XX-001 BAS Reaction Time Task shows Menstrual Cycle-related Changes in Affect and Reward Sensitivity

Jennie Tapio, College at Brockport, The State University of New York

Authors: J. Tapio, Psychology, College at Brockport, The State University of New York, Brockport, New York, UNITED STATES| D. Abwender, Psychology, The College at Brockport, State University of New York, Brockport, New York, UNITED STATES

Mood fluctuations across the menstrual cycle may be explicable as hormone-driven changes in reward (and positive affect) sensitivity (BAS). Naturally cycling undergraduates completed a computerized BAS task and questionnaires. Results suggest BAS has trait and cyclically varying state aspects.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XX-002 The enhancing effects of emotion on subsequent memory emerge across development: Evidence from brain and behavior

Anais Stenson, Emory University

Authors: A. Stenson, P.J. Bauer, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES| J. Leventon, California State University, San Bernardino, San Bernardino, California, UNITED STATES

Emotion enhances memory in adults; this effect varies by sex. Emotional memory enhancement (EME) is less understood in children. We tested EME across childhood with neural and behavioral measures. Data indicate that EME develops across childhood; Subsequent analyses explore sex differences in EME.

(Developmental - Emotion)

XX-003 The Timing of Math Anxiety Self-Report on Working Memory Tasks: Does it Matter?

AmyJane McAuley, University Nevada Las Vegas

Authors: A. McAuley, Psychology, University Nevada Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada, UNITED STATES| M. Ashcraft, Psychology, University Nevada Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada, UNITED STATES

This study examined self-report as measured by the Abbreviated Math Anxiety Scale. We manipulated the timing of self-report, either before or after the task. Two working memory tasks were used, a Reading Span and Operation Span. Results show different reaction times based on the task that was used.

(Cognitive – Emotion)
XX- 004 Benefits of Expressive Writing: Improvements in Vagal Tone Over Time
Jean Hillstrom, "New York City College of Technology, The City University of New York"
Authors: J. Hillstrom, P. Her, E. Cote, K. Jones, S. Raimie, C. Cumma, "New York City College of Technology, The City University of New York", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES| E. Strehl, State University of New York State Downstate, Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES
Research consistently shows that writing about traumatic, stressful or emotional events is associated with improved physical and psychological health. This study assessed the effects of expressive writing on vagal tone and heart rate over time. Results indicate that heart rate and vagal tone improved over time in the expressive writing conditions.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XX- 005 SELF-REPORTED EMOTIONAL EATING AND THE COMFORTING EFFECTS OF FOOD
Kelly Hoyt, Rutgers University
Authors: K. Hoyt, E. Panza, K.B. Fehling, M. Giles, E.A. Selby, Psychology, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
Data from 40 participants reveals that self-reported emotional eating is related to emotional reactivity to comfort food following stress, such that individuals who report frequent comfort eating display greater declines in negative emotion after eating M&Ms than those who rarely eat for comfort.
(Clinical - Emotion)

XX- 006 The Psychometric Properties of a Processing Measure of Big Picture Appraisal
Morgynn Haner, The University of Texas at Austin
Authors: M.L. Haner, S. Rude, J. Miller, Counseling Psychology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, UNITED STATES
Presents reliability and validity of a refined 28-item “performance” measure of Big Picture Appraisal. The measure involves unscrambling sentences (e.g., “temporary think lasting pain is”) under a cognitive load. Four separate studies supported the reliability and validity of the measure.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XX- 007 Experimentally instructing experiential emotion suppression leads to ill-defined emotion regulation.
Matthew Boland, University of Nevada
Authors: M. Boland, A. Papa, E. Oliver, Psychology, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES| R. Dwyer, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, UNITED STATES
We tested how study participants follow experimental instructions to suppress emotion. Those suppressing expression endorsed only attempting one regulation strategy, while those suppressing experience engaged in multiple strategies, suggesting instructions to suppress experience may be ill-defined.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
XX- 008 Why Nonsuicidal Self-Injury? Examining the Validity of Steps of a Decision Model of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury under Distress
Melissa DiMeo, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
Authors: R. Nelson-Gray, C. Robertson, M.L. Willis, A. Birthrong, M. DiMeo, Psychology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, North Carolina, UNITED STATES|
The most common reason for Nonsuicidal Self-Injury (NSSI) is to reduce distress (Klonsky, 2007), yet it is unclear why people decide to use NSSI to reduce their distress on a specific occasion. This study tested a decision making model about using NSSI. Clinical implications are discussed.
(Clinical - Emotion)

XX- 009 Interpersonal and Intrapersonal Emotion Regulation: Similarities and Differentiation
Fausto Gonzalez, "University of California, Berkeley"
Authors: F. Gonzalez, O.P. John, Psychology, "University of California, Berkeley", Berkeley, California, UNITED STATES|
We used a sample of N=950 to adapt the ERQ to study individual differences in interpersonal emotion regulation processes. Our findings point to healthier patterns for interpersonal, versus intrapersonal, processes. We discuss links to culture, well-being, and social outcomes.
(Personality/Emotion – Emotion)

XX- 010 The Effects of Language Selection on the Expression of Emotion in a Multilingual Sub-Saharan African Population
Dana Basnight-Brown, United States International University
Authors: D.M. Basnight-Brown, Psychology, United States International University, Nairobi, KENYA|
The current study explores how multilingual individuals select which language to use in various situations, and how the selection of each of their languages influences their level of emotional expression.
(Cognitive - Emotion)

XX- 011 Implicit and Explicit Emotion Regulation Across Cultural Groups
Michael Sun, University of California, Los Angeles
Authors: M. Sun, S. Huang, J. Yang, Y. Zhang, T. Kwok, A.S. Lau, Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|
Our study found that Asian Americans were significantly more likely to endorse the habitual use of cognitive reappraisal and marginally more likely to endorse expressive suppression. Furthermore, they implicitly associated themselves with concepts of emotional control relative to European Americans.
(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)
The psychophysiology of virtual non-verbal communication: Perceiving facial expressions affects tactile perception

Ville Harjunen, University of Helsinki
Authors: V.J. Harjunen, N. Ravaja, G. Jacucci, Helsinki Institute for Information Technology, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, FINLAND | M. Sovijärvi-Slapé, Helsinki Institute for Information Technology, Aalto University, Espoo, FINLAND | I. Ahmed, Helsinki Institute

Recent studies suggest tactile perception is influenced by social context. Using an Immersive 3D virtual reality environment we demonstrate how the same interpersonal touch results in different subjective experiences and autonomic responses depending on the facial expression of the interactant.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

Fairness and human essence: When unfairness in economic crisis conditions meets humanness denial. An infrahumanization and dehumanization perspective

Kyriaki Fousiani, Université Catholique de Louvain
Authors: K. Fousiani, S. Demoulin, Faculté de psychologie et des sciences de l’éducation, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain La Neuve, BELGIUM

Two experiments, conducted in Cyprus, aimed to investigate attribution of humanness to people involved in fair vs. unfair harmful economic conditions, as result of the economic crisis.

<em>Infrahumanization</em> (Leyens et al., 2001) and <em>dehumanization</em> (Haslam, 2006) theories were considered in order to examine whether individuals attribute uniquely human vs. non-uniquely human emotions and traits to members involved in economic crisis victimization conditions, namely the crisis victims, the offenders and the observers. Group membership of the offenders and the victims as well as stability of fair vs. unfair situation were also considered. Results revealed the tendency of observers to ascribe decreased humanness to a) the victims, b) the offenders and c) themselves when unfair economic measures are imposed to the victims and especially when economic harm seems to be a more stable rather than a temporary-like situation.

(General - Emotion)

Understanding the impact of institutional representatives on the engagement and persistence patterns of students of color attending selective institutions.

Elizabeth Velilla, United States Military Academy
Authors: E.V. Velilla, Behavioral Sciences & Leadership, United States Military Academy, Chester, New York, UNITED STATES

Drawing from a Nationally representative sample of 2000 students of color attending selective colleges in the United States, this study used meditational and moderational analyses to analyze profiles, predictors and consequences of engagement patterns among persisters and non-persisters during their first year in college. Student engagement encompassed students’ identification with their institution, peers and faculty. Analyses also examined the role of race-based belonging in mediating the relationship between a sense of control and engagement among persisters and non-persisters.

(Social - Education)
XX- 015 Effectiveness of Learning Strategies Among American College Students Studying Chinese
Yue Wang, Miami University of Ohio
Authors: A. Wang, Q. Li, Y. Wang, T. Li, Educational Psychology, Miami University of Ohio, Oxford, Ohio, UNITED STATES
The present study evaluated the effectiveness of American college students’ Chinese learning strategies on their Chinese proficiency and teachers’ evaluations. It provides insights for educators of other foreign languages for the enhancement of the effectiveness of language teaching pedagogies.
(Social – Education)

XX- 016 "Fast Friends" Matter for Middle School Adjustment
Leslie Echols, Missouri State University
Authors: L. Echols, S. Chen, Psychology, Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri, UNITED STATES
As part of a pilot study on middle school adjustment, 6<sup>th</sup> grade students participated in a relationship closeness procedure with a classmate who they reported not knowing well. After the procedure, students reported knowing their partner better and reported greater school liking and belonging.<br />
(Social - Education)

XX- 017 The Attitude of College Students About Cooperative Learning: A Cross-Cultural Comparison Of Chinese and American College Students
Nan Li, Miami University of Ohio
Authors: A. Wang, P. Sun, N. Li, T. Li, Educational Psychology, Miami University of Ohio, Oxford, Ohio, UNITED STATES
This study investigated the impacts of cultural background on students’ d attitudes towards cooperative learning (CL). Results showed significant differences between American and Chinese students’ attitudes towards CL. Possible cultural experiences were analyzed to explain the differences.
(General - Education)

XX- 018 Digitally Distracted: How Students Use Computers Affects Lecture Comprehension
Sara Broaders, Northwestern University
Authors: S. Broaders, Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES|M. Smutko, Physics & Astronomy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES
Participants watched a recorded lecture and completed a quiz. During the lecture, they engaged in a randomly assigned task determining whether/how they took notes and whether they used the Internet. Internet use resulted in lower quiz scores, even when paired with note-taking.
(General - Education)
XX- 019 Exploring Relationships between Math Anxiety, Math Self-Efficacy, and Math Performance
Marion Blake, "Texas A&M University, Kingsville"
Authors: M.E. Blake, Psychology & Sociology Department, "Texas A&M University, Kingsville", Kingsville, Texas, UNITED STATES
One study explored the relationships between math anxiety, math self-efficacy and sources, and math performance in a sample of university students. Results reveal significant positive correlations between the measured variables. Both math anxiety and math self-efficacy predicted math performance.
(General - Education)

XX- 020 Exploring Ethnic Group Differences in Creative Thinking Abilities among 8th graders
William Bart, University of Minnesota
Authors: W. Bart, Educational Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, UNITED STATES | B. Hokanson, Design, Housing, and Apparel, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, St. Paul, Minnesota, UNITED STATES
This study explores creative thinking abilities among five ethnic student groups. 944 8<sup>th</sup> graders completed the Torrance Creative Thinking Test. Data analysis revealed significant ethnic group differences in Fluency, Originality, and Elaboration.
(Cognitive - Education)

XX- 022 Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Creativity, and Academic Adjustment among College Students
Holly White, Eckerd College
Authors: H. White, B. Evers, D. Eubanks, J. MacNeil, Eckerd College, Saint Petersburg, Florida, UNITED STATES
Student respondents to 2010 CIRP Freshman Survey who self-reported an ADHD diagnosis self-rated higher creativity and risk-taking, and these factors moderated ADHD-related maladaptive behaviors (e.g., skipping school). Findings are relevant for successful college adjustment for students with ADHD.
(Cognitive – Education)

XX- 023 Perceived efficacy of teams moderates the relationship between lone wolf orientation and team reward attitude in classroom project teams.
Tara L'Heureux, University of New Haven
Authors: T. L'Heureux, Psychology, University of New Haven, West Haven, Connecticut, UNITED STATES
This investigation explored the extent to which individuals’ perceived efficacy of teams moderated the relationship between their lone wolf orientation and their team reward attitudes. Participants (N = 160) completed a battery of questionnaires through an online testing process that included measures of lone wolf orientation, perceived team efficacy, and team reward attitudes. Results showed that perceived team efficacy moderated the relationship between lone wolf orientation and team reward attitude. The implications of these finding are discussed to help students with lone wolf tendencies to improve their team behaviors.
(Industrial/Organizational - Education)
**XX- 024 Massed Practice Leads the Mind to Wander**  
**Judy Xu**, Columbia University  
Authors: J. Metcalfe, J. Xu, Psychology, Columbia University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES|  
We tested whether massed, where the same artists' works were presented together, or spaced, where artists were interspersed, practice would lead to greater mind wandering. We found that participants' mind wandered significantly more in the massed condition, and learned worse when mind wandering.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

**XX- 025 The attention withdrawal from spatial location is an inevitable result: Data from the Simon effect in item method directed forgetting.**  
**Huang-Mou Lee**, Department of Health Psychology  
Authors: H. Lee, Department of Health Psychology, Tainan City, Other, TAIWAN|  
In item method directed forgetting paradigm participants' cognitive resource such as attention will be withdrawn since a forgotten cue appeared (e.g. Fawcett & Taylor, 2010, 2012; Taylor & Fawcett, 2012; Lee, Lee, & Fawcett, 2013). Taylor (2005) also found attention withdrawal from the location where the to-be-forgotten words presented (called IOR effect) (also see Fawcett & Taylor, 2010). But the IOR effect disappeared when participants were asked to name the probe words' ink color (Lee, 2009). In current study we used Simon effect paradigm instead of color-naming task to avoid attention be attracted by physical characteristic of study-words, but retain cognitive load from the second task. Result show the Simon effect only in to-be-remembered conditions regardless the study-word and probe dot were at the same or different locations (53 and 41 ms), but disappear in to-be-forgotten conditions (5 and -4 ms). The result replicated the Simon effect did not be affected by the color identification and the cognitive load task to rehearsal study-words. But the forgotten cue destroyed the Simon effect even study-word and dot did not at the same location that indicate the attention withdrawal is not just from word or its location, and is an overall withdrawal of processing resources.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

**XX- 026 The Role of Proactive Interference in Working Memory Training and Transfer**  
**Thomas Redick**, Purdue University  
Authors: T.S. Redick, E.A. Wiemers, Psychological Sciences, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, UNITED STATES|  
The current working memory training study investigated possible mechanisms underlying transfer to other cognitive processes. The results of a study with 86 young adults indicate that proactive interference does not play a causal role in determining transfer from working memory training.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
XX-027 Musical commitment predicts sequence-learning abilities both with and without sound

Devin Stack, Purchase College

Authors: D. Stack, Psychology, Purchase College, Pleasantville, New York, UNITED STATES |

Can musical experience enhance sequence learning? Participants completed a computerized version of the memory game Simon with and without sound. Commitment to music and technical proficiency were positively correlated with performance, supporting the view that musical experience impacts cognition.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XX-028 Are verbal false memories influenced by the presence of visual distractions?

Robyn Husa, Saint Louis University

Authors: R. Husa, L. Willoughby, R. Raju, K. Loo, M. Tapia, Psychology, Saint Louis University, Saint Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES |

The effects of visual distraction on verbal false memories were examined. Participants studied Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) lists and recalled under high or low visual distraction conditions. Findings suggest that reported negative impacts of visual distractions may not generalize to DRM lists.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XX-029 The effects verbal comprehension ability and narrative text coherence on readers’ representation and memory performance with repeated free recall testing.

Robert Hines, "University of Arkansas, Little Rock"

Authors: R.J. Hines, Psychology, "University of Arkansas, Little Rock", Little Rock, Arkansas, UNITED STATES |

Reader’s memory of narrative stories is adversely effected by lower reading comprehension ability, lack of coherence in the story, and passage of time between reading and free recall test. These factors decrease the quantity of free recall and increase the number of incorrect intrusions entered into free recall. These results have implications for situation model research.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XX-030 Increased imaginings reduces illusory recollections

Michelle Williamson, "Fordham University, Lincoln Center Campus"

Authors: M.J. Williamson, Psychology, "Fordham University, Lincoln Center Campus", New York, New York, UNITED STATES | K. Siedlecki, Psychology, "Fordham University, Lincoln Center Campus", New York, New York, UNITED STATES |

We examined imagination inflation rates for actions, hypothesizing that moderate incremental increases of imaginings would increase imagination inflation rates, but overtly repetitious imaginings would decrease it. Instead, any increase in number of imaginings decreased illusory recollections.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)
XX- 032 Some effects of diagram hints in probability problem solving  
Chenmu Xing, "Teachers College, Columbia University"  
Authors: C. Xing, J.E. Corter, Human Development, "Teachers College, Columbia University", New York, New York, UNITED STATES|  
An experiment showed that different types of diagram hints can spur use of different strategies. Those given a generic table diagram tended to solve a combinations problem by defining an equally likely outcome space; those given a generic tree diagram tended to use a sequential selection approach.<br /> (Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XX- 033 The Effects of Presentation Modality and Retrieval Practice on Learning: Testing the Limits of the Testing Effect  
Lindsay Timmons | Callen Jones | Amanda Gingerich, Butler University | Butler University | Butler University  
Authors: L. Timmons, C. Jones, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES | A. Gingerich, Psychology, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES | A.M. Wilkinson, Indiana Youth Institute, Indianapolis, Indiana, UNITED STATES|  
We tested whether the testing effect, in which retrieval practice improves memory, replicates when information is presented auditorily or visually + auditorily. Results suggest a gain after repeated testing, but only for visual encoding. In Exp. 2, we address methodological issues present in Exp. 1.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XX- 034 The Effect of Mood on Retrieval of Semantic Knowledge Depends on the Presence of Retrieval Cues  
Daniel Evans, Butler University  
Authors: D.G. Evans, L.A. Higginbotham, A. Gingerich, Psychology, Butler University, Muskego, Wisconsin, UNITED STATES|  
We investigated whether the previously-established effect of mood on episodic memory generalizes to semantic memory. Participants were induced into a mood twice and answered 200 general knowledge trivia questions. Results indicate that mood’s effect on the ability to retrieve semantic information depends on the presence of retrieval cues.  
(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XX- 035 Maternal Oppositional Defiant Behavior and Adolescent ODD Predict Difficulties in the Home Environment  
Robert Miller, University of Notre Dame  
Authors: R.W. Miller, D.M. Gondoli, B.S. Gibson, C.M. Steeger, R.A. Morrissey, Psychology, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, UNITED STATES|  
In a sample of 105 mothers of adolescents, regression analyses revealed that both maternal oppositional defiant behavior and adolescent ODD symptoms predicted important dimensions of the household’s emotional climate (parent-adolescent conflict, spousal conflict, and mother-adolescent cohesion).
(Developmental - Psychopathology
XX- 036 Examining the relative contribution of maternal ODD and ADHD symptoms to parenting
**Robert Miller,** University of Notre Dame
Authors: R.W. Miller, D.M. Gondoli, B.S. Gibson, C.M. Steeger, R.A. Morissey, Psychology, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, UNITED STATES
105 mothers at-risk for ADHD self-reported their current ADHD, ODD, and depressive symptoms and parenting behaviors with their adolescent children. Regression analyses controlled for relevant demographic predictors. Maternal ODD but not ADHD symptoms were significant predictors of parenting.
(Developmental - Psychopathology)

XX- 037 Discrepancies between Physiological Arousal and Subjective Anxiety in Children with Social Anxiety Disorder
**Ryan Parigoris,** Tufts University
Authors: N. Lau, J. Weisz, Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES | R.M. Parigoris, A.M. Zhou, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES
Our study examined physiological and subjective responses to an acute stressor in children with Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD) as compared to healthy controls. Despite higher self-reported anxiety in children with SAD, no significant differences in physiological reactivity between groups were found.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XX- 038 Clinical patients show weaker electrodermal response in a stressful cognitive and emotional task in comparison to nonclinical group.
**Izabela Krejtz,** University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Authors: I. Krejtz, Psychology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, POLAND | M. Rusanowska, Department of Philosophy, "Institute of Psychology, Jagiellonian University", Warsaw, POLAND | P. Holas, Psychology, Warsaw University, Warsaw, POLAND | J. Nez
Clinical groups differ from healthy participants in reaction to stress. We have compared EDA arousal from clinically anxious individuals (N=30) and healthy younger (N=30) and older adults (N=34) during laboratory aroused stress situation. We will discuss differences in EDA for each of the groups.<br />
(Biological/Neuroscience - Psychopathology)

XX- 039 Posttraumatic cognitions predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among substance abusing criminally involved women
**Merdijana Kovacevic,** University of Tulsa
Authors: M. Kovacevic, C. Shotwell Tabke, N. Cook, H. Stritzel, E. Newman, Psychology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma, UNITED STATES
Although cognitions of self and world predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), this association is understudied among criminally involved substance abusing women. Among this sample (N=336), such negative posttraumatic cognitions predicted PTSD, controlling for depression and trauma severity.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)
XX- 040 Content of Worry in Daily Life
Maya Afilalo | Katelynn McShane, University of Pennsylvania | University of Pennsylvania
Authors: M. Afilalo, K.C. McShane, A.M. Ruscio, Psychology, University of Pennsylvania, Merion Station, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
This study probed the content of worried and non-worried thought using a novel EMA mobile application. The app traced momentary thought episodes as they unfolded in real time. We found that worry content focuses disproportionately on certain life domains and persists longer than non-worried thought. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XX- 041 Varieties of World Assumptions as Predictors of Grief
Katherine Paul, "University of Nevada, Reno"
Authors: K. Paul, "University of Nevada, Reno", Carson City, Nevada, UNITED STATES| T. Buqo, Psychology, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES| J. Kahler, "University of Nevada, Reno", Reno, Nevada, UNITED STATES| A. Papa, "University of Nevada, Reno" While research has examined disrupted beliefs about the world after grief, literature has yet to examine the effects of world assumptions on later grieving. This study used the World Assumptions Scale to examine which beliefs would lead to higher levels of grieving. (Clinical – Psychopathology)

XX- 042 The Relationship between NSSI and Positive and Negative Emotional Reactivity among Young Adults
Caroline Holman, Fordham University
Authors: C.S. Holman, M. Andover, Fordham University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
This study sought to explore, among a sample of young adults, the relationship between Non-Suicidal Self-Injury and both subjectively and objectively measured emotional reactivity and cognitive processing during exposure to emotion eliciting stimuli. (Clinical - Psychopathology)

XX- 043 Discovery of Partner Affair and Depression in a Population-Based Community Sample
Mark Whisman, University of Colorado Boulder
Authors: M.A. Whisman, Department of Psychology and Neuroscience, University of Colorado Boulder, Boulder, Colorado, UNITED STATES
Building on past research that has found that humiliating life events are associated with risk for depression, this study found an association between one specific humiliating event – discovering that one’s partner had an affair – and past-year major depressive episode in a population-based sample. (Clinical - Psychopathology)
XX- 044 Behavioral Avoidance as a Moderator of Treatment for Social Anxiety
Bita Mesri, University of California, Los Angeles
Authors: A. Niles, "University of California, Los Angeles", Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES|B. Mesri, University of California, Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, California, UNITED STATES|M.G. Craske, Psychology, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles
Identifying moderators of treatment may assist clinicians in choosing CBT or ACT for social anxiety. Individuals (N = 139) participated in a 12-week treatment study. Results indicate that individuals who avoided or approached a speech reported less post treatment fear in CBT than ACT.
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XX- 045 Trauma Memory and Posttraumatic Stress: Can Symptoms Modify the Memory of the Traumatic Event?
Sharon Dekel, Massachusetts General Hospital
Authors: S. Dekel, Psychiatry, Massachusetts General Hospital, Charlestown, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES|Z. Solomon, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, ISRAEL|T. Ein Dor, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC), Herzliya, ISRAEL
With the growing number of studies associating Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) with over-consolidation of the trauma memory, in the present study we examined changes in trauma recollections over time in a sample of Israeli prisoners of war from the Yom-Kippur War 18 and 35 years after the war. Participants completed a self-report questionnaire assessing their memory for objective and subjective trauma exposure. Utilizing structural equation modeling (SEM), the data showed that negative memories predicted subsequent PTSD symptoms when controlling for initial PTSD symptoms. At the same time, PTSD symptoms led to increasingly negative trauma recollections over time. The findings suggest a positive feedback loop between the memory of the trauma and PTSD whereby the trauma memory is updated by symptoms of PTSD. The findings support the notion of memory reconsolidation and are in line with novel interventions of PTSD targeting memory reconsolidation and blockage.<br /><br />
(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XX- 046 Daily Coping with a Focus on Self and Other: The Role of Stressor Type, Appraisals, and the Big Five
Jessie Pow, The University of British Columbia
Authors: J. Pow, A. DeLongis, Psychology, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, CANADA|D. Sherry, Capital District Health Authority, Halifax, Nova Scotia, CANADA
We examined individuals’ day-to-day stress experiences to find out how characteristics of the situation and the person simultaneously predict how the individuals cope. Findings indicate situations that threaten self-advancement and social affiliation are linked to how people cope.
(Social - Other)
Career as it is or from scratch: Why do young people persist or shift their careers?
A. Burcin Baskurt, Koc University
Authors: A. Baskurt, Psychology, Koc University, Istanbul, Sariyer, TURKEY
Career dissatisfaction is prevalent among young generation. Through in-depth interviews, career success definitions of those who persist and those who shift their careers as well as their reasons for persistence and shift were explored.
(Industrial/Organizational – Other)

School-Work-Family Conflict, Subjective Stress, and Burnout Among Married, Working Students
Inbar Kremer, Bar Ilan University
Authors: I. Kremer, Department of Management, Bar Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, ISRAEL
School is a neglected stressor. This is the first study of all six school-work-family interrole conflicts and their effects on subjective stress and burnout. School-work conflict was the only conflict that contributed to subjective stress and burnout. There were no sex differences involving school.
(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

Ethical Ideologies as a Moderator of the Relation between the RWA Components and Prejudice
Adelheid Nicol, Royal Military College of Canada
Authors: A. Nicol, Military Psychology and Leadership, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, CANADA| K. Rounding, Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, CANADA
Our research suggests that a person’s ethical value system acts as a moderator between Right-Wing Authoritarianism and attitudes toward different outgroup members. This research also provides evidence that the RWA components differentially predict attitudes to social groups.
(Social - Other)

Meat eating as a moral domain: evidence from parents' beliefs and socialization practices
Natasha Kravchenko, University of Kansas
Authors: N. Kravchenko, M. Patterson, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, UNITED STATES
Diversity of views on ethics of meat eating provides insight into human morality. This study examines vegetarian and non-vegetarian parents’ moral beliefs, and socialization practices they use with their children. Findings are situated within the context of theories of moral foundations.
(Social - Other)

A Longitudinal Examination of Perceived Morningness-Eveningness in Relation to Academic Adjustment and Alcohol and Marijuana Use among University Students: Social Jetlag is not to Blame
Royette Tavernier, Northwestern University
Authors: R. Tavernier, School of Education and Social Policy, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, UNITED STATES| T. Willoughby, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, CANADA
The purpose of the present 3-year longitudinal study was to examine whether a 'morning-type' or 'evening-type' preference and social jetlag (i.e., the mismatch between individuals' 'biological' and 'social' clocks) predict academic adjustment and alcohol and marijuana use among university students.

XX-052 Cognitive Enhancement is Less Concerning when it Promotes the Greater Good

Erica Allen | Monica Arora | Felicia Spadavecchia | Jeff Rudski, Muhlenberg College | Muhlenberg College | Muhlenberg College

Authors: E.T. Allen, J. Rudski, Psychology, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | M. Arora, F. Spadavecchia, Neuroscience, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

Concerns with cognitive enhancers might be moderated by perceptions of public good. Enhancer use by people in professions providing public benefits was perceived as less ethically problematic (i.e., unfair, inauthentic, cheating). The ethical concern with the highest rating was fear of coercion.

XX-053 Factor Structure of the Happiness-Increasing Strategies Scales (H-ISS)

Ali Al Nima, University of Gothenburg

Authors: A. Al Nima, D. Garcia, Network for Empowerment and Well-Being, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, SWEDEN

We investigated the factor structure of the happiness-increasing strategies scales (H-ISS) and their relationship to positive and negative affect. After small modifications we obtained a good model containing the original eight scales. The H-ISS explained significantly the variance of positive affect and the variance of negative affect.

XX-054 An Analysis of Decision Making Utilizing Weapon Recognition and Shooter Bias Tasks

Samantha Moore, Temple University

Authors: S. Moore, A. Karpinski, Psychology, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

We examined the effects of suspect race and socioeconomic status (SES) on decisions to shoot and weapon identification (Correll et al., 2002; Payne, 2001). The results (N = 179) revealed that race and SES separately influenced shooting decisions and interacted to affect weapon identification.
XX- 055 Mindfully Green: A Mindfulness Meditation Approach to Enhancing Ecological Behavior  
**Dale Dinnel**, Western Washington University  
Authors: D.L. Dinnel, Psychology, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington, UNITED STATES  
A combined mindfulness training/environmental education approach enhanced environmental protection motivation, as well as sustainability behaviors, on post-training and 3-month follow-up measures compared to mindfulness training only and environmental education only in a small community sample.  
(Social - Other)

XX- 056 Social Support as a Protective Factor against Lifetime Suicide Attempt in an Inpatient Psychiatric Sample  
**Afshan Ladha**, Adelphi University  
Authors: A. Ladha, Clinical Psychology, Adelphi University, Dumont, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | M. Reyes, Adelphi University, Garden City, New Jersey, UNITED STATES | F. Ardalan, T. Tanis, L. Cohen, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES  
Inpatients are at higher risk for attempting suicide following discharge. Social support was examined as a protective factor against suicide attempt in an inpatient sample. Findings suggest that appraisal, tangible, and belonging social support protect against suicide attempts in this population.  
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XX- 057 Interpersonal differences among men and women college students  
**Raghav Suri**, Wright State University  
Authors: N. Salman, R. Suri, J. Mawasha, Wright State University, Fairborn, Ohio, UNITED STATES  
In the current study, 81 men and 61 women college students were administered IIP-32. The college students were recruited from 3 universities: Wright State University, Penn State University and Stony Brook University. 83 participants identified themselves as White, 23 as black and 36 as other ethnic minorities. A one-way ANOVA was conducted on the 8 sub-scales of IIP-32, using gender as the independent variable. Using Bonferroni adjustment, the α-level for each individual scale was 0.006. Gender-based difference were noted for the following scales: Domineering/controlling, Vindictive/self-centered, and Intrusive/needy as men scored higher on all three sub-scales as compared to women.  
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XX- 058 Relation of gender differences in life experience conversations to depression  
**Mark Kruger | Richard Martin | Carrie Boike | Jordan Gette | Ashley Ziegenhagen**, Gustavus Adolphus College | Gustavus Adolphus College | Gustavus Adolphus College | Gustavus Adolphus College | Gustavus Adolphus College  
Authors: M.G. Kruger, R. Martin, C. Boike, J. Gette, A. Ziegenhagen, Psychological Science, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota, UNITED STATES  

Gender differences in conversations and rumination, corumination, and depression were examined. Conversations between 48 students about positive and negative events were recorded. The ties between depression, its predictors, and the emotional content of conversations are reported. (Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

**XX- 059 Early Adolescents’ Aggressiveness Moderates the Associations between Reported Responses to Peer Provocation and Peer Victimization**

*Melanie Dirks, McGill University*

Authors: M. Dirks, L. Cuttini, A. Mott, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, CANADA | D.B. Henry, "University of Illinois, Chicago", Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES

As hypothesized, reported use of assertive responses to peer provocation was associated with less victimization for youth low on aggression, but greater victimization for those perceived as aggressive by peers. The same pattern emerged for endorsement of strategies involving telling an adult. <br />
(Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

**XX- 060 Suicide and Murder-Suicide by Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: Gaining Insight to Improve Suicide Risk Assessment and Prevention**

*Amanda Rose, Wright State University*

Authors: C. Meyer, T. Irani, Wright State University, DDayton, Ohio, UNITED STATES | A.F. Rose, T. Ooi, S. Morrell, E. Kiourtsis, School of Professional Psychology, Wright State University, Kettering, Ohio, UNITED STATES

This study compared murder-suicides and sole suicides by perpetrators of domestic violence. The poster will address methods used to commit suicide, motivation for suicide, and instances of murder-suicide. (General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

**XX- 061 Silicone Bracelets Impact Empathy, Life Satisfaction, Past Positive Time Perspective (ZTPI) & Helping Behavior**

*Jared Celniker | Shari Young Kuchenbecker, Chapman University | Western Positive Psychology Association*

Authors: C. Colicino, Psychology Department, Chapman University, Orange, California, UNITED STATES | S. Kuchenbecker, Western Positive Psychology Association, Los Angeles, California, UNITED STATES | J. Celniker, B. Everett, R. Yoshiura, K. Gilbert, A. Jacobsmeyer, H.

Undergraduates (105) at a small university participated in a weeklong study. Half received embossed silicone bracelets. Bracelet-wearers reported significantly greater empathy, lower Past Negative Time Perspective, greater life satisfaction, and were more likely to help a confederate (87% vs. 65%). (Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
XX- 062 Creeped out: Examining the Dimensions of Mate Quality That Affect Female Perceptions of Male Creepiness
Pamela Black, University of British Columbia
Authors: P.J. Black, T. Burnett, S. Porter, Psychology, University of British Columbia, Kelowna, British Columbia, CANADA|L. ten Brinke, Haas School of Business, "University of California, Berkeley", Berkeley, California, UNITED STATES|
This study examined three features (genetic quality, resource availability, sexual interest) predicted to influence perceptions of male creepiness by females. Results indicated that individually and collectively the three dimensions were related to women’s ratings of creepiness and dating interest.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XX- 063 Believing in the Change We Seek: Incremental Mindsets Increase Perceived Value and Relationship Quality During Feedback Exchanges
Ian Katz | Meghan Barina, Butler University | Butler University
Authors: I. Katz, M. Barina, A. O'Malley, Psychology, Butler University, Buffalo Grove, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
Participants were given a priming tool to manipulate their implicit theory prior to a feedback session. Although the implicit theory prime did not have an effect, participants with a chronic incremental mindset found the interactions more beneficial than those with an entity mindset.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XX- 064 Give it to Me Straight: The Effect of Feedback Environment on Trust is Moderated by Implicit Theory
Ian Katz, Butler University
Authors: I. Katz, A. O'Malley, Psychology, Butler University, Buffalo Grove, Illinois, UNITED STATES|
We examined undergraduate researchers’ perceptions of the feedback environment shaped by their faculty research advisor. The positive relationship between feedback environment and trust in one’s mentor and intent to continue research collaboration was moderated by students’ chronic implicit theory.
(Industrial/Organizational - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XX- 065 Easing the Burden: Social Support for Discrimination Talk in Cross-Race Friendships
Christopher Marshburn, "University of California, Irvine"
Authors: B. Campos, Chicano/Latino Studies; PRIME-LC, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|C.K. Marshburn, Psychology and Social Behavior, "University of California, Irvine", Irvine, California, UNITED STATES|
Cross-race friendships may provide important sources of social support for Black Americans dealing with racism. In a sample of 31 Black participants, emotional closeness to White friends, but not Black friends, positively predicted Black Americans perceptions of social support.
(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)
XX- 066 Predictors of sexting among female college students
Wai Kwan Li | Ayse Cakirsoy-Aslan, Syracuse University | Syracuse University
Authors: W. Li, A.D. Cakirsoy-Aslan, M. Mulvaney, I. Gordeyeva, Child and Family Studies, Syracuse University, East Syracuse, New York, UNITED STATES
The current study examined the predictors of female college students’ sexting behaviors. The results demonstrated that body image self-consciousness, body esteem, and the primary component of the sociosexuality orientation (casual sexuality) significantly predicted sexting behaviors.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX- 067 Implicit theories—women as fundamentally unknowable and just world beliefs—predict rape-supportive attitudes
Darrin Rogers, State University of New York at Fredonia
Authors: D.L. Rogers, Psychology, State University of New York at Fredonia, Fredonia, New York, UNITED STATES | C. Catache, I. Peña Euresti, M. Ibarra, University of Texas-Pan American, Edinburg, Texas, UNITED STATES | J. Espinosa, The University of Texas Medical Scho
Polaschek and Ward’s (2002) theory that rape-supportive attitudes are fueled by an implicit theory of women as fundamentally unknowable was tested in survey data (N=135). A simpler model was preferred. Adding just world beliefs clarified the utility of implicit theories in this area of research.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX- 068 Prenatal androgen exposure is associated with sex role identity and physical preferences in potential mates among straight males.
Benjamin Dalecki | Gordon Andrews | Michael Brown, "The State University of New York, Oneonta" | "The State University of New York, Oneonta" | "The State University of New York, Oneonta"
Authors: B. Dalecki, G. Andrews, M. Brown, Psychology, "The State University of New York, Oneonta", Oneonta, New York, UNITED STATES
This study examined the relationship between biological markers of prenatal androgen exposure (e.g. 2D:4D ratio, handedness, and fraternal birth-order), gender role identity, and physical preferences in potential mates among straight participants.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX- 069 Revenge of the betas: frequency of sex in long-term partnerships
Zeljka Buturovic, Institute for Social Sciences
Authors: Z. Buturovic, S. Ignjatovic, Institute for Social Sciences, Belgrade, SERBIA
Recent studies have suggested that gender differentiation in household tasks results in more frequent sex. Contrary to that, our survey of over 500 Serbian parents showed frequency of sex to be highly correlated with a sense of friendship and a fair division of labor within relationship.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
XX-070 Sensation Seeking, Impulsivity, and Sexting
Ethan Shutt, Eastern Washington University
Authors: E.M. Shutt, Psychology, Eastern Washington University, Spokane, Washington, UNITED STATES |
Data collected to date show that as sensation seeking and impulsivity increase, so does sexting frequency. Once data is collected in aggregate, the analysis will collapse across sensation seeking types and data will be analyzed via beta-regression.
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX-071 Sexual anxiety, sexual esteem, sexual satisfaction, and syndemic factors among gay and bisexual men
Raymond Moody, Graduate Center, City University of New York
Authors: R.L. Moody, Psychology, Graduate Center, City University of New York, New York, New York, UNITED STATES | C. Grov, A. Ventuneac, J.T. Parsons, Center for HIV Educational Studies and Training, Hunter College, City University of New York, New York, New York, Among HIV-negative gay and bisexual men, sexual compulsivity and depression were associated with increased sexual anxiety, and decreased sexual esteem and sexual satisfaction. Intimate partner violence was associated with increased sexual anxiety. Implications for syndemics theory will be discussed.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX-072 Psychological and behavioral factors of sense of losing control over sexual behavior
Mateusz Gola, "Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences"
Authors: M. Gola, M. Skorko, Institute of Psychology, "Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences", Warsaw, POLAND |
This study examined a relation between the frequency of pornography watching (PW) and losing the control over sexual behaviors (LCoSB). We show that frequent PW does not lead to LCoSB, but is mediated by the abnormal sexual behaviors (i.e. frequent PW at work, masturbation in public restrooms, etc.).
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX-073 Longevity Expectations in Older Gay and Bisexual Men: Psychosocial Correlates and Associated Health Behaviors
Brett Millar, "Graduate Center, The City University of New York"
Authors: B.M. Millar, Psychology, "Graduate Center, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES | T.J. Starks, Psychology, "Hunter College, The City University of New York", New York, New York, UNITED STATES | C. Grov, J.T. Parsons, Center for
This study of 308 older HIV-negative gay and bisexual men found shorter subjective longevity expectations to be associated with higher depression, drug severity scores, and rates of condomless casual sex, and with lower income, perceived social support, and feelings of generativity.
(General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)
XX-074 The Multivariate Relationships between Self-reported History of Abuse and Sexually Compulsive Behaviors and Cognitions

Jessica James, University of Southern Mississippi
Authors: J.K. Jore, J.S. James, R.C. Arnau, B.A. Green, D. Schultz, Psychology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, UNITED STATES| P.J. Carnes, American Foundation for Addiction Research, Carefree, Arizona, UNITED STATES|
This study assessed relationships between self-reported history of abuse and seven domains of sexually compulsive behaviors and cognitions in an inpatient/outpatient clinical sample (Men, n = 14,681; Women, n = 2093) seeking treatment for sex addiction using a MANOVA and Discriminant Analysis.
(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX-075 Perceived Reactions to Race and Participation in Sexual Risk Behavior: Results from the 2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Brittney Poindexter | Katharine Musella, University of Rhode Island | University of Rhode Island
Authors: B. Poindexter, K. Musella, Psychology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES| S. Shuford, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, UNITED STATES|
This study extends the current research on the relationship between racial discrimination and HIV risk, by using a multistate, nationally representative survey to examine the relationship of perceived treatment based on race and self-reported participation in sexual risk behavior.<br/>
(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XX-076 Functional Re-Organization in the Face-Processing Network Across Development

Dan Elbich, Penn State University
Authors: D. Elbich, K. Scherf, Psychology Department, Penn State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| G. Picci, Psychology, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES| K. Adamson, Psychology Department, Penn State
Through development the face-processing neural network undergoes significant functional re-organization at the global level and in hub architecture with the amygdala operating as the central hub in early adolescence.
(Developmental - Cognitive Neuroscience)

XX-077 Early surgical menopause in rats is associated with brain regional functional changes in specific learning and memory circuits

Lauren Ballina, Midwestern University
Authors: L. Ballina, Biochemistry, Midwestern University, Glendale, Arizona, UNITED STATES| S.E. Mennenga, Psychology, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, UNITED STATES| M. Perkins, Biochemistry, Midwestern University, Glendale, Arizona, UNITED STATES|
Rats were ovariectomized (ovx) at 3 or 18 months and sacrificed 2 months later. Brain sections were stained to quantify cytochrome oxidase (CO) activity. CO was significantly higher after ovx in young animals, in learning and memory-related brain regions, while ovx had less impact in older rats.
**XX- 078 Electrical brain stimulation improves performance on a test of creativity**

**David Rosen | Brian Erickson**, Drexel University | Drexel University

Authors: D. Rosen, B.A. Erickson, D. Mirman, J. Kounios, Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | R. Hamilton, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | Y.E. Kim, Electrical Engineering

When participants must creatively generate verbs in response to nouns, the semantic distance of these noun-verb pairs is strongly related to participants’ creativity test scores. Electrical stimulation of right prefrontal cortex increases this semantic distance without increasing response time.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XX- 079 Damage to the amygdala increases credulity to explicitly-labeled false information**

**Erik Asp**, Univ of Iowa

Authors: E. Asp, N. Andreasen, Psychiatry, Univ of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, UNITED STATES | K. Warner, J. Reber, N. Denburg, Neurology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, UNITED STATES | D. Tranel, Neurology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, UNITED STATES

We gave patients with amygdala damage novel beliefs and directly measured their ability to falsify those beliefs. Damage to the amygdala resulted in an inability to doubt patently false information. Lesions to neural systems putatively critical for emotions disrupt doubting ability.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XX- 080 Does thinking about the future enhance creative insight?**

**Monica Truelove-Hill**, Drexel University

Authors: M. Truelove-Hill, B.A. Erickson, J. Anderson, M. Kossoyan, D. Rosen, J. Kounios, Drexel University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES

There are two methods through which people solve problems: analytically, or using insight. Priming may affect one's solving style. In our study, subjects receiving far temporal priming used a more analytic problem-solving style than both those who received near priming and those who received none.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XX- 081 Computational and neural underpinnings of social threat learning**

**Björn Lindström**, Karolinska Institute

Authors: B. Lindström, J. Haaker, A. Olsson, Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institute, Solna, SWEDEN

To develop a neural and computational model of social learning, we used fMRI to compare direct and observational conditioning. Behavioral as well as hemodynamic responses in the amygdala and the medial frontal cortex could be well accounted for by the same Rescorla-Wagner learning model.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)
**XX- 082 Relaxation and Intended Actions**  
Michael Hahn | Lisa Willoughby, Saint Louis University | SLU  
Authors: L. Willoughby, Psychology, SLU, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES | M.E. Hahn, M. Roffler, L. Longacre, L. Silverstein, Psychology, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, UNITED STATES  
Research has shown that simple mindfulness exercises may have cognitive benefits. This study investigated if prospective memory (PM) can be facilitated by a brief mindfulness exercise. Results indicated that PM was not impacted. The implications of brief mindfulness exercises will be discussed.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XX- 083 Control is in The Mood of The Beholder**  
Nausheen Niaz, Copenhagen Business School  
Authors: N. Niaz, Strategic Management & Globalization / Centre for Decision Neuroscience, Marketing, Copenhagen Business School, Frederiksberg, DENMARK | J. Lins, Saxo Bank, Hellerup, DENMARK | C. Jacobsen, C. Zeller, T.Z. Ramsøy, Center for Decision Neuroscience, Ma  
Conventional decision-making focuses on the bounded rationality, however behavioral economics assumes that people are susceptible to a range of biases. In this paper, we investigate the correlation between affective states, risk taking and the illusion of control, trying to understand how emotions and mood affect risk taking behavior and decision-making.  
(Personality/Emotion - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XX- 084 Importance of using matched cues in studies of drug cue reactivity: An fMRI BOLD study**  
Peter Barnas, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick"  
Authors: M.E. Bates, P. Barnas, J.F. Buckman, L. Banu, S. Heiss, D. Peyser, Center of Alcohol Studies, "Rutgers University, New Brunswick", Piscataway, New Jersey, UNITED STATES  
FMRI studies of drug cue reactivity are often inconsistent, possibly due to the use unmatched comparison stimuli. We found more BOLD activation when marijuana cues were contrasted with unmatched versus matched cues. Lack of contrast cue specificity may be an important source of non-replication.  
(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

**XX- 085 An electrophysiological study of individual differences in item recognition memory.**  
Anjali Thapar, Bryn Mawr College  
Authors: A. Thapar, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn mawr, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES | A. Osman, Psychology, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES  
We examined individual differences in recognition memory in young adult participants classified as high-vs. low-medial temporal lobe (MTL) based on their performance on a neuropsychological battery. Reliable differences were observed in retrieval-based ERPs for high and low MTL young adults.  
(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)
XX-086 **Structural predictors of performance gains in a course that heavily taxes reasoning skills**

**Belen Guerra-Carrillo**, University of California, Berkeley

Authors: A.P. Mackey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES; B. Guerra-Carrillo, S. Bunge, University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California, UNITED STATES

Thickness of the left supramarginal gyrus at baseline negatively predicts practice-related gains on a test that places heavy demands on reasoning. The results could not be explained by age, initial test performance, intracranial volume, and were not seen in other areas of the parietal cortex.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

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XX-087 **The Impact of Simultaneous Activation of Cognitive Styles on Individual Creativity: Extending the Dual-Process Perspective of the Heart and Head**

**Georgiana Balau**, University of Groningen

Authors: G. Balau, D. Faems, H. van der Bij, Innovation Management and Strategy, University of Groningen, Groningen, Groningen, NETHERLANDS

We experimentally tested the simultaneous activation of experiential and rational cognitive styles on individual creativity (i.e., generation of various ideas). Rational-primed individuals outperformed experiential-primed ones; perseverance (i.e., within-category fluency) mediated this difference.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

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XX-088 **Implicit learning in directed forgetting paradigm: ask me to forget an item and I will forget its whole category.**

**Diana Orghian**, "Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa"

Authors: D. Orghian, L. Garcia-Marques, J. Braga, "Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa", Lisboa, PORTUGAL

In a direct-forgetting paradigm, when the memorized (MI) and forgotten (FI) items belong to different categories, MI are better memorized than FI and new items (NI) from MI’s category are more false recognized as old than NI from FI’s category, showing implicit learning in intentional forgetting.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

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XX-089 **Who needs extra information? Resilience and the impact of extra information when solving problems**

**Melissa Baguzis**, Albion College

Authors: M.J. Baguzis, Psychological Science, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES; M.B. Wieth, Psychological Science, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES

Resilient and non-resilient participants solved problems with leading, misleading, or no extra information. Results indicate that all participants pay attention to extra information but that non-resilient participants perform worse on control trials; suggesting greater reliance on extra information.

(Personality/Emotion – Experimental)
XX- 090 Impact of Hotel Loyalty Program Membership on Guest Satisfaction and Intentions Following a Service Failure

Michael Chetta, Talent Metrics, LLC
Authors: M. Chetta, Talent Metrics, LLC, Melville, New York, UNITED STATES| T. Shapiro, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, UNITED STATES|
Hospitality firms attempt to build bonds with guests through loyalty programs, and providing superb service, but service failures are unavoidable. This study examines the impact of loyalty program membership on guest perceptions and intentions after a service failure and subsequent recovery effort. (Industrial/Organizational - Experimental)

XX- 091 The Potential Power of the Written Word

Deborah Hoss, Avila University
Authors: A.S. Hounnoukpe, Avila University, Kansas City, Missouri, UNITED STATES| D.K. Hoss, J.R. Wagge, Psychology, Avila University, Lenexa, Kansas, UNITED STATES| C. Mavis, Avila University, Kansas City, Missouri, UNITED STATES|
Words have the power to manipulate us emotionally, but prior research on implicit priming indicates that they also may be dictating our caloric consumption. This study is based on the premise that deprivation primes in narratives will lead us to crave higher calorie foods than abundance primes. (Cognitive - Experimental)

XX- 092 How should I think about this? The importance of multiple perspectives for indecisive individuals when performing divergent and convergent thinking tasks.

Zachary Kribs, Albion College
Authors: M.B. Wieth, A.P. Francis, Psychological Science, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES| Z.D. Kribs, Psychological Science, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES| L.B. Lewis, M.A. Ditzler, Albion College, Albion, Michigan, UNITED STATES|
Indecisive and decisive participants’ convergent and divergent thinking was assessed after being primed in an indecisive (multiple perspectives) or decisive (one perspective) manner. Results show participants who receive a prime consistent with their personality perform best on both thinking tasks. (Personality/Emotion - Experimental)

XX- 093 Validation of YouTube as an Experimental Platform Using a Stroop Task.

William Knapp, Eastern Oregon University
Authors: W.H. Knapp, Psychology, Eastern Oregon University, La Grande, Oregon, UNITED STATES|
Recently, it was proposed that YouTube could be used as an experimental platform under certain conditions (Knapp, 2014). Using a Stroop task (Stroop, 1935), as suggested by Knapp (2014), YouTube was used to detect significant Stroop effects. Thus, YouTube can work as a platform for experimentation. (Methodology - Experimental)
XX- 094 The causal influence of inhibitory control on uncertainty: How can it contribute to OCD models
Omer Linkovski, Ben-Gurion University
Authors: O. Linkovski, A. Henik, G.E. Anholt, Department of Psychology, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Ben-Gurion University, Be’er Sheva, ISRAEL| E. Kalanthroff, Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
In two experiments, priming inhibitory control reduced the behavioral manifestation of uncertainty in healthy controls. We suggest that this demonstrate the causal effect of deficient inhibition on increased uncertainty, two major characteristics of Obsessive-compulsive disorder.
(Clinical - Experimental)

XX- 096 The Interaction between Service Quality and Word-of-Mouth on Service Quality Perceptions, Satisfaction, Loyalty, Value and Trust
Michael Chetta, Talent Metrics, LLC
Authors: M. Chetta, Talent Metrics, LLC, Wantagh, New York, UNITED STATES| A. Kozikowski, North Shore-LIJ Health System, Manhasset, New York, UNITED STATES| T. Shapiro, Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, UNITED STATES
This study investigates oral word-of-mouth (OWOM) and electronic word-of-mouth (eWOM) in the context of consumer services. Specifically addressing whether OWOM and/or eWOM can influence customers’ perceptions, attitudes & intentions even after they have their own service experience with a firm.
(Industrial/Organizational – Experimental)

XX- 097 The Effects of Environmental Distractions on Careless Responding in Online Surveys
Joel Osgood, North Carolina State University
Authors: J. Osgood, M. Ward, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina, UNITED STATES
Increasingly basic research is using online surveys in which participants freely choose their survey environments. Our analyses of qualitative and quantitative data provides insight into typical environmental distractions and their effects on careless responding in survey data.
(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XX- 098 Shortcuts in analysing hierarchical data may create spurious effects
Udo Boehm, University of Groningen
Authors: M. Marsman, D. Matzke, E. Wagenmakers, Dept of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS| U. Boehm, H. van Rijn, Experimental Psychology, University of Groningen, Groningen, NETHERLANDS
Psychological experiments often yield data that are hierarchically structured. When this structure is not properly accommodated in the statistical analysis, results may be biased and unreliable.
(Methodology - Psychometrics)
XX- 099  **Factor Structure of the Domain Identification Measure**

**Julie Osland**, Wheeling Jesuit University

Authors: J.A. Osland, Psychology, Wheeling Jesuit University, Wheeling, West Virginia, UNITED STATES| A.P. Carter, M.M. Livingston, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, UNITED STATES |

Domain identification is a key variable in stereotype threat research, but there have been few attempts to validate the Domain Identification Measure (DIM). A sample of 250 undergraduates completed the DIM. Analyses partially replicated the two original factors and a new factor was identified.

(General - Psychometrics)

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XX- 100  **Measurement Equivalence across Self and Direct Report 360-Degree Ratings**

**Mark Frame**, Middle Tennessee State University

Authors: B. Elkins, M. Frame, Psychology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, UNITED STATES| M. Hein, Psychology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, UNITED STATES| D. Rose, Data Driven Decisions, Inc. (3D Group), Emer

Self and direct report 360-degree ratings were compared using Confirmatory Factor Analysis methods to determine whether there is measurement equivalence across self and direct reports. The final model consists of an eight-factor, 50 item 360-degree measure with an improved overall model fit.

(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

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XX- 101  **Psychometric Properties of the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and the Brief Symptom Inventory in West African Immigrants Suffering From Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Classical Test Theory Application**

**Chak Wong**, Fordham University

Authors: C.L. Wong, A. Rasmussen, Psychology, Fordham University, New York City, New York, UNITED STATES |

The Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ; Mollica, et. al., 1992) and components of the Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI; Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983) were used in a health survey evaluating how immigration and premigration trauma impacts West African refugees' and voluntary migrants' well-being while living in New York City. However, the HTQ and BSI were never psychometrically validated in this clinical population. Thus, psychometrically validating these measures improves this underserved community's psychological and physical well-being. Using RStudio and AMOS, Classical Test Theory (CTT) was used to test the HTQ's and BSI's total and subscale validity, reliability, and factor validity. The HTQ had reasonable reliability and validity ($\alpha=.81$), low internal consistency ($ICC=.2$), a robust goodness-of-fit ($\chi^2 (93) = 180.35, p < .001$) explaining only 32% of the variance and had a RMSEA=.13. The BSI only had total alpha reliability ($\alpha=.81$) and a nonconvergent factor analysis. These mixed results suggested this immigrant population unreported their pre- and post-migration trauma, prompting novel methods in future studies are needed to treat this clinical population.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)
XX-102 Measuring Body Image-Related Quality of Life in Children and Adolescents with Pectus Carinatum
Kelsey Ellis, Old Dominion University
Authors: K. Ellis, J.F. Paulson, A. Veprinsky, Psychology, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, UNITED STATES
Impaired quality of life related to body image has been observed in patients with pectus carinatum (PC), but no instrument is available to assess this. A panel of PC healthcare providers developed a content-valid item pool, which was tested in a PC population, which resulted in a new instrument.
(General – Psychometrics)

XX-103 Examining the Structure of English and Spanish Working Memory in Dual Language Learners
Milagros Kudo, "University of California, Riverside"
Authors: M. Kudo, H. Swanson, Graduate School of Education, "University of California, Riverside", Orange, California, UNITED STATES
The current research explores Baddeley's model of working memory (WM) in a population of dual language learners (DLLs). Specifically, this study asks whether the theoretical framework of WM fits the data from DLL children and if there are differences in WM structures between DLL and non-DLL groups?
(Cognitive - Psychometrics)

XX-104 Measuring openness to diversity as a tertiary student outcome
Makayla Grays, The University of Auckland
Authors: M. Grays, G. Brown, The University of Auckland, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND
A survey was developed to measure a university outcome regarding students' attitudes toward diversity. The final scale—Openness to diverse perspectives and ideas—exhibited a unidimensional factor structure and measurement invariance in samples of undergraduate and postgraduate students.
(Methodology - Psychometrics)

XX-105 The Relationship between Inductive Reasoning and Knowledge Based Variables.
Lynn DiLivio, Northern State University
Authors: L.L. DiLivio, Department of Education, Northern State University, Aberdeen, South Dakota, UNITED STATES
This study examined if inductive reasoning ability varies between academic domain, expertise, and knowledge beliefs. Results from the three-factor ANCOVA found a significant relationship between inductive reasoning and knowledge beliefs; F(1, 51) = 18.52, p < .05, η² = .27.
(Cognitive - Psychometrics)
**XX- 106 The Development and Preliminary Validation of a Measure of Organizational Followership**

*Heather Puhl*, Northern Kentucky University

Authors: H. Puhl, H. Dischar, R. Dozier, Psychology, Northern Kentucky University, Harrison, Ohio, UNITED STATES | P. Moberg, Northern Kentucky University, Cold Springs, Kentucky, UNITED STATES  

The present study developed and initially validated a new measure of followership for use in diverse organizational settings. Exploratory factor analysis revealed one, rather than the five hypothesized dimensions. Validity evidence of factor correlations with related work constructs is reported.

(Industrial/Organizational - Psychometrics)

**XX- 107 Exploring the Relationship between Alcohol Craving, Pain Catastrophizing, and Self-reported Anxiety in the Context of Experimental Back Injury**

*Renee Cloutier | Zina Trost*, University of North Texas | University of North Texas

Authors: R.M. Cloutier, S. Olivares, P. Wright, K. Tavakoli, M. Dalal, M. Richardson, D. Gee, Z. Trost, H. Blumenthal, Psychology, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, UNITED STATES | R. Budnar, D. Levitt, J. Vingren, Kinesiology, University of North Texas, Denton, Texas, Den  

The current study identified novel associations between pain catastrophizing, alcohol craving, and self-reported anxiety prior to and following experimental back injury. Findings contribute to the limited literature investigating mechanisms underlying the association between pain and alcohol use.

(General - Exercise)

**XX- 108 A Pilot Study of Women with Anorexia Nervosa Using Ecological Momentary Assessment and Accelerometry for Measuring Exercise and Affect**

*Trisha Karr*, Winona State University

Authors: T.M. Karr, Psychology, Winona State University, Winona, Minnesota, UNITED STATES | C. Zunker, ICF International, Atlanta, Georgia, UNITED STATES | L. Cao, R. Crosby, S. Wonderlich, J. Mitchell, Neuropsychiatric Research Institute, Fargo, North Dakota, UNITED  

This pilot study used ecological momentary assessment (EMA) and accelerometers to examine exercise and affect among nine women with anorexia nervosa (AN). Temporal patterns were found for exercise and affect. Objective methods appear to be viable for studying exercise and affect among women with AN.

(Clinical – Exercise)

**XX- 109 Factors that influence physical activity over a 10 year period**

*Emily Nauman | Jordan Weiss*, "University of California, San Francisco" | "University of California, San Francisco"  

Authors: E. Nauman, J.M. Weiss, S. Schilf, E. Puterman, "University of California, San Francisco", San Francisco, California, UNITED STATES | M.E. Lachman, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES  

Despite the benefits of physical activity for healthy aging, previous research has suggested that engaging in physical activity declines across the lifespan. Here, we examine psychosocial and sociodemographic factors related to maintenance of physical activity over a 10 year period.

(General - Exercise)
XX-110 **Injunctive and Descriptive Norm Effects on Physical Activity**

**Monica Ehn**, University of Northern Iowa  
Authors: M. Ehn, Psychology, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa, UNITED STATES

This study investigated the application of focus norm theory to exercise using a non-self-report measure. There was a significant effect of time with a trend toward the injunctive condition being more physically active than the descriptive condition. These conclusions require further replication.  
(Clinical - Exercise)

XX-111 **Redefining "regular": Context stability prospectively predicts exercise habit in active individuals**  

**Pier-Eric Chamberland**, University of Quebec in Trois-Rivieres  
Authors: P. Chamberland, Psychology, University of Quebec in Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, Quebec, CANADA | P. Miquelon, Psychology, University of Quebec in Trois-Rivieres, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec, CANADA

Using a sample of runners, our study suggests that active people who exercise in a more stable context, rather than those only exercising more frequently, report having a stronger habit after two months, especially if they are less motivated by pleasure than by guilt or social rewards.  
(Social - Exercise)

XX-112 **Exercise is not Enough: Low Level Activity While Studying**  

**June Pilcher**, Clemson University  
Authors: J.J. Pilcher, P.S. Merritt, S.A. Bryant, J.H. Walker, Psychology, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, UNITED STATES

Students who studied while riding a stationary bike performed as well on academic tests as students who studied at a normal desk. This suggests that adding low level activity when completing necessary tasks could be a useful method to decrease sedentary behavior.<br />
(General - Exercise)

XX-113 **Effects of a Community-Based Program using Fitbit to Track Physical Activity Levels among Low-Income Mothers**  

**Maria Morales**, CSULB  
Authors: M. Morales, Psychology, CSULB, Los Beach, California, UNITED STATES | C. Morales, Psychology, CSULB, Long Beach, California, UNITED STATES | A. Gonzales, Psychology, CSULB, Long Beach, California, UNITED STATES

Physical inactivity among adults is considered an epidemic in the U.S, being a contributing factor to obesity and chronic disease<sup>1</sup>. Physical activity has been shown to enhance quality of life and serves as a buffer against coronary events<sup>2</sup>. Low-income minority women account for high rates of physical inactivity in the U.S. Yet, very few programs promoting physical activity among low-income mothers have been tailored to this population. The Active Moms Project was designed as a
three-month exercise program for mothers of young children (60% Latina and 67% with a family income of less than $25,000). Thirty mothers were randomized into either a group-led, community-based exercise program (n=20) or an individualized home-based program (n=10). The aim of the present study was to examine whether there were differences by randomization group (community-based vs. home-based) and Fitbit (steps, distance, and minutes being very active). A Fitbit is a device that can detect movement and can account for daily physical activity. Repeated measures ANOVA analyses indicated that low-income mothers in the community-based program significantly increased their levels of physical activity such as the number of steps and miles completed compared to low-income mothers in the home-based program [\( F(1, 25) = 7.9, p < .05 \)]. Repeated measures ANOVA indicated that Latinas that used Fitbit took more amounts of steps, walked longer distances and burned more calories than Non-Latinas [ \( F(1,28) = 4.4, p < .05 \)]. Results also showed that participants in the community-based program enhanced their levels of physical activity by the end of the program. Latinas showed higher levels of physical activity than non-Latinas. These results provide empirical support for the use of community-based programs to strengthen physical activity in low-income women with children. Additionally, these findings suggest there are benefits in promoting physical activity programs.
(Social - Exercise)

XX-114 Within the “D’s”: Maternal Characteristics Associated with Continued Disorganization at 36 months
Gianna Bowler, Temple University
Authors: G. Bowler, M. Weinraub, Psychology, Temple University, Glassboro, New Jersey, UNITED STATES
This study used the secondary attachment classifications (Disorganized-Secure and Disorganized-Insecure) assigned to disorganized dyads at 15 months and found that DI and DS subgroups were differentially impacted by maternal characteristics in predicting continued disorganization by 36 months.
(Developmental – Infant)

XX-115 Contextual factors in social interactions: Toy properties influence infant and caregiver behavior
Amanda Lossia, Illinois Institute of Technology
Authors: A. Lossia, J. Miller, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois, UNITED STATES | C. Suarez-Rivera, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, UNITED STATES
This study examined the impact of toy properties on the behavior of prelinguistic infants. Results showed an effect on infant communicative behavior and attention, and on how caregivers interacted with the infant. Findings demonstrate the importance of context in caregiver-infant interactions.
(Developmental - Infant)
Visual attention is related to infant and parent regulatory behaviour during eye-tracking.
Przemysław Tomalski, University of Warsaw
Authors: P. Tomalski, M. Kostecki, K. Marczuk, A. Niedzwiecka, Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, POLAND
We explored the relationship between visual attention and behaviour of 5.5-month-olds during eye-tracking. We found associations of both infant and parent regulatory behaviour and infant orienting speed, attention disengagement and stimulus processing speed, suggesting early self-regulatory skills. (Developmental - Infant)

Temporal Dependency: One Look Predicts the Next
Daniel Messinger, University of Miami
Authors: D.S. Messinger, N. Myers, University of Miami, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES| D.N. Gangi, Psychology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, UNITED STATES| J.T. Todd, L. Bahrick, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, UNITED STATES| W. Mattso
Little is known about the sequence of individual looks during the standard habituation protocol. We found that the duration of individual infant look positively predicted the duration of the next look (temporal dependency). Higher temporal dependency was associated with shorter mean look length. (Developmental - Infant)

Fathers buffer infant's sympathetic nervous system response to novel stimuli at nine-months old but not their hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis response.
Gillian Collom, "University of California, Santa Barbara"
Authors: G. Collom, R. Corpuz, D. Bugental, Psychological and Brain Sciences, "University of California, Santa Barbara", Menlo Park, California, UNITED STATES|
Research on parents acting as buffers for infant stress reactivity has traditionally focused on mothers. We explore the contributions that fathers have on buffering an infant's physiological stress response. Infants at 9-months old were exposed to novel stimuli (scary masks) to elicit a stress response. Cortisol (HPA axis) and alpha amylase (SNS) were assayed from infant saliva swabs. Videos of paternal behavior during this interaction were coded for the presence of specific behaviors (e.g., comfort, warmth) by six independent raters. Infants that had fathers who were rated as high in "comforting" behavior and "warmth" had a less pronounced rise in alpha amylase following the stimuli. The presence of these behaviors did not, however, lead to any differences in cortisol in this sample. (Developmental - Infant)

Infant Novelty Preference Runs as Stochastic Phenomena
Donna Fisher-Thompson | Burt Thompson, Niagara University | Niagara University
Authors: D. Fisher-Thompson, B. Thompson, Niagara University, Niagara University, New York, UNITED STATES
Novelty preferences were measured in 56 infants. Actual novelty preferences across trials were similar to the pattern of preferences obtained after randomization of trial order. Data indicate that infant looking behavior is more stochastic than suggested by the traditional memory-based approach. (Developmental - Infant)
XX- 120 STRESS REGULATION, REACTIVITY, AND EMERGING COGNITIVE ABILITIES IN INFANTS FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IN THE U.S.
Eric Finegood, New York University
Authors: E.D. Finegood, C. Blair, T. Key Investigators, Applied Psychology, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Basal cortisol levels, but not physiological reactivity to an emotional stessor, predict cognitive abilities as measured by the Bayley Scale of Infant Development in 1,064 infants (Mean age = 15 months) from primarily low-income families living in rural communities in the U.S. (Developmental – Infant)

XX- 121 Modeling the Influence of Situational and Attitudinal Variables on Lay Responses to Violent Sexual and Non-Sexual Offenders
Dario Rodriguez, University of Dayton
Authors: D. Rodriguez, M. Berry, J. Gresley, Psychology, University of Dayton, Beavercreek, Ohio, UNITED STATES
Participants read a crime scenario about a violent sexual or non-sexual assault, wherein perpetrator’s age and prior relationship to the victim were manipulated. Building on prior research affect and cognitive appraisals mediated the effects of situational and attitudinal on behavioral intentions. (Social - Criminal Justice)

XX- 122 Incarcerated Fathers Skyping with Their Children from Prison: Outcome Indicators of Children’s Well-Being
Kerry Kazura, University of New Hampshire
Authors: K. Kazura, Human Development & Family Studies, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, UNITED STATES
The NH State Prisons create parenting programs that allow inmates to have video visits with their children. Regression analyses showed that fathers’ increased happiness and confidence and decreased anger at Time 1 (controlling for child’s behaviors) predicted children’s greater well-being at Time 2. (Social - Criminal Justice)

XX- 123 Belief in a just world moderates lay perceptions of stalking
Deborah Hellmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony
Authors: D.F. Hellmann, Criminological Research Institute of Lower Saxony, Hannover, GERMANY| A. Memon, Psychology Department, Royal Holloway University of London, London, UNITED KINGDOM
Research has shown that harassing behavior is classed as stalking to a greater extent when the stalker is a stranger (vs. ex-partner). The results of our 2 (violent vs. nonviolent harassment) x 2 (stranger vs. ex-partner) experiment show that this effect is moderated by the belief in a just world. (Social - Criminal Justice)
XX- 124 Serial Homicide Offenders’ Self-Reported Endorsement of Neutralization Techniques
Scott Culhane, University of Wyoming
Authors: M.M. Hildebrand, Criminal Justice, University at Albany, The State University of New York, Albany, New York, UNITED STATES| S.E. Culhane, Criminal Justice, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, UNITED STATES|
This research analyzed 60 male serial murderers’ self-reported levels of neutralization to explore whether such levels could predict the number of confirmed murders and likelihood of using a weapon. Results indicated that neutralization is predictor of murderous behavior in serial murderers (General - Criminal Justice)

XX- 125 Right-wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation Indirectly Predict Support for New York City’s Stop-&-Frisk Policy through Receptivity to Cultural Diversity
Benjamin Saunders, “Long Island University, Brooklyn”
Authors: B.A. Saunders, E. Kelly, N.P. Cohen, C. Guarino, Psychology, "Long Island University, Brooklyn", Brooklyn, New York, UNITED STATES|
New York City's Stop-and-Frisk policy allowed NYPD officers to detain people for suspected criminal activity. In this study, right-wing authoritarianism and social dominance orientation had indirect effects through receptivity to cultural diversity on support for Stop-&-Frisk in NYC undergraduates. (Social - Criminal Justice)

XX- 126 EARNWITNESS TESTIMONY: THE IMPORTANCE OF CONGRUENCY BETWEEN DIFFERENT TASKS
Sandra Soares, University of Aveiro
Authors: P. Rijo, I. Santos, S.C. Soares, P. Bem-Haja, C. Silva, University of Aveiro, Aveiro, PORTUGAL|
Sometimes, the voice is the only cue to a criminal. Higher accuracy rates in earwitness testimony were achieved when a rating of resemblance with the criminal was consistent with a positive identification on a second lineup, suggesting its importance to determine the credibility of the earwitness. (Cognitive - Criminal Justice)

XX- 127 Traumatic Brain Injury and Incarceration, Recidivism, and Intersectionality
Ellen Hada | Coralynn Long, New York University | New York University
Authors: E. Hada, M. Smith, H. McDermott, T. Bushnik, Research, New York University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| B. Im, New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| C. Long, Psychology, New York University, New York, New York
TBI causes extensive cognitive and behavioral difficulties, which can lead to further criminal behavior and incarceration. A majority of inmates report having had a traumatic brain injury (TBI) in their lives. The current study serves to better understand the vicious cycle of TBI and incarceration. (Social - Criminal Justice)
XX- 128 Rubin's vase: A centennial celebration
Jörgen Pind, University of Iceland
Authors: J.L. Pind, Psychology, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, ICELAND
“Rubin’s vase” is perhaps psychology's best known figure. It comes from the 1915 dissertation of Danish psychologist Edgar Rubin. The poster will discuss the origin of the figure, its role in Rubin's dissertation and discuss reasons for the fascination which it continues to hold after 100 years.
(Cognitive - History of Psychology)

XX- 130 Tracking Topic Trends with Title Words in Psychological Science, 1990–2012
Gregory Webster, University of Florida
Authors: G. Webster, Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, UNITED STATES
(General - History of Psychology)

XX- 131 Psychological science at the United Nations: Historical trends
Harold Takooshian, Fordham University
Authors: H. Takooshian, psychology, Fordham University, New York, New York, UNITED STATES| S. Jeshmaridian, Psychology, TCI College of Technology, New York, New York, UNITED STATES
Since 1945, how have psychological scientists become involved in the work of the United Nations over 70 years? This historical analysis identifies a 4-stage evolution: from individual scientists like Otto Klineberg in UNESCO, to a new Psychology Coalition of 18 NGOs (nongovernmental organizations).
(General - History of Psychology)

XX- 132 Text Analysis Reveals that Behavioral Neuroscientists Reach Chiefly to Australia, France, and Britain in Selecting Research Methodologies
Pamela Flattau, The PsySiP Project
Authors: P. Flattau, The PsySiP Project, Washington, District of Columbia, UNITED STATES
Paxinos (Australia) was the most cited behavioral neuroscientist across 3,800 articles published between 2007 and 2012. A more detailed analysis of 200 of those articles reveals that almost half cited Talairach (France), Friston or Oldfield (UK), in addition to Paxinos, in choice of research design.
(Biological/Neuroscience - History of Psychology)
Traits of Autism Associated with Internet Addiction and Social Anxiety in College Students
Greta Hilbrands, Allegheny College
Authors: G. Hilbrands, M. Chowdhury, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, UNITED STATES
We found traits of autism to be significantly correlated with internet addiction and social anxiety in a college student sample. These are timely findings given the rise of mental health issues on college campuses (NAMI, 2012), and indicates need for increased resources for mental health support.
(Clinical – Psychopathology)