XIII- 001 Examining the Prospective Relationship between Children's Anxiety Symptoms and Salivary Immunoglobulin A Levels: Evidence for a "Vicious Cycle"

Denise Ma, Concordia University

Authors: D. Ma, L. Serbin, Psychology, Concordia University, Dorval, Quebec, CANADA|

The present study explored the bidirectional relations between children’s anxiety symptoms and their immunity. We found that higher levels of overall anxiety symptoms at Time 1 (Age 9-12) predicted lowered immunity 3 years later (Age 12-15), which in turn led to higher anxiety symptom at age 15-18. (Developmental - Health)

XIII- 002 The Role of Partner Forgiveness in Self-Reported Health among Couples with One Spouse Employed in a High-Stress Job

Elnaz Bondar, University of British Columbia

Authors: D.B. King, IRMACS Centre, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, CANADA| E. Bondar, A. DeLongis, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Coquitlam, British Columbia, CANADA|

The role of partner forgiveness in self-reported health was examined among couples with one spouse employed as a paramedic. Spouses’ tendency to forgive paramedics was associated with paramedics’ general health as well as their own. Findings are discussed within the context of stress and health. (General - Health)

XIII- 003 Emotional Eating: Emotion Reactivity and Food Consumption in Younger and Older Adults

Martina Reitmeier, TUM School of Management, Technische Universität München

Authors: S.E. Thomas, Human Development and Social Policy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES|M.E. Reitmeier, Chair of Marketing and Consumer Research, TUM School of Management, Technische Universität München, Freising, Bavaria, GERMANY|C.M

The present laboratory-based study of 65 younger and older adults showed that 1) heightened negative emotional experience at baseline and 2) impaired emotional reactivity to a positive film clip (for younger adults) predicted heightened food consumption behavior (i.e., chips eaten after the films). (Personality/Emotion - Health)
XIII- 004 Exploring Health Behaviors at 50: Smoking, Alcohol Use, and Exercise
Zachary Kunicki, University of Rhode Island
Authors: E.M. Sabol-Low, Psychology, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut, UNITED STATES| Z.J. Kunicki, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES| J. Jacobs, Psychology, Southern Connecticut State University, New
Health changes over the lifespan, but few studies analyze predictors of health at older ages. This study used interview data to see how midlife experiences predicted smoking, alcohol use, and regular exercise in men and women. The results could help guide health promotion research.
(Social - Health)

XIII- 005 Exploring Perceptions of Weight After Turning 50
Zachary Kunicki, University of Rhode Island
Authors: Z.J. Kunicki, Behavioral Science, University of Rhode Island, Narragansett, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES| J. Jacobs, Psychology, Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut, UNITED STATES| E.M. Sabol-Low, Psychology, Southern Connecticut St
Perceptions of weight are not always accurate of one’s actual weight. This study explored predictors of weight perception at midlife. Separate stepwise models were built for men and women. The results show experiences which influence perceptions and could help provide guidance for interventions.
(Social - Health)

XIII- 006 Prenatal Caring: Patient-Provider Relationships are Associated with Lower Distress and Better Coping in Pregnancy
Jennifer Nicoloro-SantaBarbara, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"
Authors: J. Nicoloro-SantaBarbara, M. Lobel, M. Auerbach, C. Busso, E. Weglarz, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES| L. Rosenthal, Psychology, Pace University, New York, New York, UNITED STATE
Women who experience high stress and anxiety in pregnancy are at increased risk of adverse birth outcomes. Using structural equation modeling, we identified aspects of pregnant women’s relationship with health care providers that are associated with lower anxiety and adaptive coping with stress.
(Social – Health)

XIII- 007 Providing more information about treatment strengthens response expectancies: Results from a meta-analysis
Yayi Wang | Cinnamon Stetler, Furman University | Furman University
Authors: Y. Wang, C. Stetler, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
Researchers often study placebo responses by increasing outcome expectations, but little is known about how to do this most effectively. In a meta-analysis of placebo studies, we found that providing more information about the (placebo) treatment was associated with larger increases in expectations.
(Methodology - Health)
Sit Back and Relax: The Effects of Progressive Muscle Relaxation on Motion-Induced Nausea and Gastric Dysrhythmia
Max Levine, Siena College
Authors: M. Levine, K. Puzino, N. Crovello, Psychology, Siena College, Loudonville, New York, UNITED STATES
Relaxation is known to improve subjective well-being, reduce stress, and promote health. In this experiment, participants who completed a progressive muscle relaxation program prior to their exposure to a rotating optokinetic drum experienced significantly less nausea than participants who did not.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

I feel good: Affective versus cognitive ads influence affect towards exercise
Ashley Murray, University of Toledo
Authors: A. Murray, A. Geers, Psychology, University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, UNITED STATES
Building from recent research on affect and exercise, we tested whether manipulating the affective content of ads can change feelings and motivations regarding exercise. We found that affective-based ads elevate feelings about exercise as well as increase the motivation to exercise to feel good.
(Social - Health)

Race differences in antidepressant prescription patterns among U.S. veterans seen in primary care
Brooke DiLeone, Philadelphia VA Medical Center
Authors: B. DiLeone, S. Ibrahim, Center for Health Equity Research and Promotion, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | S.H. Leong, J. Klaus, D.W. Oslin, MIRECC, Philadelphia VA Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED
Race disparities in mental health treatment are prevalent. The present research explored the likelihood of current antidepressant prescription for Black and White veterans referred to mental health treatment. White patients were more likely to be prescribed an antidepressant than Black patients.
(Social - Health)

Optimism, anxiety, goal type, and blood donation experience
Justin Wellman, Hartwick College
Authors: J.A. Wellman, B.C. Aponte, Psychology, Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York, UNITED STATES
Optimism, anxiety and goal type were examined in blood donation. Participants were assigned to an approach or avoidance goal. Mood and future donation interest were measured after donation. Different relationships between optimism and desire to donate were found depending on anxiety and condition.
(Personality/Emotion - Health)

Freshman Vocational Identity Status Predicts Graduation Rate and GPA
Robin Bartlett, Northern Kentucky University
Authors: R.M. Bartlett, J.H. Thomas, S.A. Kozlowski, Psychological Science, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky, UNITED STATES
This six-year follow-up study found that college freshmen in the vocational identity status of Diffusion (low in career exploration and decidedness), when compared to Achievement status students (high in both), had lower graduation rates and lower overall GPAs. (Developmental – Education)

XIII- 014 Promoting conceptual change in science through a PBL simulation: GlobalEd 2
Scott Brown, UConn
Authors: S.W. Brown, Educational Psychology, UConn, Storrs, Connecticut, UNITED STATES| K.A. Lawless, Educational Psychology, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES| M.A. Boyer, Political Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
A problem-based learning game, GlobalEd 2, was investigated as a learning environment promoting conceptual change in science understanding for college students as they role play countries resolving global water resources. Qualitative analyses of online negotiations were conducted across 7 weeks. (Cognitive - Education)

XIII- 015 Identifying Points of Failure in First-year College Students’ Graph Reading
Courtney Stevens, Willamette University
Authors: K. Becker-Blease, School of Psychological Science, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, UNITED STATES| C. Stevens, M.R. Witkow, K. Richards, Psychology, Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, UNITED STATES
The present study investigated points of failure in 81 first-year college students’ basic graph reading skills. Performance decreased even for simple point-reading tasks as graph complexity increased or as additional passage context was provided. Implications for science teaching are discussed. (Cognitive - Education)

XIII- 016 Factors Affecting Persistence Rates Among College Freshmen
Darlene Rozon, City College of New York
Authors: D. Rozon, Psychology, City College of New York, Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES| R.D. Melara, The City College of New York, New York, 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 life style changes can greatly enhance the chances of graduation, including number of hours working and number of hours studying. (Developmental - Education)

XIII- 017 Factors Affecting Persistence Rates Among College Freshmen
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.

XIII- 018 Examining Future Work Self Salience in College Drop-outs and Stop-outs

**Katherine Wright**, University of Memphis

Authors: K.F. Wright, Counseling, Educational Psychology and Research, University of Memphis, Memphis, Tennessee, UNITED STATES

The study examined how former university students (n=146) differed in their Future Work Self (FWS) salience. FWS salience was unexpectedly higher in students who did not re-enroll than those who returned after stopping-out. No significant differences were found in analyses of other groups.

XIII- 019 Development of an audience response system scale: an IRT analysis

**Hershel Eason**, Middle Tennessee State University

Authors: H. Eason, Y. Jin, A. Holt, S.J. Marshall, S. Guttman, C. Crooks, M. Frame, Middle Tennessee State University, Spring Hill, Tennessee, UNITED STATES

The current study applied the Item Response Theory (IRT) models to develop a scale to assess the effectiveness of an audience response system (i.e., clickers). The scale was found to be most effective in assessing students’ clicker usage for students whose attitude toward clicker usage were neutral.

XIII- 020 The dimensionality of perfectionism revisited

**Emma Glorioso-Deraiche**, University of Quebec in Montreal

Authors: P. Caron, Psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Longueuil, Quebec, CANADA| E. Glorioso-Deraiche, M. Turgeon, P. Valois, Psychology, University of Quebec in Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA| J. Forget, Psychology, University of Quebec in Montreal,

The purpose of the current study is to assess the dimensionality of perfectionism. A principal component analysis was carried out on the Spearman correlation matrix. The expected dimensionality was 3 or 4 factors whereas more than 5 were detected.
The Effects of Expressive Writing on Graduate School Entrance Exam Preparation and Performance
Katrina Chun | Niloufar Hosseini Jafari | Joanne Zinger, "University of California, Irvine" | "University of California, Irvine" | "University of California, Irvine"
Authors: K.J. Chun, N. Hosseini Jafari, J.F. Zinger, Psychology & Social Behavior, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES |
Students taking the MCAT or LSAT who were randomly assigned to write expressively showed significantly poorer study habits and more procrastination, worry-related test anxiety, and test shame than those assigned to a control condition. No group differences were found for test performance.
(Social - Education)

The relationship between creative behavior and perfectionism among sixth-grade children
Chanelle Lefebvre, Univerisité du Québec à Montréal
Authors: C. Lefebvre, P. Valois, P. Caron, J. Forget, Psychologie, Univerisité du Québec à Montréal, Longueuil, Quebec, CANADA |
This study examine the relationship between creativity and perfectionism. Results show that positive and negative perfectionism are positively correlated to creative behavior. There is a marginal difference among creative behavior and the positive and negative perfectionism.
(Cognitive - Education)

Retrieval-Induced Forgetting of Negative Words and Working Memory Capacity
Masanori Kobayashi, Nagoya University
Authors: M. Kobayashi, J. Kawaguchi, Nagoya University, Aichi, JAPAN | M. Sanada, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, JAPAN |
The present study examined the relationships between retrieval-induced forgetting of negative words and working memory capacity. The results demonstrated that working memory capacity was negatively correlated with the amount of retrieval-induced of negative words.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

Music and working memory: Arousal and mood interactions mediate recall performance
Mark Bowren, University of Florida
Authors: M.D. Bowren, J. Barber, K. Letcher, A. Pfeifer, A. Keil, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES |
Arousal and mood elicited by music may mediate recall. Participants listened to music of varying tempo and mode during a working memory task. Heart rate increased with faster tempo, mood was more positive for minor mode and correct recall increased with minor mode under the slow tempo condition.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

Working memory updating process is related to non-word reading fluency but not comprehension
Paola Palladino, "University of Pavia, Italy"
Authors: C. Artuso, P. Palladino, "University of Pavia, Italy", Pavia, ITALY
The current study investigated the relationship between working memory updating process and word/non-word and comprehension reading skills in typically developing children. Results demonstrated that mean RT of the isolated updating process accounted for non-word reading fluency but not comprehension.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII- 026 Ease of learning judgments: Two ways to increase their accuracy
Andreas Jemstedt, Stockholm University
Authors: A. Jemstedt, F. Jönsson, Psychology, Stockholm University, Stockholm, SWEDEN
Ease of learning (EOL) judgments were more accurate (i) when made on a list of items ranging from easy to difficult, compared to a list containing only moderately difficult items, and (ii) when the EOLs were judged on a trials-to-learn scale, compared to a traditional difficulty scale.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII- 027 The indirect role of the parietal cortex in memory retrieval
Denise Pergolizzi, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York"
Authors: D. Pergolizzi, E. Chua, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
We performed 2 Experiments to clarify the causal role of the parietal cortex in memory retrieval using transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS). Findings suggest an indirect role of the parietal cortex in retrieval that may be related to memory orientation.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII- 028 Memory Consolidation during a Brief Period of Waking Rest is correlated with Slow Oscillatory EEG Activity
Erin Wamsley, Furman University
Authors: K. Brokaw, W. Tishler, S. Manceor, K. Hamilton, A. Gaulden, E. Parr, E.J. Wamsley, Psychology, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
Numerous studies have shown that sleep helps to facilitate memory consolidation. However, emerging evidence suggests that waking rest can also facilitate consolidation. Here, we found that a brief period of eyes-closed rest enhanced recall, and was associated with <1Hz EEG activity.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII- 029 College Students' Memory Aid Use in Academic and Non-academic Contexts
Melanie Cary, "University of Wisconsin, La Crosse"
Authors: M. Cary, Psychology, "University of Wisconsin, La Crosse", La Crosse, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES
Undergraduates indicated the frequency with which they used each of several memory aids in two separate contexts: academic and non-academic. Frequency of memory aid use varied as a function of context, gender, and type of memory aid (internal, non-electronic external, and electronic external).
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XIII- 030 Depression, Suicidal Ideation and Racial Identity
Dave Jean, George Washington University
Authors: D.K. Jean, S.D. Molock, Clinical Psychology, George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES
Suicide is the third leading cause of death for African American youth between the ages of 15-24. These rates suggest the need to better understand the factors associated with suicidal behavior. In this study, Racial identity is explored as a protective factor against suicidal ideation.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIII- 031 Is dampening of positive affect a specific risk factor for depressive symptoms? Evidence from three longitudinal studies.
Amber Borcyk, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Authors: A.L. Borcyk, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, UNITED STATES | B.E. Wisco, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Three longitudinal studies examined the relationships between dampening, anxious arousal, and anhedonia. Contrary to models of dampening as a specific risk factor for later depression, we found reciprocal relationships between dampening and both anxious arousal and anhedonia.
(Clinical – Psychopathology)

XIII- 032 Coping, Social Support, and Ethnic Identity: A Preliminary Investigation of Sociocultural Protective Factors Related to Depression in Diverse, Low-Income Fathers
Ashley McDonald, Pennsylvania State University
Authors: A. McDonald, H.S. Galloway-Long, C.M. Joos, S.E. Perzow, M. Wadsworth, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
This study examined the role of social support, coping, and ethnic identity on depressive symptoms in low-income fathers. Results suggest that positive coping and social support promotes resilience to depressive symptoms, while ethnic identity is protective through bolstering social support.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XIII- 033 Negative Cognitive Styles Interact with Induced Failure to Predict Rumination
Andrew Garton, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
We examined which domains of the Hopelessness Theory of Depression predicted rumination after receiving positive or negative feedback during a speech task. Stability inferences and self-worth characteristics interacted with treatment to predict post-task rumination.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

I’m out of control: the role of perceived control and stress in binge eating behaviors

Rachael Huff, University of Maine

Authors: R. Goetze, R.M. Huff, S.K. McCoy, Psychology, University of Maine, Orono, Maine, UNITED STATES| The current study investigates the relationship between perceived control and binge eating behaviors in women. Perceived stress is also investigated as a possible mechanism whereby perceived control lowers the occurrence of binge eating behaviors.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

The Predictive Role of Multiple Interpretation Bias Components in Cognitive Bias Modification for Interpretation (CBM-I)

Xiaosen Chen, Center for Understanding and Treating Anxiety

Authors: X. Chen, J. Suway, J.M. Kuckertz, N. Amir, Center for Understanding and Treating Anxiety, San Diego, California, UNITED STATES| A multilevel analysis of longitudinal data found that multiple components of interpretation bias predicted anxiety symptoms in cognitive bias modification for interpretation (CBM-I). Different components of interpretation bias also showed different predictive relationships with anxiety symptoms.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

Sleep Quality Does Not Mediate the Relationship Between PTSD and Aggression

Victoria Felix, Louisiana Tech University

Authors: C.N. Baker, E. Grabow, V. Felix, R. Granda, W. Buboltz, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, UNITED STATES| The current study looks at whether sleep quality is a mediator in the relationship between PTSD and aggression. Based on the results, sleep quality is not a significant mediator in the PTSD and aggression relationship.

(General - Psychopathology)

Making mastery meaningful helps protect against depression
Adaptive cognitions are often studied cross-sectionally and in isolation. Using a large, international, adult sample, we found that environmental mastery and meaning in life interact to create a synergetic resiliency effect against depressive symptoms over time. (Clinical – Psychopathology)

**Psychopathology after bereavement: Grief, anxiety, and depression in the context of role disruption**

Thomas Buqo, University of Nevada, Reno

Prior identity studies have not examined how role disruption predicts grief, anxiety, and depression after loss. This study addressed this gap. We hypothesized role disruption would predict grief and anxiety, and resultant anxiety would predict depression. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

**Maladaptive Interpersonal Feedback Seeking: Association With Internalizing Symptoms and Personality Traits**

Graham Nelson, University of Iowa

Research has shown that excessive reassurance seeking and negative feedback are important interpersonal risk factors for depression. The present study examines the extent to which these maladaptive interpersonal behaviors also apply to symptoms of anxiety, bipolar disorder, OCD, and PTSD. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

**The Role of Parental Anxiety and Depression in Child Social Anxiety Disorder**

Ariana Albanese, Harvard University

The current study examines the relationship between parental psychological symptoms and child psychopathology. We found that parents of socially anxious children exhibit significantly elevated symptoms of depression and social anxiety as compared to parents of healthy control children. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

**HIV stigma, social support, mental health among people living with HIV in Guangxi, China**
Background: Previous studies indicated that HIV related stigma was positively associated with depression and anxiety, and negatively associated with perceived social support. To date no data are available among people living with HIV (PLHIV) in China. The purpose of this study is to examine correlations among HIV stigma, social support, and mental health among PLHIV in China.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey of 2,987 people living with HIV aged >18 years was conducted in 2012 in Guangxi Autonomous Region (Guangxi) which has the fastest-growing HIV epidemic in China. This study aimed to understand the links between stigma and mental health, and stigma and perceived social support. Correlation analyses and multivariate linear regression model were employed.

Results: Of the 2,987 respondents, 62.8% (n=1,876) were male. HIV stigma was positively associated with depressive symptoms (Pearson correlation coefficient=0.273, p<0.01) and anxiety (Pearson correlation coefficient=0.378, p<0.01), while HIV stigma was negatively associated with perceived social support (Pearson correlation coefficient=−0.116, p<0.01). Multivariate linear regression analyses results indicated that after controlling for sociodemographic factors, self-rated health status, self-rated quality of life, duration of diagnosis of HIV infection, duration of ART treatment, and drug use, the significance association between HIV stigma and depression and anxiety, and perceived social support remained.

Conclusions: Consistent with previous studies, this study found that HIV related stigma was associated with mental health and social support. Besides ART treatment, providing mental health counselling to people living with HIV is necessary.
We compared sympathetic and HPA reactivity to trauma reminders in women with interpersonal and non-interpersonal trauma exposure. Our results suggest that sympathetic reactivity, but not HPA reactivity, differentiates trauma types and might be a better marker of trauma-related difficulties. (Biological/Neuroscience – Other)

**Empowering Leadership and Team commitment: The Role of Shared Leadership**

Vincent Rousseau, University of Montreal

Authors: V. Rousseau, School of Industrial Relations, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA | C. Aubé, HEC Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA

This study proposes a multilevel model regarding the relationship between empowering leadership and team commitment. Based on a sample of 394 members working in 82 teams, results support the expected model that includes shared leadership as a mediator and access to resources as a moderator. (Industrial/Organizational - Other)

**Meaning of Work/Life/School Balance: From the Perspectives of Female College Students**

Andrea Olson | Theresa Hoffman | Anne Williams-Wengerd, St. Catherine University | St. Catherine University

Authors: A. Olson, T. Hoffman, A. Williams-Wengerd, Psychology, St. Catherine University, St. Paul, Minnesota, UNITED STATES

Online survey results from 35 female undergraduate students showed that Work/Life/School Balance may be defined by dimensions: Sufficient Time to Meet Demands, Accomplishing Tasks, Engaging in Leisure/Social Activities, Time to Relax, Presence of Positive Emotions, and Absence of Negative Emotions. (Industrial/Organizational - Other)

**Testing Produces Potent, but Piecewise, Learning of History and Biology Facts**

Steven Pan, "University of California, San Diego"

Authors: S. Pan, A. Gopal, T. Rickard, "University of California, San Diego", La Jolla, California, UNITED STATES

Does test-enhanced fact learning transfer to new questions derived from previously tested facts? Exp 1 found gains only for tested parts of history facts (e.g., “who”). Exps 2 (biology), 3 (multiple choice), and 4 (basic facts) extended this result. Thus, tests selectively boost fact memories. (Cognitive - Testing)
XIII- 047 Adjustment to college and family contact: College freshmen who maintain heavier phone contact with family show better adjustment and social coping.

Peter Avery | Elena Cucco, Fairleigh Dickinson University | Fairleigh Dickinson University
Authors: E.M. Cucco, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | P. Avery, Psychology, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Upper Montclair, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
College freshmen who spend six hours or more per week on the phone with family showed significantly better personal adjustment and social coping than those who spend five hours per week or less.

XIII- 048 Writing Trauma Narratives Increases Temporal Connection

Mary Howell | Jennifer Myers, Howard University | Howard University
Authors: M.K. Howell, J.R. Myers, Howard University, College Park, Maryland, UNITED STATES
The present study investigates the effect of successive writing sessions on temporal connections in trauma narratives of persons with PTSD. All participants had reduced PTSD severity across 4 sessions, and the narratives showed an increase in the frequency of time-related words.

XIII- 049 Knowledge sharing at work: Examining the antecedents and role of trust

Yan Hei Li, The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Authors: Y. Li, Psychology, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, HONG KONG
Knowledge sharing is an activity in which people mutually exchange existing knowledge and build new knowledge together. Previous research has established that trust is positively correlated with knowledge sharing. However, only limited studies systematically looked at the antecedents of trust and these antecedents’ influences on knowledge sharing. In order to understand the relationships between trust and knowledge sharing in depth, this study proposed a relationship maintenance-based model to examine the antecedents of trust in knowledge sharing in project teams. Three critical elements within a project team were measured, including the environment, project team partner and interaction. It was hypothesized that the trust would bring about knowledge sharing and in turn resulting in perceived good team performance. With a sample of 200 Hong Kong employees, the proposed model was evaluated with structural equation modeling. Expected findings are trust will contribute to knowledge sharing, leading to better team performance. The results will also offer insights into antecedents of trust that play a pivotal role in the focal relationship. The present study contributes to a more holistic understanding of relationship between trust and knowledge sharing by linking the antecedents and outcomes. The findings will raise the awareness of project managers on ways to promote knowledge sharing.

XIII- 050 Primary and Secondary Memory Capacities Predict Different Dimensions of ADHD

Kathryn Ralph | Pedro Sztybel, University of Notre Dame | University of Notre Dame
Authors: B.S. Gibson, D.M. Gondoli, K.J. Ralph, P. Sztybel, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES
Primary memory (PM) and secondary memory (SM) capacities were used to predict ADHD symptoms and impairment scores. Results showed that PM capacity predicted symptoms whereas SM capacity predicted impairment, suggesting that different components of working memory affect different dimensions of ADHD.

(Cognitive - Other)

XIII- 051 **Structural Equation Modeling of Discrimination, Mental Health, and Suicidality among LGBTQ People of Color**

*Megan Sutter*, Virginia Commonwealth University

Authors: M.E. Sutter, P. Perrin, Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, UNITED STATES|

Two hundred LGBTQ people of color completed measures of racism, LGBTQ discrimination, mental health, and suicidality. A structural equation model found that heterosexism, but not racism, was directly related to mental health and indirectly related to suicidality. This may be a key area for suicide prevention interventions.

(Social - Other)

XIII- 052 **Personality, Recreational Reading, and GPA**

*Taneal Burch*, Tennessee Technological University

Authors: T.V. Burch, M.K. Hartwig, Counseling & Psychology, Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES|

Introversion was positively related to recreational reading and the complexity of material selected. Recreational reading, in turn, was linked to student GPA. Reading comprehension mediated that link, highlighting the importance of recreational reading for comprehension and student success.

(Cognitive - Personality)

XIII- 054 **Are empathic women good at lie detection? It depends on the mode**

*Sara Konrath*, Indiana University

Authors: S. Zarins, S. Konrath, Lilly Family School of Philanthropy, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|

We examined the relationship between gender, empathic concern, and lie detection in videos and emails. Females scoring high in empathic concern performed significantly worse on detecting deception in videotaped interactions; however, they perform better or similarly on email lie detection.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XIII- 055 **Perseverance of effort - not consistency of interests - predicts well-being**

*David Disabato | Fallon Goodman*, George Mason University | George Mason University

Authors: D.J. Disabato, F.R. Goodman, T. Kashdan, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES| A. Jarden, Psychology, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND|
Grit is defined as the perseverance of effort and consistency of interests towards long-term goals. With a large, international, adult sample, we found that perseverance of effort, but not consistency of interests, cross-sectionally and longitudinally predicted well-being and goal attainment.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XIII- 056 Personality Factors Related to Pet Ownership: Past, Present, and Future
Andrea Guastello | Denise Guastello, University of Florida | Carroll University
Authors: A.D. Guastello, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES | D. Guastello, Psychology, Carroll University, Waukesha, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES
The current study investigated the relationship between the primary and secondary personality factors of the 16PF and (1) ownership of a pet in childhood, (2) ownership of a pet at a current residence, (3) and the likelihood of owning a pet in the future.

(Personality/Emotion – Personality)

XIII- 057 Greater perceived control predicts subsequent higher subjective social status in a 3 year longitudinal study
Michael Conway, Concordia University
Authors: M. Conway, C. Giannopoulos, Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA | G. Alfonsi, Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA
Over 3 years, older adults (n=349) reported yearly on their sense of control and their subjective social status. Controlling for SES, cross-lag analyses indicated that greater perceived control in one year (Y1 and Y2) predicted higher subjective social status in the next (Y2 and Y3, respectively).

(Social - Personality)

XIII- 058 A Structural Model Predicting Self-Realization
Jessica Brown, "California State University, Sacramento"
Authors: J.A. Brown, B.D. Trowbridge, R.G. Sandoval, C.D. Lopez, C.J. Schwab, T.C. Martin, J.T. Martin, C.N. Lewis, L.S. Meyers, Psychology, "California State University, Sacramento", Sacramento, California, UNITED STATES
A structural model predicting self-realization was proposed based on an intermediate mediation structure comprised of threat sensitivity, conventionality, and alienation. The model was an excellent fit, accounting for 74% of the variance of self-realization. Partial mediation was also achieved.

(Clinical - Personality)

XIII- 059 Dispositional Mindfulness and Growth Mindset Endorsement: Unique and Interactive Impacts on Anxious Arousal
Sean Roberts | James Finch, Michigan State University | Michigan State University
Authors: Y. Lin, Clinical Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, UNITED STATES | S.M. Roberts, Psychology, Michigan State University, Grand Blanc, Michigan, UNITED STATES | J.D. Finch, H. Schroder, Psychology, Michigan State University, East
We examined how trait mindfulness and mindset endorsement predicted anxious arousal using multiple linear regressions. A significant interaction suggested that growth mindset endorsement related to less anxious arousal, particularly for those with low trait mindfulness.

(Clinical - Personality)

XIII- 060 The Role of Employee Justice Orientation on Target-Sensitive Counterproductive Work Behavior
Rich Gasparre, "Baruch College, City University of New York"
Authors: R. Gasparre, E. Eatough, Psychology, "Baruch College, City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Employee counterproductive work behavior is a pervasive and costly problem. The current project finds that two distinct dimensions of an individual difference trait, employee justice orientation, interact to predict target-matched counterproductive work behavior.

(Industrial/Organizational - Personality)

XIII- 061 Both Interpersonal Traits and Average Interpersonal Behavior Predict Momentary Behavior -- Sometimes
Scott Klappa, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science
Authors: S.P. Klappa, S.A. Miller, Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES | S.J. Catanzaro, Office of the Provost, Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois, UNITED STATES
The interpersonal circumplex model comprises four interpersonal traits: submissive, dominance, quarrelsome, and agreeable. Interpersonal trait behavior was assessed in an experience sampling study of 33 students. Trait values predict average of state behavior for certain traits.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XIII- 062 Dyadic giving and emotion among billionaire givers
Sara Konrath, Indiana University
Authors: J. Ma, S. Konrath, Lilly Family School of Philanthropy, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
What are the psychological implications of giving together versus alone? We coded the giving pledges of 107 billionaires. For solo pledgers, both self and other-focus predict more positive emotion. For giving couples, only other-focus predicts more positive emotion, and less negative emotion.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII- 063 The strategic helper: Narcissism and prosocial behavior
Sara Konrath, Indiana University
Authors: S. Konrath, M. Ho, Lilly Family School of Philanthropy, Indiana University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
Four studies examine the relationship between narcissism and different types of prosocial behavior. Taken together, we find that narcissistic people will help at times, especially when the helping can make them look good, can give them attention, or is easy to escape. (Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII- 064 Causal Uncertainty Effects During Initial Interactions: Exploring the Impact of Perceived Similarity  
**Eliane Boucher**, Providence College  
Authors: E.M. Boucher, B. Thompson, J. Lagueux, L. Serabian, K. Moni, Psychology, Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES |  
The current study demonstrated that although higher levels of causal uncertainty (CU) were associated with less liking after a brief interaction between strangers, this effect was moderated by perceived similarity such that the CU effect was significant only when dyads believed they were dissimilar. (Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII- 065 Can you feel the beat? Where musical rhythm meets interpersonal skills  
**David Loeb**, Temple University  
Authors: D. Loeb, J. Reed, K. Hirsh-Pasek, Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | R. Michnick Golinkoff, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, UNITED STATES |  
Playing music and controlling social interactions demand sensitivity to rhythm. This is the first study to empirically investigate a link between the two. Ninety-nine students completed a musical rhythm task and social skills questionnaire. Accuracy in musical rhythm predicted higher social scores. (Cognitive - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII- 066 Age Preferences in Online Dating Profiles  
**William Dragon**, Cornell College  
Authors: W. Dragon, G. Gaveras, D. Lebell, Psychology, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, UNITED STATES |  
Internet dating profiles were examined for age preferences across eight cities. There was little difference in age preferences between male and female profile writers in their 20s. However, there was a marked difference between 40 and 50 year old males and females. (Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII- 067 Give them an inch, and they’ll take a mile: Leniency leads to entitlement  
**Emily Zitek**, Cornell University  
Authors: E. Zitek, V. Krause, ILR School, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, UNITED STATES |  
Our studies show that when an authority figure is lenient (vs. strict) about the rules (e.g., a professor gives a student a higher grade than what he/she earned based on the syllabus), the authority figure’s subordinates develop an increased sense of entitlement to positive outcomes in the future. (Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
“It's hard to describe myself, but here goes...”: How do attachment insecurity and acceptance/rejection salience affect self-presentation in an online dating paradigm?

M. Joy McClure, Adelphi University

How does attachment insecurity affect self-presentation in a mock online dating paradigm? Anxiety predicted more positive emotion, self-focus, and partner-focus; avoidance predicted less positive and more negative emotion. Salience of acceptance/rejection was also manipulated and is discussed.

Assuring a Sense of Growth: A Cognitive Strategy to Weaken the Effect of Ostracism on Aggression

Kai-Tak Poon, The Hong Kong Institute of Education

This research shows that ostracized people who are primed with the beliefs that ostracism can aid their growth and development no longer behave aggressively. These findings highlight the significance of post-ostracism cognitive processes in influencing various behavioral responses of ostracism and other interpersonal maltreatments.

Free Riding in Cooperative, Selfish, and Realistic Public Goods Game Environments

Jung Yul Kwon, "California State University, Chico"

False feedback was used to create cooperative, selfish and realistic group environments in iterated public goods games. Participants tended to free ride more in the cooperative condition. Agreeableness, neuroticism, openness and religiosity predicted free riding levels in the realistic condition.

We share the simple stereotypical stuff: How information complexity interacts with stereotypicality in communication

Elizabeth Collins, CIS/ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute

We share the simple stereotypical stuff: How information complexity interacts with stereotypicality in communication
Three studies examined the communication of information varying in complexity and stereotypicality between people whose relationship varied in emotional closeness and time spent together. Results suggest that information stereotypicality matters more when information is simple.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIII- 072 **Social Invalidation: An Instrument Development Study**

*Marisa Franco*, "University of Maryland, College Park"

Authors: K.C. O'Brien, M.C. Franco, Psychology, "University of Maryland, College Park", College Park, Maryland, UNITED STATES

A measure of racial identity invalidation for use with Multiracial individuals was constructed. Participants (N = 500) took an invalidation scale. Invalidation had four components: identity rejection, invalidation: behavior, invalidation: appearance, and identity incongruent discrimination.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIII- 073 **Comparing the effects of quantity and quality of contact in reducing prejudice toward marginalized groups: Evidence from five Balkan countries**

*Iris Zezelj*, University of Belgrade

Authors: J. Milosevic, Psychology, Faculty for Media and Communications, Belgrade, SERBIA|I. Zezelj, Psychology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, SERBIA

Drawing from a sample of adolescents from five Balkan countries (N=1046) we established that contact quality exhibits stronger effects than contact quantity in reducing prejudice and enhancing trust towards five stigmatized groups (LGBT, Roma, very poor, ethnic outgroup and disabled); the effect was mediated by outgroup empathy and anxiety.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIII- 074 **Power Distance and Transactive Knowledge in Organizations**

*Christopher Surita*, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York"

Authors: C.M. Surita, E. Brauner, Psychology, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES

We tested if power distance affects transactive memory and performance in organizations. Our first study showed power distance and interaction frequency did not significantly impact performance. More data are being collected to test if sample affected the findings in the previous study.

(Industrial/Organizational - Social Groups)

XIII- 075 **Effect of a meta-stereotype of respect on intergroup conflict resolution**

*Tomohiro Kumagai*, Otsuma Women's University

Authors: T. Kumagai, Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, JAPAN

This study examined that if an in-group member assumes a positive meta-stereotype of the in-group, they would want to verify it, even if it requires self-sacrifice. Results indicated a meta-stereotype of being respected increased self-sacrificing attitudes towards intergroup conflict resolution.

(Social - Social Groups)
XIII- 076 **Lebanese Youth’s Inclusion Judgments in Intercultural Peer Contexts**

Aline Hitti, Tulane University

Authors: T. Sahakian, Department of Psychology, American University of Beirut, Bsalim, LEBANON | A. Hitti, Psychology, Tulane University, Cleveland, Mississippi, UNITED STATES | J. Melki, Journalism and Media Studies, American University of Beirut, Beirut, LEBANON | M. Little is known about how non-American youth evaluate intercultural peer encounters. This study filled a gap by examining Lebanese youth’s inclusivity toward American peers. Novel findings showed Lebanese youth were inclusive but this varied from expectations about their peer group’s inclusivity.

(Developmental - Social Groups)

XIII- 077 **How intergroup contact shapes inclusiveness and complexity of social identity**

Iris Zezelj, University of Belgrade

Authors: N. Petrovic, I. Zezelj, M. Pavlovic, M. Vladisavljevic, O. Jovanovic, Psychology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, SERBIA | M. Brankovic, Psychology, Faculty for Media and Communications, Belgrade, SERBIA

Social identity is inclusive if a person identifies with more ingroups and complex if a person differentiates between ingroup categories. In a sample of 243 Serbian citizens from diverse ethnic and religious groups, quality of contact with outgroups led to higher inclusiveness, while contact quantity led to more complexity.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIII- 078 **An Eye for an eye” but not “a tooth for a tooth”: when response to ingroup deviants goes over the Black sheep effect.**

marika rullo, Sapienza University of Rome

Authors: M. rullo, F. Presaghi, S. Livi, processi di sviluppo e socializzazione, Sapienza University of Rome, Roma, ITALY

In the classic Black-sheep effect an ingroup deviant member is usually evaluated more negatively than the corresponding outgroup deviant. This effect is usually obtained by using scenarios and asking people to represent as vividly as possible the situation. In this study involved 52 university students in a minimal group setting who performed a modified version of the Competitive Reaction Time (CRT) task adapted to be played in groups in four people. The classical BSE was replicated when the evaluation was considered, but interestingly, when people have the occasion to retaliate the unfair behavior with a corresponding unfair behavior, their reactions was no more dependent on the ingroup or outgroup condition. More interestingly, in the ingroup condition only a negative relationship emerged between the level of behavioral derogation and the Systolic Blood Pressure level.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIII- 079 **Psychological Empowerment in a Confrontational Protest**

Mukadder Okuyan, Clark University

Authors: M. Okuyan, Psychology, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
We examined participants’ experiences in a confrontational protest (2013 Turkish Gezi Park). A directed content analysis assessed psychological empowerment following police intervention. Suggestions for new directions for collective action work on empowerment will be discussed. (Social - Social Groups)

XIII- 080 Public Regard of Muslims Impacts Muslim Identity and Depressive Symptoms
Imman Musa | Onyechi Anukem, Saint Louis University | Saint Louis University
Authors: I. Musa, O. Anukem, K.H. Banks, Clinical Psychology, Saint Louis University, Swansea, Illinois, UNITED STATES | R. Harvey, Psychology, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES
With increasingly negative views of Muslims in the U.S., investigators examined the extent to which how Muslims define and feel about their identity mediates the relation between how Muslims believe they are viewed by others and depressive symptoms. Results suggest that both variables mediate the relation; implications for future research and clinical work are discussed. (Clinical - Social Groups)

XIII- 081 To Be or Not to Be...Greek: Theory of Mind and Moral Development During College
Catherine Geanon | Megan Fishbaugh, Butler University | Butler University
Authors: C. Geanon, M. Fishbaugh, T. Lineweaver, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES
We examined theory of mind, moral development, and moral reasoning in Greek students and their non-affiliated peers across their college years. We found moral development to be relatively steady for non-Greek students, whereas Greek students exhibited more variable moral development across time. (Developmental - Social Groups)

Cody Eriksen | Cassandra Foursha-Stevenson, Mount Royal University | Mount Royal University
Authors: C.J. Eriksen, C. Foursha-Stevenson, Psychology, Mount Royal University, Calgary, Alberta, CANADA
Bilinguals in an English dominant environment were examined. French proficiency was poor and cognitive processing was similar to monolinguals, unlike lexical decisions. English dominance may have a strong influence on self-reported bilinguals, while failing to nullify cross-linguistic influence. (Cognitive - Language)

XIII- 084 Failure to replicate primacy effects in social judgments
Jennifer Seibyl, Skidmore College
Authors: J. Seibyl, L. Hoang, J. Alvarez, J. Boucher, J. Sullivan, Psychology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, UNITED STATES
Asch (1946) argued that first impressions matter: someone who is “sad, nice, and fun” will be rated less positively than someone who is “fun, nice, and sad”. We failed to replicate this finding in two experiments (N=131), and showed that this failure cannot be attributed to pragmatic factors.

XIII- 085 **Processing Conversational Scalar Implicatures**
Brian Kraus, Ball State University
Authors: B.T. Kraus, K. Yang, K. Woodall, H. Hlebasko, T. Kanazeh, T. Holtgraves, Psychological Sciences, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES
Investigated the comprehension of different scalar expressions (e.g., some) in a conversational context. Mouse-tracking software was used to measure ambivalence as participants judged implicature validity. Comprehension of the meaning of these expressions was sensitive to the interpersonal context.

XIII- 086 **Examining Bilingual Comprehension by Priming for a Target Language (L1 or L2) Through A Short Passage of Discourse**
Jorge Piocuda, Kansas State University
Authors: J. Piocuda, Psychological Sciences, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas, UNITED STATES
Study examined priming bilinguals & its affect on their ability to switch between languages. Results indicate effect of language congruency & an interaction of language & language fluency. Results on prime questions indicate an interaction of question & language & an effect of language & question.

XIII- 087 **Factors influencing the learning of new words from context**
Juliana Boucher, Skidmore College
Authors: J. Boucher, J. Alvarez, L. Hoang, J. Seibyl, Psychology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, UNITED STATES| J. Sullivan, Psychology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, UNITED STATES
Humans can learn words by relating them to the surrounding discourse context. We show empirical evidence for two factors that mediate learning words from context: (a) the use of explicit discourse markers (e.g., because vs. and) and (b) the proximity of discourse markers to novel words.

XIII- 088 **Preschoolers spontaneously track the structure of discourse**
Jessica Sullivan, Skidmore College
Authors: J. Sullivan, Psychology, Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, UNITED STATES| N. Tulagan, N. Gruberg, V. Ferreira, D. Barner, Psychology, "University of California, San Diego", La Jolla, California, UNITED STATES
Understanding language requires knowing how and why words are related to one another (e.g., discourse structure) – a complex cognitive feat. We show that this ability emerges early: 3- to 7-year-olds spontaneously track and reproduce discourse structure, even when it is task irrelevant to do so. (Developmental - Language)

XIII- 089 Lions, Tigers, and Bears, Oh Shit: Semantics and Tabooness in Speech Production

Katherine White, Rhodes College

Authors: K. White, S.M. Koehler, R. Collins, A. Hohlt, Psychology, Rhodes College, Memphis, Tennessee, UNITED STATES | L. Abrams, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES

Participants named pictures while ignoring written distractor words that were taboo, semantically-related, or unrelated to pictures. Picture naming was slowest when distractors were taboo, regardless of how long distractors were visible or the SOA at which the distractor appeared.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIII- 090 Filling a phonological gap: Social semantic training helps more than phonological training

Emma Kelty-Stephen | Sydney McClendon | Morgan Sullivan, Grinnell College | Grinnell College | Grinnell College


When adults learn the meaning of a new word it affects the way they process sounds in that word. We asked whether children show the same effect and found that children who learn the meaning of a word (rather than just hearing the sound of it) are slower to recognize changes in the sound of that word.

(Developmental - Language)

XIII- 091 Narratives of focal brain injured individuals

Aysenur Karaduman, Koc University

Authors: A. Karaduman, S. Bahtiyar, T. Goksun, Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY | A. Chatterjee, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

The study examined left and right brain-injured individuals’ narratives by focusing on the use of motion verbs and prepositions, and production of information content. Results indicated impaired performance for left brain-injured patients in certain aspects of both linguistic abilities.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIII- 092 The role of gestures in describing motion in English and Turkish

Esra Catak, Koc University


23
Spontaneous gestures are used to communicate spatial information. We examined how Turkish and American adults express space with and without gesture use. Results showed that individuals use language-specific properties in speech, but speech-gesture might not be tight in describing motion.
(Cognitive - Language)

XIII- 093 Is semantic priming (ir)rational? Insights from the speeded word fragment completion task.
Tom Heyman, University of Leuven
Authors: T. Heyman, University of Leuven, Leuven, BELGIUM | K.A. Hutchison, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, UNITED STATES | G. Storms, University of Leuven, Leuven, BELGIUM |
The present study examined semantic priming using the speeded word fragment completion task. Specifically, a context was created in which it was detrimental to process the prime. Yet, a priming effect was observed, suggesting that automatic, inflexible processes underlie the effect.
(Cognitive – Language)

XIII- 094 Emotional context and natural scenes processing: When emotion captures attention
Nicolas Poirel, Lapsyde, UMR 8240, CNRS, Universités Paris Descartes & Caen
Authors: N. Poirel, R. Gomila, M. Alary, O. Houdé, M. Cassotti, Lapsyde, UMR 8240, CNRS, Universités Paris Descartes & Caen, Paris, FRANCE |
The present study investigated how processing foreground objects and background scenes are influenced by the emotional context. Twenty participants (10 males, 24 years old) were asked to compare naturalistic color photographs presented by pairs. They had to judge for each pair whether scenes were identical or different, and then press one of two buttons response box as fast and as accurately as possible to register their decision. Identical pairs represented the same foreground object and the same background scene. In different pairs, the difference could concern either foreground object or background scene. We varied the emotional nature (i.e., danger or neutral context) of the non-pertinent information in different pairs. The term “non-pertinent” was used because this information did not provide pertinent information regarding whether the stimuli were different or not (i.e., same foreground object for background differences, or same background for foreground object differences). For instance, foreground object difference between two different cars, with the same background that represent either a same non-pertinent road (neutral context) or a same non-pertinent storm landscape (emotional context). The result showed that the nature (i.e., emotional or neutral) of the information present at the non-pertinent level affected response times (RTs) regardless of the type of difference presented. In line with precedent studies, foreground objects differences were processed faster than background scenes differences when irrelevant information represented neutral information. On the other hand, we showed for the first time that RTs were equivalent between foreground objects differences and background scenes differences when non-pertinent level represented emotional information. Taken together, these results suggest that manipulating emotional context modifies the priority devoted to foreground objects processing, and that emotional information present either in foreground or in background seems to capture automatically visual attention during natural visual scene processing. These results are in line with recent findings suggesting that foreground objects and background scenes are processed interactively, rather than in isolation.
(Cognitive - Attention)
XIII- 095 Anticipation of monetary reward can attenuate the vigilance decrement
Kathryn Russo*, VA Boston Healthcare System
Authors: M.E. Grosso*, K. Russo*, G. Liu, J. DeGutis, M. Esterman, Boston Attention and Learning Lab, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Motivation can have dissociable effects on sustained attention. Using a variety of motivators, we find that continuous reward/punishment improves performance overall but does not attenuate performance declines over time, while anticipation of future reward improves both aspects of performance. (Cognitive - Attention)

XIII- 096 Slowed temporal disengagement from ambiguous information in trait anxiety
Tiffany Arango, Hunter College, The City University of New York
Authors: T. Arango, M. Weierich, Hunter College, The City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
We tested the relation between trait anxiety and temporal disengagement from social and nonsocial affective information. Trait anxiety was associated with slower temporal disengagement from neutral nonsocial information, but did not influence temporal disengagement above and beyond state anxiety. (Cognitive - Attention)

XIII- 097 The forest or the trees? Spatial processing in adults with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and its implications on diagnostic tools
Eyal Kalanthroff, Columbia University Medical Center
Authors: E. Kalanthroff, Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| S. Naparstek, A. Henik, Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Beer-Sheva, ISRAEL
Adults with ADHD were found to allocate more attention to details compared to controls who attended more to the ‘big picture’. However, when alerting cues were presented patients were similar to controls. Global-local differences were found to be an artifact in diagnostic tests such as the Rorschach. (Clinical - Attention)

XIII- 098 Competing for Your Attention – On the Interaction of Endogenous and Exogenous Orienting
Jonathan Parsons, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Authors: J.T. Parsons, J. Hopfinger, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
We investigated whether voluntary and reflexive attention share processing resources or if they are independent. In 3 experiments, we find new evidence for interaction between top-down and bottom-up attention; results suggest interaction occurs at the level of orienting, not executive control. (Cognitive - Attention)
XIII- 099 Two ADHD Scales Used With Deaf Adults Are Not Confounded by Cultural Identity

Marissa Polvere, Gallaudet University
Authors: V.J. Samar, NTID Liberal Studies, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, UNITED STATES| M. Polvere, Masters in Sign Language Education, Gallaudet University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES| I. Parasnis, Master of Science in Deaf adults took the Deaf Acculturation Scales and two ADHD scales (Attention Deficit Scales for Adults–Sign Language Version, and BRIEF-A). Strength of Deaf or Hearing cultural identity did not significantly influence scale scores, suggesting the existing norms may be valid for deaf adults.

(Clinical – Attention)

XIII- 100 Attention Deficit Scales for Adults - Sign Language Version: Criterion and Predictive Validity

Ila Parasnis, Rochester Institute of Technology
Authors: I. Parasnis, NTID Master of Science in Secondary Education, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, UNITED STATES| V.J. Samar, NTID Liberal Studies, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York, UNITED STATES| A. Lease, Social Work
Deaf and hearing ADHD and non-ADHD adults took the Attention Deficit Scales for Adults–Sign Language Version (ADSA-SLV) using sign or English, BRIEF-A, and Beck Depression and Anxiety Inventories using sign or English. High criterion and predictive validity for the ADSA-SLV support assessment use.

(Clinical - Attention)


François Vachon, Universite Laval
Authors: N. Perham, School of Health Sciences, Cardiff Metropolitan University, Cardiff, UNITED KINGDOM| K. Labonté, R. Savard, F. Vachon, School of Psychology, Universite Laval, Quebec, Quebec, CANADA| J. Marsh, School of Psychology, University of Central Lancashire
This study sought to determine if the semantic content of unattended auditory information can catch attention. The disruption of the focal task by a deviant category change in an irrelevant auditory stream suggests that semantic attention capture is not limited to personally-significant stimuli.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIII- 102 The influence of attentional bias and attributional style on romantic relationship satisfaction

Charlotte Kukowski, University of British Columbia
Authors: C.A. Kukowski, R. Todd, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA
We studied how attentional bias, the prioritized capture of attention by salient stimuli, and attributional style (AS), how someone explains events in her life, affect romantic relationship satisfaction (RRS). Preliminary results suggest that negative AB and pessimistic AS predict lower RRS.

(Cognitive - Attention)
ATTENTIONAL BIAS TO CALORIC FOOD STIMULI

Francisco Esteves, Mid Sweden University
Authors: F. Esteves, Psychology, Mid Sweden University, Östersund, SWEDEN | I. Santos, Universidade Lusofona de Humanidades e Tecnologias, Lisbon, PORTUGAL

The aim of the study was to test if there was a bias for a better detection of caloric food stimuli when compared to healthy food. Using a visual search paradigm, it was showed that caloric stimuli (both pictures and words) were faster detected among healthy food stimuli than the other way around.

(Cognitive - Attention)

Causal Attribution Differences Lead Responders to Seek for Proposer's Face

Maria Vargas, San Jose State University
Authors: M. Vargas, S. Laraway, A. Asuncion, Psychology, San Jose State University, South San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES | D. Choi, Psychology, California State University, Hayward, Hayward, California, UNITED STATES

We used Weiner’s attribution-emotion-action model to examine individuals’ willingness to seek for another person’s face. To induce interpersonal conflict and frustration, participants engaged in the ultimatum bargaining game where they received predetermined offers. The ultimatum bargaining game was conceptually connected to Weiner’s model and to a conflict model. Results showed that in conflict situations, participants more likely attributed the Proposer’s offer to the Proposer’s dispositional traits and volitional control. Participants also reported higher levels of frustration and had a stronger desire to view the Proposer’s face. Implications and suggestions for future research are discussed.

(Social - Experimental)

The benefit of thinking broadly: Superordinate categorization increases perceived meaning in life

Masha Ksendzova, San Francisco State University
Authors: M. Ksendzova, A. Ben-Zeev, R.T. Howell, Psychology, San Francisco State University, Martinez, California, UNITED STATES

In a study investigating the effect of broad categorization on perceived meaning in life, participants reported their state meaning before and after viewing a set of six neutral images, all labeled with either specific, regular, or broad categories. Only in the broad category condition, participants reported significantly increased meaning in life after viewing the images.

(Cognitive – Experimental)

Resolution of Conflicts between Moral Foundations: Which Values Carry More Weight?

Thomas Cuthbert, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick"
Authors: T.E. Cuthbert, M.N. Gowda, D.A. Wilder, Psychology, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick", New Brunswick, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

We investigated how strength of commitment to morals predicts resolution of dilemmas that pit morals against each other. Strength of commitment to care, sanctity and fairness values were more predictive of decision making than commitment to authority or loyalty values. Implications are discussed.

(Social - Experimental)
Effect of Cue and Target Modality on Switching in Multisensory Environments
Christina Wasylyshyn, Naval Research Laboratory

Cue and target modality interactions were examined in audio-visual task switching involving spatial and identity judgments. Efficiency increased when responding to visual targets. Manipulating cue modality aided switching between a spatial and an identity task, but not between two identity tasks. (Cognitive - Experimental)

Baby Animal Imagery on Emotion Behavior Self-Report and Cardiac Activity
Melissa Muller | Michael Knepp, University of Mount Union | University of Mount Union

137 college students participated in a study examining imagery impacts on carefulness and physiological responses. Viewing of a baby animal imagery video decreased heart rate from baseline to task while there was a trend for subjects to feel more caring in the animal picture group. (Personality/Emotion - Experimental)

Mental Rotation Strategies are Optimally Integrated
Aaron Gardony, Tufts University

Increasing evidence suggests that different cognitive strategies underlie mental rotation. In the present study, we investigated mental rotation strategy selection by observing physical rotation behavior. Results suggest that two strategies, a motoric and analytic strategy, are optimally integrated. (Cognitive - Experimental)

Hand Proximity Facilitates Object Recognition
Thomas Taylor | Mickie Vanhoy | Hunter Klevgard | Shanshan Huang, University of Central Oklahoma | University of Central Oklahoma

Hand position relative to visible objects may facilitate perception. Participants maintained a steady pattern of right-hand motion whilst simultaneously identifying stimuli presented via computer. Continuous Wavelet Transforms are used to model the fractal dimension of the time series. (Biological/Neuroscience - Experimental)

Meditation and Individual Differences in College Students
Alana Astarita, Purchase College
Authors: A. Astarita, N. Zook, M. Immergut, L. Winters, Psychology, Purchase College, Purchase, New York, UNITED STATES
It was predicted that students in a contemplative course would show enhanced working memory compared to controls over a semester. There were no significant differences between the two groups. In the meditation group, individual differences in working memory were related to barriers to meditation. (Cognitive – Experimental)

XIII- 112 The Gestalt of Human Action: Evidence against Structuralist Accounts of Action Representation
Lynn Huestegge, Würzburg University
Authors: L. Huestegge, A. Pieczykolan, Würzburg University, Würzburg, GERMANY|I. Koch, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, GERMANY
In three experiments, participants switch between single- and dual-task demands involving manual, vocal, and oculomotor responses. Sequential performance analyses suggest that action representations are structurally different under dual-task (vs. single-task) demands (Gestalt view of action). (Cognitive - Experimental)

XIII- 113 Implicit Association Test and Activity as a Distinct Dimension of Affective Attribution
Louise Hviid, The New School for Social Research
Authors: L. Hviid, D. Kidd, Psychology, The New School for Social Research, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Two experiments showed that participants implicitly attribute affective intensity to social categories using the IAT paradigm, even when not asked to do so. This implicit intensity association is moderated by their self-regulatory mode (RMQ; Kruglanski et al., 2000). In experiment 1, participants were asked to attribute positive (e.g. happy) or negative (e.g. angry) emotions to an embodied ‘in-person’ or disembodied ‘email’ communication target group. The intensity attributions were embedded within the categories (for example, ‘happy’ is high intensity word and ‘peaceful’ is a low intensity word, but both are categorized as positive). Overall, participants showed a bias for high intensity words (i.e., their response times were lower), but self-regulation mode seemed to moderate the how quickly participants categorized high intensity words with the less familiar target group (i.e., email communication). In experiment 2, we replicated these findings using the classic IAT race paradigm with European American vs. African American as target groups. This experiment showed that self-regulatory mode does seem to moderate implicit associations of high emotional intensity with the perceived outgroup. (Social - Experimental)

XIII- 114 Psychometric Properties of the Parenting Stress Index-Short Form (PSI-SF) in a Sample of Predominately Hispanic, Low-Income Mothers and Their Infants
Nicole Barroso, Florida International University
Authors: N.E. Barroso, G. Hungerford, D. Garcia, D.M. Bagner, Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES
The present study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Parenting Stress Index-Short Form (PSI-SF) with 12- to 15-month-old infants from predominately Hispanic, low-income families. Results provide support for the PSI-SF as an effective measure of parenting stress with high-risk families.
(Clinical - Psychometrics)

XIII- 115 Development and Validation of a Measure of University Embeddedness
Michael Litano, Old Dominion University
Authors: M.L. Litano, V.N. Streets, D.P. Myers, D.A. Major, J.M. Henson, K.P. Cigularov, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES
This research describes the development and validation of a measure designed to assess university embeddedness. Factor analyses suggested the creation of 31-item measure of university embeddedness, represented by major and community components. Evidence of content and construct validity is reported.
(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

XIII- 116 Systematic Review of Reliability of Scale Report
Iris Bourgault Bouthiller, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Authors: I. Bourgault Bouthillier, M. Rousseau, T. Milot, psychoéducation, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, Quebec, CANADA
A systematic review was conducted to document types of reliability used in psychometric studies. Results show that there is a need to recall that reliability is not only a matter of internal consistency. Other types of reliability are needed to have a better view of the extent of random error.
(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XIII- 117 Random Responding Causes Type 1 Error Too
Zdravko Marjanovic | Lisa Bajkov, Thompson Rivers University | Thompson Rivers University
Authors: Z. Marjanovic, L. Bajkov, N. Shubear, Psychology, Thompson Rivers University, Kamloops, British Columbia, CANADA | R. Holden, Psychology, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, CANADA
This poster demonstrates how random responding in self-report inventory data increases the magnitude of statistical relations between measures when said measures have normative mean scores that are either far above or far below the midpoint of their item-response scales.
(Personality/Emotion – Psychometrics)

XIII- 118 The Development and Preliminary Validation of a Supervisory Burnout Scale
Jessica Pence, Northern Kentucky University
The present study developed and initially validated a new measure of supervisory burnout for use in diverse organizational settings. Exploratory factor analysis revealed two dimensions: exhaustion and cynicism. Validity evidence of factor correlations with related work constructs is reported. (Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

XIII- 119 A bifactor model analysis of the Eating Disorder Inventory-3

Jeffrey Brookings, Wittenberg University

Authors: J.B. Brookings, Psychology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, UNITED STATES | D. Jackson, Psychology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, CANADA | D. Garner, River Centre Clinic, Sylvania, Ohio, UNITED STATES

An item CFA of the Eating Disorder Inventory-3, using responses from 1,085 adult female patients, supported a model with correlated factors representing the 12 primary scales. However, adding a bifactor improved the fit significantly and reduced variances of the factors and correlations among them, (Clinical - Psychometrics)

XIII- 120 Psychometric Properties of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) in a Think-Aloud Cognitive Assessment with an Experimentally-Induced Distraction

Chak Wong | Kean Hsu | Babeva Kalina | Michelle Feng | Gerald Davison, Fordham University | McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School | University of Southern California | VA Boston Health Care System | University of Southern California

Authors: C.L. Wong, Psychology, Fordham University, Jackson Heights, New York, UNITED STATES | K.J. Hsu, McLean Hospital/Harvard Medical School, Allston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | G. Davison, Psychology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California,

Hsu and Colleagues (2014) utilized the Articulated Thoughts in Simulated Situations (ATSS) think-aloud cognitive assessment paradigm to evaluate how distraction impacts cognitive and emotional processes under basic task performance, and found that cognitive but not emotional processes were compromised. Further verifying the ATSS’s affective measure’s reliability and validity, Classical Test Theory (CTT) was applied to assess the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule’s (PANAS) psychometric properties, since the scale was measured before and after the distraction induction. Pre- and post-PANAS were not significantly different across the three distraction conditions, though post-anger and post-anxiety condition’s diminished omega reliabilities suggests shifts in emotion. A better understanding of how distraction impacts the reliability and validity of assessments measuring affect holds important implications for future experimental and naturalistic studies employing affective assessment methods.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XIII- 121 Validating the MAS-R Factor Structure

Julie Osland, Wheeling Jesuit University
Current research validated the MAS-R (Bai et al., 2009) factor structure with 250 students. Prior efforts were limited to high school students and a small undergraduate sample. Future validation should target convergent and predictive validity.

(General - Psychometrics)

XIII- 122 Factorial validity of the Attachment to Material Objects Scale

**David Bishop**, Luther College

Authors: D.I. Bishop, A. Okoneski, A. Chittick, Psychology, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, UNITED STATES

The purpose of this study was to assess the dimensionality and reliability of the Attachment to Material Objects Scale in a large and diverse adult sample. An exploratory factor analysis confirmed the unidimensional structure of this attachment-based test of materialism.

(Developmental - Psychometrics)

XIII- 123 Item response theory parameter estimation in the presence of a nonnormal latent trait

**Julianne Edwards**, Ball State University

Authors: H. Finch, J. Edwards, Educational Psychology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES

Item response theory (IRT) is frequently used in psychology to estimate latent traits, and to assess item quality for scales. When the latent trait is nonnormal parameter estimation problems can arise. This study compares several methods of IRT estimation in the presence of a nonnormal latent trait.

(Methodology – Psychometrics)

XIII- 124 Cancer-Related Fatigue and the Benefits of Exercise

**Danielle Namour | Annette Custureri | Stephen Sylvester | Angie McDonald**, Palm Beach Atlantic University | Palm Beach Atlantic University | Palm Beach Atlantic University | Palm Beach Atlantic University

Authors: D.F. Namour, A. Custureri, L. Duncan, A. McDonald, Psychology, Palm Beach Atlantic University, Fort Myers, Florida, UNITED STATES | S. Sylvester, Exercise Science, Palm Beach Atlantic University, West Palm Beach, Florida, UNITED STATES

A program designed to reduce cancer-related fatigue with guided exercise was assessed in the current study. Fatigue was assessed weekly in 35 cancer patients over the eight week program. Results found a significant reduction of fatigue interference in the daily lives of participants.

(General - Exercise)

XIII- 125 Body-Related Shame and Guilt Relate to Low Levels of Physical Activity in Breast Cancer Survivors Over Time
Andree Castonguay, Concordia University
Authors: A.L. Castonguay, C. Wrosch, Department of Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA| E. Pila, C.M. Sabiston, Department of Kinesiology and Physical Education, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA|
This study assessed the longitudinal associations between body-related shame and guilt and moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) in a sample of breast cancer survivors. Body-related shame (β=-.53) and guilt (β=-.41) lead to decreased levels of MVPA over time. Implications will be discussed.
(Personality/Emotion - Exercise)

XIII- 127 Investigation of the Effects of Yoga on Heart Rate, Mood, and Cognitive Ability
Alicia Bembenek, Towson University
Authors: A. Bembenek, A.N. Santoro, S. Goldstein, C. Smith, E. Wheeler, A. Bennett, B. Dunagan, K. Cates, F. Carlson, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES|
Participants engaged in a specific yoga activity for twenty minutes (i.e., poses, breathing exercises, meditation, or listening to a lecture about yoga). Measures of participants’ heart rate, mood, and cognitive abilities were assessed. Verbal cognitive ability was enhanced by poses and meditation.
(Cognitive - Exercise)

XIII- 128 Keeping stress at bay: A bout of exercise buffers affective reactivity to daily stressors
Jordan Weiss, "University of California, San Francisco"
Authors: J.M. Weiss, S. Schilf, E. Puterman, "University of California, San Francisco", San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES| J. Mogle, D. Almeida, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|
We examine whether exercising before or after the occurrence of a stressful event has a greater impact on stressor-induced negative affect and, if so, how long this effect lasts. We further test whether being an exerciser at levels recommended by the CDC (≥ 150 minutes/week) moderates these effects.
(General - Exercise)

Katherine Scott, Northwestern University
Authors: K.M. Scott, R. Engeln, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
The presence of mirrors in dance studios may trigger self-objectification among a group already at increased risk for eating disorders. We report experimental evidence that dancing in a room with mirrors (in comparison to a room without mirrors) decreased dancers’ state-level body satisfaction.
(Social - Exercise)

XIII- 130 The moderating role of Individual Physical Activity in the relationship between Stress and Emotional Wellbeing among university students
Amélie Morinville, University of Ottawa
Authors: A. Morinville, D. Miranda, Psychology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA
The goal of this study was to verify whether physical activity practiced individually could moderate the relationship between stress and emotional wellbeing. This moderation model was tested in two separate samples of emerging adults (between 18 to 25 years of age; sample 1: N= 742; sample 2: N= 454).
(Social – Exercise)

XIII- 131 The Effects of Contact Sports on Brain Health
Nathan Craig, "Binghamton University, The State University of New York"
Authors: N. Craig, S. Greenberg, S. Camlic, P. Donovick, "Binghamton University, The State University of New York", Binghamton, New York, UNITED STATES
Our study examined the effects of contact sports participation on executive functioning in undergraduates. We found no difference in executive functioning between the contact sports, non-contact sports, and non-athlete groups.
(Clinical - Exercise)

Adam Cobb, University of Texas at Austin
Authors: A.R. Cobb, R. Josephs, C. Lancaster, M. Telch, Clinical Psychology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES
The search for candidate biomarkers of stress-related psychopathology seems relatively straightforward. However, the majority of these candidates belong to systems that dynamically and reciprocally interact with other systems. To complicate matters further, understanding environmental context is critical, because environments can suppress or facilitate phenotypic expression. In the present investigation, we assessed the roles of the HPG- and HPA-axes in predicting the emergence of traumatic stress-evoked PTSD symptomatology (PTSS) in 119 U.S. soldiers during their deployment to Iraq. Prior to deployment, we collected salivary measures of basal testosterone and cortisol, and also recorded changes in these basal levels evoked by a stress-inducing 35% CO<sub>2</sub> challenge. Multilevel growth models were used to test an extension of the well-documented suppression effect of androgens on glucocorticoid activity, by prospectively measuring downstream stress-linked psychopathology. In support of androgen suppression, soldiers who showed 35% CO<sub>2</sub> challenge-evoked increases in basal testosterone showed no connection between challenge-evoked cortisol change and stress-linked PTSS emergence. In sharp contrast, soldiers who showed 35% CO<sub>2</sub> challenge-evoked decreases in testosterone showed strong connections between challenge-evoked changes in cortisol and downstream stress-linked PTSS emergence. To our knowledge, these findings represent the first documentation of pre-deployment endocrine reactivity to environmental challenge predicting combat-stress-evoked psychopathology in the warzone. These findings highlight the importance of simultaneous examination of multiple biological systems, and the importance of using prospective, longitudinal designs to test causal models of stress-related psychopathology.
(Clinical - Epidemiology)
Major discriminatory events are associated with increased risk for psychotic experiences

Hans Oh, Columbia University

Authors: H. Oh, School of Social Work, Columbia University, San Diego, California, UNITED STATES

Frequency and range of lifetime major discriminatory events are associated with greater risk for lifetime and 12-month occurrence of psychotic experiences (PE), including visual and auditory hallucinations, and delusions.

(Social - Epidemiology)

Drinking behavior in relation to age of college students

Joshua Conniff, Florida Atlantic University

Authors: J.W. Conniff, A.L. Paz, B. Gonzalez, M. Rosselli, Psychology, Florida Atlantic University, Davie, Florida, UNITED STATES

Our goal was to examine how the current age of college student relates to their alcohol consumption habits. Moderate negative correlations were found that indicate that the younger the participants, the more likely they are to engage in higher rates of alcohol consumption.

(General - Epidemiology)