XVIII- 001 Cultural moderator of physiological responses to emotional stress in Japanese young children
MIDORI KAZAMA, Tokyo Woman's Christian University
Authors: M. KAZAMA, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Nerima-ku, TOKYO, JAPAN| H. Hirabayashi, Psychology, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Tokyo, TOKYO, JAPAN| M. Karasawa, Tokyo Woman's Christian University, Tokyo, JAPAN| T. Tardif, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
This study examined the relationship among children's temperament, emotional understanding of others and cortisol responses to emotional stress in Japanese children. The positive relation between cortisol recovery and Attention Focusing suggested cultural divergent model of emotion regulation. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVIII- 002 Differences between Positive and Negative Affect during Sleep Deprivation
Katherine Sullivan, Clemson University
Authors: K.L. Sullivan, J.J. Pilcher, P. Rosopa, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, UNITED STATES
Abstract This study used responses to PANAS from a sample of sleep-deprived undergraduate students and found a decrease in overall emotional reactivity and positive affect with no change in negative affect. This challenges research suggesting that sleep deprivation causes higher levels of negative emotions. (Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVIII- 003 Episodic positive and negative memories can be updated with neutral information when reactivated
Alison Montagrin, University of Geneva
Authors: U. Rimmelé, Department of Neurosciences, University of Geneva, Geneva, SWITZERLAND| A. Montagrin, A. Zafeiriou, S. David, Psychology, University of Geneva, Geneva, GE, SWITZERLAND
Results show that participants, who received a reminder, had higher neutral intrusions when they recalled the positive and negative images than those who did not receive a reminder. This finding suggests that a reminder is also critical for the updating of positive and negative episodic memories. (Cognitive - Emotion)
Cultural Differences in Ideal Affect Reflected in Leaders’ Smiles
Elizabeth Blevins, Stanford University
Authors: E. Blevins, J.L. Tsai, J.Y. Ang, J. Goernandt, Stanford University, Stanford, California, UNITED STATES | H.H. Fung, D. Jiang, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Sha Tin, HONG KONG
We examined whether cultural differences in the emotions that people ideally want to feel are reflected in the expressions of national leaders. As predicted, the more nations valued high- and low-arousal positive states, the more likely leaders were to show excited and calm smiles, respectively.
(Personality/Emotion – Emotion)

Mindfulness brings benefits in cognitive and behavioural flexibility
Marta Kadziolka, University of Windsor
Authors: M.J. Kadziolka, E. Di Pierdomenico, C. Miller, Psychology, University of Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, CANADA
Self-rated mindfulness among undergraduates was correlated positively with acceptance and proactive problem-solving and negatively with behavioural avoidance and self-blaming. The findings suggest that mindful awareness of moment-to-moment thoughts, emotions, and actions supports effective coping.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Attachment is Associated with Positive Emotion Regulation
Cara Palmer, University of Houston
Authors: C.A. Palmer, Psychology, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES | A. Gentzler, Psychology, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia, UNITED STATES
Attachment could offer insight into variation in positive emotion regulation. This study suggests that attachment is related to trait affect and regulation, and self-reported affect and heart rate variability while reflecting on a past positive event. These findings varied for interpersonal events.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

An Embodied Approach to Emotion: Facial Responses to Subliminally Presented Stimuli
Amber Laurie, "California State University, Chico"
Authors: A.L. Laurie, Psychology, "California State University, Chico", Chico, California, UNITED STATES | M. Ennis, Psychology, "California State University, Chico", Chico, California, UNITED STATES
Corrugator and zygomaticus muscle activity was measured while positive, negative, and neutral words were subliminally presented to participants. When data for 20 participants were examined, none of the hypothesized trends were found suggesting previous research may not be as robust as expected.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
Preferential contextual learning for threat detection

Akos Szekely, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"

Authors: A. Szekely, S. Rajaram, A. Mohanty, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES

Robust memory of visual context guides faster detection of embedded targets (contextual cuing effect). Using threatening and neutral faces appearing in new or familiar configurations, our studies show faster detection of threatening vs. neutral stimuli, more so in familiar vs. new contexts.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

Childhood Maltreatment and Facial Emotion Recognition in a College Sample

Eric Peterson, University of Northern Colorado

Authors: E. Peterson, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES | M.A. Peake, Psychology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES

Degree of childhood maltreatment was compared to the ability to identify emotion from blended facial stimuli in a college sample. Positive correlations were found between maltreatment and early identification of happy expressions. Correlations for anger and fear weren’t found at these levels.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Psychophysiological correlates of fear perception: A multisensory approach

Sandra Soares, University of Aveiro

Authors: T. Amoroso, I. Santos, S.C. Soares, M. Rocha, C. Silva, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, PORTUGAL

This study aimed to compare heart rate in visual, olfactory, and auditory modalities during exposure to fear and neutral stimuli. Heart rate activity was higher in response to faces, compared to body odors and sounds. The results reveal that fear psychophysiological processing is modality-specific.

(Biological/Neuroscience – Emotion)

Is Musical Skill Related to Emotional Ability? The Effect of Ability and Training on Emotional Intelligence

Morgan Gleason, SUNY New Paltz

Authors: M.E. Gleason, Psychology, SUNY New Paltz, Highland, New York, UNITED STATES | G. Geher, Psychology, SUNY New Paltz, New Paltz, New York, UNITED STATES

This research seeks to further examine the connection between emotions and musical ability. Literature has demonstrated a link between musical ability and emotional intelligence (Juslin & Laukka, 2003; Trimmer & Cuddy, 2008). This study examines quality of music produced as a predictor of EI.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
XVIII- 012 Neurocognitive Assessment of Regulatory Flexibility
Laura Egan, "Hunter College, The City University of New York"
Regulatory flexibility, the ability to respond sensitively to context and the ability to draw on a repertoire of strategies, may represent the most adaptive approach to emotion regulation. Results demonstrate the utility of using a multimethod biobehavioral approach to measuring such flexibility.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XVIII- 013 Can Savoring Pleasant Moments in Life Equally Enhance Eudaimonic and Hedonic Happiness?
Paige Giammusso, St. Bonaventure University
Authors: P. Giammusso, C.J. Walker, Psychology, St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, New York, UNITED STATES|
The happiness motives scale of Huta & Ryan (2010) was administered before and after participants savored lists of hedonic and eudaimonic positive moments in life. Overall, participants were happier eudaimonically than hedonically. Savoring increased both forms of happiness; however, the strongest effects were observed with hedonic happiness.
(Social - Emotion)

XVIII- 014 Metacognition accuracy and its association with study choice
En Khee Chong, University of Missouri-Columbia
Authors: E. Chong, R. Scholes, A. Olsen, S. Prewett, Educational, School, and Counseling Psychology, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri, UNITED STATES|
The study examined the accuracy of pre-service teachers’ metacognitive knowledge (MK), and its association with study choice in a learning psychology course. Findings showed low to poor MK among participants; however, performance feedback appeared to raise MK leading to more accurate study choice.
(General - Education)

XVIII- 015 fNIRS study of an innovative social division task in adults.
Alexa Ellis, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor"
Authors: A. Ellis, M. Armstrong, K. Ip, L. Hsu, C. Smith, I. Kovelman, Psychology, "University of Michigan, Ann Arbor", Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES| P. Davis-Kean, Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, UNITED STATES|
The study examines the method of an innovative Social Division task as a mathematical measurement. Our present findings confirm that our tasks tap into similar brain regions. Future directions will consider how children display early mathematical skills in social interactions.
(Cognitive - Education)
**XVIII- 016 Easy does it when starting an exam: Order of difficulty and exam performance**

Shanti Madhavan, Albion College

Authors: S.A. Madhavan, A.P. Francis, M.B. Wieth, B.J. Keyes, Psychological Science, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES| K. Shanton, Education, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES| T.H. Carr, Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing

To examine the relationship between order of topic difficulty and exam performance, participants read and studied three paragraphs. Results suggest that after controlling for study method and reported study hours, participants given the easy topic outperformed those given a difficult topic first.

(Cognitive – Education)

**XVIII- 017 Gender Differences in the Influence of Test Anxiety on Performance**

Lisa Ridgley, Ball State University

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

When examining distinct components of test anxiety (ie, cognitive, physiological, and social), gender differences were observed regarding the impact on measures of academic achievement. Gender-specific trends in the relationships among test anxiety, performance, and coping are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion - Education)

**XVIII- 018 Supporting Retention and Transfer When Viewing Stand-Alone PowerPoint Lessons**

Alfred Valdez, New Mexico State University

Authors: A. Valdez, Special Education/Communication Disorders, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, UNITED STATES

Three approaches; adjunct questions (AQ), note-taking (NT), and written summary (WS) were embedded within a stand-alone PowerPoint Lesson. Conditions NT and AQ were significantly better on the retention measure than the WS and control conditions.

(Cognitive - Education)

**XVIII- 019 Differences in approaches to learning and motivational orientation of university students within different discipline, gender, and academic success groups.**

Richard Hamilton, The University of Auckland

Authors: R. Hamilton, N. Wu, School of Learning, Development and Professional Practice, The University of Auckland, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND| E. Peterson, School of Psychology, The University of Auckland, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND

This study focused on approaches to learning, motivational orientation, and course performance differences of university students within different discipline, gender, and academic success groups. Significant main effects were found for motivational orientation, approaches to learning, and course performance across disciplinary, academic success and gender groups.

(Cognitive - Education)
Optimizing Education for Social Issues: The Influence of Empathy on Creativity
Mohamed Ali Elmaola, Clark University
Authors: M. Elmaola, Social Psychology, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | A. Stewart, Social Psychology, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Understanding the relationship between creativity and empathy is essential in improving the education system. We found a significant correlation between empathy and creativity in the college setting, which indicates the importance of creativity and empathy in learning about global social issues.
(Social - Education)

Scientist Identity Predicts Intention to Persist for African American Men Studying STEM
Breonte Guy, Winston-Salem State University
Authors: B.S. Guy, S. Somerville, C.L. Riley, A. Dukes, Psychological Sciences, Winston-Salem State University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
There is a national imperative to increase STEM participation and retention rates, particularly among underrepresented minority students. Relative to African American females, African American males are underrepresented in more STEM fields, thus participation and retention of African American males in STEM is particularly important for improving racial parity in STEM education outcomes. Pathways to improving STEM education outcomes should consider the identity disconnect between “self” and “other”, such that students who find it hard to see themselves as scientists will have more difficulty determining their ability to fit into the culture of STEM and may be less likely to persist in STEM. The current investigation hypothesized that scientist identity would predict intention to persist in STEM, such that a highly congruent scientist identity would be related to increased intention to persist in STEM. Data were collected from 413 African American students. Drawing from an extant stereotypes scale, this investigation created a new measure to assess participants’ scientist identity by assessing students’ preconceptions about scientists and then matching those preconceptions with paired responses about students’ sense of self. The hypothesis was supported, such that a small yet significant proportion of the variance in intention to persist was predicted by scientist identity F(1, 372) = 4.25, p = .04 ($R^2$ = .011). Further analyses determined the effects of scientists identity on intention to persist were dependent upon gender F(1, 371) = 13.63, p = .00 ($R^2$ = .027). For African American men studying STEM, each unit increase in scientist identity (i.e., less congruence between “self” and “other scientist”) resulted in a unit decrease in intention to persist. These results highlight the salience of an identity factor that has a significant impact on African American men’s intention to persist in STEM.
(General - Education)
The Graduation Rate Gap Between The Ohio 8 And Other School Districts In The State Of Ohio

Yue Wang, Miami University of Ohio

Authors: A. Wang, J. Zhang, Y. Wang, T. Li, Educational Psychology, Miami University of Ohio, Oxford, Ohio, UNITED STATES

The current study examined the graduation rates gap between the Ohio 8 Coalition and non Ohio 8 districts during the school year of 2008-2012. Multilevel and Longitudinal Modeling presents a downward trajectory in an overall graduation rate. Socioeconomic status is a predictor of achievement gap.

Family socioeconomic status moderates the effect of television watching on math achievement

Andrew Ribner, New York University

Authors: A. Ribner, C. Blair, Applied Psychology, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| C. Fitzpatrick, Concordia University, Quebec, Quebec, CANADA

Amount of television (TV) watching early in life is negatively associated with both school readiness outcomes and family socioeconomic status (SES). We find that SES buffers the effect of TV watching on math scores as children enter kindergarten.

Building a better reader: Activating knowledge through retrieval

Kathleen Arnold, Duke University

Authors: K. Arnold, E. Marsh, Psychology & Neuroscience, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, UNITED STATES

Prior relevant knowledge and vocabulary skills underlie reading comprehension. Retrieval can improve learning and activate existing knowledge. We therefore examined a pre-reading intervention using retrieval to improve reading comprehension as measured through both factual and inference questions.

Spontaneous Activation of Coming Event Representations in Episodic Future Thinking

Yuichi Ito, Nagoya University

Authors: Y. Ito, J. Kawaguchi, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Aichi, JAPAN

In this study, the activations of concepts related to future events were measured after simulating the future scenario. The result suggests that the concepts about possibly coming events activate ahead of forming the intention to imagine that future event.
XVIII- 026 Attachment Related Regulation Mechanisms Tax Different Executive Components During Remembering

Sezin Oner, Koc University

Authors: S. Oner, S. Gulgoz, Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY

Present study examined whether attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance are associated with particular regulatory strategies in relationship related contexts, which further influence changes in memory experience and executive processes in domains of working memory and interference. 
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVIII- 027 Influencing recognition memory, inductive learning, and stimulus preference through eye saccades

Michael Roberts, DePauw University

Authors: M. Roberts, W. He, D. Gordon, M. Weber, Psychology, DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, UNITED STATES| T. Bonebright, Psychology, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas, UNITED STATES

Three groups of participants learned artists’ painting styles during a training phase by freely viewing pictures or by experimentally induced saccade patterns. Freely viewing the images led to better recognition memory and inductive learning performance in a testing phase.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVIII- 028 Comparison of Online Methodologies for Experiments with Recognition Dependent Measures

Zared Shawver, Shippensburg University

Authors: Z. Shawver, L.T. Adams, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

To test whether Mechanical Turk and Craigslist are appropriate data collection platforms, an experiment with a recognition-based dependent measure was conducted online and with college students. It was concluded that recognition-based experiments may be appropriate to put online.
(Methodology - Human Learning and Memory)

XVIII- 029 Planting the Seeds of Doubt: Effects of Reconsolidation and Tactics on Internalized False Confessions

Christopher Normile, Towson University

Authors: C.J. Normile, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES| K.A. Goodwin, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES| J. Kukucka, Psychology, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, UNITED STATES

Russano et al.’s (2005) false confession and Hupbach et al.’s (2007) reconsolidation paradigms were combined to test the relationship between reconsolidation and false confessions. Few internalized false confessions occurred and confessions were more likely after coercion tactics were used.
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
Do older adults benefit from effortful retrieval?

Alda Rivas, Rice University

Authors: A. Rivas, J. Logan, Psychology, Rice University, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES

Greater effort at retrieval typically yields bigger testing effects. In a sample of community adults, however, multiple choice tests outperformed short answer tests, which were no better than re-studying information. Multiple choice tests can be convenient, highly effective boosters for learning.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

Gricean maxims influence inductive inference with negative observations

Wouter Voorspoels, KU Leuven

Authors: W. Voorspoels, G. Storms, Psychology, KU Leuven, Leuven, BELGIUM|D.J. Navarro, A. Perfors, K. Ransom, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia, AUSTRALIA

We test the hypothesis that generalization following negative observations crucially depends on the reasoner’s assumptions regarding the way the arguments were constructed. We find that people may generalize non-monotonically when they assume the observations were intended to be helpful.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

Maps in literatures: cognitive status and narrative functions

Yohan Moon, Konkuk University

Authors: J. ryu, psychology, Yonsei University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)|Y. Moon, Konkuk University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)|W. Jo, Konkuk University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)

89 undergraduate students were instructed to read the story of Márquez (1) write down the plot of the novel 'Chronicle of a death of foretold,' (free recall 1) and (2) to draw a fictional town map, (free recall 2) (3) to draw a matermaps of fictional town map.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

An Exploration of Cultural Knowledge on Cognitive Processing: Use of Story Schemas for Fairy Tales

Lea Adams, Shippensburg University

Authors: L.T. Adams, Z. Shawver, Shippensburg University, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|A. Capiola, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Do story schemas explain the relationship between fairy tale knowledge and analogical reasoning? Recall for fairy tales presented in varied orders, invoking use of story schema, and analogical skills were tested. Story schemas did not predict analogical reasoning; content may be more important.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
A Taxometric Investigation of Body Dysmorphic Disorder in College Students

Susan Longley, Eastern Illinois University


An unexamined empirical issue is the latent structure of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD). To address this issue taxometric analyses were used to analyze data from a large sample. Contrary to the DSM-5’s categorical definition of BDD, the analyses were consistent with a dimensional latent structure.

The Utility of the Mirror Tracing Persistence Task in Measuring Distress Tolerance in Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Megan Renna, "The Graduate Center, CUNY"

Authors: M. Renna, Psychology, "The Graduate Center, CUNY", Astoria, New York, UNITED STATES | S. Seeley, S. Chin, "Hunter College, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES | D.M. Fresco, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, UNITED STATES | R. H

This study examines the use of a behavioral measure of distress tolerance in generalized anxiety disorder. GADs and controls completed the Mirror Tracing Persistence Task. Findings indicated that individuals with GAD spent less time persisting on the MTPT, indicative of reduced distress tolerance.

A Pilot Study: Is the BDNF Val66Met Polymorphism an Important Individual Difference in Understanding Dysregulated Response Monitoring in Generalized Anxiety Disorder?

Samantha Berthod, CUNY Graduate Center

Authors: S. Berthod, Behavioral and Cognitive Neuroscience, CUNY Graduate Center, White Plains, New York, UNITED STATES | P. Luehring-Jones, City College, The City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | P. Pehme, F. Toibzoda, T.A. Dennis, Psychol

Exaggerated error-related brain activity is a candidate abnormality linked to both generalized anxiety disorder and pathological worry, but the exact nature of disruptions remains unclear. Biological measures were used to reveal subgroups most susceptible to abnormalities in error processing.

Method of Suicide among Note Writers with Different Psychiatric Diagnoses

Cheryl Meyer, Wright State University

Authors: A. Ralicki, R. Purvis, R. Rose, T. Irani, C. Meyer, E. Klourtis, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES

Individuals with diagnosed mental illness experience higher suicide rates than the general population. This study investigated the association between psychiatric diagnosis and method of suicide in individuals who left suicide notes. This presentation discusses findings and clinical relevance.
**XVIII- 038 Paranoia as a Compensatory Mechanism for Explaining Unattributed Stress**

**Alissa von Malachowski**, New School for Social Research

Authors: A. von Malachowski, Psychology, New School for Social Research, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES

This study assesses whether paranoia can function as a compensatory mechanism for stress caused by an ambiguous source. Results indicate that a) individuals under stress are more prone to endorsing paranoia and b) attributing arousal to an external source mitigates recruitment of paranoid thoughts. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

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**XVIII- 039 Ruminative Subtypes and Impulsivity in Risk for Suicidal Behavior**

**Jorge Valderrama**, "The Graduate Center, CUNY"


Rumination has been previously linked to negative psychological outcomes, including suicidal behavior. The present research examined whether two ruminative subtypes differentially relate to impulsivity and whether such links relate to risk for suicidal behavior. (Cognitive - Psychopathology)

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**XVIII- 040 Dysphoria is Subtly Present in the Momentary Experience of Depressed Individuals**

**Christopher Heavey**, "University of Nevada, Las Vegas"

Authors: C.L. Heavey, N.L. Lefforge, L. Lapping-Carr, J.D. Gunter, Psychology, "University of Nevada, Las Vegas", Las Vegas, Nevada, UNITED STATES

Randomly selected moments of the naturally occurring experience of 17 depressed and 17 nondepressed individuals revealed that depressed individuals had significantly more moments that contained evidence of depression, but that the absolute frequency of these moments was lower than expected. (Clinical – Psychopathology)

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**XVIII- 041 Emotional Dot-Probe Bias is Positively Associated with Anhedonia When Accuracy Bias is High**

**Taban Salem**, Mississippi State University

Authors: T. Salem, E. Winer, M.R. Nadorff, Psychology, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, Mississippi, UNITED STATES

Combining cognitive bias measures should increase sensitivity for detecting dysfunction. Indeed, when examining two cognitive measures in relation to dysfunction, latency bias was found to be positively associated with anhedonic symptoms only when accuracy bias was high. (Clinical - Psychopathology)
XVIII- 042 Speed of Play as a Potential Mechanism in the Relationship between Simulated Gambling Experience and Trials Played during a Gambling Analog
James Broussard, "University at Albany, The State University of New York"
Research has shown that a gambling simulator exercise can decrease gambling beliefs and behavior on a gambling task. Secondary analyses of this data showed reduced speed of play for those in the simulator condition as compared to control conditions.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVIII- 043 Nosological issues underlying Depression and Generalized Anxiety Disorder: An Admixture Analysis
Joshua Curtiss, Boston University
Authors: J. Curtiss, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES| D. Klemanski, Psychology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, UNITED STATES|
In virtue of the controversy surrounding the classification of depression and generalized anxiety disorder, new analytic approaches are warranted to address whether these two disorders constitute discrete, delimited entities or reflect a common expression of psychopathology. Findings suggest that both disorders might reflect quantitatively different manifestations of an shared underlying construct.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVIII- 044 The Relationship between Loss of Control (LOC) Episode Type and Symptoms of Depression in Adolescent Girls at Risk for Type 2 Diabetes (T2D)
Courtney Pickworth | Zoe Stout, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development | National Institute of Child Health & Human Development
Authors: C.K. Pickworth, Z. Stout, N. Kelly, A. Altschul, S. Brady, A. Demidovich, Section on Growth and Obesity, National Institute of Child Health & Human Development, Bethesda, Maryland, UNITED STATES| K. Thompson, O. Galescu, J. Yanovski, Section on Growth and Among a sample of adolescent girls at risk for type 2 diabetes (T2D) who reported loss of control eating episodes, youth with objectively large binge eating episodes were more likely to report anhedonia, psychomotor symptoms and suicidal thoughts than girls with subjectively binge eating episodes.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVIII- 045 Deliberation in Moral Judgment: What it Doesn't Do
Carl Jago, "University of California, San Diego"
Authors: C. Jago, N. Christenfeld, "University of California, San Diego", La Jolla, California, UNITED STATES|
Are deliberative moral judgments more likely see the other side or correct for intuitive biases? Using dilemmas with two competing moral principles, we found deliberative judgments were no less sensitive than intuitive judgments to one-sided emphases or to changes in transgressor-attractiveness.
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)
Double the Trouble: The Influence of Border Bias on Perceptions of Mapped Hazards
Sarah Gardiner | Bret Guaraldi | Elizabeth Spievak, Bridgewater State University | Bridgewater State University
Authors: S.D. Gardiner, B. Guaraldi, E.R. Spievak, Psychology, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Border bias, the perception of abstract borders as protective barriers, was observed in assessments of mapped hazards. Participants also avoided double borders on maps and in their seating choice in a potentially contaminated psychology lab.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

Decision Making and Deliberation Time: Moral Decisions and Justifications
Mark Ornelas | Joshua Harrison, Gonzaga University | Gonzaga University
Authors: M.L. Ornelas, J. Harrison, G.L. Thorne, Psychology, Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington, UNITED STATES
We investigated moral and non-moral (containing no moral value) decisions, looking at the reaction time it takes to make these decisions. Participants (n=53) were shown ten vignettes then asked to choose between two decisions. Moral decisions on average took longer than non-moral (d=.7618).
(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

An Integrative Review of the Judgment and Decision-Making Literature in Personnel Selection
Shanique Brown | Nadeline VanAcker, DePaul University | DePaul University
Authors: S.G. Brown, N. VanAcker, S. Bell, Psychology, DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES
This research provides a conceptual review of the judgment and decision-making literature within personnel selection. Precisely, we review the personnel selection literature to identify dominant topics, analyze each topic using a decision-making framework, and offer suggestions for future research.
(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

Out of the Blue: The Effect of Color Priming on Activity Selection in a Simulated Game
Marcela Diaz-Cuello | Connor Scollins | Elizabeth Spievak, Bridgewater State University | Bridgewater State University
Authors: M. Diaz-Cuello, C.T. Scollins, E.R. Spievak, Psychology, Bridgewater State University, Bridgewater, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
To clarify research on how color may prime approach and avoidance behaviors, participants in the current study moved a red or blue game piece around a simulated town to select activities (also randomly colored red or blue). Those with blue game pieces chose somewhat more adventurous activities.
(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
XVIII- 050 Partnerships in the Hive: Investigation of the Queen Bee Effect

Christopher Newton, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Authors: K. Charlton, C. Newton, S.M. Regan, M. Hoy, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, North Carolina, UNITED STATES

In this scenario study women were asked to choose companions for training. We found that women did not appear to favor or disfavor other women. Instead they appeared to choose proportionately more women in a restricted choice condition than in a less restricted choice condition.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVIII- 051 Individualism and collectivism in ethical decision making

Hong Im Shin, Yeungnam University

Authors: H. Shin, School of General Education, Yeungnam University, Seoul, KOREA (THE REPUBLIC OF)

Do cultural differences affect moral decisions? Two studies were conducted to investigate whether attitudes of individualism vs. collectivism have an impact on ethical decision making. Study 1 showed that there were differences between the idiocentrics and the allocentrics groups regarding morality aspects. In Study 2, in a condition, in which the small number of victims were focused upon, the participants in the individualism condition had more deliberative processes before choosing their answers between utilitarianism and deontology.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVIII- 052 Explicit Instruction Enhances the Accuracy of Undergraduates’ Perceptions of Women’s Sexual-Interest Cues

Teresa Treat, University of Iowa

Authors: R. Viken, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES | T. Treat, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, UNITED STATES | E. Church, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES

533 undergraduates rated the sexual interest of college-age women in full-body photographs. Explicit instruction to focus on affect, gender, and endorsement of rape-supportive attitudes predicted reliance on affective and non-affective cues.

(Clinical - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVIII- 053 Perception of bias in unattributed news stories

Dennis Folds, Georgia Institute of Technology

Authors: D.J. Folds, GTRI, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES

91 people rated bias in five fictitious news stories. Stories that attributed outcomes to internal positive traits were rated as more biased than stories that attributed outcomes to external factors, moderated by whether they agreed with the action. Attribution error affects perception of bias.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
XVIII- 054 Mood-based Impulsivity: The Relationship Between Negative Urgency and Risk-taking Behavior
Michelle Marfa | James Broussard, "University at Albany, The State University of New York" | "University at Albany, The State University of New York"
Authors: M.A. Marfa, G. Melillo, E. Wulfert, E. VanValkenburgh, P. Hazilla, Psychology, "University at Albany, The State University of New York", Staten Island, New York, UNITED STATES|S.E. Wemm, Psychology, University at Albany, Slingerlands, New York, UNITED STA
We tested the effect of positive and negative urgency on risk taking following a mood induction. Results revealed negative urgency to predict risk taking regardless of mood, whereas positive urgency predicted risk taking only when in a positive mood.
(Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

XVIII- 055 Face-ism Not Found in Children's Drawings of Men and Women
Annette Taylor, University of San Diego
Authors: A. Taylor, M. Russo, Psychological Sciences, University of San Diego, San Diego, California, UNITED STATES|
In face-ism depictions of men focus on their upper body; those of women focus on the entire body. Many cross-cultural studies confirm the effect. 122 children aged 4 to 16 drew pictures of men and women. We found no significant effects. Face-ism may reflect factors that emerge later in adolescence.
(Social - Other)

XVIII- 056 A multi-level approach to the impacts of cognitive demands on employee-well being
Hilal Erkovan, "Baruch College, Graduate Center, City University of New York"
Authors: H. Erkovan, K.S. Lyness, Psychology, "Baruch College, Graduate Center, City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|
This study aimed to examine the relationship between an objective measure of cognitive demands and subjective employee reactions using the 2008 NSCW and O*NET. Jobs requiring higher cognitive demands were perceived to be more stressful; however this relationship was buffered by job resources.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XVIII- 057 The relationship between BMI, TFEQ subscales, and self efficacy is moderated by level of restraint and dieting.
Joseph Wister, Chatham University
Authors: J.A. Wister, A. Goreczny, A. Condemi, Psychology, Chatham University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES|
One hundred seventy participants completed a demographic questionnaire including BMI, the Three Factor Eating Questionnaire (Karlsson, 2010), the Restraint Scale (Herman and Polivy, 1980) and an Eating Self Efficacy Scale (Goreczny, 2014). Results indicated that the relationship between BMI and the TFEQ is moderated by level of restraint while the relationship between BMI and efficacy is moderated by dieting.
(Social - Other)
XVIII- 058 **Blunt Force Trauma Suicide: Motivation, Psychiatric Illness, and Substance Use**  
**Cheryl Meyer**, Wright State University  
Authors: C. Meyer, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES| E. Kiourtsis, J. Shoenleben, S. Morrell, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES| T. Irani, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University  
Limited research exists on those who die by blunt force suicide. Characteristics of 25 suicides by blunt force were examined. Over half of the decedents had a known mental illness. Some used substances just prior to the suicide. The primary motivation was to escape psychological or somatic pain.  
(General – Other)

XVIII- 059 **Method and Motivation for Suicide Based on Suicide Note Length**  
**Cheryl Meyer**, Wright State University  
Authors: C. Meyer, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES| E. Kiourtsis, B.L. Hufferd, T. Irani, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES| Suicide notes offer insight into internal experiences of those who have taken their lives. Notes of 167 people who committed suicide from 2000–2009 were grouped by word length. Then, each was assessed for method and motivation. Results reflect more impulsivity from the short note-writers.  
(General - Other)

XVIII- 060 **Self-Consistency Effect: Domain-Specific or Domain-General Processing**  
**Candice Stanfield**, Texas State University  
Authors: C.T. Stanfield, H. Ginsburg, Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, UNITED STATES| K. Tooley, Psychology, Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas, UNITED STATES| The self-consistency effect represents human motivation to protect the self-concept from alterations. Such an error occurs when properties of mind are ascribed to non-sentient representations of humans (e.g. avatars). Mentalizing attempts to explain this phenomenon, suggesting the effect is due to social cognitive processing. If influenced by social mechanisms, then only agentive stimuli would activate the self-consistency effect, indicating a one-system domain-specific process. However, numerous studies find this effect is also activated by non-agentive directional stimuli, such as arrows, suggesting a two-system domain-general process occurs. We tested the two theories by inducing the self-consistency effect. Additionally, as little research had been conducted on context, reaction times were measured when the context of the avatar’s sightedness (sighted versus blind) was manipulated. Participants (N = 23) were asked to make quick judgments during a dot perspective task based on perspective cues, either self (participant) or other (avatar). Some trials were consistent (all dots in front of avatar) while others were inconsistent (dots in front of and behind avatar). As predicted, an interaction (slower reaction times) occurred during other-inconsistent trials. A contextual effect was predicted to occur in relation to visual perspective cue manipulation, resulting in slower reaction times during the sighted avatar trials when compared to the blind avatar trials. Though nonsignificant, a trend was observed as slower reaction times during these trials occurred. Thus, a larger sample size may yield results indicating an impact of the stimuli’s context on cognitive processing.  
(Cognitive - Other)
XVIII- 061 **Virtuous By Nature? Virtues Differentially Predict Nature Relatedness**  
**Leah Gerber**, Butler University  
Authors: A. Deno, L. Gerber, R. Goebel, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES| A. O'Malley, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|  
We examined the ways in which human virtue correlated with nature relatedness. All dimensions of nature relatedness were strongly related to fairness and appreciation of beauty, suggesting that nature relatedness goes beyond appreciation for aesthetic components of the environment.  
(Personality/Emotion - Other)

XVIII- 062 **Home-based self-management EMDR in fibromyalgia: A controlled pilot study**  
**Fred Friedberg**, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"  
Authors: F. Friedberg, J.L. Adamowicz, I. Caikauskaite, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES|  
Self-management EMDR (eye movement desensitization and reprocessing) tested in a crossover design for fibromyalgia patients was found to significantly reduce pain catastrophizing and pain, fatigue and stress ratings in this 6-month trial. However, no significant functional improvements were found.  
(General - Other)

XVIII- 063 **Toxic Leadership in Higher Education—Replication & Validation**  
**Arthur Olguin**, Santa Barbara City College  
Authors: A.G. Olguin, Psychology, Santa Barbara City College, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES|  
This study cross-validated the Schmidt (2008) Toxic Leadership Scale (TLS) in educational settings. The TLS appears to have applicability to higher educational institutions (a community college), in terms of instrument structure and basic prediction of declared satisfaction and turnover intentions.  
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XVIII- 064 **Subjective Cognitive Decline, Cognition, and the APOE ε4 Allele**  
**Lorin Berman**, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York"  
Authors: L. Berman, K. Mendez, L. Rabin, "Brooklyn College, The City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES|  
Subjective Cognitive Decline (SCD) and the apolipoprotein E (APOE) ε4 allele are known risk factors for dementia. We evaluated neuropsychological performance in ε4 carriers and non-carriers with SCD. Findings suggest subtle differences in specific cognitive domains between the genotypic groups.  
(Cognitive – Other)
XVIII- 065 **Effect of Culture on Relationship Satisfaction, Dyadic Adjustment, and Commitment.**  
*Megan Morrison, "Southern Illinois University, Carbondale"*

Authors: M.M. Morrison, M. Komarraju, Psychology, "Southern Illinois University, Carbondale", Carbondale, Illinois, UNITED STATES

MTurk workers and undergraduates in intercultural/intracultural relationships provided data about relationship attitudes. MANOVA analyses showed a significant effect for type of relationship (MTurk) and regression analyses showed differences in predictors due to cultural relationship (for all).  
(Social - Relationships)

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XVIII- 066 **The classification of same-race and interracial couples based on perceived discrimination and social support using finite mixture modeling**  
*Tarah Midy, "Binghamton University, The State University of New York"*

Authors: T. Midy, M.D. Johnson, Clinical, "Binghamton University, The State University of New York", Binghamton, New York, UNITED STATES

To understand the challenges faced by interracial couples, we examined whether the racial and gender composition (e.g., an Asian American man with an African American woman) of a couple is associated with the amount and type of challenges a couple experiences.  
(Clinical - Relationships)

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XVIII- 067 **Appetitive and Consumatory Reward Perceptions Act as Markers of Attachment**  
*Sarah Merrill, Cornell University*

Authors: S.M. Merrill, C. Hazan, G. Surenkok, A.C. Laurita, Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, UNITED STATES

We investigated the self-reported sexual behaviors and attachments of 710 individuals in short- versus long-term relationships. Results suggest a switch from appetitive reward to consumatory reward as the primary sexual pleasure could mark a tipping point in romantic attachment formation.  
(Social - Relationships)

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XVIII- 068 **Stigma of Psychological Symptoms in the Context of Romantic Relationships**  
*Samantha Bausert, Hofstra University*

Authors: S. Bausert, S. Novak, E. Kaminetzky, Hofstra University, Seaford, New York, UNITED STATES

Participants rated their willingness to go on a first date or remain in a relationship with someone treated for psychological symptoms. Allergy scenarios were rated more positively than 5 mental illness conditions. More stigma was shown in decisions about first dates than on-going relationships.  
(General - Relationships)
XVIII- 069 If You Go Away: Separation responses as markers of attachment
Gizem Surenkok, Cornell University
Authors: G. Surenkok, C. Hazan, S.M. Merrill, A.C. Laurita, Human Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, UNITED STATES| V. Zayas, Psychology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, UNITED STATES|
Results of an online survey conducted with 354 individuals in short-term and long-term relationships indicated that increased distress, change in daily habits, and certain behaviors during separation and reunion could be important markers of adult attachment formation.
(Social - Relationships)

XVIII- 070 Exploring Relational Processes and Changes in Virtues during the Transition to Parenthood
Jaclyn Moloney, Virginia Commonwealth University
Authors: J.M. Moloney, A.H. Cairo, R.C. Garthe, R. Easter, L. Worthington, Psychology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia, UNITED STATES|
This study aimed to identify relational processes among sixty-nine couples transitioning to parenthood. Couples participated from pregnancy to nine months after birth. Changes in forgiveness, empathy, anxiety, and depression surrounding a partner offense as well as changes in virtues were assessed.
(Social – Relationships)

XVIII- 071 Females choose men to have children with based on income only if they are much more attractive than their mates
Julia Moon, UC, Santa Barbara
Authors: J.M. Moon, R. Corpuz, Dept. of Psych & Brain Sciences, UC, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES|
Research on mating has uncovered the relative value that individuals place on various criteria (e.g., physical attractiveness, resources) in a potential mate. Prior work has found that males and females are willing to "tradeoff" some traits for others. When two individuals in a relationship are not equally attractive, how does the less attractive member make up for this? In the current study, 228 couples were rated for facial attractiveness and compared to their mate. Monthly income of males was then compared with the attractiveness discrepancy between themselves and their mates. The female partners of males in the high-income group were rated as significantly more attractive than their partner. This suggests that the more attractive a female is relative to her mate, the higher the income of the mate will have to be to "make up" for the discrepancy. This study is among the first to test a long-held prediction in social psychology with actual mateships (parents) as opposed to hypothetical scenarios with undergraduate samples.
(Social - Relationships)
The Roles of Culture and Partner Attributes in Relationship Quality: Chinese and American Couples Differ in the Importance of a Partner's Internal but not External Attributes

Michelle Tran, "University of California, Irvine"

Authors: K. Wu, M. Tran, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|

Links between perceived partner attributes and relationship quality were studied. Americans had stronger positive links between a partner's internal attributes (i.e., extroversion, wit, kindness) and relationship quality than Chinese. Links for external attributes (i.e. status, looks) didn't differ.

(Social - Relationships)

The Relationship Between Father’s Testosterone and Mother’s Investment with their Offspring

Elizabeth Cowperthwaite, UC, Santa Barbara

Authors: E.A. Cowperthwaite, R. Corpuz, Dept. of Psych & Brain Sciences , UC, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES|

Research has shown that females in a range of species will provide more parental investment to offspring to compensate for being lower in mate value than their mates; this is referred to as the differential allocation hypothesis (DAH). In human males, high levels of testosterone (T) are associated with dominance and being a “high quality” mate. We hypothesized that human fathers with high T will be paired with mothers that put in more parental investment to maintain their high quality mate. In our study we use first-time parents to compare the level of T in the fathers to the number of times the mother interacts with her child (using a real-time diary method). Our results did not support our hypothesis. Our results do provide a base to further explore what other factors could play into this potential relationship in human pairs.

(Social - Relationships)

Mindfulness, mind wandering, and creativity

Shayna Palmer, Saint Louis University

Authors: L. Willoughby, Psychology, SLU, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES| S. Palmer , Psychology , Saint Louis University , Chesterfield, Missouri, UNITED STATES|

The purpose was to compare the influences of mindfulness and mind wandering on creativity. Participants completed the Unusual Uses Task before and after study manipulations. Results failed to replicate previously reported findings and yielded no benefit to performance for any condition.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

The Role of Trainer Expertise on Train-the-Trainer Methods of Delivering Mindfulness Training to Active-Duty Military Cohorts

Laura MacKinnon, University of Miami

Authors: L.L. MacKinnon, M. Goolsarran, E.T. Tang-Smith, A.B. Morisson, A.P. Jha, Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, UNITED STATES| S. Rogers, Law, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, UNITED STATES|
The impact of 4 weeks of mindfulness training (MT) on soldiers’ working memory (WM) was examined. WM degraded over time in a no-training group, remained stable in those trained by instructors with military familiarity, but degraded in those trained by mindfulness experts lacking such familiarity. (Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 076 Effect of Proactive Interference on Non-Verbal Working Memory
Marilyn Cyr, New York State Psychiatric Institute
Authors: M. Cyr, E. Nelson, C.C. Yen, K. Matouk, C. Malapani, Division of Cognitive Neuroscience, New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York City, New York, UNITED STATES|T. Senger, J. Jonides, Department of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michi
Background: Working memory (WM) is a system responsible for storing and actively maintaining relevant information in the service of other cognitive processes. A process critical to WM is the resolution of proactive interference (PI), which involves suppressing memory intrusions from prior memories that are no longer relevant. Previous studies using a directed-forgetting task with verbal material have successfully isolated this process from other forms of inhibitory processes (Nee et al., 2007; Bissett et al., 2009) and provided both behavioral and neural evidence of deficits in this specific process in patients with schizophrenia (Smith et al., 2011; Eich et al., 2014). The present study aimed to examine whether PI occurs with visual objects, rather than verbal items. Recognizing that many visual objects are themselves nameable, we included both nameable and non-nameable objects in the study.
Methods: Forty-eight adults were first presented a set of 4-objects, then a probe item, and had to respond affirmatively only if the probe matched an item in the memory set. Dependent variables were error rates (ER) and reaction times (RT) in rejecting probes from the irrelevant list (Lure) compared with new probes not seen in the set (Control). We used a 2x2x2 mixed design with “Color” (color vs. gray) as between- and “Name-ability” plus “Probe” (Lure vs. Control) as within-subject factors.
Results: A main effect of Probe was found for both ER (p <.001) and RT (p <.001), such that performance was significantly better on the Control than on the Lure trials. For ER, we found a significant Probe x Color (p <.001) interaction and a marginally significant Probe x Name-ability (p = .06) interaction. No Color x Name-ability nor Probe x Color x Name-ability interaction was found. Follow-up analyses revealed that the effect of Lure trials on ER was greater with non-nameable (p <.001) and Gray objects (p = .004).
Conclusions: As in previous studies using verbal material, effects of PI were found with object stimuli, even after controlling for verbal labels being used (i.e. Non-nameable condition). Interestingly, the larger effect of PI found with the non-nameable objects could suggest that verbal strategies or, alternatively, that binding between verbal and visual features (Oberauer, 2005) may facilitate the resolution of PI. The findings show that the present task using object stimuli could be used to examine the effect of PI on non-verbal WM.
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 077 Characterizing Inter-subject Variability in Adapting to Visual Distortion Lenses
Crystal Orabona, Azusa Pacific University
Authors: C.N. Orabona, B. Lopez, S. Lee, J. Ng, B. Miranda, J. Che, G. Kim, S.J. Wood, Azusa Pacific University, Rancho Cucamonga, California, UNITED STATES|J. Bloomberg, A. Mulavara, NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, UNITED STATES|
The inter-subject variability during adaptation to sensory conflict is striking but poorly understood. This study examined whether tests of sensory dependence could predict rates of adaptation to wearing visual distortion lenses when navigating an obstacle course.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 078 Cognitive- versus Emotion-Based Involuntary Cognitions: An Informative Contrast for the Reflexive Imagery Task

Hyein Cho, San Francisco State University
Authors: H. Cho, A.G. Velasquez, E. Morsella, Psychology, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES; P. Zarolia, Psychology, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, UNITED STATES
The Reflexive Imagery Task reveals that, in response to external stimuli, conscious contents can arise involuntarily, systematically, and in a nontrivial manner. We investigated whether, in this task, cognitive-versus emotion-based contents are more likely to arise in this way.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 079 Effects of Fear Conditioning on Spinal and Supraspinal Responses to Pain

Véronique Taylor, Université de Montréal
Authors: V.A. Taylor, L. Gill, Psychology, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA; L. Dufour, P. Rainville, Stomatology, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA; C. Mueller, Psychology, Maastricht University, Maastricht, NETHERLANDS; M. Roy, Concor
This psychophysiological study examined pain responses to a painful unconditioned stimulus with varying levels of predictability, and found dissociable effects of US predictability on spinal and subjective responses to pain.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 081 Enhancing Prefrontal Cortex Function Reduces Impulsivity but not Risk-Taking During Cost-Benefit Decision-Making

Ann Carroll, Harvard University
Authors: A.L. Carroll, J. Edwards, E. Pivovarova, J. Buckholtz, Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Pairing transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) with a delay and probabilistic decision-making task, we increased self-control without affecting risk-taking behavior, suggesting upregulation of the prefrontal cortex function on cost-benefit decision-making may be selective for delay costs.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 082 Gender Disparities in White Matter Maturation: Infancy Through Early Adolescence

Tawny Meredith-Duliba, Drexel University
Authors: T. Meredith-Duliba, K. Osipowicz, K. Patrick, J. Zamzow, A. Tart-Zelvin, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | M. Williams, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

We contrasted brain development of males and females using Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI). Using multivariate curve fitting we examined 283 children (F=148; M=135) over 115 regions of interest. Females had a more acute developmental pattern very early. Both patterns converged by age ten.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 083 Black swans on the mind: How the brain handles profound uncertainty
Pascal Wallisch, New York University

Authors: P. Wallisch, Psychology, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

Neural activity is exceptionally expensive in terms of metabolic cost to the organism. At the same time, this activity is key to the survival of the organism, by mediating - for instance - the accurate and timely detection of survival relevant stimuli in the environment. It remains an open question how brain mechanisms strike this delicate balance between energy conservation and signal fidelity. We use data from 135 single units recorded extracellularly in area MT to address this issue. Specifically, we show that - assuming Gaussian noise - signaling the presence of a stimulus is an exceedingly rare event from the perspective of the single neuron. Typical neural responses to optimal visual stimulation was observed to be on the order of seven standard deviations above background, with a substantial proportion of neurons (about 30%) well exceeding 10 standard deviations. In addition, this tendency to deviate from the Gaussian background was linked to the maximal firing rate of individual neurons, yielding a correlation of about 0.6. We take our results to suggest that - akin to black swan events in other domains - response dynamics of individual neurons profoundly reflect the activity of local neural populations and can be better understood in terms of Mandelbrotian, scale invariant fractal noise models.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 084 EEG Spectral Analysis across the Migraine Cycle in Chronic Migraine
Trevor Hinshaw, Gordon College

Authors: T. Hinshaw, D. Parr, Gordon College, Beverly, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | B.C. Auday, Psychology, Gordon College, Wenham, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES

Migraine remains an enigmatic disease. This study explores the electrophysiology of chronic migraine through EEG recordings at three different points in what investigators have confirmed to be a regular cycle specific to the migraineur brain. These findings further our understanding of the disease.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 085 Examining How Regular Meditation Practice Influences the Neural Oscillatory Activity Associated with Refocusing Attention after a Mind Wandering Episode
Spencer Fix | Rebecca Fix, University of North Carolina at Charlotte | Auburn University

Authors: R. Fix, Psychology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, UNITED STATES | S. Fix, M. Faust, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
The present study compared EEG activity in novice and experienced meditators that was associated with mind wandering and focused attention during a period of eyes-closed rest, a breath counting task, a focused attention meditation, and the SART. Significant group differences were apparent in several neural networks across a variety of EEG frequency bands suggesting experienced meditators more easily recruited their cognitive control capabilities to suppress MW and refocus attention.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XVIII- 086 Somatosensory resonance with others modulates the emotion recognition in childhood

**Beatrice Labadi**, University of Pecs

Authors: B. Labadi, University of Pecs, Pecs, --, HUNGARY

Seeing someone else’s face being touched at the same time elicits changes in the mental representation of the self-other boundary. Our result showed that synchronous stimulation facilitates the emotion recognition of others in children (3-, 4-, 5-, 6 years), stronger effects appear in early years.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XVIII- 087 Taste Perception and Motivation to Consume in Restrained Eaters

**Brianna Hare**, Gettysburg College

Authors: B.N. Hare, D. McCall, Psychology, Gettysburg College, Delran, New Jersey, UNITED STATES

Recent studies have shown differences in food consumption between restrained and unrestrained eaters. We examined whether restrained eaters differ from unrestrained eaters in their sensory evaluation of a food sample. Restraint level did not affect sensory evaluations of the food sample.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XVIII- 088 Weight-Based Threat and Attention to Threat: An Exploration of Moderators

**Asia McCleary-Gaddy | James Hodge**, University of Vermont | University of Vermont

Authors: A. McCleary-Gaddy, J. Hodge, C. Miller, Psychological Science, University of Vermont, Colchester, Vermont, UNITED STATES

Heavy and thin adult men and women completed a measure of attention to weight-related threat after being exposed to a weight-stigmatizing or control condition. Heavy people in the weight stigmatizing condition showed heightened vigilance for weight-related threat, but only if they reported getting little sleep in the past 24 hours.

(Social - Perception)

XVIII- 089 Differential Perceptions of Harsh Parenting in Foster Parenting and Non-Foster Parenting Contexts

**Rachel Linsner**, Syracuse University

Authors: R. Linsner, Child and Family Studies , Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, UNITED STATES|M. Mulvaney, Child and Family Studies , Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, UNITED STATES
This study examined the differences in the perception of harsh parenting in foster and non-foster parenting contexts. The results indicated a complex series of results in which foster status interacted with other child characteristics to determine evaluations of the parenting behavior. (Social – Perception)

XVIII- 090 The Role of Safety Symbols on Individuals’ Perceptions of Safety vs. Threat.
Tammy Sonnentag, Xavier University
Authors: L.K. Turnier, T.L. Sonnentag, Psychology, Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, UNITED STATES
College undergraduates perceived greater threat in the presence of a (moderate and) high number of safety symbols, whereas perceptions of safety were unaffected by the number of safety symbols present.
(Social - Perception)

XVIII- 091 A Slight Binocular Advantage for Perceptual Grouping by Similarity of Luminance Thresholds
Teresa Tannazzo | Nicholas Pepe, St. Joseph’s College | Long Island University
Authors: T. Tannazzo, Psychology, St. Joseph’s College, Patchogue, New York, UNITED STATES|N.W. Pepe, Psychology, Long Island University, Brookville, New York, UNITED STATES
Two eyes are better than one for many visual tasks. For the current study, binocular and monocular perceptual grouping by similarity of luminance thresholds were obtained. Most participants performed better with binocular viewing. Perceptual grouping is only slightly aided by binocular viewing.
(Cognitive - Perception)

XVIII- 092 Harmful attributions: Mind perception and self-injury
Caroline Silva, Florida State University
Authors: C. Silva, Psychology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, UNITED STATES|C. Tsay, Management Science and Innovation, University College London, London, UNITED KINGDOM
We explore potential mechanisms that account for lack of empathy towards individuals who self-injure. Across three studies, results suggest that agency and situational vs. dispositional attributions may account for difficulties in empathizing with non-normative/dangerous behaviors like self-injury.
(Social - Perception)

XVIII- 093 Resting Hemodynamic Fluctuations Predict Cognition in Multiple Sclerosis
Nicholas Hubbard, University of Texas at Dallas
Authors: N.A. Hubbard, M. Turner, S. Sundaram, B. Rypma, Behavioral and Brain Science, University of Texas at Dallas, Farmers Branch, Texas, UNITED STATES|G. Remington, T. Frohman, E. Frohman, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, Dallas, Texas
Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a neurodegenerative disease affecting both cognition and neurovascular reactivity. We examine a possible link by assessing whether resting hemodynamic fluctuations in the brain can predict individual differences in MS patients’ cognitive abilities.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)
Self-Other Differences in Mu Suppression Do Not Require Observer-Movement

Taran DePaola, Northern Arizona University

Authors: T. DePaola, C. Woodruff, Psychological Sciences, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, UNITED STATES

Previous research demonstrates a reliable difference between the level of mu suppression elicited by observing others and that elicited by participant movement-execution. Furthermore, these self-other differences in mu suppression have been linked to empathic perspective-taking, with larger self-other mu suppression differences being related to greater self-reported perspective-taking. However, it is unclear whether these self-other differences are obtained only when the self-condition involves movement execution, or would a reliable difference be obtained when no movement is executed by participants. We investigated this question by using a common motor movement, handshaking, to assess mu suppression self-other differences in healthy undergraduate students. Using electroencephalography (EEG) to quantify the mu suppression elicited by self and other, we individually video recorded 20 participants extending their hands toward a researcher, as if to initiate a handshake (self-condition). We then video recorded a researcher perform the same handshaking movement toward the participant (other-condition). Videos were uploaded to a laptop and presented to participants after fitting the EEG cap. Mu power in the 8-13Hz band range was averaged over 80 second blocks, with two self, two other, and two baseline (white noise) blocks. Task by electrode analysis was conducted using a repeated-measures ANOVA (n=20) in which was found a significant main effect of task (p<.01) in the mu band-range for electrodes F3, Fz, and F4. To our knowledge, these results are the first to reveal self-other differences in mu suppression even without participant movement-execution. These results suggest that mu suppression differs as a function of the identity of the social target, rather than the participant initiating a movement themselves and replicates and extends previous findings of the self-other differences in mu suppression.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

Neuropsychological test performance associated with anxiety and anxiety related disorders

Sarah Detrick, Fielding Graduate University

Authors: S. Detrick, U. Vollkommer-Haley, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES| K.M. Jacquin, Psychology, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara, California, UNITED STATES| J. Hurley, Fielding Graduate University, Santa Barbara

We examined the association between anxiety disorder symptoms and attention and memory functioning. The results showed that certain anxiety disorder symptoms, including anxious thoughts and phobia symptoms, are associated with poorer memory and attention.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

Intergenerational Bias in the Patient Competency Rating Scale

Ronald Miller, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii"


The present study examines the biases between generations using the Patient Competency Rating Scale (PCRS) and explores how different gens.—older, younger, and same—rate other gens. The results show
younger and same gen. underestimates older and same, while the older gen. overestimates the younger.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XVIII- 097 Experimental Evidence Demonstrates that Incentivizing the Testing Context “Heats” Traditional Cool Executive Function Tasks
Marilyn Welsh, University of Northern Colorado
Authors: C. Rohrbacher, M.C. Welsh, E. Peterson, D. Williams, K. LaFary, L. Blanchard, S. Renshaw, Psychological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, UNITED STATES
Randomly assigned to a neutral or an incentivized condition, participants completed two cool EF tasks (Tower of London, Letter Number Sequencing) and the Iowa Gambling Task (hot EF). More frequent intertask correlations in the incentive condition suggested the manipulation “heated” cool EF tasks.
(Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XVIII- 098 Differences in underlying cortical mechanisms contributing to functional impairment in Early Onset Alzheimer's and Behavioral Variant Frontotemporal Dementia Patients.
Joshua Goldberg, Loma Linda University
Authors: J.S. Goldberg, G. Lee, Psychology, Loma Linda University, Encino, California, UNITED STATES|K. Shawhan, Psychology, California State University, San Bernardino, California, UNITED STATES|E. Jimenez, M. Mendez, Neurology, "University of California, Los Ang
We compared 13 bvFTD patients with 10 EAD patients on neuropsychological testing and brain imaging. Results indicated that EAD patients' functional deficits were representative of generalized cortical atrophy; bvFTD patient's functional detriments were associated with frontal neurodegeneration.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XVIII- 099 INFLUENCE OF COGNITIVE RESERVE ON NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL DEFICITS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING: FINDINGS FROM A FIVE YEAR LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF BIPOLAR DISORDER
Kristin Hinrichs, University of Michigan
The effects of cognitive reserve on neuropsychological and psychosocial functioning were examined for individuals with bipolar disorder over a 5 year period. Results provide evidence that IQ and education are associated with specific aspects of cognition and psychosocial changes over time.
(Clinical - Neuropsychology)
Neural correlates of the representation of significant others outside of awareness: an fMRI study  
Katherine Surrence, New York State Psychiatric Institute  
When representations of significant relationships are activated outside of awareness in an fMRI paradigm, information inconsistent with those representations is associated with activation in insula and right caudate, consistent with an error learning mechanism.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

The left fusiform gyrus is the hub of face-processing in autism  
Giorgia Picci, Pennsylvania State University  
Authors: M. Behrmann, Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| G. Picci, D. Elbich, K. Adamson, K. Scherf, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| N. Minshew, Psychiatry, Univer  
In autism, the ventral occipitotemporal cortex has different functional organization when processing faces and objects. Face network topology is dense with interhemispheric connections, some community organization and hubs in left lateral fusiform gyrus and left FFA. The right FFA is a notably weak node.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)

No pain without gain; a common neural substrate for social rejection and social acceptance.  
Tim Dalgleish, Medical Research Council  
Authors: T. Dalgleish, S. Schweizer, J. Stretton, Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit, Medical Research Council, Cambridge, Cambs, UNITED KINGDOM| N. Walsh, Psychology, University of East Anglia, Norwich, UNITED KINGDOM| D. Mobbs, Psychology, Columbia University, New  
This study shows that the processing of social pain and social inclusion are supported by a common Anterior Cingulate-Anterior Insula matrix in the brain, consistent with a framework in which this network indexes signals of social inclusivity generally rather than exclusively signals of rejection.  
(Social - Social Neuroscience)

Visual and Emotional Processing in Individuals with Differential Autistic Qualities  
Hayley O'Donnell | Rachel Philip | Margo Randelman | Chris Lipsett, Ursinus College | Ursinus College | Ursinus College  
Authors: H. O'Donnell, R. Philip, M. Randelman, C. Lipsett, Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| J. Bish, Psychology, Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES  
This study examined the relationship between autistic characteristics and eye gaze during facial feature recognition and emotional recognition. The number of autistic characteristics was shown to be related to the gaze pattern in both tasks. The relationship was stronger in the emotional task.  
(Cognitive - Social Neuroscience)
XVIII- 104 Emotion and Trust Perception Differentially Impact Attention
Neelam Prashad, "City College, The City University of New York"
Authors: N. Prashad, N. Lo, A. Shah, V. Schilder, D. Salem, E. Fertuck, R.D. Melara, Psychology, "City College, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Healthy participants judged emotion or trustworthiness in faces using a modified version of the flanker task. Pilot data suggest that emotion and trait processing operate through different mechanisms. This task will be used to assess facial appraisal in those with interpersonal dysfunction.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Neuroscience)

XVIII- 105 Social Influence Shapes Neural and Behavioral Reactions to Emotional Scenes
Rebecca Martin, Columbia University
Authors: R. Martin, K.N. Ochsner, Psychology, Columbia University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Emotions, though generated individually, are heavily influenced by other people. In this study activation in the rostral cingulate and lateral prefrontal cortices when viewing peer ratings of emotional responses predicted changes in participants’ emotional reactions.
(Social - Social Neuroscience)

XVIII- 106 Vigilant and Avoidant Individuals Differentially and Holistically Discriminate Facial Emotions, Even Subliminally
Dylan Antoniazzi, Lakehead University
Authors: M. Wesner, D. Antoniazzi, R. Klein, A. Pollari, M. Cahill, Psychology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, CANADA
Mainz-classified Avoiders/Sensitizers show sensitivity and response time differences with upright or inverted synthetic face emotions, even at subliminal levels. Isolated curves, however, produce no differences. This shows a subliminal integration that challenges cognition-based coping theories.
(Personality/Emotion - Social Neuroscience)

XVIII- 107 Relationship of Trait Dominance, Gender, and Physiological Arousal during a Competitive Timed Mental Task.
Shannon Tierney | Gabrielle Mesches | Kyle Dolcemasco | Susan Putnam, Canisius College | Canisius College | Canisius College
Authors: S. Tierney, G. Mesches, K. Dolcemasco, F. Velardi, S.K. Putnam, Psychology, Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, UNITED STATES
The relationship between trait dominance and change in GSR between baseline and during a mental task in competitive and non-competitive conditions was examined. Dominance did not predict a rise in GSR, but a significant effect of gender, GSR change, and the opposing competitive conditions was found.
(General - Social Neuroscience)
Self-Other Differences in Beta Enhancement/Suppression Do Not Require Movement Execution
Victoria Lopez, Northern Arizona University
Authors: V.E. Lopez, Northern Arizona University, Peoria, Arizona, UNITED STATES| T. DePaola, D. Barbera, C. Woodruff, Psychological Sciences, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, UNITED STATES
Identifying emotions through observing and executing movements has been linked to beta enhancement and suppression. Through EEG and video stimuli, we see that movement is not required for self-other differences in the beta band range. Suppression in the self condition is thought to be because participants were not asked to actively perform a task.

Non-Monotonic Relationship Between Social Anhedonia and Attention as Indexed by the Contingent Negative Variation
Theresa Trieu, California State University, Northridge
Authors: T. Trieu, J. Morales, J. Neswald, R. Wirt, G. Alamdari, J. Abara, M. Sergi, Psychology, California State University, Northridge, Van Nuys, California, UNITED STATES
This study measured motor preparation in social anhedonia during a continuous performance task using CNV of the event-related potential. A non-monotonic relationship was discovered between motor response and SA, illustrating moderate SA is better at allocating neural resources for motor response.

Aging is correlated with decreased activation in the left superior temporal sulcus in a theory of mind task
David Kattan, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York"
Authors: D.A. Kattan, T. Canli, Psychology, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Mastic Beach, New York, UNITED STATES| A. D'Agostino, Neuroscience, "Stony Brook University, The State University of New York", Stony Brook, New York, UNITED STATES
Activation of the superior temporal sulcus (STS) has been associated with perspective taking. We show that in older adults, activation of the STS in a theory of mind task is negatively correlated with age, possibly supporting the hypothesis that older adults become worse at perspective taking.

Social Costs and Benefits of Academic Engagement in Middle School
Leah Lessard, "University of California, Los Angeles"
Authors: L. Lessard, Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES| J. Juvonen, Psychology, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES
This study examined the social costs and benefits of deviating from gender-specific academic engagement norms in urban middle schools. The results suggest that although low academic
engagement enhances students’ reputation of “coolness,” students prefer to hang out with their highly engaged peers.

(Developmental - School)

XVIII- 112 The Relationship Between School Burnout and Diminished Self-Control
Ross May | Frank Fincham, Florida State University | Florida State University
Authors: G.S. Seibert, Family and Child Sciences, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, UNITED STATES|N.C. Ortiz, R. May, Family Institute, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, UNITED STATES|F. Fincham, Family Institute, Florida State Universi
Little is known regarding the relationship between school burnout and self-control processes during performance based tasks. Therefore we explored the relationship between school burnout, self-control, and task performance. Results indicate that school burnout significantly predicted, self-control scores (β =-.33, p < .001), task accuracy (negatively, β = -.18, p < .05), task exertion (positively, β = .22, p < .05) and task difficulty (positively, β = .23, p < .05).

(Social - School)

XVIII- 113 Predictors of Mobility between Public School Pre-K and Kindergarten and Links with Children’s School Readiness and Performance in K and 1st Grade
Caitlin Hines, George Mason University
Authors: C. Hines, A. Winsler, Applied Developmental Psychology, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Characteristics of, and early outcomes for, children who do and do not switch schools between pre-K and K were investigated in a large sample of children in Miami. Those who switched schools were more at risk to begin with, and they appear to be negatively affected by switching schools.

(Developmental – School)

XVIII- 114 Strategic Self-Control in High School
Alyssa Matteucci, University of Pennsylvania
Despite a growing body of research indicating that self-control is critical to academic success, little is known about how well self-control strategies work for high school students. We examined the impact of situation modification versus response modulation strategies on academic goal attainment.

(Developmental - School)

XVIII- 115 Paying it Forward: Mentoring Provides Effective Support for Underserved College Students

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Authors: K. Singer-Freeman, T. Lewis-Jones, N. Lopez, A. LaMarca, E. Sheridan, Psychology, Purchase College, The State University of New York, Darien, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
367 ethnically diverse college students completed surveys assessing variables associated with retention among underserved populations. Students who had experienced mentoring reported more Connection to College, Civic Engagement, Academic Orientation and Leadership Interest than unmentored students. (Social - School)

XVIII-116 More than Just Books: An Investigation into the Role of School Belongingness and Support in Adolescent’s Adjustment to the Loss of a Loved One
Sabrina Callan, Christopher Newport University
Authors: S.M. Callan, S. Lee, Psychology, Christopher Newport University, Newport News, Virginia, UNITED STATES| C. Markley, Christopher Newport University, Newport News, Virginia, UNITED STATES
The current study attempted to examine school belongingness and support’s influence on persistent complex bereavement disorder symptoms among a sample of high school students. Results suggest that belongingness and support from teachers and peers robustly predicted bereavement symptoms. (Clinical - School)

XVIII-117 Creating and Measuring a Well-being University
Fallon Goodman, George Mason University
Authors: F.R. Goodman, N. Lucas, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia, UNITED STATES
We present methodologies used for measuring well-being at the programmatic and institutional levels, a summary of the first year findings, and early recommendations for creating and sustaining a well-being culture at a large, public university. (General - School)

XVIII-118 Impact of Homework Adherence on the Generalization of Head Start Teacher Behavior Management Skills
Madeline Larson, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
Authors: M. Larson, C. Strauss, R. Glover, C. Campbell, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Norman, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES
This study evaluated homework adherence and the utilization of behavior management skills following a teacher training program. Head Start teachers demonstrated increased use of skills, and homework completion significantly predicted the frequency of behavior management skills in the classroom. (Clinical - School)
Teacher-Child Interaction Training: The Acquisition of Behavior Management Skills for Head Start Classrooms
Autena Torbati, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
Authors: D. Whitworth, A. Torbati, M. Larson, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES | C. Campbell, Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Science
This study evaluated Head Start teachers’ ability to acquire skills designed to enhance teacher-child relationships and reduce disruptive behaviors. Teachers demonstrated significant improvements in the utilization of behavior management skills and reported reductions in challenging problems.
(Clinical – School)

Optimal Numerical Discrimination in Mice
Dilara Berkay, Koc University
Authors: D. Berkay, F. Balci, Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY
In this study, we examined the decisions of mice about numerosities within the optimality framework. Our results suggest that mice can adopt a reward-maximizing strategy by monitoring their levels of endogenous counting uncertainty as well as exogenous probabilities.
(Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)

Two fish are better than one in numerical abilities.
Maria Elena Miletto Petrazzini, University of Padova
Authors: M. Miletto Petrazzini, A. Bisazza, C. Agrillo, General Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, ITALY | B. Butterworth, B. bahrami, University College London, London, UNITED KINGDOM
* A recent study showed that 2 people collectively count better than either one alone. * No study has investigated whether collective enumeration improves the performance in animal species
* We found that collective enumeration improves the performance in a distantly related species, such as guppies
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

Suboptimal choice is more extreme when good news is less probable.
Roger Dunn, San Diego State University
Authors: R. Dunn, San Diego State University, San Diego, California, UNITED STATES | J. Pisklak, M. Spetch, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, CANADA | M. McDevitt, McDaniel College, Westminster, Maryland, UNITED STATES
Pigeons chose between one option that gave food after a short (10 s) or long (40 s) delay and another (suboptimal) option with food after the short delay but no food after the long delay. Conditions with 25% or 50% short delays were compared. Suboptimal preference was greater in the 25% condition.
(Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)
Zollner illusion in rhesus monkeys (Macaca mulatta)

Christian Agrillo, University of Padova
Authors: C. Agrillo, General Psychology, University of Padova, Padova, ITALY|A. Parrish, M.J. Beran, Language Research Center, Georgia State University, Decatur, Georgia, UNITED STATES
Visual illusions are non-invasive tools to investigate visual perception in non-human animals. Here we addressed if macaques perceive the Zollner illusion. Monkeys showed a human-like performance, suggesting the existence of similar orientation-tuned mechanisms between human and non-human primates.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

Mice plan their timed decisions based on previously acquired probabilistic and temporal information

Tugce Tosun, Koc University
Authors: T. Tosun, F. Balci, Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, TURKEY
We examined how mice integrate probabilities into their temporal decisions. The results revealed that rather than gradually adjusting timed behavior, mice adjusted their decisions abruptly and in a nearly optimal fashion based on previously learned time intervals and probabilities.
(Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)

Confidence Judgments by Chimpanzees During Computerized Memory Testing

Michael Beran, Georgia State University
Authors: M.J. Beran, T. Evans, A. Parrish, Language Research Center, Georgia State University, Decatur, Georgia, UNITED STATES|B. Perdue, Department of Psychology, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia, UNITED STATES|J. Smith, Department of Psychology, University
Chimpanzees performed computerized tasks and had to move to another location to receive food rewards for correct responses. The chimpanzees monitored their memory performances and moved to the food delivery location more often on correctly completed trials than incorrectly completed trials, even before the computer provided feedback about response accuracy.
(Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)

Adolescent cannabinoid exposure and restricted food intake: Effects on anxiety and spatial memory

M. Ostrander, Radford University
Male and female Long-Evans rats were exposed to CP 55,940 for two weeks during puberty. Behavioral measures in adulthood included anxiety, activity, and spatial ability. The results suggest that the reduced food intake caused by the drug may moderate the behavioral findings of cannabinoid research.
(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)
XVIII- 127 Neural responses to unfairness: An analysis of a potential buffering effect for romantic partners using dual acquisition EEG assessments
Charlie Champion, Arizona State University
Authors: C. Champion, T. Dishion, K.E. Panza, Clinical Psychology, Arizona State University, Scottsdale, Arizona, UNITED STATES; E. Thurston, Psychology, Arizona State University, Scottsdale, Arizona, UNITED STATES; D. Shore, Oxford University, Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM
To investigate whether romantic partners can buffer the effects of unfair offers, we conducted a Dictator Game (DG) with dual acquisition EEG. The evoked potential P200 in response to stranger “unfair” offers was correlated with videotaped observations of romantic partner interaction patterns.
(Clinical - Couples)

XVIII- 128 Attachment Style and Relationship Duration Only Partially Attenuates Relationship Satisfaction in Dating Couples: Data Viewed Through the TARA Mode
Jessica Sandrock, Haley Keglovits, Kevin Kelley, Pennsylvania State University, Pennsylvania State University
Authors: J.Y. Sandrock, K.J. Kelley, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, Center Valley, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES; H.A. Keglovits, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, Center Valley, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
Data are presented which fails to support the predictions made by the recently proposed TARA model describing the relationships among attachment, duration, and relationship satisfaction.
(General - Couples)

XVIII- 129 The Effect of LDS Couples’ Dating Patterns on Marital Satisfaction.
Ronald Miller, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii"
Authors: L. Hawaikirangi, R.M. Miller, Psychology, "Brigham Young University, Hawaii", Laie, Hawaii, UNITED STATES
This study was conducted to determine the effect of dating patterns on marital satisfaction among members of the LDS religion. Survey results revealed that the length of dating relationships did not influence marital satisfaction. Marital satisfaction did, however, correlate with religious activity.
(General - Couples)

XVIII- 130 Sex differences in spousal emotional support interactions
Michaela Ward, Cecily van Buren-Freedman, Haverford College, Haverford College
Authors: M. Ward, C. van Buren-Freedman, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES; S. Wang, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
We examined naturalistic video data of emotional support interactions in heterosexual couples. We found gender-based differences in the initiation and transaction of emotional support, which may contribute to wives leaving these interactions in a more negative emotional state than do husbands.
(Social - Couples)
The Impact of Mindfulness on Relationship Satisfaction: The Mediating Role of Anxiety and Depression

Alexandra Martelli, George Mason University

Authors: A. Martelli, C. Turpyn, T.M. Chaplin, Psychology, George Mason University, Arlington, Virginia, UNITED STATES

Literature reveals that low levels of psychological well-being may negatively impact romantic relationships (Epstein & Baucom, 2002). Whisman and colleges (2004) found that individuals’ own level of anxiety and depression predicted marital dissatisfaction. Research to date has identified that mindfulness training may improve individual well-being, such as improvements in anxiety (Kabat-Zinn et al, 1992) and depression (Lamis & Dvorak, 2014), thus enhancing healthy relationship functioning (Barnes et al, 2007). This study aims to examine how individual psychological well-being (i.e., depression, anxiety) may mediate the relationship between partners’ trait mindfulness and relationship satisfaction.

(Social – Couples)

The importance of self and partner disclosure of sexual identity in the workplace

Priyanka Mitra | Peter Yu, "Baruch College and Graduate Center, City University of New York" | Baruch College & Graduate Center, City University of New York

Authors: P. Mitra, Psychology, "Baruch College and Graduate Center, City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES| P. Yu, K.M. Shockley, Baruch College & Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES

This study examines the role of the organization climate in the disclosure of sexual identity in the workplace. Additionally, it examines the role a partner's disclosure has on the family-to-work conflict an LGBT individual experiences. Work related subjectice well-being outcomes of disclosure status are also examined.

(Industrial/Organizational - Couples)

Can Teacher Pressure Predict Motivation and Success on High Stake Exams?

Danielle Pitter, Westbury High School

Authors: D.N. Pitter, C. Vicchiarelli, Westbury High School, Westbury, New York, UNITED STATES| S.J. Sullivan, Lawrence High School, Wantagh, New York, UNITED STATES

Diverse adolescent subjects were surveyed to see if negative pressure exerted by teachers on their students contributes to lower high-stakes exam scores. Students’ were about teachers’ pressuring statements. Students who internalized the statements exhibited significantly lower scores.

(Social - Education)
Oxytocin And Social Context Modulate The Emotional Experience Of Recalling Negative Autobiographical Memories

Christopher Cardoso, Concordia University
Authors: C. Cardoso, H. Valkanas, L. Serravalle, M.A. Ellenbogen, Psychology, Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA

Oxytocin promotes social-support seeking under stress (tend-and-befriend). Oxytocin caused a decrease in perceived support in people who recalled negative memories in the absence of social contact, but not when social contact was present. Oxytocin may cause negative context-specific effects.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Social Neuroscience)