XIX- 001 Quality of life as a stable outcome measure for treatment of chronic pain
Eric Seemann, University of Alabama in Huntsville
Authors: E.A. Seemann, J. Hughes, J.T. Hamlin, S. Byrd, Psychology, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, Alabama, UNITED STATES|M.M. Brewer, Behavioral Sciences, Alabama Pain Center, Huntsville, Alabama, UNITED STATES|
Subjective pain scores are an unreliable measure of progress in multidisciplinary management of chronic pain. Quality of life measurement reflects progress in treatment and is stable over time, unlike pain scores, and demonstrates the effectiveness of CBT for chronic pain.
(Clinical – Health)

XIX- 002 Coping, personality and well-being: An exploratory study in a non-Western sample.
Roxane Gervais, Health and Safety Laboratory
Authors: R.L. Gervais, Health and Safety Laboratory, Newark, New Jersey, UNITED STATES|
This present research explored coping patterns, personality and well-being among full-time employees. The results showed links between the constructs; supporting the use of personality and coping strategies when investigating those resources that could contribute to well-being at the workplace.
(Industrial/Organizational - Health)

XIX- 003 The Effectiveness of a Brief Mindfulness Meditation Intervention
Alysia Noriega | Jennifer Gruber, Western Washington University | Western Washington University
Authors: A. Noriega, J. Gruber, Psychology, Western Washington University, Everett, Washington, UNITED STATES|B. Lehman, Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES|
Brief self-directed mindfulness meditation interventions can reduce obstacles to widespread meditation practice. This randomized experiment did not find changes in stress or mindfulness following a brief intervention, but did identify factors that predicted participant perceptions of success.
(General - Health)
XIX- 004 Social Support, Autonomous Motivation and Treatment Knowledge Predict Adherence in Organ Transplant Recipients
Brett Crowell, The College of Saint Rose
Authors: B.T. Crowell, N. Dorr, Psychology, The College of Saint Rose, Albany, New York, UNITED STATES
Examined psychosocial predictors of adherence to treatment regimen among 110 organ recipients. Results suggest (a) an indirect effect of social support on quality of life through autonomous motivation, and (b) social support moderates the relationship between knowledge of regimen and adherence.
(Social - Health)

XIX- 005 Suicidal Behavior Associated with Victimization Among Female College Students
Janel Leone, The Sage Colleges
Authors: J.M. Leone, Law and Society, The Sage Colleges, Albany, New York, UNITED STATES; J.M. Carroll, Forensic Mental Health, The Sage Colleges, Albany, New York, UNITED STATES
Findings showed a significant link between emotional, physical, and sexual victimization and suicidal behavior controlling for depression, anxiety, and stress. Victims had between 6 and 11 times the odds of suicidal behavior compared to non-victims. Results can inform college intervention programs.
(Developmental - Health)

XIX- 006 Limitations of Wearable Activity Trackers to Increase Physical Activity among Sedentary Working Adults
Ralph Turner, HealthCore
Authors: R.M. Turner, Health Outcomes Research, HealthCore, Wilmington, Delaware, UNITED STATES; J. Barron, Health Plan Research, HealthCore, Wilmington, Delaware, UNITED STATES
Sedentary adults with BMI scores ≥ 28 provided Fitbits plus coaching used them for 6 months compared to 4 months for a Fitbit-only. Readiness for exercise change was associated with longer survival, higher daily step counts, and weight loss. QOL, healthcare utilization and costs were not changed.
(Clinical - Health)

XIX- 007 Self Efficacy is Linked to Management and Leadership Effectiveness in Practicing Dentists
Jared Montoya | Bernardo de la Garza, Our Lady of the Lake University | The University of Texas at Brownsville
Authors: J. Montoya, Leadership Studies, Our Lady of the Lake University, Brownsville, Texas, UNITED STATES; B. de la Garza, Psychology, The University of Texas at Brownsville, Brownsville, Texas, UNITED STATES; C. Ledeza, Psychology, The University of Texas at Brownsville
This study evaluated dentists' perceived leadership and managerial ability and perceived self-efficacy. The results indicated that dentists lack general knowledge of effective leadership and increased self-efficacy was positively related to higher ratings of leader effectiveness.
(Social – Health)
XIX- 008 Significant Predictors of Calorie Intake

Steve Garcia, "California State University, Northridge"

Authors: S. Garcia, M.I. Huitink, Psychology, "California State University, Northridge", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|J. Quilici, Psychology, "California State University, Northridge", Northridge, California, UNITED STATES

Students were asked to select a meal and complete a survey. Results supported our hypothesis that more meals eaten out (p<.05), lower concern for dieting (p<.05), male gender (p<.05), and lower frequency of healthy meal choices (p<.01) were significant predictors of higher calorie intake. (Cognitive - Health)

XIX- 009 The Obesity Epidemic: Who Bears Primary Responsibility?

Sarah Denen, Cedarville University

Authors: S. Denen, K. Jakucki, M.E. Becknell, Psychology, Cedarville University, Cedarville, Ohio, UNITED STATES|C. Hwang, Psychology, Cedarville University, Cedarville, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Do students believe that obesity is controlled internally (InC) or externally (ExC)? A scale (ECS) was created to ascertain the degree of perceived external control. The ECS mean of ExC students was higher than that of InC students, but a majority of InC students had normal BMI.<br />

(Clinical - Health)

XIX- 011 Daily Reports of Stress and Flourishing following a Brief Mindfulness Meditation Intervention

Juliann Salisbury, Western Washington University

Authors: J.M. Salisbury, D.R. Jones, B. Lehman, Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES

The effectiveness of a brief mindfulness meditation intervention was tested using daily diary reports from undergraduates participating in this wait-list controlled experiment. Results indicate that the intervention enhanced mindfulness, reduced stress, and promoted flourishing. (General - Health)

XIX- 012 Mindfulness-based emotion-regulation training reduces the frequency and intensity of negative self-talk

Mariya Shiyko, Northeastern University

Authors: M.P. Shiyko, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|C. Mohiyeddini, Applied Psychology, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|M. saif el-nasr, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

Negative self-talk in adults has been related to the onset and progression of depression agoraphobia, binge drinking and pathological gambling. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of a mindfulness-based emotion-regulation intervention on frequency and intensity of negative self-talk. (Personality/Emotion - Health)
XIX- 013 **Children adopt the traits of fictional characters**

**Rebecca Dore**, University of Virginia

Authors: E.D. Smith, Psychology, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky, UNITED STATES | R. Dore, A. Lillard, Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Children who heard about or were highly engaged in a professor narrative behaved more analytically than children who heard about or were highly engaged in a cheerleader narrative, suggesting that children adopt the traits of fictional characters and that this effect may be due to perspective taking.

(Developmental - Child)

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XIX- 014 **Parenting predicts preschoolers’ effortful control but not vice versa: A cross-lagged panel analysis on precursors of behavior problems**

**Chao Liu**, Oklahoma State University

Authors: C. Liu, R. Larzelere, I. Washburn, Human Development and Family Sciences, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES

This study examined the relations between parenting and children’s effortful control over time in predicting preschoolers’ behavior problems. Results showed that parenting is more likely to influence children’s effortful control than the other way around among young preschoolers.

(Developmental – Child)

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XIX- 015 **Physiological and Behavioral Responses to Others’ Distress among Children with Conduct Problems**

**Kathleen Crum**, Florida International University

Authors: K.I. Crum, J. Comer, E.D. Musser, P. Chou, Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES | D.A. Waschbusch, Psychiatry, Penn State Hershey Medical Center, Hershey, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

**Overview**: Though it is well-established that youth with conduct problems (CP) show emotional processing impairments, the nature of the link between these deficits and aggressive behavior remains unclear. Evidence suggests that impaired emotional processing in CP youth is rooted in difficulty effectively identifying, and affectively responding to, distress cues. The current study examined both behavioral and physiological responses to others’ distress among CP youth, and explored the link between distress cue salience and aggression in this population.

**Methods**: CP youth aged 9-12 years (N=10 of a projected N=60) engaged in two tasks. First, children listened to sequential audio clips—ocean waves and a child crying—while electrocardiogram and impedance cardiography data were collected. Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia (RSA; an index of parasympathetic regulation) was derived by extracting the high frequency component (>0.15 Hz) of the R-R peak time series. Second, children were told they were playing a game with another child, and had the opportunity to blast the opponent with white noise upon winning a round. However, no true opponent was present, and distress cue salience was manipulated by sending children first a neutral, then a distressed, message from the opponent. Aggression was measured by the noise level with which children blasted the opponent following each message. After each round, children reported on the opponent’s affective state. For both tasks, differences between conditions were examined using repeated measures ANOVA.

**Results**: RSA did not differ between relaxation and distress audio conditions (F(1,8)=.03, p=.86).
Similarly, aggression did not differ between neutral and distress message conditions (\(t\)\(\text{df}(1,9)=.22, p=.65\)). Compared to the neutral message, children reported that their opponent was more scared (\(t\)\(\text{df}(1,9)=4.38, p=.07\); mean \(M=1.80\) vs. \(M=.60\)) and less happy (\(t\)\(\text{df}(1,9)=24.93, p=.001\); \(M=1.60\) vs. \(M=2.90\)) after the distress message.

**Discussion**: Parasympathetic regulation did not differ from neutral stimuli in response to others’ distress, perhaps due to a (currently) small sample size. Further, while children with CP correctly identified changes in their opponents’ emotions, they did not exhibit corresponding behavior changes. Collectively, findings suggest children with CP may struggle to match affective states of distress, but are able to correctly identify emotions in others. Impaired affective matching may be linked to aggression in CP youth.

(Clinical - Child)

**XIX- 016 The Impact of Teacher-Child Interaction Training on Social Competence in Head Start Children**

*Autena Torbati | Danielle Whitworth | Madeline Larson*, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center | University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center | University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

Authors: A. Torbati, D. Whitworth, M. Larson, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Edmond, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES| C. Campbell, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

This study examined the impact of a classroom-based teacher training program on social competency in Head Start children. Overall, Head Start children demonstrated significant improvements in social competence following a seven-week intervention.

(Clinical - Child)

**XIX- 017 Social Contexts and Goals of Aggression in Early and Middle Childhood Sibling and Friend Relationships**

*Daria Seifert | Anna Katomski | Sarah Prieto | Ganie DeHart*, SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo

Authors: T. Herd, D. Seifert, A. Katomski, M. Klotz, C. Owens, S. Prieto, B. Ramrattan, G.B. DeHart, Psychology, SUNY Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, UNITED STATES|

As part of a longitudinal study, we examined social contexts and goals of aggression by siblings and friends at ages 4 and 7. Relational, physical, and verbal aggression served different functions in early and middle childhood; gender differences were most evident for verbal aggression at age 7.<br />

(Developmental - Child)
XIX- 018 **Different performance between right and left hands is associated with preference of right hand activity**

Kunitake Suzuki, Osaka University of Human Sciences

Authors: K. Suzuki, Human Sciences, Osaka University of Human Sciences, Setu, Osaka, JAPAN

We examined whether two types of motor fluencies affected the selection of the picture of right hand activity. Results indicated that only motor fluency from different hand skill between right and left affected the selection of the picture of right hand, but temporal induced motor fluency did not.

(Cognitive - Child)

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XIX- 019 **Initial Analysis of the Psychometric Properties of the Communication Quality Questionnaire for Deaf Children**

Amy Letteri, Gallaudet University

Authors: A. Letteri, L. Pick, Psychology, Gallaudet University, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES

The Communication Quality Questionnaire for Deaf Children (COMM-Q) is a newly designed parent-report measure. This project explores the psychometric properties of this new measure with 69 parents of deaf children ages 6-10.

(Cognitive - Child)

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XIX- 020 **The Effects of Care Types and Temperament on Social Competency of Children Under the Care of Social Services**

Aybegüm Memisoglu, Middle East Technical University

Authors: S. Kazak Berüment, A. Memisoglu, Psychology, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, TURKEY

In this study it is aimed to investigate the effects of different care types on children’s problem behaviors with the moderating role of temperament. The results suggested that the inhibitory control and perceptual sensitivity moderated the relationship between social competence and care type.

(Developmental – Child)

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XIX- 021 **Observed Conflicts, Averted Conflicts, and Mothers’ Perceptions of 7-year-olds’ Sibling and Friend Relationships**

Brianna Heuser | Madeleine ReisGerzog | Ganie DeHart, SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo

Authors: B. Heuser, M. ReisGerzog, C. Woolever, A. Simon, R. Zinkowski, F. DiGiorgio, G.B. DeHart, Psychology, SUNY Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, UNITED STATES

We examined connections between 7-year-olds’ sibling and friend conflicts and mothers’ assessments of their relationships. Mothers’ perceptions did not accurately predict frequency of conflicts or averted conflicts, but did predict certain qualitative aspects of the children’s conflict behavior.

(Developmental - Child)
XIX- 022 Parent-Child Interaction Therapy as a Family-Centered Intervention for Post-Injury Behavior Problems in Young Children with Traumatic Brain Injury

Dainelys Garcia, Florida International University

Authors: D. Garcia, G.M. Hungerford, A. Farias, D.M. Bagner, Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES
N.E. Barroso, Psychology, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES
J. Kuluz, Nicklaus Children's Hospi

TBI in young children has been associated with range of negative consequences, with behavior problems being one of the most common. We examined the initial outcome, feasibility, and acceptability of an intensive format of PCIT for young children with TBI and clinically elevated behavior problems.

(Clinical - Child)

XIX- 023 SOCIAL ANXIETY AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG EARLY ADOLESCENTS

Evan Johnson, "Brigham Young University, Idaho"

Authors: E.W. Johnson, Biology, "Brigham Young University, Idaho", Rexburg, Idaho, UNITED STATES
S.D. Martin, Psychology, "Brigham Young University, Idaho", Rexburg, Idaho, UNITED STATES
K. Jackson, M. Rogers, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, UNITED STA

Several studies have investigated the influence of social anxiety measures on alcohol consumption among older adolescents in high school and young adults entering college, but few studies have looked at the association among younger adolescents. This study looks at the frequency of milestone attainment (first sip, drink, drunk) in relation to social anxiety. Social Anxiety scores were obtained using the Multidimensional Anxiety Scale for Children (MASC) questionnaire. Response options ranged from 0 (never true about me), to 3 (often true about me). Our sample included 1,023 middle school students; 52% female; 27% non-White (12% Hispanic, 11% other, and 4% Black) who completed annual web surveys over a 3-year period (T1, T2, T6). Mean age at baseline was 12.22 (SD=0.98, range 10-15) Retention rates ranged from 92% to 83% (T2-T6). Participants were categorized into three groups determined by MASC scores. Participants scoring less than the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile where placed in the low group (LOW), those in the average group scored between 25<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (AVG), and those in the high group scored above the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile (HIGH). MASC scores range from 0 to 21 with the median rates for social anxiety equal to 6.0. 25.4 % of the sample was in the LOW group, 56.2% in the AVG group, and 18.4 % was in the HIGH group for social anxiety. The proportions of adolescents in this sample engaging in each milestone are 66.2% for the first sip, 28.4 % ever having a full drink and 13.6% ever reporting being drunk. To investigate social anxiety’s association with milestone attainment three independent chi-squared tests were analyzed to compare the LOW, AVG, and HIGH social anxiety groups together with each drinking milestone (sip, full drink, and drunk). Chi-squared tests failed to show that MASC scores related to milestone attainment $\chi^2$ (2) = 0.115; 0.615; 0.843 (for sip, drink, and drunk outcomes respectively). While social anxiety has been significantly related to drinking in older populations it may be that social anxiety and its affects on early adolescents’ substance use has yet to express itself. Further investigation of the transitional development of social anxiety from early adolescence to emerging adulthood may help elucidate the effects this factor has on substance use.

<i>Research was supported by National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) R01 AA016838.</i>

(General - Adolescent)
XIX- 024 **Disentangling the positive relation between adolescent girls’ heterosocial involvement and excessive weight concerns: The trouble with feeling seen, but not heard, in the peer context**  
Rebecca Morrissey, University of Notre Dame  
Authors: R.A. Morrissey, E.E. Hillard, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES|D.M. Gondoli, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES|  
An interactive model of adolescent girls’ heterosocial involvement, voice with female friends, and voice with male friends was longitudinally tested to predict drive for thinness. Those who feel uneasy sharing their thoughts with female and male friends, but spend a lot of time engaged in mixed-sex social activities, appear most likely to suffer from excessive weight concerns.  
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIX- 025 **Taken out of Context: Understanding the Relationship between Adolescent Weight Status and Future Substance Use**  
H. Isabella Lanza, "California State University, Long Beach"  
Authors: H. Lanza, Human Development, "California State University, Long Beach", Long Beach, California, UNITED STATES|C.E. Grella, Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|P.J. Chung, P  
Using The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), the current study assessed whether overweight/obese adolescents had a greater likelihood of experiencing a psychosocial context that would put them at risk for problematic substance use in young adulthood.  
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIX- 026 **The Relationship Between Interpersonal Functioning and Anxiety within Adolescent Delinquent Males**  
Gwendolyn Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University  
Authors: J.R. Barnett, G. Burgess, Psychology, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Weatherford, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES|  
A research study investigating the relationship between an interpersonal scale of emotional intelligence and anxiety within a population of juvenile delinquent males. The information gained will contribute to the identification of potential treatment targets for the juvenile delinquent population.  
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XIX- 027 **Gender, Partner, Mitigation, and Valence in Adolescents' Use of Verbal Irony and Assertive/Affiliative Language**  
Leanne Calviello | Michael Kolotinsky | Helen Gregorek | Ganie DeHart, SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo  
Authors: L. Calviello, M. Kolotinsky, H. Gregorek, J. Venticinque, O. Wolfram, B. Owens, G.B. DeHart, Psychology, SUNY Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, UNITED STATES|  
We sought to explore connections between verbal irony and assertive/affiliative language in adolescents' sibling and friend interactions. Verbal irony and assertive/affiliative language were connected in fairly complex ways, involving ironic form, gender, partner, mitigation, and utterance valence.  
(Developmental - Adolescent)
XIX- 028 How Do Maternal Perceptions Relate to Observed Prosocial Behavior in Adolescent Sibling and Friend Relationships?

Caroline Goldschein | Alison Arnold | Zoe Marshall | Meghan Berman | Marylen Santos | Ganie DeHart, SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo | SUNY Geneseo

Authors: C. Goldschein, A. Arnold, L. Dalton, Z. Marshall, M. Berman, M. Santos, G.B. DeHart, Psychology, SUNY Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, UNITED STATES

We examined relationships between adolescent siblings' and friends' prosocial behavior and maternal perceptions of the relationships. Mothers' perceptions were related to observed behavior differently for siblings and friends, but social symmetry of prosocial behavior was important in both cases.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIX- 029 Exposure to childhood stressors uniquely contributes to the initiation of substance use by mid-adolescence

Nora Charles, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Authors: N. Charles, C. Mathias, S. Ryan, A. Acheson, D. Dougherty, Psychiatry, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES

A number of risk factors for adolescent substance use have been proposed, such as higher levels of traits like sensation seeking, more rapid pubertal development, and greater exposure to delinquent peers. However, the relative contribution of these factors to the prediction of substance use by mid-adolescence remains unclear. To address this, 134 preadolescents enrolled in an ongoing longitudinal study were assessed on individual (aggression, impulsivity, sensation seeking, pubertal status) and environmental (exposure to stressors, delinquent peers) characteristics associated with risk for substance abuse. These assessments were conducted when the youth were aged 10-12 and had not yet initiated substance use. Youth were then re-assessed at age 15, when 94 of them (70%) had reported using alcohol or drugs at least one time but less than 20 times in their lifetime and 23 (17.2%) had reported using alcohol or drugs more than 20 times. As a group, youth who initiated substance use by age 15 reported more aggression and greater lifetime exposure to stressors during preadolescence than did youth who did not use alcohol or drugs by age 15. The subset of youth who had used more frequently by age 15 also reported more affiliation with delinquent peers in preadolescence than did non-using youth. All of the predictors were then entered into a logistic regression equation to determine their relative strength in predicting substance use by age 15, and only lifetime exposure to stressors was significant. This suggests that exposure to stressors increases the likelihood of substance use by mid-adolescence beyond the contribution of other commonly considered predictors. As such, exposure to stressors should be a clinical concern for psychologists working with adolescents and developing interventions to reduce adolescent substance use.

(Clinical - Adolescent)
XIX- 030 **Coping styles and emotional intelligence in juvenile delinquents**

Gwendolyn Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University
Authors: G. Burgess, J.R. Barnett, Psychology, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Weatherford, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES

Coping styles and emotional intelligence were examined in incarcerated juvenile delinquents. Differences in stress management were not associated with anxiety or coping style. High incidence of poor coping styles were observed.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIX- 031 **Clinical Improvement of Social Anxiety: Do Adolescents, Parents and Independent Evaluators Agree?**

Marina Oganesova | Ryan Nordlander | Emily Stricker, William Paterson University | William Paterson University

Authors: D. Hayes, William Paterson University, Bergenfield, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | M. Oganesova, R. Nordlander, E. Stricker, Department of Psychology, William Paterson University, Jersey City, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | M. Cromley, Department of Psychology, Wil

Independent Evaluators (IEs) are costly and time consuming. It is important to determine if parent and child reports can be useful with the use of the Clinical Global Impression Scale-Improvement (CGI-I). Findings suggest that it may be necessary to utilize IEs to obtain accurate indications of treatment effectiveness.

(Cognitive - Adolescent)

XIX- 032 **Gender and Ethnicity Differences in the Relationship between Parent Support and Suicidality**

Tamar Kodish | Kiera James, Drexel University | Drexel University

Authors: T.A. Kodish, D. Mohabir, J. Herres, G. Diamond, Center for Family Intervention Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | K.M. James, Center for Family Intervention Science, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED

The study found increased suicidality relates to parent emotional support for non-Hispanic youth and Hispanic females, but not for Hispanic males. Hispanic males may be less likely to seek parental emotional support when suicidal due to the cultural value of *machismo* – male strength and superiority.

(Clinical – Adolescent)
XIX- 033 The Effects of Parental Involvement on Latino/a Middle School Students’ Academic Knowledge, Aspirations, and Expectations
Griselda Martinez | Stephanie Figueroa | Jason Dyer, "California State University, Northridge" | "California State University, Northridge" | "California State University, Northridge"
Authors: G. Martinez, S.I. Figueroa, J. Dyer, G. Chavira, Psychology, "California State University, Northridge", Pacoima, California, UNITED STATES
Thirty Latino families in California participated in a mixed methods study examining the effects of parents’ college knowledge and parental involvement on their child’s academic aspirations, expectations, and achievement. Results show the importance of parents’ role in their children’s education.
(Developmental - Adolescent)

XIX- 034 Anxiety Response Style as a Moderator of the Prospective Association between Anxiety and Depression among Adolescent Girls
Lisa Starr, University of Rochester
Authors: C.B. Stroud, Department of Psychology, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | L.R. Starr, Y. Li, Clinical and Social Sciences in Psychology, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, UNITED STATES
Negative anxiety response styles (e.g., ruminative and hopeless thoughts about anxiety symptoms) may contribute to anxiety-depression comorbidity. Here, anxiety response styles predicted the prospective association between anxiety disorders and later depressive symptoms among early adolescents.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XIX- 035 Relation of Dependent Stressful Life Events to Depression in Offspring of Depressed and Nondepressed Mothers
Natalie Burke, Vanderbilt University
Authors: N.K. Burke, J. Garber, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, UNITED STATES
This study examined different types of stressful life events (e.g., dependent, interpersonal) and their relation to depressive symptoms in adolescent offspring of depressed and nondepressed mothers. Higher levels of dependent stress were associated with higher levels of depression in adolescence.
(Clinical - Adolescent)

XIX- 036 Gender Differences in Perceptions of Child Custody Decisions
Taylor Wornica | Emily Denne, University of Evansville | University of Evansville
Authors: T. Wornica, E.R. Denne, A. Meyer, M. Stevenson, Psychology, University of Evansville, Evansville, Indiana, UNITED STATES
We explored the impact of participant gender on perceptions of a child custodial battle. Supporting hypotheses, women were more likely than men to find the mother fit for full custody – an effect statistically mediated by women’s greater belief that the mother is capable (e.g., provides necessities).
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
**XIX- 037 All-American health: Current findings and future opportunities for NIH-funded research with transgenders and people with differences in sex development (T-DSDs)**

**Bali White**, National Institutes of Health

Authors: W.N. Elwood, B. White, Office of Intramural Research Training, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, United States | A.C. Lossie, Beautiful You MrKH Foundation, North Kensington, Maryland, United States

NIH commissioned the Institute of Medicine to “assess the state of the science on the health status of LGBT populations. . . . outline a research agenda . . . . and consider research training needs to foster the advancement of LGBT health knowledge.” Since the IOM report’s release in 2011, NIH conducted portfolio analyses, held expert panels, and issued multiple funding opportunities expressly to include sexual and gender minorities (SGM, formerly LGBTI-DSD). We outline current and immediately-past research projects, list expressly-designed funding opportunities, and delineate clear instructions on how to propose and implement research with T-DSDs.

(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

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**XIX- 038 Non-binary Living in a Binary World: The Unlabeled Experience**

**Sawyer Piwetz | Tanya Tompkins**, Linfield College | Linfield College

Authors: S.D. Piwetz, K.D. Stewart, Y.J. Weisberg, T.L. Tompkins, Psychology, Linfield College, McMinnville, Oregon, United States

We investigated minority stress and well-being in gender, sexual, and romantic minorities. Those with an ‘unlabeled’ gender identity or sexual orientation experienced lower life satisfaction compared to cisgendered or heterosexual individuals, but experienced similar levels of minority stress.<br />

(General - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

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**XIX- 039 “iVlog: Exploring the Clinical Applications of Transgender YouTube Communities”**

**Rachel Ende | Chana Etengoff | Charles Joseph Polihronakis**, Barnard College of Columbia University | Barnard College of Columbia University | "Teachers College, Columbia University"

Authors: R.S. Ende, Psychology, Barnard College of Columbia University, New York, New York, United States | C. Etengoff, Psychology, Barnard College of Columbia University, New York, New York, United States | C. Polihronakis, "Teachers College, Columbia University"

This study focuses on how trans persons use online videos to cope with transitional stress. Analyses indicate that participants engaged their online audience more (60%) than their family of origin (26%) or therapists (46%)—suggesting that YouTube provides a unique forum for trans-resilience.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
XIX- 040 Effects on Learning about History of Women in Science on Gender Identity and Quantitative Performance

Nida Bikmen, Denison University
Authors: N. Bikmen, Psychology, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, UNITED STATES | M. Torrence, Psychology, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, UNITED STATES

College women who read about the history of women in science perceived less discrepancy between the agentic traits of past and present women compared to those who read about contemporary women scientists or scientists in general, which predicted improved performance on a quantitative test.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIX- 041 Lean in to be stretched thin? Compared to men, women have more life goals and associate high-power positions with more negative outcomes

Caroline Wilmuth, Harvard University
Authors: C. Wilmuth, A. Wood Brooks, F. Gino, Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

We find that, compared to men, women have more life goals, place less stock in power- and achievement-related goals, associate more negative outcomes with high-power positions, perceive power as less desirable, and are less likely to take advantage of opportunities for professional advancement.
(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIX- 042 The Commodity Model of Sex and Rape Myth Acceptance: Correlating College Students’ Conception of Sex With Their Endorsement of Rape Myths

Tracy Zinn | Kimberly Johnson, James Madison University | James Madison University
Authors: T.E. Zinn, K. Johnson, E. Smith, C. Sullivan, E. Silva, A. Joseph, M. Cherry, R. Bily, Psychology, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Researchers constructed a scale to measure perceptions of sex as a commodity. The researchers evaluated the constructed scale and its correlation with other constructs, including rape myth acceptance and tendency to intervene in a sexual assault.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIX- 043 Race of Mothers and Perceptions of Alcohol Consumption During Pregnancy

Tracy Zinn | Kimberly Johnson, James Madison University | James Madison University
Authors: T.E. Zinn, K. Johnson, E. Smith, C. Sullivan, T. Daddario, M. Cherry, A. Joseph, R. Bily, E. Silva, Psychology, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Participants read a fabricated article either confirming or dismissing the dangers of drinking during pregnancy, including a quote in which a pregnant woman admits to drinking and an accompanying photo (to manipulate mother’s race). Participants rated the woman’s ability to parent effectively.
(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)
XIX- 044 **The “battered spouse syndrome”: Mock juror decisions in cases of same-sex and opposite-sex violent resistance**

Michael Brown, "The State University of New York, Oneonta"

Authors: M. Brown, Psychology, "The State University of New York, Oneonta", Oneonta, New York, UNITED STATES | A. Lupinski, Albany Law School, Albany, New York, UNITED STATES |

This study examines how homophobia relates to perceptions of the “battered spouse defense” when used in cases of same- and opposite-sex domestic violence. We found that participants perceive such cases differently in several ways. However, homophobia did not fully account for these differences.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIX- 045 **What do I wear: Effect of identity-related cues and G-PII on female professionals' work outfit decision**

Amy Lim, Singapore Management University

Authors: A.J. Lim, C. Cheng, School of Social Sciences, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE |

Female professionals use outfits to cope with the role conflict they experience in the workplace. However, little is known about the factors that influence this decision. We tested the influence of identity-related cues on outfit decision, and if this relationship differed among female professionals.

(Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIX- 047 **Sick on the job: Consequences of a sexist work environment for female employees**

Sara Manuel, Rutgers University

Authors: S.K. Manuel, K. Howansky, K. Chaney, Psychology, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | D. Sanchez, Psychology, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey, UNITED STATES |

Through structural equation modeling, we demonstrate the effects of a sexist work environment for female employees. Major implications include impaired health, lower productivity, and a rise in presenteeism (sick attendance), which has previously been linked to impairing organizational productivity.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XIX- 048 **Perceptions of promotion- vs. prevention-focused leaders**

Ann Hoover, University of South Carolina Upstate

Authors: A.E. Hoover, L. Forte, D. Nesbitt, A. Puckette, A. Ulloa Sandoval, Psychology, University of South Carolina Upstate, Spartanburg, South Carolina, UNITED STATES |

Participants read scenarios about a leader with promotion- or prevention-focused strategies. As predicted, participants perceived the promotion-focused leader to be more secure in his position, more powerful, less concerned with losing his position, and less likely to actually lose his position.

(Social - Social Cognition)
XIX- 049 Manipulations of Emotional Context Shape Moral Judgment: Exploring the Effects of Negative Emotions
Congjiao Jiang, New York University
Authors: C. Jiang, Psychology, New York University, Jersey City, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
This study investigated how negative emotions would influence one’s judgment on moral dilemmas. The results show a trend that general negative feeling induction increased the odd of giving utilitarian responses to personal moral dilemmas such as the footbridge dilemma compared with the control condition.
(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XIX- 050 Coping myths revealed: Expression of low and high severity grief leads to perceptions of coping poorly
Julie Kahler, "University of Nevada, Reno"
Authors: J. Kahler, Clinical Psychology, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES| A. Papa, Clinical Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES
People who experience the loss of a loved one are expected to experience distress and if grievers do not conform to this expectation they receive negative evaluation from others. We found that grievers in a vignette who expressed any grief symptomology were perceived as coping poorly.
(Clinical - Social Cognition)

XIX- 051 How cognitive complexity relates to the worst economic inequality in decades
Mistie Donato | Rob Foels, Richard Stockton College | Richard Stockton College
Authors: M. Donato, R. Foels, Richard Stockton College, Northfield, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Economic inequalities are at record high levels, and social ideologies such as meritocracy blame individuals. We predicted and found that higher levels of attributional complexity are related to lower levels of meritocracy endorsement, providing a new insight into why social inequalities persist.
(Social - Social Cognition)

XIX- 052 Effects of the verticality metaphor on psychological outcomes
Jessica Mazen | Marianne Fallon | Kimberly Iacino, Central Connecticut State University | Central Connecticut State University
Authors: J.A. Mazen, M. Fallon, K. Iacino, Psychological Science, Central Connecticut State University, New Britain, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
We investigated whether the verticality metaphor can be activated by viewing a simple dot pattern move up or down on a computer screen. Men, but not women who viewed descending dots reported decreased feelings of well-being as their need for closure increased.
(Social - Social Cognition)
XIX- 053 Disruptive Dwelling or Motivated Cognitions? An Examination of the Perceived Functional Value of Rumination

INGRID PECHENKOV, York University

Authors: B.C. Dreyer, Psychology, Wilfrid Laurier University, Kitchener, Ontario, CANADA | I. PECHENKOV, PSYCHOLOGY, York University, Stouffville, Ontario, CANADA | D. McCann, York University, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA

York University students (N=120, N=105) completed measures of ruminative tendencies, metacognitions, personality, interpersonal orientation, and depressive symptoms. Results highlight potential implications for models of rumination.

(Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

XIX- 054 A developmental view on the curse of knowledge

Siba Ghrear, University of British Columbia

Authors: S. Ghrear, T. Haddock, S. Birch, R. Severson, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA

We, as humans, find it very difficult to disengage from our current knowledge and imagine a more naïve perspective - Curse of knowledge. This study looks at the influence of the curse of knowledge estimates of children (5-10 years) of what other people may know.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

XIX- 055 Dysfunctional individuation predicts negative outcomes over time in college-aged adults

Ryan Woodbury, University of Notre Dame

Authors: R. Woodbury, D. Lapsley, Psychology, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana, UNITED STATES | S. Sahbaz, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED STATES | P. Stey, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., District of Columbia

We explored the role of individuation in early adulthood. We found that dysfunctional individuation decreases over time. Further, dysfunctional individuation predicted change in poor adjustment during college. Results suggest healthy individuation may be crucial for navigating the college years.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

XIX- 056 Executive Functions as Predictors of Aggression and Social Skills in Children: A Consideration of Gender Differences

Tennisha Riley, Virginia Commonwealth University

Authors: T. Riley, Z. Serpell, A. Foster, A. Swafford, T. Parr, Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, UNITED STATES | K. Thomas, Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES | A. Aldercotte, H. Kim, M. Ellefson, Fac

This study examined if executive functions (EFs; working memory, inhibition, and cognitive flexibility) predict teacher-rated social behavior among 56 African American elementary school students. Results indicate that different EFs predict different aspects of social behavior for boys and girls.

(Social - Social Cognition)
XIX-057 **Spatial distance from choice events influences people’s beliefs about the factors that drive choices**

**Greta Valenti**, Birmingham-Southern College

Authors: G. Valenti, Psychology, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama, UNITED STATES; A. Bottom, L. Byrd, C. McCurdy, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama, UNITED STATES

Decreasing psychological distance from a choice event causes a greater tendency to frame it in terms of the non-chosen, versus chosen, option (Valenti, 2012). This experiment suggests that decreasing distance also causes a greater tendency to name aspects of the non-chosen as drivers of the choice.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XIX-058 **Stereotypical Impressions of Accented Speech: Japanese vs. LA accents**

**Saera Khan**, University of San Francisco

Authors: S. Khan, T. Dang, Psychology, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES

The LA accented speech has been associated with incompetence and warmth. Japanese accented speakers are judged as competent but not sociable. The LA accented speaker was judged the least competent and least enjoyable. Accents alone serve as a powerful way of activating group stereotypes.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XIX-059 **Central-Processing, Travel Savviness, and NFC: Optimizing Airline Ad Appeal**


Authors: N. Olsen, R. Shen, Organizational Sciences & Communication, The George Washington University, Washington, DC, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES

The link between air-travel savviness, NFC, ad-appeal, and intent-to-purchase is – in part – mediated by the extent to which airline ads are focused on core (central) attributes as opposed to non-core (peripheral) qualities; and that link is optimized within centrally-focused ads.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XIX-060 **Parent-Child Acculturation Gaps, Family Conflict, and Child Depression in Mexican Families**

**Ramon Flores**, "California State University, Long Beach"

Authors: R.T. Flores, C. Chun, Psychology, "California State University, Long Beach", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES

The acculturation gap-distress hypothesis posits that the disagreement in cultural practices, cultural identifications, and/or cultural values resulting from the parent-child acculturation gap leads to family conflict, which in turn contributes to child maladjustment (e.g., Telzer, 2011). Research examining the acculturation gap-distress hypothesis has yielded mixed results. The present study aimed to better understand the functions of parent-child acculturation gaps by examining whether acculturation gaps in Mexican families are similarly or differentially associated with family conflict and child depression across
the domains of behaviors, identity, language, and values for the host (U.S.) culture and native (Mexican) culture. Eighty-four Mexican/Mexican-American undergraduate students (65 females, \( \text{Mean} \) age = 19.62) from a university in Southern California completed on-line self-report questionnaires for themselves and for the parent with whom they believed they most differ in terms adopting the American culture and Mexican culture. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted to examine the contributions of parent-child acculturation gaps' across domains to family conflict and child depression, separately for family conflict and child depression. Participants’ and parents’ age and sex were entered first as control variables, participants’ and parents’ acculturation domains were entered second, and parent-child acculturation gaps were entered last. In the first step, only participant’s age was significantly associated with family conflict, \( B = .38, \quad p < .03, \quad \Delta R^2 = .18, \quad p = .10 \), and none of the variables were significantly associated with child depression. In the second step, none of participants’ and parents’ acculturation domains were significantly associated with family conflict, and parents’ Mexican identity was significantly associated with child depression \( B = .67, \quad p < .04, \quad \Delta R^2 = .38, \quad p < .47 \). In the final step, none of the parent-child acculturation gaps were significantly associated with family conflict, or child depression. Limitations and implications are discussed.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 061 **Perceived discrimination and suicidal ideation: Moderating role of anxiety symptoms among Asian, Black, Hispanic, and White individuals**

**Soumia Cheref**, University of Houston

Authors: S. Cheref, R. Walker, Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES |

We examined the moderating role of anxiety symptoms in understanding the relation between perceived discrimination and suicidal ideation among a diverse sample of college students. Anxiety symptoms moderated this relationship for Asian and Hispanic, but not for Black and non-Hispanic White students.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 062 **Cultural Differences in Reasoning Errors: Comparison of United States and India**

**Joseph McFall**, State University of New York at Fredonia

Authors: J. McFall, M. Cappotelli, Psychology, State University of New York at Fredonia, Fredonia, New York, UNITED STATES |

We performed a cross-cultural comparison of sunk costs, counterfactual thinking, and probability errors in Americans and Indians, plus compared them to a typical college student sample. We found a three-way interaction of sample, decision type, and domain of the problem (individual, interpersonal).

(Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XIX- 064 Chinese preschoolers’ executive function: Developmental aspects of inhibitory control and working memory
Jessica Dow, San Francisco State University
Authors: J.L. Dow, R.L. Chu, S. Chen-Wu Gluck, J.H. Paik, Developmental Psychology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES
Chinese children’s executive function (EF) abilities were examined. Working memory influenced math and vocabulary skills, while inhibition influenced vocabulary skills and emotion knowledge. Results suggest varying EF may explain cross-cultural differences in academic achievement and emotion abilities.
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 065 Risky Behavior in Mexican/Mexican-American Young Adults: A Study of Culture and Values
Jessica Perrotte, University of Texas at San Antonio
Authors: J.K. Perrotte, A. Garcia, M. Cain, R. Garza, Psychology, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES
Two studies examined risky behavior and related cultural measures in Mexican/Mexican-Americans. Hierarchical regression revealed differences between genders using collective self-esteem and individualism/collectivism as predictors. Cultural values acted as unique moderators for each gender as well.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 066 Gender and race/ethnicity of instructors and students influence perceptions of diversity course instructors
Meera Komarraju, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
Authors: D.R. Nadler, M.M. Morrison, M. Komarraju, Psychology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Carbondale, Illinois, UNITED STATES| L. Littleford, Psychology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES
Using a 3 (professor ethnicity; African American, Asian American, Caucasian) x 2 (professor gender; male, female) experimental design, 544 undergraduates rated instructor qualities. African-American instructors were perceived as most biased; Caucasian students perceived instructors as more biased.
(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 067 A cross-cultural examination of caregiver-child interaction during a problem-solving task
Jennifer Clegg, University of Texas at Austin
Authors: J.M. Clegg, N. Wen, C. Legare, A. Alcott, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES| P. Hartman, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, UNITED STATES
In spite of the recognition that Western populations are not globally representative of parenting practices, there are few systematic cross-cultural accounts of caregiver-child behavior. This study examines caregiver-child interaction in the U.S. and Vanuatu during a problem-solving task.
(Developmental - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)
XIX- 068 **Poster title: Will You be There for Me? - Social Support in Immigrant Families from a Developmental Perspective**

**Chiu-Yi Tseng**, Ming Chuan University

Authors: C. Tseng, Psychology, Ming Chuan University, Taipei, TAIWAN | J. Miller, Psychology, New School for Social Research, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

Challenging recent claims, the present study revealed that Chinese Americans rely on kinship support as frequently as do European Americans. Both developmental differences in readiness to identify support and motivational differences in interpersonal relations contribute to varied helping decisions.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 069 **Conceptualization and preliminary testing of an international and multicultural competency scale**

**Sheila Henderson | Danny Wedding | Harold Takooshian**, Alliant International University | American University of Antigua | Fordham University

Authors: S.J. Henderson, Continuing Education, Alliant International University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | H. Takooshian, psychology, Fordham University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | D. Wedding, College of Medicine, American University of Antigua, Jab

The purpose of this study was to conceptualize a vision and associated learning competencies for becoming a local to global professional and design/validate an international and multicultural competency scale for graduate students to assess learning outcomes. This poster will present the vision, competencies, and scale with related psychometrics.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XIX- 070 **Global Warnings of Global Warming: A Climatic Anticlimax**

**Zachariah Moore | Sharon Tkacz**, Kent State University, Geauga | Kent State University, Geauga

Authors: Z. Moore, J. Mahvi, N. Smoley, S. Tkacz, D. Davis, Psychology, Kent State University, Geauga, Burton, Ohio, UNITED STATES

We examined the net effect that typical public messages of global warming have on green attitudes. No net effect was found, but examination of individual difference measures suggests both negative and positive effects. These offset one another which may partially explain the overall null effect.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIX- 071 **The Benefits of Starting Skeptical: Negative Initial Global attitudes Predict more Balanced Subsequent Consideration of Risks and Benefits**

**Lisa PytlikZillig**, University of Nebraska

Authors: L.M. PytlikZillig, Public Policy Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, UNITED STATES

Two longitudinal studies suggest less support for the bias hypothesis (i.e., those with initially negative views of a new topic give more weight to negative information) than for the accuracy hypothesis (i.e., their initial negativity results in consideration of both positive and negative details).

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)
XIX- 072 Implicit Association Test (IAT): International students showed modest automatic negative attitudes towards black teachers
Eunkyung Na, University of South Florida
Authors: E. Na, T. Tan, T. Marn, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, UNITED STATES
This study was to find out how international students perceive African American teachers compared to white teachers using the Implicit Association Test (IAT). The IAT results suggested modest positive implicit attitude towards white teachers compared to black counterparts.<br />
(Cognitive - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIX- 073 Are we really just red and blue?: A comprehensive review of red state beliefs and prejudices.
Mark Leeper, Wayne State College
Authors: M. Leeper, Political Science, Wayne State College, Wayne, Nebraska, UNITED STATES|K. Walker, Psychology, Wayne State College, Wayne, Nebraska, UNITED STATES|
<br /> The media's portrayal of attitudes in red and blue states is too simple. Nebraska's Annual Social Survey (1,067 respondents) examined beliefs toward policy (e.g. gay marriage, climate change), groups (e.g. Muslims, homosexuals, the Tea Party) and self-concept (e.g. are you depressed? Born again?).
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIX- 074 Once Upon a Dream: Effects of a Disney Princess Prime and Subjective Social Status on Relationship Satisfaction
Rachel Gruber | Dawn Howerton, Northern Kentucky University | Marshall University
Authors: D.M. Howerton, Psychology Department, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, UNITED STATES|R.N. Gruber, Psychology Department, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky, UNITED STATES|
The role of happily ever after scripts and participant subjective social status (SSS) were examined in terms of relationship satisfaction. Results suggest lower levels of relationship satisfaction among participants of lower, rather than higher, SSS who had been primed with Disney princesses.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XIX- 075 Impact of attending a science festival in the Mid-South
Karen Yanowitz, Arkansas State University
Authors: A.R. Pearce, K.L. Yanowitz, B. Schein, J. Hearn, T. Nelson, E. Fore, J. Mayfield, Psychology, Arkansas State University, State University, Arkansas, UNITED STATES|A.A. Grippo, Biological Sciences, Arkansas State University, Jonesboro, Arkansas, UNITED STA
This research presents the impact of attending a science festival on adult attendees. Field research at a science expo revealed that attendees reported enjoying the festival, learning new content in science, and intentions to attend subsequent science festivals.
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)
Experience or exposure? Tracking the origins of organizational cynicism
Kristyn Scott, Ryerson University
Authors: K.A. Scott, Ted Rogers School of Management, Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA| D. Zweig, Management, University of Toronto Scarborough, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA
Research suggests that organizational cynicism develops through experience with organizations and their agents. We demonstrate that exposure to corporate misdeeds leads to organizational cynicism. Thus, simply knowing about organizational misdeeds may contribute to the expression of cynicism.
(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

"Grit" is defined by future time perspective, past positive time perspective and internal locus of control.
Carolyn Mebert, University of New Hampshire
Authors: C.J. Mebert, Psychology, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, UNITED STATES
"Grit" was unpacked by examining its relations with time perspective and locus of control. Results of regression analyses indicated that about 50% of the variance in scores on the grit scale were attributable to future time perspective and internal locus of control.
(Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)

Melting Ice Caps and Gender Gaps: The Relationship between Fear and Gender on Sustainability
Rose Deng | Rachel Hutchings, "Baruch College, City University of New York" | "Baruch College, City University of New York"
Authors: R. Deng, D. Lin, K. Wen, R. Hutchings, M. Engle-Friedman, Psychology, "Baruch College, City University of New York", Corona, New York, UNITED STATES
Females consistently report greater sustainable attitudes. The present study found males who are fearful of natural disasters reported greater perceived importance of sustainable behaviors compared with females unafraid or fearful of disasters. Terror management theory might explain this finding.
(General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

Negative Mood Impacts the Relationship between Explicit and Implicit Age-Related Attitudes
Norah Hass, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Authors: N. Hass, L. Lim, Psychology, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri, UNITED STATES
Research has found that explicit and implicit attitudes on aging show moderate associations, yet individual factors for this association have not been fully examined. The present study found that negative mood significantly contributes to the relationship between explicit and implicit age attitudes.
(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)
Explaining rigidity and flexibility: The effects of Need for Closure in ‘multiple’ goal pursuit

Sindhuja Sankaran, Jagiellonian University

Authors: S. Sankaran, E. Szumowska, M. Kossowska, Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, POLAND

Engaging in multiple goals could be overwhelming for individuals (Need for Closure- NFC) who are unable to tolerate uncertainty. The present study aimed to examine the way people deal with uncertainty and as a consequence the way they would engage in either rigid or flexible multiple goal pursuit.

(Social - Motivation)

Connecting affective forecasting errors to goal pursuit

Jessica Y. Y. Kwong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Authors: K. Wong, Department of Management, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology, Hong Kong, CHINA | J. Kwong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, HONG KONG

When making decisions, people often ask themselves “how will I feel” in different scenarios. However, because these affective forecasts are often inaccurate, it has been argued that making decisions on the basis of these forecasts are inappropriate. In this paper, we suggest that the biases can be beneficial to goal pursuit.

(Social - Motivation)

A comparison of alcohol consumption and motivations for use among UK students who consume alcohol mixed with energy drinks (AMED) and alcohol mixed with other non-alcoholic beverages (AMOB)

Chris Alford, University of the West of England

Authors: C. Alford, Health and Social Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, UNITED KINGDOM | S. Johnson, Health and social Sciences, University of the West of England, Bristol, UNITED KINGDOM | J. Verster, Division of Pharmacology, Utrecht University, A UK student survey (N=550) comparing alcohol mixed with energy drink (AMED) compared to other mixers found that AMED was consumed more on special occasions and because others drink it, and that motives for consuming AMED or other mixers was not related to overall alcohol consumption.

(Social – Motivation)

Positive Fantasies of Winning Money Reduce Delay Discounting.

John Sciarappo, New York University

Authors: J. Sciarappo, E. Norton, G. Oettingen, P.M. Gollwitzer, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

Imagining the attainment of a monetary prize via positive fantasies (Oettingen & Mayer, 2002) reduced delay discounting compared to questioning and no-fantasy control groups.

(Social - Motivation)
Overcoming Low Expectations for Increased Commitment to Difficult Goals

Christina Crosby, New York University
Authors: C. Crosby, G. Oettingen, P.M. Gollwitzer, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

Two studies suggest that the relationship between low expectancy and low commitment is moderated by intrinsic task interest, and that goal commitment could be increased despite low expectations with the help of a self-regulation strategy (a variation of mental contrasting).
(Social - Motivation)

To Have or Want Not: Motivational Self-Regulation in Response to Socioeconomic Status Comparisons

Pavlos Filippopoulos | Jacob Shane, "City University, London" | University of California, Irvine
Authors: P. Filippopoulos, Psychology, "City University, London", London, UNITED KINGDOM | J. Shane, Psychology and Social Behavior, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, California, UNITED STATES

Results from mixed-method analyses of 112 university students’ responses to social status comparisons reveal an adaptive and flexible motivational system, allowing young adults to capitalize on relative success-experiences and protect themselves against relative failure experiences.
(General - Motivation)

Prosocial Motivation and Prospective Memory Performance

Yelyzaveta DiStefano, Saint Louis University
Authors: M. Roffler, L. Willoughby, Psychology, SLU, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES | Y. DiStefano, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES

This study aims to determine if prospective memory (ProM) performance differs between prosocial and other motivation conditions. Contrary to previous studies, prosocial condition participants had slower reaction times during the ProM task. However, this slowing did not result in increased ProM hits.
(Cognitive - Motivation)

Development and Preliminary Validation of The Autotelic Personality Survey

Alyson Bright, DePauw University
Authors: A. Bright, C. Schumacher, P. Gross, S.R. Ross, Psychology, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, UNITED STATES

Researchers created a measure of autotelic personality and established reliability and validity. The measure consisted of 44 items with six subscales measuring different aspects of flow and autotelic personality, with adequate inter-item consistency. The Autotelic Personality Survey is a reliable and valid predictor of autotelic personality.
(Personality/Emotion - Motivation)
**XIX- 088 Need for Achievement: Development of a New Objective Measure**

**Haley Pratt**, DePauw University

Authors: H. Pratt, J. Bantista, J. Leibowitz, S.R. Ross, Psychology, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, UNITED STATES

A new measure of need for achievement (NFA) containing three subscales (success, effort, and cognition) was developed and validated using multiple samples. The 17 items retained in the final measure were adequately intercorrelated ($\alpha = 0.72$) and provide a unique framework for understanding NFA.

(Personality/Emotion – Motivation)

**XIX- 089 Examining psychometric properties of the Expectancy, Value, and Cost Scale**

**Makayla Grays**, James Madison University

Authors: C. Hulleman, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED STATES | M. Grays, K. Barron, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES

This research examined the factor structure and longitudinal invariance of a measure of motivation for academic coursework—the Expectancy, Value and Cost Scale. A theoretically-grounded three-factor model demonstrated good fit and invariance across two time points in a sample of university students.

(Methodology - Motivation)

**XIX- 090 Maternal hopelessness is linked to ADHD symptoms and orthostatic blood pressure functioning in children**

**Stephanie Leung**, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Authors: S. Leung, L. Zaluda, S. Carreon, V. Bangieva, L. Perlmuter, Psychology, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, North Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES | V. Casavant, Child & Family Psychological Services, Inc., Norwood, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

Mothers who were more hopeless endorsed more ADHD symptoms in their preschool-aged children. Female children with less effective blood pressure regulation had more hopeless mothers. Intergenerational effects occurred in the relationship between psychological factors and blood pressure functioning.

(General - Families)

**XIX- 091 Parenting and Delinquency: The Longitudinal Effects of Self-control and Autonomy**

**Brynn Sheehan | Ralitsa Maduro | Tiren Parker | Nicole Moore**, Old Dominion University | Old Dominion University | Old Dominion University | Old Dominion University

Authors: B.E. Sheehan, R.S. Maduro, T. Parker, N.A. Moore, J.F. Paulson, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Fort Monroe, Virginia, UNITED STATES

The current study examined the association of parenting style with child delinquency through self-control and autonomy of the child. Findings suggest that harsh parenting negatively predicts child self-control which in turn is associated with increased delinquency, aggression, and risky behavior.

(Developmental - Families)
XIX- 092  **Spanking or Grounding: Ethnic Differences in the Endorsement of Parental and School Disciplinary Acts**  
**Shannon Scott**, Texas Woman's University  
Authors: S.R. Scott, W. Johnson, Psychology and Philosophy, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, UNITED STATES| L. Rosen, Psychology and Philosophy, Texas Woman's University, Denton, Texas, UNITED STATES| K. DeOrnellas, Psychology and Philosophy, Texas Woman's University  
The current study examines ethnic differences in evaluations of a peer victimization scenario by 1758 college students. Differences in the endorsement of particular consequences, particularly physical punishments and removal of privileges, as well as judgments of the aggressive child are discussed.  
(Developmental - Families)

XIX- 093  **Parenting Stress in Women With a History of Sexual Abuse.**  
**Emily Mohr**, Appalachian State University  
Authors: E. Mohr, T. Wingrove, Psychology, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina, UNITED STATES|  
The purpose of this study was to investigate the differences in maternal parenting stress between women with and without a history of childhood sexual abuse. Dependent measures included individual items of the PSI. Results suggested that sexual abuse mainly affects perceptions of competency.  
(General - Families)

XIX- 094  **Social Support Mediates the Relationship between Self-Compassion and Work/Family Balance**  
**Elizabeth McRae | Crystal Hill-Chapman**, Francis Marion University | Francis Marion University  
Authors: E.M. McRae, C.R. Hill-Chapman, Psychology, Francis Marion University, Florence, South Carolina, UNITED STATES| F.M. Hughes, Behavioral Science, McLeod Family Medicine Center, Florence, South Carolina, UNITED STATES|  
Results indicate that family support mediates the relationship between self-compassion and positive family to work spillover, but did not mediate the relationship between other types of spillover. Other forms of social support did not mediate the relationship between self-compassion and work/family balance.  
(Clinical – Families)

XIX- 095  **If Dad Ain’t Happy…: Maternal and Paternal Depression’s Effects on Early Coparenting**  
**James Paulson**, Old Dominion University  
Authors: J.F. Paulson, K. Ellis, N.A. Moore, C. Dilks, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES| J. Jenkins, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES|  
Maternal depression predicts negative child and family outcomes, but less is understood of fathers’ roles in this early system. This study followed 78 families from pregnancy to 6 months postpartum. Depression in fathers, but not mothers, predicted poorer coparenting at 3 and 6 months postpartum.  
(Developmental - Families)
XIX- 096 **Relationship Satisfaction and Coparenting over the Transition to Parenthood**  
**Jessica Block**, Old Dominion University  
Authors: J.G. Block, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES | J.F. Paulson, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES  
The transition to parenthood marks a period of relationship stress that can affect new families. This study examined perinatal relationship satisfaction in 78 couples at 2 time points. We found that prenatal and 1m relationship satisfaction was correlated with coparenting for mothers and fathers.  
(Clinical - Families)

XIX- 097 **Intra-occupational marriage & career progression**  
**Sue Moon**, "Long Island University, CW Post Campus"  
Authors: S.H. Moon, Management, "Long Island University, CW Post Campus", Brookville, New York, UNITED STATES  
Based on a sample of 451 employees at a large organization, we examine the impact of intra-occupational marriage—or marriage to someone in the same occupation—on career progression. We find that intra-occupational marriage may be related to stronger social support and faster career progression.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Families)

XIX- 098 **The use of text messaging for experience sampling: Surveying how first time parents use their time across the first year of a child's life.**  
**Catherine Lyons**, UC, Santa Barbara  
Authors: C.R. Lyons, R. Corpuz, D. Bugental, Dept. of Psych & Brain Sciences , UC, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES  
The experience sampling method (ESM) refers to a method of data collection in which participants provide data on their own experience at several distinct points in time. This data has traditionally taken the form of journal entries in which participants are asked to record their activities at specified intervals. The use of text messaging, with the ability to collect data in “real-time,” is an alternative to journal-based ESM. This methodology paper discusses the benefits (and limitations) of using cell phone based ESM. We deployed this method in a recent longitudinal study with participants from the community (first-time parents). This paper is a primer to setting up and executing this format of ESM as well as an analysis of compliance, response rate, and quality/accuracy of responses.  
(Methodology - Families)

XIX- 099 **Upper body strength can be used as a proxy measure for circulating testosterone in first time fathers**  
**Madeline Griffith**, UC, Santa Barbara  
Authors: M. Griffith, R. Corpuz, Dept. of Psych & Brain Sciences , UC, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES
Research has examined the biological and behavioral responses of human males entering into committed relationships and parenting roles. The current study analyzes the relationships between testosterone (T) levels, upper body strength measured through hand grip strength score (HGS), and parental investment in new fathers. Two hundred twenty eight men participated in the study; their saliva samples were analyzed for T levels, their HGS was measured using a dynamometer, and their parental investment (of time) was measured using the Experience Sampling Method. The results indicated that men with higher T levels had a higher HGS, and a lower level of parental investment. The results support prior research regarding T, muscularity, and parental investment.

(Developmental - Families)

XIX- 100 The ‘Sandwich’ Generation: Assessing its satisfaction with life and well-being.
Roxane Gervais, Health and Safety Laboratory
Authors: R.L. Gervais, Health and Safety Laboratory, Newark, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | P. Millear, University of the Sunshine Coast, Slippy Downs, Queensland, AUSTRALIA |
Caring for parents and children has increased dual-care responsibilities for some middle-aged adults. Women who work were surveyed on the impact of their caring duties on their well-being. Results showed differences in self-reported health between those in dual-caring roles than those not.
(Industrial/Organizational – Aging)

XIX- 101 Age-related differences in the perception of body ownership
Beatrice Boisvert, Lasell College
Authors: Z. Zheng, Psychology, Lasell College, Newton, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | B. Boisvert, Psychology, Lasell College, Newton, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | J. Montepare, Psychology, Lasell College, Newton, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES |
We employed the rubber hand illusion as a model to examine the age-related perception of body ownership for normal young and older adults. Although both age groups exhibited a sense of embodiment by objective measures, older adults showed a pattern of polarized responses on subjective reports.
(Cognitive - Aging)

XIX- 102 Mini-Mental State Examination regression analysis of Mild Cognitive Impairment(MCI) and Early Alzheimer’s Disease.
Barbra Peacock | Giselle Perez | alfonso manotas, Florida Atlantic University | Florida Atlantic University |
Authors: B.J. Peacock, G. Perez, A. manotas, M. Rosselli, Psychology, Florida Atlantic University, Cooper city, Florida, UNITED STATES | R. Tappen, C. Williams, M. Ordonez, nursing, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida, UNITED STATES |
<br/>The purpose of this study was to analyze the predictive value of the MMSE subtests for Mild Cognitive Impairment and early Alzheimer Disease using a logistic regression model. Significant predictors included the orientation, attention and calculation, recall and design subtests.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)
**Evidence of Declining Implicit Mental State Understanding During Aging**

**Eric Peterson**, University of Northern Colorado

Authors: E. Peterson, S. Tienvieri, Psychological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES; R.A. Kirkland, M.C. Welsh, Psychological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES

We examined efficient cognitive processes in visual perspective taking across adulthood. Unlike young adults, older adults showed no evidence of efficient cognitive processes when taking another’s perspective. Age-related decline in efficient perspective taking may reflect reduced processing speed.

(Cognitive - Aging)

**Psychological Well-Being and Cognitive Function in Older Adults**

**Cristy Sotomayor**, California State University, Fullerton

Authors: C. Sotomayor, Psychology, California State University, Fullerton, Fountain Valley, California, UNITED STATES

Traditionally, past research has focused on negative aspects of aging and decline in cognitive function and not the positive aspects. Through the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study (WLS), this study examined the relationship between psychological well-being and cognitive function. Results of this study suggest there is a significant positive correlation between well-being and cognitive function.

(Cognitive - Aging)

**An Interview-Based Assessment of Cognitive Impairment in Multiple Sclerosis (MS)**

**Allison Marziliano**, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: B. Cersosimo, K. Sherman, M. Shaw, W. Fang, L. Haider, P. Melville, L. Krupp, L. Charvet, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", South Setauket, New York, UNITED STATES; A. Marziliano, B. Speed, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The"

The daily cognitive functioning of adults with MS was evaluated using the semi-structured Cognitive Assessment Interview or CAI. Ratings were modestly correlated with neuropsychological assessments. Interview-based assessment of real-world experience may be useful to include in MS clinical trials.

(Cognitive - Assessment)

**Valid and Factor Structure of the Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire**

**Matthew Scalco**, State University of New York State at Buffalo

Authors: M.D. Scalco, Psychology, State University of New York State at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, UNITED STATES; C.R. Colder, Psychology, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, UNITED STATES; L. Lengua, Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle

The factor structure, longitudinal measurement invariance, and validity of the Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire were examined. Results supported a slightly different structure than found in prior work. Structure was invariant over time with strong test-retest and validity correlations.

(Personality/Emotion – Assessment)
Causal Impact of Differing Likert-type Response Option Framing in Noncognitive Skills Assessment
Sam Rikoon, Educational Testing Service
Authors: S. Rikoon, M. Olivera-Aguilar, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
The Likert-type survey item is among the most prevalent data collection mechanisms. Response formats are usually chosen arbitrarily, but a large experiment shows they exert significant impacts on response patterns, an instrument’s psychometric properties, and its relationships with other variables. (Methodology - Assessment)

Advancing Working Memory Assessment Through the Use of QEEG
Scott Decker, "University of South Carolina, Columbia"
Authors: S.L. Decker, O. Howerton, "University of South Carolina, Columbia", Columbia, South Carolina, UNITED STATES| R.A. Allen, Education and School Psychology, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio, UNITED STATES
Working memory (WM) is a cognitive construct that measures one’s ability to temporarily store information and manipulate it. WM is essential for critical thinking, rational analysis, and problem solving (Nevo & Breznitz, 2014). Interest in this topic arose from research demonstrating that scores of WM are predictive of both academic achievement (Alloway & Alloway, 2010) and capacity for higher-level cognition (Engle, Kane, & Tuholski, 1999). This study is examining the relationship of electroencephalography (EEG) recordings and WM capacities, with the goal of defining electrical predictive mechanisms of WM. Analysis of this relationship demonstrated individuals’ WM level could be predicted with high reliability using a regression model consisting of coherence values between brain areas within certain frequency bands. (Cognitive - Assessment)

Development and Factor Structure of the Emotion Regulation Strategies Scale
Casey Cavanagh, West Virginia University
Authors: C.E. Cavanagh, A. Gentzler, E. Price, P. Bamonti, J. Lutz, B. Edelstein, Psychology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, UNITED STATES| K. Smith, D. Bandalos, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, UNITED STATES
There is a lack of comprehensive measures of emotion regulation and no measures developed to assess emotion regulation strategies in older adults. The purpose of the study was to develop and examine the factor structure of a measure of emotion regulation. Results support a five-factor structure. (Methodology - Assessment)
**XIX- 110 Initial Construction of an Instrument Designed to Identify Limerence in Individuals**

*Noah Wolf,* "University of Maryland, College Park"

Authors: N. Wolf, Psychology, "University of Maryland, College Park", College Park, Maryland, UNITED STATES | E. Lemay, Psychology, "University of Maryland, College Park", College Park, Maryland, UNITED STATES

Work was done to construct a measure that would be able to reliably detect the state of limerence in individuals. Principal components analysis was performed on statements designed to reflect characteristics of limerence, resulting in the extraction of four components.

(Personality/Emotion - Assessment)

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**XIX- 111 Dimensions of Test Anxiety Revisited: Toward an Inclusive Model**

*Jerrell Cassady | Lisa Ridgley | Monica Heller,* Ball State University | Ball State University | Ball State University

Authors: J. Cassady, L.M. Ridgley, M. Heller, Educational Psychology, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana, UNITED STATES

We have used items from four popular measures of test anxiety that all propose multidimensionality in test anxiety. The study is intended to identify what dimensions arise when allowing all items to contribute to a complete representation of the various forms of evaluation anxieties.

(Personality/Emotion - Assessment)

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**XIX- 112 Impact of Response Format on Integrity Test Validity: 2-point versus 4-point**

*Kelly Dages,* General Dynamics Information Technology

Authors: K. Dages, B. Dreschler, J. Jones, General Dynamics Information Technology, Addison, Illinois, UNITED STATES | M. Cunningham, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, UNITED STATES

The reliability and validity of a two-point and four-point response format for a pre-employment risk assessment found the four-point had slightly higher reliability and validity. While both formats are acceptable, the response format can optimize the reliability and validity of an assessment.

(Industrial/Organizational – Assessment)

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**XIX- 113 Three-Factor Structure of Revised Perceived Family and Friend Support Measures in 9 Countries**

*Mary Procidano,* Fordham University

Authors: M.E. Procidano, Y. Fan, Psychology, Fordham University, Bronx, New York, UNITED STATES

Reexamined the factorial structure of revised perceived social support from Family (PSS-Fa2) and Friends (PSS-Fr2) in a sample (N = 1,445) from 9 countries. For both PSS-Fa and PSS-Fr, the best model consisted of 3 factors: empathic availability, reciprocity, and disappointment.<br />

(Personality/Emotion - Assessment)
A Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Math Anxiety Questionnaire for Young Children
Rudolph Bailey, Andrews University
Authors: J.K. Montagano, N. Nosworthy, Graduate Department of Psychology and Counseling, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, UNITED STATES| R. Bailey, Graduate Psychology and Counseling, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, UNITED STATES
A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted on The Math Anxiety Questionnaire for Young Children, with 255 multi-ethnic students in Grades 1 and 2. Results indicate this instrument’s statistical properties are poor and should not be used to assess math anxiety in young children in Grade 1 and 2.
(Developmental - Assessment)

Perception versus Performance in the Executive Functions of First-year Students
Stephanie Golski, Rider University
Authors: S. Golski, R. Chernek, Psychology, Rider University, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, UNITED STATES| J. Evenden, WiltonLogic, Media, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
Performance & self-reported measures of executive function made by students before campus arrival were related to 1st & 2nd semester grade point averages (GPA). However, most measures did not overlap, that is, students did not self-report problems in those performance measures most related to GPA.
(Developmental - Assessment)

Evidence for Scale Reliability and Validity of Scores on the Anxiety Depression Distress Inventory-27 (ADDI-27) among Air Force Personnel and College Students
Qijuan Fang, Bowling Green State University
Authors: Q. Fang, Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, UNITED STATES| M. McNaughton-cassill, A. Osman, Psychology, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, UNITED STATES| C. Bryan, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Ut
We examined the psychometric properties of the Anxiety Depression Distress Inventory-27 (ADDI-27) among 273 U.S. Air Force personnel and 309 college students. Items in ADDI-27 function similarly across two samples. ADDI-27 also demonstrated good concurrent validity and partial discriminant validity.
(Clinical - Assessment)

Full Spectrum Lighting Improves Optimism and Quality of Life Assessments for Female but not for Male College Students
Corinne Enright, University of Wisconsin- Platteville
Authors: C.S. Enright, T. Cline, Psychology, University of Wisconsin- Platteville, Platteville, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES| S. Henning, Engineering, University of Wisconsin, Platteville, Platteville, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES
In February Wisconsin, college students were assessed to determine whether short exposure to Full spectrum lighting (FS) in the classroom setting affected subjective ratings of Quality of Life and Optimism. Females but not males had significantly more positive ratings in the FS condition.
(Personality/Emotion - Prevention)
Predicting responsiveness to the Family Check-up in early childhood in reducing risk for later problem behavior

William Pelham, Arizona State University

Authors: W.E. Pelham, J. Tein, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES|D.S. Shaw, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|T. Dishion, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES|M.N. Wilson, University of Virg

We use a two-step mixture model to analyze the relationships between various baseline characteristics and long-term outcome in the context of an RCT of the Family Check-up (Dishion et al., 2014), an evidence-based intervention to reduce escalating patterns of problem behavior in early childhood. (Clinical – Prevention)

Protection Motivation Theory and Online Safety Behaviors: Implications for Cyberbullying?

Laura Boothe | Matthew Pearson, University of Virginia | University of New Mexico

Authors: M.R. Pearson, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, UNITED STATES|L.G. Boothe, Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED STATES|A.N. Doane, Psychology, Chowan

We used Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) to account for college students’ intentions and actual engagement in online safety behaviors related to decreasing the likelihood of cyberbullying victimization. Our findings were consistent PMT, suggesting potential for PMT-based interventions. (Developmental - Prevention)

Can Impulsivity-Like Traits Predict Cyberbullying Perpetration and Victimization among College Students?

Adrienne Lawless | Laura Boothe | Matthew Crockett | Alyssa Allen | Ashley Doane | Matthew Pearson, University of New Mexico | University of Virginia | University of New Mexico | University of New Mexico | Chowan University | University of New Mexico

Authors: A.K. Lawless, M.J. Crockett, A. Allen, M.R. Pearson, Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, UNITED STATES|L.G. Boothe, Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, UNITED

In this study, we used the Cyberbullying Experiences Survey to assess four different types of cyberbullying (deception, malice, public humiliation, and unwanted contact) in order to examine correlations between impulsivity-like traits and both cyberbullying perpetration and victimization (Personality/Emotion - Prevention)
XIX-121 Can Women’s Adherence to the Thin-Ideal be Reduced through Self-Affirmation?
Erin Hillard, University of Notre Dame
Authors: E.E. Hillard, A. Corning, D.M. Gondoli, University of Notre Dame, Mishawaka, Indiana, UNITED STATES
The current study tests the effectiveness of a self-affirmation intervention in reducing college women’s adherence to the thin ideal. Results indicate self-affirmed participants endorsed greater avoidance of comparison to the thin ideal, and greater avoidance of weight control behaviors.
(Clinical - Prevention)

XIX-122 Recent Changes in Anhedonia are Associated with Depression Over and Above Trait Anhedonia
D. Gage Jordan, Mississippi State University
Authors: J. Kilgore, D. Jordan, M.R. Nadorff, E. Winer, Mississippi State University, Starkville, Mississippi, UNITED STATES
We analyzed the relationship between three operationalizations of anhedonia in relation to other depressive symptoms. Recent changes in anhedonia were significantly associated to depressive symptoms, suggesting that a measure for recent changes may provide a more specific assessment of depression.
(Clinical - Prevention)

XIX-123 Who am I dealing with?: The influence of gender-professional identity integration (G- PII) and sex of opposing negotiator on female businesspersons’ negotiations
Yvonne Tan, Singapore Management University
Authors: Y. Tan, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE|C. Cheng, Singapore Management University, Singapore, SINGAPORE
Two studies examined how the sex of the opposing negotiator and female businesspersons' levels of gender-professional identity integration (G- PII; perceived compatibility of one's gender and professional identities) interact to influence female businesspersons’ negotiation behavior and outcomes.
(Industrial/Organizational - Conflict Resolution)

XIX-124 Traditional Gender Roles and Effects on Conflict Resolution Strategies and Emotional Responses to Romantic Conflicts
Delaram Asadzadeh Totonchi, Old Dominion University
Authors: D. Asadzadeh Totonchi, L.H. Janda, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Studies suggest that gender roles affect the quality of couples’ interactions. We found that higher endorsement of traditional gender roles predicted for higher usage of attacking resolution strategies, and higher expression of anxious and embarrassment emotions when dealing with romantic conflicts.
(Social - Conflict Resolution)
XIX- 125 Cognitive and Affective Factors Influencing the Dynamics of Dyadic Negotiations
Lukasz Jochemczyk, University of Warsaw
Authors: L.W. Jochemczyk, J. Pietrzak, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, POLAND
We conducted three studies in which participants engaged in a dyadic role-playing negotiation game. We present the Dynamical Negotiation Networks model and show how the outcome of negotiations is influenced by the emotions, degree of conflict, and need for closure of negotiators.
(Industrial/Organizational - Conflict Resolution)

XIX- 126 Thinking Through a Situation: Need for Cognition as a Moderator between Provocation and Aggressive Behavior
Lindsay Westberg | Wesley Gregory | Dorian Jones | Hannah Oliphant, Gettysburg College
Authors: L. Westberg, W. Gregory, D. Jones, H. Oliphant, C. Barlett, Psychology, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
We tested if need for cognition (NFC) can increase or decrease aggression after a strong or weak provocation. Results showed that when the provocation was weak, NFC was negatively related to aggression. However, when the provocation was strong, NFC was positively related to aggression.
(Social - Conflict Resolution)

XIX- 127 Learning to discriminate b from d relies on inhibiting mirror generalization
Emmanuel Ahr, University Paris Descartes
Authors: E. Ahr, O. Houdé, G. Borst, Psychology, University Paris Descartes, Paris, FRANCE
In this study, using a negative priming paradigm, we demonstrated that 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> graders must inhibit mirror generalization - a property of the neurons of the visual system - to discriminate letters with lateral mirror image counterparts such as ‘b/d’ and ‘p/q’.
(Developmental - Conflict Resolution)

XIX- 128 The Moderational Role of Psychological Climate in the Relationship Between Authentic Leadership and Constructive Conflict Behaviors
Andrea Schlaerth | Nurcan Ensari, Alliant International University
Authors: A. Schlaerth, N. Ensari, Alliant International University, Alhambra, California, UNITED STATES
We explored the moderational role of psychological climate in the relationship between leadership and conflict management. Authentic leadership was positively associated with active constructive conflict management when the psychological climate of the workplace is perceived to be more positive.
(Industrial/Organizational - Conflict Resolution)
The response allocation of attention-to-task behavior of elementary children according to social reinforcer ratios of their teachers

Caroline Montigny, University of Quebec in Montréal
Authors: P. Caron, J. Forget, Psychologie, Université du Québec à Montréal, Longueuil, Quebec, CANADA | C. Montigny, Psychology, University of Quebec in Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA
Social sensitivity quantifies the relation between one’s behavior and the social attention he receives from its environment (Forget & Rivard, 2010). This study increases the knowledge on social sensitivity and illustrates possible treatments based on social sensitivity in school contexts.

Classifying musical reading expertise by eye movement analysis using automatic classification algorithms

Thierry Baccino, University of Paris VIII
Authors: T. Baccino, V. Drai-Zerbib, Psychology, University of Paris VIII, St Denis, FRANCE
This paper uses a data mining approach that can classify subjects according to their level of expertise in analyzing their visual performance during music reading. 27 students at different levels of music classrooms are classified as experts while they read short pieces of tonal music.

Applications of wearable technology to monitor movement during sleep

Drew Morris | Sarah Limyansky | Elizabeth Ferguson | Nicole Horth, Clemson University | Clemson University | Clemson University | Clemson University | Clemson, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
Authors: D.M. Morris, S. Limyansky, E. Ferguson, N. Horth, J.J. Pilcher, Psychology, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
This study recorded sleep across two nights using actigraphic sensors from six body locations. Results found significant differences in movement between body locations were selectively correlated to stress. This study also suggests the feasibility of sleep quality monitoring using simple wearables.

Technology Habits and Cognitive Styles

Henry Wilmer, Temple University
Authors: H. Wilmer, J. Chein, Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
This study investigates the relationship between engagement with ‘smart’ devices and various aspects of cognition. Behavioral patterns, such as impulsivity and sensation seeking, that lead to frequent checking of these devices, as well as the potential cognitive implications are explored.
XIX- 133 Development of a Test of Smartphone Addiction

**Manuel Martinez-Pons**, Brooklyn College

Authors: M. Martinez-Pons, Education, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES| G. Aglyamova, Psychology, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES|

A three-component Test of Smartphone Addiction (TSA) was developed on the basis of a review of the addiction literature. The test’s construct, concurrent and predictive validities were demonstrated through reliability, factor and path analyses.

(Personality/Emotion - Behavior Analysis)

XIX- 134 Problematic Eating Diffs by Gender

**Priya Sorab**, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"

Authors: P.T. Sorab, E.M. Schulte, A.N. Gearhardt, Department of Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES|

Studies have linked food addiction to obesity. Participants rated how likely they were to experience addictive-like eating problems with different foods. Females indicated that foods high in refined carbohydrates (like sugar) were problematic. Males reported problems with savory foods.

(Clinical - Health)

XIX- 135 Social Skills Importance Beliefs among Parents of Youth with Autism Spectrum Disorder

**James Rankin**, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: J.A. Rankin, R.J. Weber, E. Kang, P. Medina, M.D. Lerner, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES|

Parents’ beliefs about relative importance of their child’s skills and deficits often drive decisions about assessment and treatment. Social skills are the core deficit domain of autism. This study provides the first examination of social skills importance beliefs among parents of youth with autism.

(Clinical - Assessment)