumination, behavioral avoidance and hedonic deficit mediate the relationship between emotion reactivity and depressive symptoms in people with a history of non-suicidal self-injury.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Hope and Hopelessness: Two Peas from Separate Pods

Aysha Azimuddin, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

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

Data from 417 participants’ responses to HDSQ and HHS, measures of hopelessness and hope respectively, were used to analyze the fits to various models. Results suggest that hope and hopelessness model as two separate factors was a better fit than a one global construct model and a bifactor model.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Optimism and Pessimism: The Relationship of Two Constructs Across Cultures

Sarah Bragg, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Authors: S.R. Bragg, S.A. Miller, Department of Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES| S.P. Klappa, Department of Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chiago, Illinois

American and German subjects completed the LOT-R, a measure of optimism and pessimism. Confirmatory factor analyses of the data supported a two-factor structure over a one-factor structure. Optimism and pessimism appear to be separable, highly correlated factors. Implications are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Evidence from Facial Electromyography that FaceReader Is a Valid Measure of Posed, but not Spontaneous, Emotional Facial Expressions

Carla Saldaña, "California State University, Chico"

Authors: C.P. Saldaña, T. D’Arcey, Psychology, "California State University, Chico", Victorville, California, UNITED STATES| M. Ennis, Psychology, "California State University, Chico", Chico, California, UNITED STATES|

FaceReader is software designed to measure emotional facial expressions. The present study tested its validity using facial electromyography. Our results indicate that FaceReader is a valid measure of posed, but not spontaneous (i.e., nonposed), expressions.

(Methodology – Emotion)
Seven Different Positive Emotion Expressions are Well-Recognized

Alexander Danvers | Janell Tully, Arizona State University | Arizona State University
Authors: M. Shiota, Dept of Psychology, "Arizona State University, Tempe", Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES| A. Danvers, J. Tully, Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES|
We found that 12 different emotions were accurately recognized from still photographs; 5 negative and 7 positive—including several previously untested. Recognition was higher for female versus male targets (62% vs. 59.0%) and for negative versus positive emotions (53% vs. 71%).
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Neurophysiological Markers of BAS dysregulation: Frontal asymmetry predicts distress tolerance in adolescents with mood disorders

Alissa Ellis, UCLA
Authors: A. Ellis, S. Loo, P. Vora, V. Lau, D. Miklowitz, UCLA, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|
Frontal alpha asymmetry (FA) has been implicated in the etiology of mood disorders and is a neurophysiological marker of the behavioral approach system (BAS). Higher resting FA, particularly when failure and frustration ensue, predicts that adolescents will more quickly give up during a challenge.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

Support for a Bifactor Model of Hopelessness and its Relation to Pessimism

Lauren Drandorff, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science
Authors: L.N. Drandorff, S.P. Klappa, S.A. Miller, Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
Participants completed LOT-R (pessimism) and HDSQ (hopelessness) items, which were statistically modelled. A bifactor model fit hopelessness best. The general factor of hopelessness and its specific factors differentially related to the single factor of pessimism.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Emotion Differentiation and Alexithymia: Debunking the Assumption of Interrelation

Anna Micek, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Authors: A. Micek, E.R. Edwards, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY, Lynbrook, New York, UNITED STATES|
Investigating the assumption of close relationship between emotion differentiation and alexithymia, this study suggests no relationship to exist between these constructs and illustrates a need for modification of the existing emotion-differentiation conceptualization.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
XII- 012 The Effects of Personality, Appraisal and Coping Flexibility on Emotional Outcomes
LUXI CHEN, Nanyang Technological University
Authors: L. CHEN, L. Qu, Psychology, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, SINGAPORE |
This study aimed at exploring the mechanism regarding how personality, stress appraisal, coping flexibility influence emotional outcomes. The results showed the mediation effect of appraisal and coping flexibility in the relationship between personality and emotional outcomes.
(Developmental - Emotion)

XII- 013 An Electrophysiological Investigation on the Effects of Mindfulness Training on Affective Processing
Yanli Lin, Michigan State University
Authors: Y. Lin, J. Moser, Clinical Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, UNITED STATES | M.E. Fisher, J.D. Finch, K.K. Bracken, Psychology, Michigan State University, Williamston, Michigan, UNITED STATES | S.M. Roberts, Psychology, Michigan
The present study examined if brief mindfulness meditation modulated emotion reactivity using event-related brain potentials (ERPs). Results showed that meditation-naïve participants who engaged in mindfulness meditation exhibited reduced emotional reactivity relative to controls.
(Clinical – Emotion)

XII- 014 “I Don’t Feel Like Studying”: A Meta-Analysis of the Impact of Positive Academic Emotions on Achievement Motivation
Tianlan Wei, Mississippi State University
Authors: T. Wei, Counseling and Educational Psychology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, UNITED STATES |
In academic settings, motivation can influence what, when, and how we learn. The purpose of this meta-analysis study was to aggregate results of previous studies to approximate an accurate measure of the relationship between positive academic emotions and achievement motivation.
(Cognitive - Education)

XII- 015 Academic Self-Efficacy among Female STEM Majors
Marissa Hartwig | Amelia Mimms | Robyn Phillips, Tennessee Technological University | Tennessee Technological University |
Authors: M.K. Hartwig, A.M. Mimms, R. Phillips, M.J. Zagumny, Counseling & Psychology, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES |
Female STEM majors had significantly lower Academic Self-Efficacy (ASE) and self-appraisal of competence relative to others in their major, with higher levels of academic stress and global stress. The best predictors of ASE were gender, comparative competence, and satisfaction with major.
(General - Education)
“There’s just not enough space for elaboration!”: Effects of social crowding in higher education

Jens Hellmann, University of Muenster
Authors: R. Jucks, University of Muenster, Muenster, GERMANY|J.H. Hellmann, Center of Higher Education, University of Muenster, Muenster, GERMANY|

Across four experiments, social crowding made students’ judgments more conservative and affected cognitive elaboration on given topics. Under crowding, students found higher tuition fees justified (Studies 1 & 2), were more egocentric (Study 3) and produced shorter essays (Study 4).
(Social - Education)

Are Virtual Bullying Related to Personality Traits? A Taiwanese Context Study

Chih Hung Wang | Yaw Chung Chang | Chia Wei Cheng, National Changhua University of Education | National Changhua University of Education and Chang Tai Junior High School | National Changhua University of Education and Chang Tai Junior High School
Authors: Y. Chang, C. Cheng, National Changhua University of Education and Chang Tai Junior High School, Changhua city, TAIWAN|C. Wang, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua city, TAIWAN|P. Lu, Chao Yang University of Technology, Wufeng, Taichung, T

The present study recruited junior high school students as participants. Demographical background can influence the possibility of committing bully events. Individuals with high conscientiousness, neuroticism, or openness personality traits are more likely to be related to bully events.
(Personality/Emotion - Education)

Parenting Style and Self-Regulated Learning: A Study on Taiwanese context

Chih Hung Wang | Yaw Chung Chang | Bee Chien Chuang, National Changhua University of Education | National Changhua University of Education & Chang Tai Junior High School | National Changhua University of Education
Authors: C. Wang, B. Chuang, National Changhua University of Education, Changhua city, TAIWAN|P. Lu, Chao Yang University of Technology, Changhua city, TAIWAN|Y. Chang, National Changhua University of Education & Chang Tai Junior High School, Changhua city, TAIWAN

(Developmental - Education)

Effectiveness of Active Learning Teaching Strategies as Indicated by Course Syllabi

Jacqueline Gilberto, Rice University
Authors: J.M. Gilberto, M. Beier, Psychology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES|

This study investigates the effectiveness of active learning teaching strategies based on information provided in course syllabi.
(Industrial/Organizational – Education)
XII- 020 Factors Affecting Persistence Rates Among College Freshmen
Darlene Rozon, City College of New York
Authors: D. Rozon, R.D. Melara, Psychology, City College of New York, Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES
The study found several key factors; mother’s education and family income are most predictive of college success. In addition, several factors modified through lifestyle changes can greatly enhance the chances of graduation, including number of hours working and number of hours studying.
(Social - Education)

XII- 021 The Effects of Trauma on Social Competence in African American Youth in New Orleans
Jeffrey Brown | Ashley Galsky | Michael Brachfeld, Tulane University | Louisiana State University
Authors: J.M. Brown, M. Brachfeld, Psychology, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, UNITED STATES | A. Galsky, Psychology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, UNITED STATES
The poster examines the extent and nature of specific traumas experienced by African American youth in New Orleans and the relationship that this experience has to overall psychological functioning, including social and emotional competence, and academic outcomes.
(Clinical - Child)

XII- 022 CBCL Behavioral Patterns of At-Risk Adopted Children by Region of Adoption
Jordan Hall, Texas Christian University
Authors: J.S. Hall, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, UNITED STATES | C.D. Call, Institute of Child Development, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, UNITED STATES | A. Hiles Howard, TCU Institute of Child Development, Texas Christian University
Adopted children with histories of adversities are at risk for behavioral problems, but it is unknown how behaviors differ for children adopted from different regions around the world. The study proposes that behavioral problems on the CBCL will differ for children adopted from different regions.
(Developmental - Child)

XII- 023 The Relational Language Influence the Analogic Reasoning of Children: a Cross Culture Study
Chenguang Du | Leah Yazigi, Wayne State University | Wayne State University
Authors: C. Du, Education, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, CHINA | L. Yazigi, Education psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, LEBANON | D. Francesca Maria, Education psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, UNITED STATES
Current study using two experiments created by Gentner, D. (2009) is aiming at reach a cross culture consistence with the effect played by the relational language on the analogical ability among preschool children.
(Cognitive - Child)
XII- 024 Social Skills and Internet Use in Youths
Rebecca Suffness, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Authors: R.A. Suffness, S.P. Keane, S.D. Calkins, M.A. Thibeault, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Deficits in social skills have been linked to increased technology use. We found that adolescents in the higher internet-use group showed a lower rate of change in social skills at age 5 and experienced greater deceleration of social skills. The lower internet-use groups showed the opposite pattern.
(Developmental - Child)

XII- 025 Racism as a Barrier to Parental Involvement in Academic Development
Emily Wolodiger | Wan Ng | Annie Liang | Joelma Carrasco | Libbat Shaham | Nanna Osei-Tutu | Elizabeth Brondolo, St John’s University | St John’s University | St John’s University | Jamaica Hospital Medical Center | Jamaica Hospital Medical Center | St John’s University Authors: E. Wolodiger, W.J. Ng, A. Liang, J. Carrasco, E. Brondolo, Psychology, St John’s University, Queens, New York, UNITED STATES | L. Shaham, N. Osei-Tutu, Jamaica Hospital Medical Center, Queens, New York, UNITED STATES
Parental involvement is critical in the development of children’s education. Racial/ethnic discrimination may be a barrier to parental involvement. In this sample of Black and Latino(a) parents, racial/ethnic discrimination is negatively correlated with parental involvement in academic activities.
(Developmental – Child)

XII- 026 Do children’s temperamental characteristics predict theory of mind development?
Burcu Besiroglu, Koc University
Authors: B. Yagmurlu, Department of Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY | B. Besiroglu, Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY
This study examined relations of children’s temperamental characteristics with theory of mind (ToM) ability at 3-4 years (T1) and 4-5 years (T2) in 63 Turkish preschoolers. Controlling for general development, language, and executive function, children who were withdrawn had lower ToM at T1 only.
(Developmental - Child)

XII- 027 Self-Regulation, Positive Parenting, and Internalizing Problems in At-Risk Young Children
Christopher Trentacosta, Wayne State University
Authors: C. Trentacosta, M. Salloum, R. Wheeler, Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, UNITED STATES
At-risk 2-year-olds’ self-regulation and positive parenting were examined as predictors of internalizing problems at age 3. Higher self-regulation predicted fewer internalizing problems, and positive parenting attenuated the link between lower self-regulation and internalizing problems.
(Developmental - Child)
XII- 028 Parent-Teacher-Agreement on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in a sample of preschool children

**Ute Koglin**, University of Oldenburg

Authors: A. Rademacher, Department of Special Needs Education & Rehabilitation, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, GERMANY | U. Koglin, Special Needs Education & Rehabilitation, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, GERMANY | F. Petermann, University of Bremen, Bremen,

Aim of this study is to proof the agreement between parent and teacher ratings in young children between 3 and 6 years of age.

(Developmental - Child)

XII- 029 The role of delayed gratification on behavioral and emotional development in kindergarteners

**Annika Rademacher**, University of Oldenburg

Authors: A. Rademacher, Department of Special Needs Education & Rehabilitation, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, GERMANY | U. Koglin, Special Needs Education & Rehabilitation, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, GERMANY | F. Petermann, University of Bremen, Bremen,

The present study aims to analyze the role of delayed gratification as a predictor for behavioral and emotional development in kindergarteners.

(Developmental - Child)

XII- 030 Associations between Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia Reactivity and Effortful Control in Preschool-Age Children

**Michael Sulik**, New York University

Authors: M.J. Sulik, Institute of Human Development and Social Change, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | N. Eisenberg, Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES | T.L. Spinrad, K. Silva, T. Denny Sanford School of Socia

We tested whether respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) reactivity in response to each of three self-regulation tasks would predict self-regulation performance in a sample of 101 preschool-age children. Results suggest that these relations depend on task-specific demands and possibly on task order.

(Developmental - Child)

XII- 031 An Evolutionary Developmental Approach to Understanding Adolescent’s Delay of Gratification in the Context of Environmental Risk

**Kristen Nye**, University of Rochester

Authors: K.L. Nye, M.L. Sturgeon-Apple, P.T. Davies, Clinical and Social Sciences in Psychology, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, UNITED STATES

This study investigates the relationship between adolescent’s delay of gratification and environmental risk. An evolutionary model of temperament was used to examine whether adolescent’s delay control was differentially susceptible to the adverse effects of family instability.

(Developmental – Adolescent)
XII- 032 The Association between Pressure to be Thin and Emotional Eating among Adolescent Boys and Girls
Katherine A. Thompson, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development
Authors: K. Thompson, N. Kelly, C.K. Pickworth, S. Brady, J. Yanovski, Section on Growth and Obesity, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, Maryland, UNITED STATES|N. Schvey, M. Tanofsky-Kraff, Department of Medical and Clinical Psychol
Adolescents completed surveys on emotional eating and perceptions of pressure to be thin from mothers, fathers, same-sex and opposite-sex friends. Data indicated that pressure to be thin from fathers was positively associated with eating in response to depressed mood, only among girls.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XII- 033 Effects of infidelity in adolescence through young adulthood.
Danelle Hee, University of Arizona
Authors: D.E. Hee, Psychology, University of Arizona, Denver, Colorado, UNITED STATES|C. Collibee, W. Furman, Department of Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, UNITED STATES|
The current study used piecewise growth curve modeling to examine changes in psychosocial adjustment and health behaviors after being cheated on by a romantic partner. Following being cheated on, subjects’ risky sex and externalizing symptoms decelerated and substance use accelerated.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XII- 034 Understanding discrepancies in parent-child reports in the context of parental depression.
Meredith Gruhn, Vanderbilt University
Authors: M. Gruhn, A. Bettis, K. Watson, J.D. Potts, B. Compas, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES|R. Forehand, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, UNITED STATES|
The current study examines factors related to parent-child report discrepancies for child symptoms in the context of parental depression. Monitoring and parent anxiety were the strongest predictors of discrepancies for both symptoms; child age predicted discrepancies for only externalizing symptoms.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XII- 035 Violent Offending and Future Outlook of Dually-Involved Youths
Anneji Kim | Lindsey Eskow, "University of California, Irvine" | "University of California, Irvine"
Authors: A. Kim, J. Awadallah, L. Eskow, A. Reuter, R. Williams, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|
Scant research has examined youth involved in both social services and the juvenile justice system. A sample of male youth offenders found youth who had contact with social services were more likely to have a violent first offense and higher future orientation compared to youth with no contact.
(Developmental - Adolescent)
How to get ahead?: Associations between Youths’ Relationships, Beliefs about Success, and Educational Attainment

Joseph Kay, "University of California, Irvine"

Authors: J.S. Kay, Psychology and Social Behavior, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES | J. Shane, Department of Psychology, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES | J. Heckhausen, Psych

Parents influence youths’ educational achievement through guidance and direction (Garg et al, 2002), and emotional support (Mounts et al, 2006). Parents also help youth understand how success is attained in society (Wang et al. 2010), which promotes goal engagement and disengagement in educational goals (Shane & Heckhausen, 2013). This research examined associations between three aspects of parental relationships (warmth, interest in school, and help in selecting career goals), youths’ beliefs about how success is attained in society (through merit, dominance, or fate), and their educational aspirations and achievement using a sample of 3283 youth who completed the German Socioeconomic Panel (SOEP) Youth Survey at age 17 and up to 8 years of subsequent annual surveys. Structural equation modeling indicates that there are complex associations between aspects of the parent-child relationship, the youths’ beliefs about the nature of success in society, and academic aspirations and achievement. Overall, parental relationships are associated with beliefs about how success is attained in society, which in turn are associated with university aspirations and achievement. However, the directions of these associations vary depending on the specific measure of the relationship and belief about success in society. Parental relationships can be positively associated with university aspirations and attainment, as in the case of parental warmth, which is both directly associated with university aspirations and achievement, and indirectly through the associations with the belief that success in society is attained through merit. Parental relationships can also be negatively associated with university aspirations and attainment, as is seen in the direct negative association between parents’ help in selecting career goals and university aspirations, as well as indirectly through negative associations between parental warmth and interest in school and the belief that merit is attained through dominance, which is positively associated with university aspirations. These results demonstrate that multiple aspects of parent-child relationships are important for educational attainment, both directly and indirectly through the ways in which these relationships are associated with the youths’ views of how success is attained in society.

The Reciprocal Effects of Delinquent Behaviors and Deviant Self-Concept: A 5-year longitudinal study

Eunju Lee, Kyungpook National University

Authors: E.J. Lee, Education, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)

This study examined whether the deviant self-concept and delinquent behaviors are mutually reinforcing, each leading to increase in the other across 5 years. ARCL modeling showed reciprocal effects, although delinquency had the greater effect on deviant self-concept over 1 year than vice versa.

Is narcissism associated with uninvolved attitude toward friends among Japanese adolescents?
Emi Miura, University of Tsukuba
Authors: E. Miura, N. Kawakami, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, JAPAN
It is said that young Japanese people have poor interpersonal relationships with their friends. Recently, it has been suggested that narcissism associated with such uninvolved attitudes. As a result, uninvolved attitude is related to egocentricity, a feature of oblivious narcissism.
(Personality/Emotion - Adolescent)

Ebonie Dockery | Reginald Hines | Lillyanna Sum, Winston-Salem State University | Winston-Salem State University | Winston-Salem State University
Authors: E.T. Dockery, R.J. Hines, L.S. Sum, Psychological Sciences, Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Academic failure emerges from a dynamic process between micro and macro level risks factors found in youths’ social ecology (e.g., attending schools with insufficient resources, low performance on statewide assessments and in core grades, behavioral and emotional management challenges, low levels of parental involvement, etc.). Within youths’ social ecology, community resources can serve as mediating factors and buffer risks associated with the school and family. Students Taking Action and Reaching Success (STARS) Strategy as a school-based crime and delinquency prevention program designed for middle school youth. The strategy infuses community resources within the school context and aims to improve psychosocial and emotional development among middle school youth to prevent engagement in risk-taking behavior and promote graduation. A total of 432 youth participated in the in-school program during the 2013 – 2014 academic year. To assess strategy aims, data were collected using multiple methods (e.g., quantitative and qualitative data). Quantitative data were collected from a pre and post assessment of youth psychosocial outcomes (Youth Initiative Survey) and attendance. Qualitative data were collected using a formative open-ended assessment of youth perceptions of the program and its services. Findings demonstrate dosage (amount of contact time in STARS) was associated with higher scores on the Youth Initiative Survey at the end of the program ($r = .21$, $p <.05$) and lower cumulative absences ($r = -.32$, $p <.05$). Qualitative revealed perceptions of improved change in conflict and anger management, communication, and problem-solving. This poster aims to share findings and discuss implications on school-community prevention models for youth.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII- 041 Self-esteem of Adolescents: A National Survey of High School Seniors
Yong Dai, Louisiana State University, Shreveport
This study examined adolescents' self-esteem in relation to their gender, race, and religious involvement. Results revealed a relation between self-esteem and religious involvement when controlling for race. The religious impact on self-esteem appeared to be differential for different racial groups.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-042 Anxiety in Parent-Adolescent Relationships
**Amber Champagne**, Rhode Island College
Authors: A. Champagne, E.C. Cook, Psychology, Rhode Island College, Cranston, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES
The current study examined if stress moderates the relationship between parenting and adolescents’ internalizing in 100 adolescents and found that negative parenting and higher stress were associated with higher internalizing and more positive parenting and higher stress with lower internalizing.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XII-043 Modified Juror Instructions Reduce Gender Bias in Mock Jurors
**Courtney Knippen** | **BriAnne Mosley** | **Kristie Payment**, Ohio Northern University | Ohio Northern University
Authors: K.E. Payment, Psychology, Sociology and CJ, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, UNITED STATES | C. Knippen, K. Bellamy, K. Voll, Psychology, Sociology and CJ, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio, UNITED STATES | B. Mosley, College of Pharmacy, Ohio Northern University
Impact of type of child abuse and parental offender on number of years sentenced, rating of likelihood to reoffend, and negative emotional valence felt by participants, were examined. Higher negative emotional valence was associated with sexual abuse but other expected gender biases were not found.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-044 Where Do You Look When You Skype? Conversational Content and Social Anxiety
**Carrie Pappas**, Graduate Center, City University of New York
Authors: C. Pappas, Psychology, Graduate Center, City University of New York, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES | C. Hardin, E. Chua, Psychology, Brooklyn College, City University of New York, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
Social attention was monitored with eye tracking during video chats. People looked at the other more when listening than speaking. Less socially anxious people looked at the other more during proud than embarrassed stories. More socially anxious people looked at the other less during both stories.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-045 Anthropomorphizing Non-Pet Animals: Evidence for a Backlash Effect
**Craig Johnson**, Hofstra University
The effects of anthropomorphizing non-pet animals was examined in two studies. Humanizing the animals not only failed to improve treatment of them but in the case of cows resulted in a backlash where subsequent decisions became less favorable to animals and more pro-human.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII- 046 Psychological Mindedness in Children’s Narratives Increased with Story-Sharing Practice

Eliza Hendrix | Abigail May | marsha walton, Rhodes College | Rhodes College | Rhodes College
Authors: E. Hendrix, A. May, Psychology, Rhodes College, Memphis, Tennessee, UNITED STATES|M.D. walton, psychology, Rhodes College, Memphis, Tennessee, UNITED STATES |
Children in a summer camp participated in a story-sharing program. Their attributions of thoughts, emotions, motives, and traits to self and other were identified. These measures increased with storytelling experience, supporting Bruner’s ideas about narrative roots of psychological mindedness.
(Developmental - Social Cognition)

XII- 047 Public Perceptions of Mental Illness: Findings From An Iranian cohort

Kenneth Foster, Texas Woman's University
Authors: K. Foster, Psychology & Philosophy, Texas Woman's University, Highland Village, Texas, UNITED STATES|A. Banks, P. Briggs, L. Fennimore, S. Morley, N. Rushin, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, UNITED STATES|R. NooriPour, Shahid Beheshti University,
Religious and historical text<b>, </b>folklore and legend, have all chronicled the fears, anxiety, and ignorance surrounding beliefs about mental illness. Depending on one’s culture or ideology, those beliefs have often endowed the mentally ill with satanic, heretic, or gifted attributes. A study (Smith et al., <b>2011</b>) of public perception, i.e., attitudes and knowledge about mental illness, in general, and schizophrenia, in particular, was conducted, yielding important insight on relationships between stigma and attitude and knowledge. While replications studies are under way in the U.S. and Europe, a similar study was conducted, with data collected from five provinces in Iran. Findings and implications are discussed.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XII- 048 Examining the Influence of Task Difficulty on Participant Choices to Mass or Space Retrieval Practice

Zachary Kauffman, Rhodes College
Authors: Z.S. Kauffman, G.B. Maddox, Psychology, Rhodes College, Memphis, Tennessee, UNITED STATES |
Participants implemented self-selected retrieval strategies for face-name pairs in an ongoing reading task. Task difficulty was manipulated (4 vs. 12 face-name pairs). Participants spaced retrieval practice in both conditions but utilized shorter spacing intervals for the easier task condition.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)
Ruminating about “I” versus “We” - does it make a difference?

Bianca Dreyer, Wilfrid Laurier University

Authors: B.C. Dreyer, Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Kitchener, Ontario, CANADA | I. Galfi-Pechenkov, D. McCann, Psychology, York University, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA

Three studies (n= 90, n= 152, n= 112) suggest that individual differences in relatedness, such as personality and interpersonal orientation are important factors in determining the content, motivators and affective experiences of ruminative thought, highlighting the subjective nature of rumination.

When is ever being human dependent on one's sex? - Taking agent perspective by men causes dehumanization of women recipient.

Natalia Frankowska, University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Authors: N. Frankowska, B. Wojciszke, Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities", Sopot, POLAND

Each interpersonal interaction involves two perspectives - the perspective of an agent (one performing an action) and the perspective of a recipient (at whom an action is directed). How those two positions affect the assessment of others? In three studies we show that being an agent leads to higher dehumanization of a recipient, especially when male agent assess female recipient.

Childhood neglect, but not abuse, is associated with theory of mind performance in healthy adults

Brooke Slawinski, Michigan State University

Authors: B.L. Slawinski, Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, UNITED STATES | H. deWit, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

Childhood trauma is associated with impaired social understanding in children, but it is not known whether similar deficits are also found in healthy adults with a history of childhood adversity. In this study, a history of emotional and/or physical neglect in childhood predicted poorer performance on a measure of theory of mind in healthy adults.

Intention Recognition Trumps Reflexive Gaze Following

Franco Amati, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"
We examined effects of a character’s gaze on detecting her intentions toward objects. Observers listening to a narrative inferred intentions faster when gaze and intention were congruent. In a 2nd study with eye-tracking, observers did not reflexively follow the character’s gaze, but tended to look at intended objects first.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XII- 053 **Acculturation as a predictor of Latino mother-adolescent communication about sex.**

*Efren Velazquez*, Virginia Commonwealth University

Authors: E.A. Velazquez, R. Easter, J. Barinas, R. Halfond, R. Corona, Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, UNITED STATES | L. Elshaer, Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, UNITED STATES

We examined whether acculturation was a significant predictor of the number of sexual topics discussed between mothers and their adolescents in a Latino sample.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 054 **Cultural Values, Ethnic Identity, and Help-Seeking Attitudes: A Comparison Between Asian and European Americans**

*Rachel VanDaalen*, University of Chicago

Authors: R. VanDaalen, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES | M. Yasui, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

We studied how one’s own and one’s parents’ cultural values may explain gaps in seeking mental health care between Asian and European Americans. No differences were found between groups for help-seeking attitudes, but endorsement of Asian values was negatively correlated with help-seeking attitudes.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 055 **Perceptions of Targets’ Ethnic Identity Influence Perceptions about Their Alcohol Use**

*Brien Ashdown*, Hobart & William Smith Colleges

Authors: B.K. Ashdown, Psychology, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva, New York, UNITED STATES | M. Skewes, Psychology, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, UNITED STATES

This study explores bias in Guatemala via socio-cultural beliefs (i.e., perceptions of alcohol use by both in- and out-group members). Participants of higher SES were more likely to consider Indigenous Guatemalans as alcoholics, and people were less likely to view in-group members as alcoholics.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XII- 056 Fear of Success: A Comparative Study of Undergraduate Students in China and The United States
Jinghua Zhang, Miami University of Ohio
Authors: A. Wang, Y. Li, J. Zhang, T. Li, Educational Psychology, Miami University of Ohio, Oxford, Ohio, UNITED STATES
This study aimed to explore the impact of gender, age, and cultural factors on students’ fear of success (FOS). Significant FOS differences were found between American and China students. Only Chinese students showed gender differences. No significant age differences were found in both countries. (General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 057 American Muslim College Students and Substance Use: Prevalence Rates, Correlates, and Reasons for Use
Nadia Ansary, Rider University
Authors: N.S. Ansary, G. Neubeck, Psychology, Rider University, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
American Muslim college students’ (n=277) frequency of drug use and reasons for use were examined. Prevalence rates were markedly lower than rates seen in national studies of college students. Cluster analyses revealed that groups with the lowest religiosity reported the highest drug use. (Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 058 Developmental differences in expectations for children’s conformity in a Non-Western population
Nicole Wen, The University of Texas at Austin
Authors: N. Wen, J.M. Clegg, A. Tsao, Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES| C. Legare, Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES
This study developed a methodology as a potential means of assessing cultural attitudes about children’s social learning. The data provide evidence for a developmental trend toward growing expectations for conformity in a Non-Western population. (Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 059 Leader’s Race/Ethnicity and Type of Performance Influence Perceptions of Leadership
Meera Komarraju, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Authors: T. Sali, M.M. Morrison, D.R. Nadler, M. Komarraju, Psychology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois, UNITED STATES
Using a 2x2 design we manipulated leader race/ethnicity (Black/White) and performance (mistake/no-mistake) on 148 employees, 107 White students and 93 Black students’ perceptions of leadership. Significant MANOVA results reveal students as less biased than employees in evaluating leaders’ qualities. (Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XII- 060 Identifying and Developing More Culturally Sensitive Diverse Leadership Measurement Prototypes
Joshua Thompson, Western Washington University
Authors: J. Thompson, Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES|J. Trimble, Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES|J.L. Chin, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York, UNITED STATES|
This study examines gender and cultural differences in perceptions of characteristics necessary to leadership based on a culturally resonant leadership prototype and model (Chin & Trimble, 2014). Results show that gender and culturally diverse participants prefer different attributes and skills. (Industrial/Organizational - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 061 Decisional and Emotional Forgiveness Among International Mormons
Ronald Miller, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii"
Authors: D. Levine, R.M. Miller, Psychology, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii", Laie, Hawaii, UNITED STATES|
Mormons from different cultural backgrounds practice forgiveness differently. Mormon Americans, individualists, inclined toward decisional forgiveness. Mormon Pacific Islanders, collectivists, were less prone to decisional forgiveness. Both showed a similar level of emotional forgiveness. (Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 062 Body-image dissatisfaction: A US and China cross-cultural and cross-generation comparison
Yueping Zhang, Lewis and Clark College
Authors: Y. Zhang, Psychology, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, Oregon, UNITED STATES|H. Zhang, School of Medicine, Shandong University, Jinan, CHINA|
Body perception was assessed with the Stunkard Figure Rating Scale and actual body measurements among US and Chinese college students, and parents of the Chinese students. Degree of body dissatisfaction across gender, countries, and generations were examined and possible explanations discussed. (General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII- 063 Thinking (of you) Out Loud; Qualitative Descriptions of Adult Attachment Mental Representations
Anne Laurita, Cornell University
Authors: A.C. Laurita, C. Hazan, S.M. Merrill, G. Surenkok, Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, UNITED STATES|
Our study investigated the extent to which qualitative descriptions of romantic partner mental representations serve as attachment markers. Results from 58 interviews suggest relationship length and stressor exposure are associated with increased attachment-related language in these descriptions. (Social - Relationships)
Jealousy predicts aggression and (less) withdrawal when rejected by peers.

Samantha Whitehead | Michelle Cheng | Antonio Vadi | Kuljit Kaur, St. John's University | St. John's University | St. John's University

Authors: E.V. Hodges, Psychology, St. Johns University, Jamaica, New York, United States | S. Whitehead, M. Cheng, A. Vadi, K. Kaur, Psychology, St. John's University, Jamaica, New York, United States | K. Peets, Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

We find support for a conditional process model in which high levels of peer rejection exacerbate, and low levels of rejection eliminate, the effects of jealousy on preadolescents’ (451, 5th and 8th grade boys and girls) behavioral reactions of aggression and withdrawal. (Developmental - Relationships)

Basking in Reflected Shame and Glory: Emerging Evidence for a Vicarious Spotlight Effect in Close Relationships

Joel Armstrong, The University of Western Ontario


The present research found that when people feel connected to their romantic partners, and include them in their sense of self, they feel their partner's behavior reflects on them, leading them to experience a "vicarious" spotlight effect when their partner engages in certain types of behavior. (Social - Relationships)

Similarity Between Friends and Romantic Partners in Moral Intuitions

Mallory Dernbach | Emily Cox | Whitney Joseph | April Bleske-Rechek, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire | University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire | University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire | University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Authors: M. Dernbach, E. Cox, G. Sikowski, A. Bleske-Rechek, Psychology, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, United States | W. Joseph, Psychology, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, United States | D. Strothenke, Psychol

We surveyed same-sex friends, opposite-sex friends, and romantically involved couples to investigate assortment in moral intuitions. Friends and romantic partners were similar to each other in their endorsement of three of the five moral intuitions (foundations): harm/care, authority, and purity. (Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

Risk Factors for the Cohabitation Effect: Serial Cohabitation, Attitudes Towards Marriage, and Personality Characteristics
**Madeline Goldman**, Colorado College
Authors: M. Goldman, P.L. Waters, Psychology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, UNITED STATES
This poster explores differences in history of serial cohabitation, attitudes towards marriage and personality traits in individuals who cohabitated prior to marriage and then divorced and those who stay married. Serial cohabitators divorced more than singular cohabitators. Still-marrieds endorsed mutuality and romanticism more than divorcees.
(Developmental - Relationships)

**XII- 068 “But I Wasn’t Trying to Hurt Them:” Considering Context in Identifying Intimate Partner Violence**
**Monica Yndo**, University of Texas at San Antonio
Authors: M. Yndo, A.M. Colmenero, K.N. Grytza, R. Weston, Psychology, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES
We assessed perpetration frequency of IPV in college students and followed with qualitative questions about context. The most commonly mentioned contexts were anger and joking. Differences in severity occurred by gender and context, indicating context is important in identifying behaviors as IPV.
(General – Relationships)

**XII- 069 Instructing Apology in Preschool-Age Children**
**Heather Herrmann**, "California State University, San Marcos"
Authors: H.A. Herrmann, M.J. Fitzpatrick, K.E. Vanderbilt, Psychology, "California State University, San Marcos", Vista, California, UNITED STATES
Participants (N = 152) completed a survey about instructing young children to apologize. Most respondents affirmed the social benefit of apologizing; however, not for empathic reasons. Transgression type, intentionality, and age of child affected responses.
(Developmental - Relationships)

**XII- 070 Accuracy of Thin Slice Judgments among Lesbian Couples: Correlates with Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Processes**
**Autumn Nanassy**, Rutgers University
Authors: A.D. Nanassy, M. Dixon, A. Dowell, C. Nave, C. Markey, K. August, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
The present study examined associations between thin slice judgments of lesbian partners’ behaviors and their body image, relationship satisfaction, and self-esteem. Women’s self-reports were related to raters’ 30-second thin slice observations in meaningful and significant ways.
(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

**XII- 071 The Parasociability Scale: A measure of the propensity to form parasocial relationships**
**Aimee Adam**, University of Southern Indiana
Authors: A. Adam, Psychology, University of Southern Indiana, Evansville, Indiana, UNITED STATES
In this study I developed and validated a scale designed to measure parasociability, or the propensity to form one-sided relationships with media figures. The single-factor, 10-item scale shows good internal consistency (α = .88).
(Social - Relationships)

XII- 072 Ignorance Contributes to Bliss: Biased Perceptions of Partner’s Hostility as a Form of Emotion Regulation During Conflict
Rachel Venaglia, "University of Maryland, College Park"
Authors: R. Venaglia, E. Lemay, Psychology, "University of Maryland, College Park", College Park, Maryland, UNITED STATES
In the present study we examined the role of accuracy and bias on people's emotions during a conflict discussion with their romantic partner. Our findings suggest that biased perceptions of partner's hostility may alter the cognitive appraisals that impact emotion during romantic conflicts and, therefore, function as a form of emotion regulation.
(Social - Relationships)

XII- 073 Psychosocial pathways from contextual risk to STI-related behavior among rural African American, heterosexual men: a person centered analysis
Steven Kogan, University of Georgia
Authors: S.M. Kogan, J. Cho, Human Development and Family Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, UNITED STATES
We investigated mediators of STI risk among 505 African American men. Impulsivity mediated the link between community disadvantage and membership in an unprotected sex/substance use group. Attachment style mediated the link between adverse childhood experiences and a multiple partners group.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XII- 074 College Students’ Hooking Up and Perceptions of Peers’ Hooking Up
Sarah Brow | Erin Moore, Stetson University | Stetson University
Authors: S. Brow, E. Moore, Psychology, Stetson University, Daytona Beach, Florida, UNITED STATES
Undergraduates (N=204) completed a survey and reported their hooking up behavior and were asked about their peers’ behavior. Most (76.5%) reported having hooked up ever and (52%) in last 4 months, but they still overestimated how many of their peers had hooked up ever and last 4 months.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XII- 075 Just the Basics: The Effectiveness of a Sex Education Program among Adolescents in Rural Guatemala
Brien Ashdown, Hobart & William Smith Colleges
This study explores the effectiveness of a sex education program developed for adolescents living in rural Guatemala. Based on pre- and post-test scores, knowledge about topics such as contraception, sexual rights, and anatomy significantly increased during the approximately ten-month school year. (Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Different Strokes: BDSM Involvement as an Alternative Organizational Schema in Partner Choice
Jasmine Stephens, Northwestern University
Participants indicated whether an ideal partner matched their preferred gender, or sexual activity. Queer participants involved in BDSM (Bondage/Discipline, Dominance/Submission, Sadism/Masochism) showed more gender ambivalence than uninvolved participants, and involved, straight participants. (Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Intimate partner violence uniquely predicts risk for HIV among young gay and bisexual men: The P18 cohort study
Christopher Stults, New York University
HIV and IPV separately and disproportionately affect YMSM. This study analyzes data from a sample of 528 18-19 year old YMSM. We find that YMSM with lifetime experiences of IPV are more than twice as likely to report recent condomless anal sex, exacerbating their risk for HIV infection. (General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Perceptions of Female Sexual Assault Victims: Predictive Factors in Victim Blaming
Melissa Baker, University of Central Oklahoma
A study was conducted to investigate how the appearance of a female sexual assault victim would impact a person’s perception of responsibility for the act. Results indicate that the type of clothing significantly altered participants’ perceptions of a victim’s involvement in the rape. (Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

Do people living with HIV in Guangxi, China use the condom consistently?
Background: Consistent condom use, particularly among people living with HIV, is one of the most effective approaches for preventing the transmission of HIV. However, few studies have explored the correlates of consistent condom use among people living with HIV (PLHIV), particularly serodiscordant couples in China.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 2,987 PLHIV aged ≥18 years was conducted in 2012 in Guangxi Autonomous Region (Guangxi) which has the fastest-growing HIV epidemic in China. This study assessed the prevalence and correlates of consistent condom use among PLHIV. Data were reported by both female and male participants. Multivariate logistic regression model was employed.

Results: A total of 2,987 participants were surveyed including 1,876 (62.8%) males and 1,111 (37.2%) females. Mean age of the sample was 42.45 years (SD=12.83). Overall, 72.8% of participants reported that they increased condom use after their diagnosis of HIV infection. Of the 2,987 respondents, 1,551 (52.1%) reported having sex in the last 6 months. Among these sexually active participants, 53.6% reported using condoms consistently with their sexual partners in the last 6 months. Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that after controlling for other factors including gender, ethnicity, education, income, number of partners, and depressive symptoms, consistent condom use was associated with participants who reported a religious affiliation (OR=1.806, 95% CI=1.141~2.858, p=0.012), those with health insurance (OR=2.007, 95% CI=1.333~3.021, p=0.001), and those who were serodiscordance of couples (OR=2.525, 95% CI=1.971~3.235, p=0.000).

Conclusions: Almost one in two (46%) of PLHIV did not use condoms consistently in the last 6 months. Socio-demographic and relationship factors impact consistent condom use. Increasing consistent condom use among PLHIV requires more concerted efforts to target specific populations. Future research should focus on increasing knowledge regarding barriers to consistent condom use among PLHIV within and across population groups.

XII- 080 Two Groups of Rapists’ Performance on the MMPI-2 Clinical Scales

Ralph Carlson | Hilda Medrano | Julissa Barboza | Yoonkyung Chung | Ana Molina, University of Texas Pan American | University of Texas Pan American | University of Texas Pan American

Group 1 scored less than 70 on the MMPI-2 F scale and group 2 scored greater than 70. Both groups MMPI-2 Clinical Scales were elevated when compared to a T score of 50, except for the scale Si. Both groups’ mean T scores for Psychopathic Deviate, Paranoia, and Schizophrenia exceeded a T score of 75.

XII- 081 Gender Differences in the Relationship Between Alcohol Use and Sexual Compliance Within Hook ups
Monica Schneider | Grace Rivera | Jennipher Colas | Tara Basile, State University of New York at Geneseo | State University of New York at Geneseo | State University of New York at Geneseo | State University of New York at Geneseo

Authors: M.E. Schneider, J. Katz, G. Rivera, J. Colas, T. Basile, Psychology, State University of New York at Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, UNITED STATES

We examined associations between alcohol use and sexual compliance within hook ups. No gender differences in alcohol use or intoxication emerged. Alcohol use and intoxication predicted number of hook ups but not compliance. A significant gender x compliance interaction emerged for alcohol use. (General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XII- 082 Alcohol Use and Emphasis on Sex in Relationships Predicts Less Effective Response Selection to Risky Social Situations

Gabriela Lopez | Kari Leiting, The University of New Mexico | The University of New Mexico

Authors: G. Lopez, K. Leiting, E. Yeater, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, UNITED STATES | A. Bryan, "University of Colorado, Boulder", Boulder, Colorado, UNITED STATES

Freshman women read vignettes with corresponding response options that varied in effectiveness for reducing victimization risk; they then selected one response to each situation. Greater alcohol use and emphasis on the role of sex in relationships predicted selecting less effective responses. (Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XII- 083 Novelty Exposure, Sleep, and Memory Consolidation

Christopher Stare, University of Arizona

Authors: C. Stare, L. Nadel, R.R. Bootzin, R. Gomez, Psychology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, UNITED STATES

Exposure to novelty aids in the strengthening of memories, and certain memories are preferentially consolidated during sleep. This experiment aims to explore how memory for material studied after exploring novel content is encoded, strengthened, and later retrieved after sleep or wakefulness. (Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XII- 084 Results of Resting State Functional Connectivity Studies of the Hippocampus

Julie Petersen, Drexel University

Authors: M. Williams, K. Osipowicz, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | J. Petersen, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | K. McWilliams, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Resting state functional connectivity reveals the hippocampus as a potential interface between the limbic system and sensory systems in the cortex. (Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XII- 085 Brain Waves of Perceptual Fluency

Heather Bruett, The College of New Jersey
Fluency may be distinct from familiarity. Participants encoded name-brand and off-brand products and took recognition tests. Off-brand recognition led to fluency ERPs on a blocked test and familiarity ERPs on a mixed test. The results imply recognition models should be revised to include fluency.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XII- 086 Effects of music listening on creativity and semantic memory retrieval**

*Ashanti Anderson*, Xavier University of Louisiana

Authors: A.E. Anderson, K. Eskine, Psychology, Xavier University of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana, UNITED STATES| E.J. Golob, Psychology, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, UNITED STATES

This study consisted of two experiments, examining relationships between music and creativity and if music's effect on semantic memory/mood was the mechanism for creativity. Subjects displayed more creativity and memory retrieval after music listening, but neither significantly correlated with mood.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XII- 087 Habituation Effects on Involuntary Cognitions: Evidence from the Reflexive Imagery Task**

*Sabrina Bhangal*, San Francisco State University

Authors: S. Bhangal, E. Morsella, Psychology, San Francisco State University, Fremont, California, UNITED STATES| A.K. Allen, Philosophy, San Francisco State University, Stockton, California, UNITED STATES

Research on involuntary cognitions (e.g., ‘ironic’ processes) suggests that these cognitions arise in a reflex-like manner. If so, then these cognitions should be susceptible to habituation. With the Reflexive Imagery Task, we found evidence for such habituation.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XII- 088 Right-Hemispheric Excitation in Individuals Endorsing Unusual Perceptual Experiences**

*Keisha Woodall*, Ball State University

Authors: K. Woodall, B.T. Kraus, B. Linser, A. Austin, C. Robinson, C. Cromas, N. Roviso, T. Holtgraves, Psychological Sciences, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES| S. Simon-Dack, Psychological Sciences, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UN

We investigated the relationship between schizotypal personality traits and resting brain activity measured by quantitative electroencephalogram (QEEG). The results suggest an increase in right hemispheric gamma power but decrease in beta power in subjects who endorse unusual perceptual experiences.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XII- 089 Attentional dissociation in hypnosis and electrodermal connectivity**

*Petr Bob*, Charles University

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Results of this study show that specific shifts of attentional focus during hypnosis are related to changes of interhemispheric interactions that may be reflected in neural connectivity calculated from the bilateral EDA measurement. This attentional shift may cause dissociated attentional control.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XII- 090 Increasing Character Size and Length of Presentation Improves Both Accuracy and Reaction Time of a Dynamic Visual Acuity Task

Briana Miranda, Azusa Pacific University

Authors: S.J. Wood, Azusa Pacific University, Azusa, California, UNITED STATES| B. Miranda, Psychology, Azusa Pacific University, Rialto, California, UNITED STATES| M. Appelbaum, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES| M. Reschke, NASA Johnson Space Centre

Dynamic Visual Acuity (DVA) was assessed by the ability to correctly identify character orientation during self-motion. This study examined how both accuracy and reaction time varied with different sizes of computer-generated characters and different lengths of presentation time.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XII- 091 To laugh or not to laugh: An fMRI study of brain networks implicated in cognitive control of laughter and amusement

Edward Necka, Jagiellonian University in Krakow

Authors: E. Necka, B. Janik, N. Wojcik, Psychology, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, POLAND| M. Marzec, Sociology, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Krakow, POLAND| M. Falkiewicz, Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology, Warsaw, POLAND

Participants were brain scanned while watching cartoons and trying not to laugh. We found that inhibition of laughter and amusement recruited specific brain networks. We also found that self-controlling people economized on brain resources while trying to suppress amusement.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XII- 092 Covert voices affect how loud we hear overt sounds

Xing Tian, NYU Shanghai

Authors: X. Tian, NYU Shanghai, China, CHINA| N. Ding, X. Teng, D. Poeppel, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

How do thoughts affect perception? We investigate the interaction between mental representation and perception in the auditory domain. In a behavioral and a Magnetoencephalography (MEG) experiment, participants were asked to imagine speaking the syllable /da/ loudly (loud condition) or softly (soft condition) before they heard the playback of their own voice of the same syllable. Behavioral results showed that the loudness rating of the playback was smaller in the loud condition than that in soft condition. MEG results demonstrated that the magnitude of neural responses to the overt auditory stimuli was smaller in the loud condition compared to those elicited in the soft condition. These consistent behavioral and electrophysiological results suggest that the top-down induced neural
representation converges to the same representational format as the neural representation established during perception, even for basic sensory features such as loudness. Such a coordinate transformation in a top-down process forms the neurocomputational foundation that enables the interaction with a bottom-up process.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XII- 093 **Supportive Coparenting is Associated with Mothers’ and Fathers’ Responses to Children’s Positive Emotions**  
**Alysia Blandon**, The Pennsylvania State University  
Authors: A.Y. Blandon, L. MacNeill, Psychology, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|  
The current study explored the unique and interactive associations between mothers’ and fathers’ supportive coparenting and their responses to children’s positive emotions. The results indicate that coparenting differentially influences mothers’ and fathers’ emotion socialization within the family.  
(Developmental - Families)

XII- 094 **Parenting the Strong Willed Child – Group Curriculum: An effective early intervention for child defiant behaviors and parental stress in Greek speaking families**  
**Anthi Loutsiou**, University of Cyprus  
Authors: A. Loutsiou, A. Anastasiou, Department of Psychology and Center for Applied Neurosciences, University of Cyprus, Nicosia , CYPRUS| A. Matsopoulos, Department of Preschool Education, University of Crete, Rethymnon, GREECE|  
One of the first studies outside the USA to test a cultural adaptation of the Parenting the Strong Willed Child - Group Curriculum program and its effectiveness in a sample of Greek speaking parents using a non-controlled clinical trial methodology.  
(Clinical - Families)

XII- 095 **Parental Stress as it Relates to Positive Parenting Practices and Child Defiant Behavior**  
**Anthi Loutsiou**, University of Cyprus  
Authors: A. Makri, A. Anastasiou, Department of Psychology, Center for Applied Neurosciences, University of Cyprus, Nicosia , CYPRUS| A. Loutsiou, Psychology, University of Cyprus, Nicosia , CYPRUS| A. Matsopoulos, Department of Preschool Education, University of Crete, Rethymnon, GREECE|  
Some parental stress is normal in the parenting role. Prior research has shown that parents of children with defiant behavior experience considerable stress in their parenting role. This study introduces a unique combination of child and parent variables that might predict parental stress.  
(Clinical - Families)

XII- 096 **Testosterone mediated tradeoffs across development: Early childhood environment predicts a male’s endocrine response to becoming a first-time father.**  
**Randy Corpuz**, UC, Santa Barbara
Male testosterone (T) declines in response to the arrival of offspring. Little research has addressed the possibility of individual differences in this phenomenon. Using a longitudinal design, we demonstrate that a male’s early environment influences his endocrine response to becoming a father. Males who self-reported growing up in harsh environments exhibited an attenuated decline in T. This suggests that males may be using their early environment to calibrate later reproductive strategies. (Developmental - Families)

**XII- 097 Parental Support and Current Romantic Relationship Satisfaction Moderated by Alcohol Consumption in Emerging Adults**

*Brittany Hollis*, Old Dominion University

Authors: B. Hollis, J. Jenkins, E. Murphy, A. DeWitt, B. Haislip, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES

This study used the AddHealth dataset to determine if parental support and current romantic relationships were moderated by alcohol use. The authors hypothesized that alcohol use would moderate the relationship between parental support and current romantic relationship satisfaction. (Developmental - Families)

**XII- 098 Siblings of children with a complex chronic illness: Maternal posttraumatic growth as a predictor of changes in child behavior problems**

*Ellen Stephenson*, University of British Columbia

Authors: E. Stephenson, A. DeLongis, G. Andrews, H. Siden, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA | R. Steele, York University, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA | S. Cadell, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, CANADA

Having a child with a complex chronic illness is stressful for families. This study examined how adjustment in one family member was related to adjustment of other family members, specifically the relationship between posttraumatic growth in mothers and behavior problems in their healthy children. (Clinical – Families)

**XII- 099 Matched Trauma: The Role of Parents’ and Children’s Shared Experiences of Childhood Domestic Violence Exposure in Parents’ Report of Children’s Trauma-Related Symptomatology**

*Emily Cohodes*, "University of California, San Francisco"

Authors: E. Cohodes, M. Hagan, A. Narayan, A. Lieberman, Psychiatry, "University of California, San Francisco", San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES

This study tested the hypothesis that, as compared to parents without a childhood history of witnessing domestic violence (DV), parents who witnessed DV in childhood may under-report child’s trauma-related symptomatology post-exposure to domestic violence. (Clinical - Families)
Division of Household and Childcare Labor in Korea and the U.S.: Parents’ Judgments of Fairness

Clare Conry-Murray, Saint Josephs University
Authors: C. Conry-Murray, Psychology, Saint Josephs University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES; J. Kim, Education, Myongji University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF); A. Metindogan, Education, Bogazici University, Istanbul, TURKEY
Parents in Korea (n= 76) and the U.S. (n= 48) reported time spent on household and childcare tasks. Perception of a fair division of labor predicted marital satisfaction, but reporting a more equal time spent predicted only predicted marital satisfaction for mothers and not fathers.

Maternal and Paternal Overprotectiveness and its Association with Student Motivation and Persistence in a College Setting

Kirsten Li-Barber | Nicole Bayeur | Julianna Adams, High Point University | High Point University | High Point University
Authors: K. Li-Barber, L. Anuzis, N. Bayeur, J. Adams, K. Tuccio, Psychology, High Point University, High Point, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Study explored the relationship between maternal and paternal overprotectiveness, motivation and persistence in academic tasks among college students. Results that mothers’ and fathers’ overprotective behavior have different connections to student motivation and persistence in academic tasks.

Chinese American Immigrants’ Parenting Behaviors During Parent-Child Conflict Discussion

Sara Chung, "University of California, Berkeley"
Authors: Q. Zhou, "University of California, Berkeley", Berkeley, California, UNITED STATES; S. Chung, Psychology, "University of California, Berkeley", Berkeley, California, UNITED STATES
This study coded and analyzed culturally common and culture-specific parenting behaviors during parent-child conflict among Chinese immigrant families. Results indicated that Chinese American immigrant parents use positive, negative, and culture-specific behaviors during conflicts with their child.

Changes over time in the effectiveness of using daytime alcohol consumption to cope negative daily events

Maryhope Howland, University of Connecticut Health Center
We challenge the assumption that coping strategies are equally effective across time. In a 4-wave diary study (30 days/wave, 1 wave/year), that college students chronic tendencies to use alcohol to cope moderates the effectiveness of this strategy at the daily level over time.

(Social - Substance Abuse)

XII- 104 Pathways to Alcohol Misuse among Black and White Lesbians: Socioeconomic Status, Minority Stress and Drinking to Cope

Barbara Winstead, Old Dominion University

Authors: R.J. Lewis, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES| T.B. Mason, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES| B.A. Winstead, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES|

Individuals often occupy more than one minority or stigmatized status. SEM analyses revealed that in a sample of lesbian women, being Black was associated with problem drinking via the sequential mediators of SES, discrimination, proximal minority stress, maladaptive coping, psychological distress, and drinking to cope.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XII- 105 Do Personality Factors Moderate Relations Between Drinking Restraint and Alcohol Misuse? A Prospective Study of College Students

Nicholas Zambrotta, University of Rhode Island

Authors: N. Zambrotta, M. Wood, Psychology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES|

This study longitudinally examined relations between drinking restraint, sensation seeking, and alcohol outcomes. Sensation seeking and restraint predicted alcohol use/problems and sensation seeking moderated restraint – problems relations. Results are discussed in terms of targeted interventions.

(Personality/Emotion - Substance Abuse)

XII- 106 “Can’t Stop Drinking About You”: Why Self-Criticism and Awareness May Be the Key between Thought Suppression and Hazardous Drinking

Jae Dee Wood, "University of Arkansas, Fayetteville"

Authors: J.M. Wood, E. Warner, J.C. Veilleux, Psychological Science, "University of Arkansas, Fayetteville", Tulsa, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES |

We evaluated if facets of mindfulness would mediate the relationship between thought suppression and hazardous drinking and if anxiety would moderate this mediation. We found mindfulness facets of non-judgement and awareness as significant mediators and anxiety was a significant moderator.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XII- 107 Effects of Alcohol and Energy Drinks on Speed of Beverage Consumption
Sarah Maloney, Northern Kentucky University
Authors: C. Marczinski, S. Maloney, Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University, Union, Kentucky, UNITED STATES
This study examined the effects of alcohol mixed with energy drinks (AmED) on rate of beverage consumption, driving simulation performance, and reaction times. Results revealed participants consumed their AmED beverage faster than when alcohol was mixed with a decaffeinated soft drink. (Cognitive - Substance Abuse)

XII- 108 From Childhood Environment to Cognition to Substance Abuse: The Role of Religiousness
George Richardson, University of Cincinnati
Authors: G.B. Richardson, B. Rohan, K. Stoll, C. Chen, C. Dai, Human Services, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, UNITED STATES
This study used structural equations and nationally representative longitudinal data to examine the role of religiousness in the development of substance abuse. We found that lower childhood SES predicted poorer middle adult executive functioning, which in turn predicted lower probability of substance abuse through greater religiousness. (Developmental - Substance Abuse)

XII- 109 Biases in the explore-exploit tradeoff provide a trans-diagnostic approach
Laurel Morris, University of Cambridge
Authors: L.S. Morris, K. Baek, V. Voon, Psychiatry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM| M. Frank, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES| P. Kundu, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York City, New York, UNITED STATES
Tricky decisions arise almost daily. Individuals must consider a trade-off between exploring an uncertain environment and exploiting the known to maintain optimal decision-making. We characterize this dilemma in disorders of compulsivity and map the neural correlates in healthy volunteers. (Biological/Neuroscience - Substance Abuse)

XII- 110 Drug use and timing of initiation of antiretroviral treatment among people living with HIV in Guangxi, China
Xiaoming Li | Zhenping Lin, Wayne State University School of Medicine | Wayne State University School of Medicine
Authors: X. Li, L. zhang, Z. Lin, C. Tam, S. qiao, Carman and Ann Adams Department of Pediatrics Prevention Research Center, Wayne State University School of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan, UNITED STATES| Y. zhou, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Nanning, Gu
<b>Background</b>: Evidence suggests that the early initiation of antiretroviral treatment (ART) is associated with slowing AIDS progression and increasing survival. Limited data are available on the associated between the time of initiation of ART and drug use among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in China. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between the timing of initiation of ART and drug use. <b>Methods</b>: A cross-sectional survey of 2,987 PLHIV aged <u>></u>18 years was conducted in 2012 in Guangxi Autonomous Region (Guangxi) which has the fastest-growing HIV
epidemic in China. <b>Results</b>: Mean age of the sample was 42.45 years (SD=12.83). Of the 2,987 respondents, 62.8% (n=1,876) were male. 19.3% (n=575) participants reported having ever used drugs. Among drug users, 92.9% (n=534) were male and there was a gender difference on drug use (p<0.01). Of the 2,987 respondents, 72.1% (n=2,146) had initiated ART. Among those who utilized ART, 71.0% (n=1,440) initiated ART within a year after diagnosis of HIV infection and 11.5% (n=233) initiated ART at 1 year. Multivariate liner regression analysis results indicated that after controlling for sociodemographic factors, drug users were more likely to initiate ART late than drug nonusers (p<0.01). <b>Conclusions</b>: ART initiation was negatively associated with drug use. Early ART initiation should be promoted in HIV infected people who are drug users. More research is needed to explore the determinants and interactions among factors to find the optimal time for ART initiation. (Social - Substance Abuse)

XII- 111 Cigarette smoking associated with positive urinalysis for marijuana, cocaine, and opiates among young drug using adults in Baltimore, MD
Rita Atanga, "Lehman College, The City University of New York"
Authors: R. Atanga, M. St. Louis, D. Ortiz, I. Vasquez, W. Latimer, The School of Health Sciences, Human Services and Nursing, "Lehman College, The City University of New York", Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES|E. Dunne, Department of Clinical and Health Psychology,
The present study (N=234) found that number of cigarettes smoked per day was associated with positive urinalysis for marijuana, cocaine, and opiates. This suggests that cigarette smoking is highly correlated with current drug use and may serve as an important comorbidity to address in treatment. (Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XII- 112 Effects of Alcohol and Energy Drinks on Simulated Driving and Field Sobriety
Heather Hertzenberg, Northern Kentucky University
Authors: C. Marczinski, Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky, UNITED STATES|H. Hertzenberg, Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University, Cold Springs, Kentucky, UNITED STATES|
This study examined the effects of alcohol mixed with energy drinks (AmED) on simulated driving, balance, and police standardized field sobriety tests. Results indicated that participants’ balance was more impaired under the alcohol alone dose than the AmED dose. (Cognitive - Substance Abuse)

XII- 113 Memory Functioning in Pediatric Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
Elle Brennan, Kent State University
Authors: E. Brennan, C.A. Flessner, Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, UNITED STATES|
Memory deficits, as evidenced in adults and youth, are postulated as central to the repetitive nature of OCD, though existing studies have used varying methodology. The current study compared children with OCD to healthy peers on a standardized battery, finding no memory differences between them. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XII- 114 **Comparison of Schizophrenia and OCD in neurocognitive functions: a systematic review**

Yesl Park, Korea University  
Authors: Y. Park, S. Jang, K. Choi, Psychology, Korea University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)  
Studies have shown that schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are associated with deficits in neurocognitive functions. We aimed to systematically review and compare neurocognitive functions in schizophrenia and OCD. (Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XII- 115 **Learning to learn and executive functioning in adolescents**

Arthur Horton, Psych Associates of Maryland  
Authors: A.M. Horton, Psych Associates of Maryland, Bethesda, Maryland, UNITED STATES | C.R. Reynolds, Educational Psychology, Texas A&M University, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES  
This poster examines the validity of the number of learning trials as a measure of executive functioning in adolescents. Fourteen brain damaged adolescent patients were assessed. No significant correlations were found in contrast to results in adults. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XII- 116 **Repeated markings versus scribble perseverations: Relationships to spatial neglect, cognitive impairment, and lesion location.**

Meghan Caulfield, Kessler Foundation  
Authors: M.D. Caulfield, P. Chen, A. Barrett, Kessler Foundation, West Orange, New Jersey, UNITED STATES  
Repetitive actions can be classified as to how the action was repeated. We found that repeated markings related to spatial neglect while scribble perseverations did not. Examination of lesion profiles further indicated distinct neural correlates contributing to specific forms of perseveration. (Clinical – Neuropsychology)

XII- 117 **Cerebellar-dependent task performance and cognitive function: Evidence of altered relationships in schizophrenia and bipolar disorder**

Colleen Frank, Butler University
Authors: C. Frank, Butler University, Cary, Illinois, UNITED STATES|D.R. Westfall, J.M. Howell, A.R. Bolbecker, B.F. O'donnell, W.P. Hetrick, Psychological and Brain Sciences, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES
This study assessed correlations between neurocognition and cerebellar-dependent associative learning (delay eyeblink conditioning) in schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and non-psychiatric healthy controls. Results suggest alterations in cerebello-cortical circuits in severe psychiatric disorders. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XII- 118 Fibromyalgia and Depression Comorbidity. 
Jeremy Grabbe, State University of New York at Plattsburgh
Authors: J. Grabbe, Psychology, State University of New York at Plattsburgh, Queensbury, New York, UNITED STATES|
The chronic pain disorder Fibromyalgia is hypothesized to have several (as of now) unknown causes. This has been suggested by evidence showing Fibromyalgia exclusively in the peripheral nervous system without any relation to the central nervous system as well as Fibromyalgia in the peripheral nervous system with related activity in the central nervous system. Often the areas in the central nervous system are medial structures involved in pain. Their function is also affected by psychotropic medication (namely antidepressants). A common comorbid condition of Fibromyalgia is depression. This study (although not implying causality) examined the relationship between Fibromyalgia and depression. The results showed higher than expect numbers of individuals were diagnosed with depression before the symptoms of Fibromyalgia appeared. The role of antidepressants and depression are suggested to be a future area of research for the study of the onset of Fibromyalgia. (Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XII- 119 Are Body Focused Repetitive Behaviors (BFRBs) a Disorder of Impulsivity or Anxiety? An Empirical Investigation of BFRBs
Abigail Dye | Madison Horth, Butler University | Butler University
Authors: A.J. Dye, M.S. Horth, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|T.T. Lineweaver, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|
We explored the relationship between body-focused repetitive behaviors (BFRBs), obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Comorbidity was common between BFRBs and OCD, but, on cognitive tests, students with BFRBs were more similar to those with ADHD. (Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XII- 120 Cognitive Deficits Related To Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder In Adults Sustaining Mild Traumatic Brain Injury: A Longitudinal Study On A Civilian Population
Giulia Mercuri, New York University
Adults with a concussion were compared to healthy adults on a neuropsychological battery. Preliminary results suggest a relationship between lower cognitive function and higher self-reported PTSD symptoms; conversely, higher cognitive function may be a protective factor for PTSD symptoms. (Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XII- 121 PICTURES OF GENETIC CHILDREN EVOKE NEURAL ACTIVITY PATTERNS IN DIFFERENT BRAIN REGIONS OF PARENTS: IS ONE CHILD FAVORED?

Cassondra Chadwell, The University of Virginia's College at Wise
Authors: M.L. Gabbert, Social Science, The University of Virginia's College at Wise, Big Stone Gap, Virginia, UNITED STATES|C.B. Jenkins, Social Science, The University of Virginia's College at Wise, Wise, Virginia, UNITED STATES|J.E. Horton, Social Science, The
Source localization analyses of ERPs of parents viewing pictures of their genetic children, nonrelated children and scenery using Neuroscan SOURCE software revealed different brain regions responding to one specific genetic child as compared to other genetic children, nonrelated children or scenery. (Social - Neuropsychology)

XII- 122 Physiologically-Indexed Emotion Regulation in Children with Conduct Problems and Callous-Unemotional Traits

Wei Zhang, "The Graduate Center, CUNY"
Authors: Y. Gao, M. Mishiyeva, Psychology Department, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES|W. Zhang, Psychology, "The Graduate Center, CUNY", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
Compared to the controls, children with elevated conduct problems and high callous-unemotional traits showed greater parasympathetic reactivity during an emotion induction task. Results suggest that there are psychophysiological differences for these children in their ability to regulate emotion. (Biological/Neuroscience – Neuropsychology)

XII- 123 Clinical Outcome Prediction of Family History of Psychiatric Disorders in Response to Treatment of Lithium Carbonate and Fluoxetine (Prozac)

Mei Hoon Looi, "Argosy University, Illinois School of Professional Psychology"
Authors: M. Looi, Clinical Psychology, "Argosy University, Illinois School of Professional Psychology", Schaumburg, Illinois, UNITED STATES
The high stakes and variability of bipolar disorder demand more prospective studies in this area. A large number of studies have studied the variety of aspects or traits of a patient that potentially affect the patient’s course of illness and treatment response. The majority of these studies have been based on consensus, rather than systematic randomized controlled trials. The main aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of family history of psychiatric disorder on treatment response to lithium carbonate and fluoxetine (Prozac), in bipolar I disorder patients. The study also examined the effects of
age of onset and season of birth on treatment response. Archival data was used in the completion of this study which included 111 subjects that have been previously diagnosed with bipolar I disorder. The study utilized the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (HAM-D) to evaluate the rate of treatment response. Contrary to most studies, the present study found that there were no significant differences between individuals with and without a family history of psychiatric disorder with regard to their response to treatment of lithium carbonate and fluoxetine. Additionally, the current results indicated that there were no significant differences between individuals who were born in winter and non-winter months, with regard to their response to treatment. Finally, the present study found that subjects who had an earlier onset of the disorder did not differ significantly from those who had a later onset of the disorder in their response to treatment.

(Clinical - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 124 “Boys Don’t Cry”: Gender Moderates the Association between the Opioid Receptor A118G Polymorphism and Speed-dating Success
Karen Wu, "University of California, Irvine"
Authors: K. Wu, C. Chen, R. Moyzis, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|
We tested the association between the mu opioid receptor gene (OPRM1) polymorphism A118G and speed-dating success. The G-allele, which has been linked to heightened social sensitivity, predicted greater speed-dating success for women but lower speed-dating success for men.
(Social - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 125 Child serotonin transporter genotype moderates the cross-generational transmission of parenting and the effect of parenting on the development of depressive symptoms in children.
Daniel Kopala-Sibley, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"
Results from this study show that grandmothers’ parenting behaviours predict mothers’ parenting behaviours which in turn predict the development of children's depressive symptoms, but only in children who have a short allele on the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR).
(Developmental - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 126 Genetic and Environmental Links between Effortful Persistence and Academic Achievement
Anna Lewis, University of Texas at Austin
Effortful persistence underlies individual differences in personal, academic, and career success. In a multi-informant, genetically sensitive, child/adolescent sample (N = 1084), we find that links between effortful persistence and academic success depend on both genetic and environmental pathways. (General - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 127 Common Etiological Sources of Physical, Cognitive and Social Domains of Development in Twins at Age 3
MANJIE WANG, Franklin & Marshall College
Authors: M. WANG, Psychology, Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|K. Saudino, Psychology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|
A common pathway model applied to the physical, cognitive and social development in over 300 same-sex twin pairs at age 3 indicated that the covariation among the three domains is explained by a common latent development factor with high heritability and mild nonshared environmental influences. (Developmental - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 128 The Relationship of COMT, Working Memory, and Fluid Intelligence in Humans
Douglas Zacher, Rutgers University
Authors: D.N. Zacher, Psychology, Rutgers University, Collingswood, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|J. Whitlow, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
Dopamine in the frontal cortex is evidenced to exert influence over working memory and fluid intelligence. Catechol-o-methyltransferase is a gene responsible for the degradation dopamine in the frontal cortex. We explored the association between the COMT Met and Val allele with working memory and fluid intelligence and between working memory and fluid intelligence. (Cognitive - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 129 Dopamine D4 Receptor VNTR Polymorphism Associated with Greater Risk for Substance Abuse among Adolescents with Externalizing Disorders
Travis Mallard, George Mason University
Authors: T.T. Mallard, J. Doorley, C. Esposito-Smythers, George Mason University, Oakton, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
The present study examines associations between the DRD4 VNTR polymorphism and substance use among adolescents with an externalizing disorder. Results indicate that carriers of DRD4L report greater lifetime marijuana and hard drug use, and are more likely to meet diagnostic criteria for SUD. (Clinical - Behavior Genetics)

XII- 130 Child Genetic Effects on Parent Educational Expectations Increase with Age: Evidence for Gene-Environment Correlation
Hannah Curtis, University of Texas at Austin
Parental educational expectations influence children’s academic growth, but this association may be bidirectional. Consistent with this hypothesis, we find that variation in parental educational expectations becomes increasingly associated with genetic differences between their children with age. (Developmental - Behavior Genetics)

**XII- 131 Gender differences in 16p11.2: More similarities than differences when utilizing genetically defined groups.**

**Ben Aaronson**, University of Washington

Authors: B. Aaronson, S. Barber, R. Bernier, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, UNITED STATES

Research into gender differences has prompted a reconsideration of psychiatric disorders. In a sample of individuals with a copy number variation at 16p11.2 no differences between genders were observed across domains. Biologically defined diagnostic categories may reduce observed gender differences. (Clinical - Behavior Genetics)

**XII- 132 Should We Stay Or Should We Go? Chimpanzee and human navigational decision-making strategies in virtual small- and large-scale space**

**Francine Dolins**, University of Michigan, Dearborn

Authors: F.L. Dolins, Behavioral Sciences, University of Michigan, Dearborn, Dearborn, Michigan, UNITED STATES| C. Klimowicz, Center for InterGlobal Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES| J. Kelley, C.R. Menzel, Language Rese

Primates localize resources across complex landscapes exploiting feeding sites of varying spatial dimensions. This study compared 4 chimpanzees + 16 humans in virtual environments varying in scale. Results indicate participants applied topological strategies in small- & large-scale space, not exhibiting shifts in spatial strategy to scale. (Cognitive - Comparative)

**XII- 133 Drilling down to better understand first generation students’ patterns of success in computing**

**Heather Wright**, Computing Research Association

Authors: J.G. Stout, H. Wright, Center for Evaluating the Research Pipeline, Computing Research Association, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES

This research focused on the correlates of success for FG students in computing, hypothesizing that the degree to which these students feel welcomed is positively correlated with academic performance. Our findings contribute to a growing body of work on FG students’ achievement gap in the academy. (Social - Comparative)

**XII- 135 Learning categories promotes performance during symmetry testing in baboons (Papio papio)**
Yousri Marzouki, Aix-Marseille University & CNRS
Authors: Y. Marzouki, T. Medam, M. Montant, Aix-Marseille University & CNRS, Marseille, FRANCE | J. Fagot, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Marseille, FRANCE

If a subject has learned to match stimulus A to stimulus B, the test of symmetry is performed if (s)he subsequently selects A when presented with B. The test of symmetry in different species has suggested a profound disparity between humans and the other animals: humans perform the test of symmetry fairly easily while most of the animals fail (with the rare exception of pigeons who received special forms of training). The current study tested symmetry in baboons interacting with computerized task. The baboons are initially taught to associate two large objects to a first label and two small objects to a second label. After this initial training phase, the number of small and large objects to associate with each label increased from 1 to 10, 30, and 60, hoping the baboons will learn to classify the objects in the large/small categories rather than processing them as non-categorical items. The results showed that their performance during symmetry testing increased with the number of items within each category, suggesting that the formation of categories promotes the ability to reverse relations during symmetry testing.

(Cognitive – Comparative)