Poster Session XIX

Sunday, May 29, 2016
1:00 PM – 1:50 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 12:50 PM – 1:00 PM)

XIX-001 The effects of a brief mindfulness meditation training on attention and rumination
Diana M Davidx, Western Washington University
Barbara J Lehman, Western Washington University

A weeklong mindfulness training was compared to a weeklong poetry analysis training. Both groups increased in mindfulness and attention, and decreased in brooding rumination. There was no differential change between the two groups. Mindfulness meditation trainings may need to be longer than one week to produce unique benefits.

(General - Emotion)

XIX-002 The Effects of Acute Acetaminophen Administration on the Late Positive Potential During Passive Image Viewing
Julia B McDonald x, Texas A&M University
Adrienne L Crowell, Texas A&M University
Nicholas J Kelley, Northwestern University
Katie E Garrison, Texas A&M University
Brandon J Schmeichel, Texas A&M University

We examined at the neural level acetaminophen’s purported ability to modulate emotional responses to affective stimuli. Contrary to our hypothesis acetaminophen (vs. placebo) did not modulate neural responses to emotional stimuli. Among participants who ingested acetaminophen, trait negative affect predicted larger neural responses to positive stimuli.
XIX-003 **The Effects of Mood and Depression on the Interpretation of Emotionally Ambiguous Stimuli**  
Crystal Coilx, Azusa Pacific Univ.  
Veronica Kubanik, Azusa Pacific Univ.  
Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University

Cognitive models of emotional disorders have suggested that the negative interpretation bias may play an important role in the etiology of a wide range of emotional disorders. The current study focuses on whether depression interacts with negative mood priming to produce more negative interpretation bias of emotionally ambiguous stimuli (e.g., surprised faces).

XIX-004 **The effects of scent and depression on long-term memory**  
Christie Chungx, Mills College  
Sarah Peters, Mills College  
Christine M MacIntyre, Mills College

We examined the effect of scent on memory by randomly assigning young participants to positive or negative scent encoding conditions before they completed an incidental picture memory task. Our results showed that depressed participants recalled significantly more negative pictures in the negative condition and more positive pictures in the positive condition.

XIX-005 **The F-M PainFACS: First Study of Development and Validation Among the Portuguese Population**  
Armando Freitas-Magalhaesx, University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal

No secondary authors

Aims: Validation tool for identification and recognition of pain through FACS.

XIX-006 **The face and brain in the emotional loop: Event-related potential correlates of facial electromyographic activities during emotional words processing**
Yinghan Zhux, Doshisha University  
Naoto Suzuki, Department of Psychology, Doshisha University

The current experiment was to exam premier-expression’s (Zhu&Suzuki, in printing) generality, variety and emotion-specific physiological patterns, more precisely, would it modulate by emotions, and its relationship with the preceding emotional processing brain activities. We found premier-expression reacts as the genuine affective response and correlates with the proceeding processing.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Emotion)

XIX-007 The Geneva Emotional Competence Test  
Marcello Mortillaro, Swiss Center for Affective Sciences - University of Geneva  
Katja Schlegel, Northeastern University

We present a newly developed performance based test of Emotional Intelligence (EI) specifically targeted at measuring EI in the context of professional activities. The Geneva Emotional Competence Test uses a situational-judgment approach to measure different facets of EI: emotion recognition, emotion understanding, emotion regulation, and emotion management

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XIX-008 The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly of Hate  
Christina Imada, Hawaii Pacific University  
Michelle Britt, Hawaii Pacific University  
Ole Kittner, Hawaii Pacific University  
Katherine Aumer, Hawaii Pacific University

Using imagined scenarios of hate and non-hate, we found that participants viewed hated targets less attractively and more threateningly than non-hated targets. Hate decreased once the perceived threat (and not the target of hate) was eliminated, providing evidence that hate may have protective and not just destructive purposes.

(Social - Emotion)

XIX-009 The Impact of Emotion Regulation and Daily Stress on Daily Affect  
Clarissa M. E. Richardson, University of Idaho

No secondary authors
We tested the differential impact of trait-like emotion regulation (reappraisal and suppression) on daily affect during high and low stress days. Results suggest that emotion regulation significantly influences daily emotions. Suppression takes a toll on positive emotions, especially on stressful days, whereas reappraisal may be beneficial for maintaining positive emotions.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Emotion)

XIX-010 The Impact of Emotions and Regulation on Work Performance and Fatigue
Sophie A Kayx, Georgia Institute of Technology
Kelsey L Merlo, Georgia Institute of Technology
Katherine E Wiegand, Georgia Institute of Technology
Howard M Weiss, Georgia Institute of Technology

Different types of regulation can impact workers’ fatigue and performance in varying ways. In an experience sampling study, we found that emotion regulation positively related to fatigue and negatively related to work performance. General regulation similarly had a positive relationship with fatigue, but had a positive relationship with performance.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIX-011 The relation of perceived norms and sleep symptom appraisals
Mazheruddin M Mullah, University of Alabama
Jerome A Lewis, University of Alabama
James C Hamilton, University of Alabama
Joseph D Elmore, University of Alabama
Ian M Sherwood, University of Alabama

The current study tested the hypothesis that distress due to certain sleep problems would be inversely associated with how often individuals perceived those problems to occur among healthy peers. Results showed some support for this prediction, suggesting that sleep-problem appraisals may be influenced by social comparisons.

(Clinical, Social - Health)

XIX-012 The Relationship Between Positive and Negative Religious Coping, Depressive Symptoms, and Health Behavior Adherence in Cardiac Rehabilitation Patients: The Role of Perceived Control
Kalon R. Ewaysx, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Kadie M. Harry, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Jillian M.R. Clark, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Alisha D. Howarter, University of Missouri-Kansas City
Kymberley K. Bennett, University of Missouri-Kansas City

Path analysis tested whether perceived control moderates the relationship between religious/spiritual coping and depressive symptoms, which in turn predict health behavior adherence in a sample of 146 cardiac rehabilitation patients. Results did not support moderation, but rather suggest control is a direct predictor of health outcomes, and stronger than coping.

(Clinical, Social - Health)

XIX-013 The relationship of objective cognitive fatigue to cognitive and affective status in MS
Caroline Altaras, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Eliana Pasternak, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Jeffrey Portnoy, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Nicholas Vissicchio, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Gabriel Hoffnung, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Frederick Foley, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University

Depression, fatigue, cognitive symptoms, and complaints of cognitive fatigue are highly common in Multiple Sclerosis (MS). Research has identified an objective construct of cognitive fatigue which can be measured in neuropsychological assessment. This study evaluates the relationship of cognitive fatigue to cognitive and affective status in patients with MS.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Health)

XIX-014 The relationship of objective cognitive fatigue to disability status in MS
Nicholas Vissicchio, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Jeffrey Portnoy, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Eliana Pasternak, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Caroline Altaras, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Gabriel Hoffnung, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University
Frederick Foley, Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University

Fatigue, cognitive symptoms, and cognitive fatigue complaints are highly common in MS. The relationship of cognitive fatigue to other markers of MS is unknown. Disability status is the primary indicator of MS severity and progression. This study examines the relationship of MS cognitive fatigue to disease severity and disability status.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Health)
The current study examined the link between positive affect and overactive bladder symptoms in women. We found that higher levels of positive affect were related to less sleep and energy problems and emotional problems, such as depression and anxiety. Interventions are recommended to improve positive affect in this population.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Health)

Quality of relationship with oneself and others have been associated with physical health, emotional health, and health related behaviors. Data from MIDUS II suggested that social relationships and self acceptance were predictive of health outcomes. Mindfulness was associated with self acceptance and relationships, but not health outcomes.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Health)

We examined whether rumination, magnification, and/or helplessness cognitions, which comprise pain-related catastrophizing, mediated race differences in pain tolerance. Participants completed the cold pressor task and Pain Catastrophizing Scale. Black individuals had a lower
pain tolerance than White individuals, and this difference was mediated only by the rumination component of catastrophizing.

(Clinical - Health)

XIX-018 Think About It: Journaling Prompts That Encourage Participants to Think Are Better at Alleviating Stress
Shannon N. Whittenx, University of Central Florida
Maggie Harding, University of Central Florida
James Oskam, University of Central Florida
Allison Long, University of Central Florida
Kate Barber, University of Central Florida

Expressive writing has been researched extensively and benefits have been demonstrated for many circumstances including physical and emotional trauma (Pennebaker & Evans, 2014). The present study expands these findings by directly comparing several different writing prompts. Furthermore, personality and the effects of short versus longer-term writing were investigated.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Health)

XIX-019 Thinking About Goals: Think Deeply or 'Just Do It'?
Katie Koschnickx, Butler University
Josh Braun, Butler University
Jessica Chaparro, Butler University
Raymond B. Giesler, Butler University

In the current study, the role of pre-adoption thought on goal achievement was examined. Amount of thought prior to goal adoption did not exhibit a linear relation with goal success but was found to marginally predict goal success in a curvilinear fashion, but only for health goals.

(Social, General - Health)

XIX-020 To Think or Not to Think When Adopting Goals: Implications for Goal Achievement
Hannah Facciox, Butler University
Paige Poure, Butler University
Natalie Nusinow, Butler University
Raymond B. Giesler, Butler University
Spontaneously adopting health goals often results in high levels of success. This phenomenon was evaluated experimentally by assigning participants interested in eating more fruit to a ‘just do it’ condition or to a ‘think deeply’ condition. The latter condition ate significantly more fruit by the end of a week.

(Social, General - Health)

XIX-022 The Relationships between Peer Victimization, Compassion, and Peer Adjustment among Hong Kong College Students
Ka Yiu Yoyo Ng, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Alex Chi-Keung Chan, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

This study examines the relationships between peer victimization, compassion, and peer adjustment among college students in Hong Kong. 113 college students completed a self-administered survey. Results found a positive association between past and college peer victimization experiences and compassion for others was a mediator between college victimization and peer adjustment.

(Social, Developmental - Education)

XIX-023 The Role of Classroom Accommodations, Entitlement, and Consumerist Attitudes on Professor Evaluations
Shelby L Kelso, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Matthew D Hanson, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Ashlyn P Barbieri, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Caileigh N Zimmerman, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Steven W Steinert, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
Phan Y Hong, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
David A Lishner, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Participants were randomly assigned to read a syllabus ostensibly written by a consumerist conforming or a non-consumerist conforming professor. They then rated the preferability, likability, respectability, and rigorousness of the professor. The results indicate that students show a preference for, and rate more favorably, more consumerist-focused and accommodating professors.

(Clinical, Social - Education)

XIX-024 The Role of Commuting in College Choice for Community College Students
The community college plays a critical role in higher education today with its open access mission and myriad of educational programs that serve diverse student populations. This study builds on research by exploring an important yet understudied factor that countless students consider when choosing a community college today, their commute.

(Social - Education)

XIX-025 The Role of Interest in Online Learning
Lori A Stephens, Ball State University
Alexandra List, Ball State University

Researchers examined the contribution of interest to self-regulation in online courses. Results indicated that Interest in Course Content, Interest in Instructor Presence, and Interest in Classmates’ Presence explained 48.76% of the variance in self-regulation. This suggests that interest may be an important factor to consider in online course development.

(Cognitive, General - Education)

XIX-026 The Role of Self-efficacy and Self-control in the Performance Disparity between Traditional and Non-traditional College Students
Joseph Barbourx, Arizona State University
Katie Gandee, Arizona State University

Non-traditional college students are more likely to seek out supplemental instruction than are traditional college students despite similar perceptions of this type of academic aid between groups. Our data suggest that this relationship is in fact mediated by general self-efficacy. Self-control and regulatory focus, however, have important moderating roles.

(Social - Education)

XIX-027 Three Functional Aspects of Working Memory as Strong Predictors of Early School Achievements
Grzegorz Sedekx, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Izabela Krejtz, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Klara Rydzewska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
Our findings based on national random sample (N=1376) of Polish 6-7 year old children proved that Functional Aspects of Working Memory Test (FAWMT) is a strong predictor of early school achievement and showed that influence of age on educational achievements is explained by improvement in FAWMT in math, reading, and writing.

(Developmental - Education)

XIX-028 To Cheat or Not to Cheat: Impulsivity Predicts Academic Dishonesty Regardless of Learning Disability Status  
McKenzie E. Perdewx, Western Kentucky University  
Jenni L. Redifer, Western Kentucky University

History of academic dishonesty, tolerance of academic dishonesty, and impulsivity were compared among neurotypical individuals and individuals with learning disabilities (LD). Participants with LD exhibited higher levels of dysfunctional impulsivity. Dysfunctional impulsivity was associated with increased cheating behavior and cheating tolerance. However, LD status alone did not predict increased cheating.

(Cognitive - Education)

XIX-029 Understanding Domain-Specific and Global Mindsets  
Julia C. Singletonx, University of California, Davis  
Kendra M Lewis, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources  
M. B. Donnellan, Texas A&M University  
Kali H Trzesniewski, University of California, Davis

The goal of this research is to understand the importance of mindsets that are specific to a domain (math) versus those that are more general. Results showed that both these domain-specific and global mindsets are important for predicting domain-specific outcomes (math anxiety), but only global mindsets predict global outcomes (depression).

(General, Social - Education)

XIX-030 Validation of an Engineering Creative Self-Efficacy Scale (ENG-CSE)  
Amber Kemppainenx, Michigan Technological University  
Susan Amato, Michigan Technological University

As part of an NSF sponsored IDEAS project (DUE-0836861), an exploratory factor analysis identified three factors that appeared to be novel indicators of creative self-efficacy in
engineering: Engineering Creativity, Creativity in Problem Solving, and Resistance to Creativity. This poster summarizes ongoing work to confirm the validity of these factors.

(Cognitive - Education)

XIX-031 Where Are You Now? The Impact of High School STEM Interest on Later Life Outcomes
Lauren A Tighex, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Alexa Ellis, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

This study examines whether persistent interest in a STEM occupation throughout high school predicts graduating from college with a STEM degree and holding a STEM occupation 17 years later. Results reveal persistent interest in STEM is significantly related to later outcomes in STEM fields with potential gender differences.

(Developmental - Education)

XIX-032 Willingness to Communicate of Chinese Students in U.S. Classrooms
Dongyao Tanx, Purdue University
Michael Yough, Purdue University
Cong Wang, Purdue University

The current study examines Chinese international students’ willingness to communicate (WTC) in English as a second language (ESL) classrooms in the U.S. Survey data from undergraduate students (N=50) at a large Midwestern university shows that their WTC was predicted directly and indirectly by motivation, confidence, and classroom environment.

(General - Education)

XIX-033 The Tripartite Model of Reasoning can Account for Individual Difference Patterns in Belief Bias Attenuation
Walter C. Sáx, Grand Valley State University

In accord with the tripartite model, a successful manipulation for reducing belief bias supported the proposed bifurcation of Type 2 processes in dual process models into a hierarchical structure. Whereas the role of individual differences in reflective thinking was diminished by this manipulation, cognitive ability’s role was accentuated.
XIX-034 The use of familiarity difference cue: the recognition cue as a sub-set of familiarity difference cue?
Ping Xux, Ohio university
Claudia Gonzalez Vallejo, Ohio university

We propose that familiarity difference works as a cue in the same way as the recognition cue in making choices. To test this, a familiarity difference model is presented and fitted with data from two experiments. This proposition is also tested from the perspective of processing time.

XIX-035 Think About It: Argument Evaluation Induces Deliberation
Ryan Salimx, St. John’s University
Natalie Obrecht, William Paterson University
Dana Chesney, St. John’s University

We investigate the reason why evaluating arguments aids judgements. It is hypothesized that evaluating arguments induced people’s deliberation about the information’s value. We had participants evaluate the same information in argument context and recall contexts. Participants’ gave statements poorer ratings in argument contexts. This indicates argument evaluation does induce deliberation.

XIX-036 Thinking more or feeling less: Why are people more utilitarian in a foreign language?
Sayuri Hayakawax, University of Chicago
David Tannenbaum, University of Chicago Booth School of Business
Boaz Keysar, University of Chicago

Bilingual speakers are especially likely to endorse utilitarian moral behavior, such as sacrificing one life to save five lives, when using their foreign language. In two studies we demonstrate that this effect occurs because responding in a foreign language decreases deontological concerns, but does not increase utilitarian concerns.
XIX-037 Trusting others to provide the truth: Social and cognitive factors influencing information-based decision-making in social contexts

Shannon K. Pinegarx, Baruch College, City University of New York
Dani Martineck, Baruch College, City University of New York
Sibel Adali, Renssalear Polytechnic Institute
Jennifer Mangels, Baruch College, City University of New York

When seeking answers to general knowledge questions we often turn to relatively anonymous internet sources. Using the Baruch Information Trust Task (BITT) we demonstrate how metacognition, perceptions of information credibility, and individual differences in social beliefs (Trust Behavior, Horizontal Collectivism/Individualism) influence the likelihood of adopting this information as ground truth.

(Social, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-038 What’s Luck Got to do With It: The Relationship Between Belief in Luck and Illusory Control

David Gwozdzx, Bridgewater State University
Ashley Snyder, Bridgewater State University
Michael J Root, Minnesota State Moorhead
Lukas Klapatch, Claremont Graduate University
Elizabeth Spievak, Bridgewater State University

The current study measured how belief in luck was related to performance, expectations, evaluation, and cheating while playing games of chance and skill. Participants who reported strong beliefs in luck failed to cheat, but reported higher levels of confidence, tendencies towards social deception, and placed more importance on winning.

(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-039 When Does Animation Influence Legal Judgment?

David Sarmentox, University of Illinois at Chicago
Jennifer Wiley, University of Illinois at Chicago

In the courtroom, timelines are often used to convey events. The present investigation manipulated the animation and orientation of timelines. Consistent with prior work, the results showed that women were more empathetic toward the victim, but also that different ways of presenting of evidence can affect guilt judgments.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)
XIX-040 When is Cheating Worth it?: Moral Identity and Cheating Propensities
Jamie Trostx, University of Notre Dame
Ryan Woodbury, University of Notre Dame
Cory O'Donohue, University of Notre Dame
Daniel Lapsley, University of Notre Dame

Research continues to show moral identity moderating circumstantial factors. We evaluated moral identity as a moderator of risk and reward, and cheating behavior. Using MLM, we found that people with strong moral identity cheated less, even when the reward was high and the risk was low.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-041 Who We Believe: The Truth Effect Modulated by Source Information
Brian Bergstromx, Maryville University in St. Louis
Jacqualyn C Frederick, Maryville University in St. Louis
Julia DeGise, Maryville University in St. Louis

This research asked whether the “truth effect” — where merely reading or hearing a statement repeatedly can increase its perceived validity — depends on the number of sources associated with a statement. Results suggest that both repetition and number of sources contribute to the perceived validity of new information.

(Cognitive, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-042 Why Do We Choose to Choose?
Roy Shovalx, University of Haifa
Baruch Eitam, University of Haifa

Participants experiencing own and computer choice strongly preferred choosing although experiencing the exact same sequence of outcomes. Ironically (given the exposure to identical outcomes), preference for own choice was muted when measured without the actual experience. We conclude that recent exercise of choice is key for preferring choice.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-043 You Can’t Believe Everything You Hear: Detecting Lies in Game Show Dialogue
David Gwozdzx, Bridgewater State University
College student participants played along with NPR’s radio game show Says You!TM and judged the veracity of contestants’ definitions. Results showed poor overall accuracy as well as gender differences in lie detection and in self-reported behaviors and attitudes about lying.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-044 The Relationship Between Act Performance and Act Effectiveness Ratings of Flirtatious Acts
Michael D. Botwinx, California State University, Fresno
Matthew S. Islas, California State University, Fresno
Meaghan E. McCready, California State University, Fresno

A strong pattern of positive correlations was found between mean act performance ratings of 163 intersexual flirting acts and mean ratings of effectiveness of those acts across four conditions. Discussion focuses on the use of effective behaviors when individuals seek to initiate a romantic relationship.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Relationships)

XIX-045 The relationship between sociosexual orientation and jealousy is moderated by gender
Amy Siegelx, University of Indianapolis
Urska Dobersek, University of Indianapolis

This study investigated whether the relationship between sociosexual orientation and jealousy is moderated by gender. A negative relationship between sociosexuality and behavioral component of jealousy among males suggests that males displaying more unrestricted strategies show less behavioral jealousy compared to females.

(General, Social - Relationships)

XIX-046 The Role of Cognition in Friendship Quality
Stephanie E. Millerx, University of Mississippi
Brittany N Avila, University of Mississippi
Rachael D Reavis, Earlham University

The present study examined relations between cognitive processes and young adults’ friendship quality. Results revealed few relationships between intelligence, executive function, and friendships. However, problem solving within a social context had strong links to positive and negative friendship quality, suggesting cognition within a social setting better predicts friendship quality.

(Social, Cognitive - Relationships)

XIX-047 Thinking Straight About IPV
Carlos A. Vidales, California State University Los Angeles
Maisha Lassiter, California State University Los Angeles
Stephanie Amaya, California State University Los Angeles
Gaithri A. Fernando, California State University Los Angeles

A study is presented that examines Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) recognition in couples. We assessed a participant’s ability to recognize IPV after reading a vignette about couples (straight or gay/lesbian) engaging in either mild or severe IPV. Results demonstrated that IPV severity level and gender role beliefs influence IPV recognition.

(Social, General - Relationships)

XIX-049 Understanding the Association Between Sociosexuality and Relationship Satisfaction from an Attachment Perspective
Janina Larissa Buehler x, University of Basel, Switzerland
Rebekka Weidmann, University of Basel, Switzerland
Thomas Ledermann, Utah State University, Logan, USA
Alexander Grob, University of Basel, Switzerland

Research revealed the importance of sociosexuality for both partners’ relationship satisfaction. However, less is known about explanatory mechanisms behind this association. The present study therefore investigated the mediating role of attachment between sociosexuality and relationship satisfaction, uncovering insecure attachment as intrapersonal and interpersonal mediator between sociosexual desire and relationship satisfaction.

(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

XIX-050 Why Do Keepsakes Keep Us Together? Cognitive and Motivational Determinants
of Sympathetic Magic in Close Relationships
Aleksandra Niemyjskax, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
No secondary authors

Sympathetic magic (SM) changes material possessions into literal representations of a loved one. Study 1 (N = 221) confirmed that experiential processing and a need for closeness predicted increased levels of SM. Study 2 (N = 320) demonstrated changes in the use of material possessions throughout the stages of a relationship’s development.

(Cognitive, Social - Relationships)

XIX-051 The Relationship Between Anticipatory Heart Rate and Response Latency on a Delayed Match to Sample Task
D. Wayne Mitchellx, Missouri State University
Jacob M. Ham, Missouri State University
Ryan W. Walters, Creighton University
Benjamin L. Graves, Missouri State University
Melissa D. Fallone, Missouri State University
Michael D. Mizer, Missouri State University
Jessica K. Willis, Missouri State University
Olivia J. Durbin, Missouri State University
Hannah J. Myers, Missouri State University
Glen M. Farrow, Missouri State University
Sarhand A. Hasan, Missouri State University

This study examined the relationship between Anticipatory Heart Rate (AHR) and Response Latency (RL) on a Delayed Match-To-Sample Task. The degree to which an individual fit the theoretical AHR Ideal was correlated negatively with RL. A theoretical AHR model of the allocation of attentional processes and resources is presented.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

XIX-052 The Relationships Among Mood and Personality, and Performance on an Attention Task
Melissa Waerx, Stockton University
Jessica LaPolla, Stockton University
Amanda Bass, Stockton University
Jessica Fleck, Stockton University

This study explores relationships between mood, personality and attention. Prior research has reported a positive correlation between negative mood and schizotypal personality traits. The
present research further supports this relationship while also observing an inverse relationship between negative affect and performance on the executive function trials of an attention task.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-053  The Unique Contribution of ADHD symptoms to Executive Functions (EFs) in College Students
Jenna Gimore-Kernx, University of Tennessee
Jonathan P. Fillauer, University of Tennessee
Jennifer Bolden, University of Tennessee

This investigation examines the contribution of ADHD symptoms to executive functions (EFs) after controlling for sleep problems in a sample of 302 undergraduate students. Sleep quality ratings are associated with inattention symptom. Further, ADHD symptoms are related to time management, problem solving, self-restraint, and self-motivation after controlling for sleep quality.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-054  Thou doth protest too much: On the Ironic Effects of Colorblindness
Andre R. Oliverx, San Francisco State University
Jennifer Voung, San Francisco State University
Avi Ben-Zeev, San Francisco State University

Using a dot-probe task, we provide evidence for an ironic effect, such that individuals who endorse higher levels of colorblindness also show more attention to racial stimuli (Black and White male faces). We discuss implications to theory and interventions, which place an emphasis on multiculturalism as an alternative to colorblindness.

(Cognitive, Social - Attention)

XIX-055  What Triggers Conflict Adaptation in Stroop-like Tasks?
Daniel H Weissmanx, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
Katelyn M. Colter, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
Lauren D. Grant, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor
Patrick G. Bissett, Stanford University

We distinguished among three hypotheses concerning which aspect of an incongruent trial triggers conflict adaptation in Stroop-like tasks: perceptual conflict, two responses are primed,
and not making the response signaled by the distracter. Our findings support the second hypothesis but leave room for a modified version of the third hypothesis.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-056 When Attended and Conscious Perception Deactivates Fronto-Parietal Regions
Ausaf A. Farooquix, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit
Tom Manly, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

We show that consciously attended but goal irrelevant events deactivate fronto-parietal regions, and suggest that attention rather than being a non-specific amplifier of attended information may be a goal directed guardian of incoming information that enhances representation of goal relevant events but, crucially, filters out attended but goal irrelevant events.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-057 Working Memory and Visual Distraction Predict Concurrent Task Performance
Jennifer L. Johnsonx, The Catholic University of America
Marc M Sebrechts, The Catholic University of America

This study examined how working memory, (phonological and visual), and visual distraction (dispersed and focus, under visual load) predicted performance on complex concurrent simulated flight-based tasks. The concurrent tasks incorporated auditory and visual cues together and presented competing attentional demands that required balancing of priorities to optimize performance.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-058 Working Memory Capacity Relationships with Perceptual and Semantic Go/No-Go Tasks
Elizabeth A. Wiemersx, Purdue University
Thomas S. Redick, Purdue University

Many cognitive control theories predict a strong association between individual differences in working memory capacity and inhibitory abilities. However, previous work with the go/no-go inhibitory task has been inconclusive about how and why the two constructs are related. The current work systematically explored this inconsistency and observed a strong relationship.

(Cognitive - Attention)
XIX-059 Target Identification: The Shapes of Adjacent Objects Matter
Gary L. Thornex, Gonzaga University
Catherine Nevius, Gonzaga University
Devon Isner, Gonzaga University

We investigated response time to identify letter targets next to pointed, convex curved, and straight line shapes at short, medium and wide target to shape distances. Response time was fastest with pointed shapes, slower with curved shapes, and slowest with line shapes only at the shortest distance.

(General - Perception)

XIX-060 The Cognitive Costs of Attributional Ambiguity in Response to Observing Positive Outcomes
Kathy Espino-Perez, University of California, Santa Barbara
Brenna Malta, New York University
Brenda Major, University of California, Santa Barbara

Latina/o participants observed an ingroup member hired by a White manager then completed a measure of executive functioning. The presence of a diversity cue was manipulated and suspicions of Whites’ motives were assessed. Minorities, particularly those high in suspicion, exhibited more cognitive interference in the presence of a diversity cue.

(Social - Perception)

XIX-061 The Contribution of Constrictive versus Expansive Configuration of the Face on Perceptions of Threat, Anger, and Joy
Troy G. Steinex, The Pennsylvania State University
Robert G. Franklin, Anderson University
Reginald B. Adams, The Pennsylvania State University

We demonstrate that constrictive versus expansive configuration of facial features impacts impression formation and emotion identification. Constrictive features were perceived as more threatening and expansive features as more friendly. We found an effect of roundness and angularity as well, but to a smaller magnitude than their configural orientation.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Perception)
XIX-062 The intractability of observational biases to instructional sets: Employing more strongly worded instructions
Elizabeth Hannax, Youngstown State University
Michael L. Raulin, Youngstown State University
Abbey Mirkin, Youngstown State University
Rae'ven Crum, Youngstown State University

Critical thinking involves the logical analysis of valid observations, yet humans are notoriously biased observers. This study extended work that used two instructional sets to enhance the quality of observations, with only minor success. This study strengthened those instructional sets and found only slightly better quality of observations.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XIX-063 The Perceptual Origins of Weather Salience
Alan E. Stewartx, University of Georgia
No secondary authors

The author identified statistically significant relationships between weather salience and performance on the Rod-and-Frame test (measuring field dependence) and 2. scores the Perceptual Curiosity Scale. Curiosity about the environment and the ability to discriminate finer visual details both predict the psychological significance of the weather.

(General, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

XIX-064 The Relationship Between the Numerical Distance Effect and Approximate Number System Acuity is Non-Linear
Dana Chesneyx, St. John's University
No secondary authors

We model the relationship between Numerical Distance Effect Size (NDE-size) and Approximate Number System acuity (ANS-acuity). The relationship is not linear, but rather resembles an inverted J-shaped distribution, with the largest NDE-sizes typically being found for near-average ANS acuities. We recommend against using NDE-size as a metric for ANS-acuity.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Perception)

XIX-065 The Stereotyping of Younger Workers: Perceived Deficits in Wisdom, but not Competence
Aaron S. Wallenx, Columbia University
Aris E. Prince, Columbia University
Yasaman S. Seyedi, Columbia University
Patrik C. Kast, Columbia University
Hannah C. Germond, Columbia University

Little social or organizational psychology research has investigated descriptive stereotypes of younger individuals. To address this, we randomly assigned participants (N=427) to provide attribute ratings of either a younger (22) or older (42) employee. The younger employee was perceived as significantly lower in wisdom, but not competence or warmth.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Perception)

XIX-066 Visual Illusions Influenced Bodily Actions Such as Drawing
Matthew D Rasmussen, College of Lake County
No secondary authors

The Ebbinghaus Illusion (EI) was used to alter participants’ perception. Participants were asked to draw the center circle from the EI. Measurements of the width of the center circle revealed the EI influenced drawing. In part these findings suggest visually guided actions may be influenced by visual illusions.

(Cognitive, General - Perception)

XIX-067 What are they thinking? Patterns and contents of ruminating thoughts
Cristina M. Neacsiu, Illinois Institute of Technology
Mahima Saxena, Illinois Institute of Technology

Although recurrent thoughts about a negative experience are common (Tesser, 1996) and hinders one’s job performance (Sakurai & Jex, 2012), rumination has been overlooked as an important outcome of incivility (Shapiro, 2013). To address this knowledge gap we conducted a qualitative investigation of rumination resulting from incivility experiences.

(Industrial/Organizational - Perception)

XIX-068 Whose Line is it Anyway?: Where the borders are made up and the disasters don't matter
Renee L Comeaux, Bridgewater State University
Bret M Guaraldi, Bridgewater State University
Michael Root, Minnesota State University Moorhead
Border bias, the tendency to perceive abstract boundaries as protective barriers, was resistant to an intervention designed to educate participants about the arbitrary nature of state borders. Participants were informed about a multi-state environmental disaster or the randomness of borders, before choosing an in or out of state vacation home.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XIX-069 Perception of motion affects gesture production
Autumn Hostetterx, Kalamazoo College
Kira L. G. Boneff, Kalamazoo College

We found that speakers gestured more about vertical motion while simultaneously watching an unrelated perceptual display depicting motion in the same direction than in the opposite direction. This suggests that the representations underlying gestures are affected by on-going activity in the perceptual system, even when it is irrelevant to the communicative task.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-070 Poor Comprehenders in English-Only and English-Language Learners: Influence of Morphological Analysis During Incidental Word Learning
Jie Zhangx, Western Kentucky University
Leah Shulley, Florida State University

The current study explored the relationship between psycholinguistic and cognitive factors and reading comprehension in English only (EO) speakers and English language learners (ELLs). Results revealed morphological analysis during incidental word learning as a key contributor to comprehension and that the reading comprehension profiles of EOs and ELLs are similar.

(Developmental - Language)

XIX-071 Predictive Processing in Sentence Comprehension in Children: Grammatical knowledge and working memory matter
Deniz Özkanx, Koç University
Aylin C. Küntay, Koç University

We investigate individual differences in efficiency of predictive processing in sentence comprehension. The outcome measure is latency of children from 5 to 10 to determine sentence-
final nouns from grammatical marking on sentence-initial nouns. Contrary to previous research, grammatical ability and working memory, but not vocabulary, are related to sentential prediction.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Language)

XIX-072 Regulation of language production by conflict-driven, domain-specific control.
Michael Freundx, Johns Hopkins University
Barry Gordon, Johns Hopkins University
Nazbanou Nozari, Johns Hopkins University

Does conflict-driven control regulate language production and is this control domain-general? By examining conflict adaptation in a linguistic task—first alone, then in a task-switching setting with a non-linguistic visuospatial task—we provide evidence that conflict-driven, domain-specific control regulates language production.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-073 Socioeconomic Status-based Threat and Language Usage
Nicole E Delgadillox, Columbia University
Zachary Heinemann, Columbia University
Alexandra Suppes, Columbia University
Lauren Cohen, Columbia University
Niall Bolger, Columbia University

We examine the interaction between socioeconomic status (SES) and stereotype threat when students describe their background. First, compared to high SES peers, low SES students are less likely to use affect words. Additionally, we have preliminary evidence of stereotype avoidance: when under threat, low SES students use more achievement and certainty words.

(Social - Language)

XIX-074 Speakers Respond to Unlikely Changes in the Voice of a Remote Conversational Partner
Elizabeth D. Casserlyx, Trinity College
David Ballenger, Trinity College
Lily Talesnick, Trinity College

During a cooperative linguistic task, shifts in a remote partner’s voice amplitude or fundamental frequency caused speakers to alter their own voice characteristics. Independent of the
environmental likelihood of the shift condition, some speakers imitated the changes in their partner’s voice (“accommodation”), while others opposed the acoustic shifts.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-075 The Effect of Between- and Within-Item Font Variation on Lexical Decision Performance
Arielle Ceninx, Cleveland State University
Albert F Smith, Cleveland State University

We investigated font variation and lexical-decision performance. In Experiment 1, we found no overall effect of between-item font variation; performance depended on the interaction of such variation and stimulus length and frequency. In Experiment 2, we found that the effect of within-item font change depends on length and frequency.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-076 What is Reading Fluency: Exploring the Role of Reading Fluency in the Simple View of Reading
Lucy Shih-Ju Hsux, University of Hong Kong
Connie Suk-Han Ho, University of Hong Kong

There are increasing evidence for the importance of reading fluency in children’s reading comprehension. Present study examined reading fluency in light of the Simple View of Reading in Chinese children. Results suggest that reading fluency contributes uniquely to Chinese reading comprehension, even after accounting for decoding and language comprehension.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Language)

XIX-077 Social Environment Modulates Fear During Horror Movie
Ellen Tedeschix, Columbia University
Heidi Sosa, Columbia University
Dean Mobbs, Columbia University

We investigated how the presence of others changes individual reactions during a scary experience. Subjects watched a horror movie either alone or with a group of up to eight others and reported levels of fear. Throughout the movie, individuals in larger groups were less afraid than those in smaller groups.
In two studies we examined multiple social identifications in relation to psychological well-being among Muslims and Jews in Canada. Findings highlight the importance of examining the role of both religious and superordinate identifications on psychological well-being, in addition to commonly examined predictors, such as ethnic and mainstream identity and discrimination.

This study examines whether college students’ consensus about coolness develops across time. Participants completed a round-robin rating process twice, each a semester apart. The analyses were conducted using a mixed model in SPSS. Contrary to expectations, consensus did not increase over time. However, group-level consensus was still stronger than individual-level consensus.

Collegians who were members of 5-6 person laboratory work groups reported more loafing by teammates and by themselves than participants in 3-4 person groups. Participants were most likely to report being group leaders in 3-4 person groups, even adjusting for group size. Type A personality did not affect these results.
XIX-081 The Effects of Multiculturalism on Implicit Self-Power Associations
Matthew S. Quesnelx, University of Manitoba
Jacquie D. Vorauer, University of Manitoba

This study examined the effects of making multiculturalism salient—by means of a poster—on dominant (White Canadians) and minority (non-White Canadians) group members’ (DGMs' and MGMs') implicit self-power associations. MGMs exposed to a multicultural poster exhibited enhanced implicit self-power associations; no such effect was evident for DGMs.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-082 The Relationship of Intergroup Ideologies to Racial/Ethnic Prejudice: A Meta-Analysis
Bernard E. Whitleyx, Ball State University
No secondary authors

A meta-analysis of the relationships of endorsement of assimilation, colorblindness, and multiculturalism to prejudice found that assimilation had a moderate positive relationship to prejudice, colorblindness had a small negative relationship to prejudice, and multiculturalism had a moderate negative relationship to prejudice.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-083 When Does Contact Matters? A Cross-Cultural Study of Direct Contact and Extended Contact in Predicting Prejudice Between Unequal Groups
Yopina G. Pertiwix, University of Toledo
Andrew L Geers, University of Toledo
Yueh-Ting Lee, Southern Illinois University

The study examined the role of direct and extended contact in predicting prejudice between majority and minority groups in two cultures (US and Indonesia). Results revealed three-way interactions between direct contact, group status, and culture, and between extended contact, group status, and culture in predicting prejudice.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-084 When ingroup love and outgroup hate are not separate: The case of sports fandom
Jenna A Kelley, University of Kansas
Meagan M Patterson, University of Kansas

Previous research has suggested that ingroup liking and outgroup disliking are two distinct constructs, this study demonstrates that sports team rivalries may be an exception to this general principle. In the current research, ingroup affiliation is as strongly related to outgroup disliking as it is to demonstration of ingroup membership.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-085 Why do individuals avoid taking the perspective of outgroup members?
Rucha Makatix, University of Illinois at Chicago
Sylvia Morelli, University of Illinois at Chicago
Diana Tamir, Princeton University

Dehumanization is common between groups with different identities. We proposed a model illustrating that people who believe perspective-taking changes or create threat to their identity avoid taking perspective and thus might dehumanize an out-group. We also developed a scale that captures this existence of threat as consequence of perspective taking.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Groups)

XIX-086 The Comparative Effects of Milnacipran and Duloxetine in Fibromyalgia Treatment: A Meta-Analysis
Erika Orozco, California State University, Fullerton
Jonathan Park, California State University, Fullerton
Jennifer Trevitt, California State University, Fullerton

A meta-analysis was conducted and found that duloxetine outperforms milnacipran and placebo. Subsequent analyses revealed a higher incidence of side-effects in duloxetine over the other groups. Implications are discussed.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XIX-087 The Influence of Acute Stress with a Social-Evaluative Component on Heart Rate Variability
Alexandria Curryx, Marquette University
Nicholas Guzowski, Marquette University
Stephanie Potts, Marquette University
Devi Jayan, Marquette University
The goal of the current study was to examine the effects of different forms of acute stress (with and without a social-evaluative component) on autonomic nervous system activation assessed via heart rate variability. Acute stress involving a social-evaluative element exerted a greater influence than did stress without a social element.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

The Influence of Serotonin Transporter Genotype on Amygdala-Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex Connectivity in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Francisco Velasquez, University of Michigan
Whitney I Mattson, University of Michigan
Jillian L Wiggins, San Diego State University
Donna M Martin, University of Michigan
Catherine Lord, Weill Cornell Medical College
Christopher S Monk, University of Michigan

The present study seeks to characterize subgroups within the population of individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) based on amygdala – ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) connectivity across serotonin transporter linked polymorphic region variant (5-HTTLPR) genotype groups.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Developmental - Neuropsychology)

The Probe P3 as a Measure of Emotional Engagement During Script-Driven Imagery

Rachel C. Zimmerman, Penn State Behrend
Victoria A Kazmerski, Penn State Behrend
David R Herring, Penn State Behrend

Research during picture perception indicates that P3s of the event-related potential elicited to auditory probes are reliable indices of emotional engagement. Here, we found this index reflected emotional engagement during a script-driven imagery paradigm. These data suggest similar attentional mechanisms during emotional imagery and perception.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Clinical - Neuropsychology)
XIX-090  The relationship Between Depression and Subjective and Objective Measures of Working Memory Testing
Daniel A Delgadox, California State University, Dominguez Hills
Lilian Azer, California State University, Dominguez Hills

Older adults (OA) with depression may be associated with early signs of dementia or depressive symptoms that may interfere with neurocognitive functions. OA who have depression may impact their self-report ratings in working memory. However, objective testings for working memory may have no relationship with depression symptomatology.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XIX-091 Sense of Belonging Mediates the Association between Growth Mindsets and Interest in Computer Science
Kasey Orvidas, North Carolina State University
Jeni L Burnette, North Carolina State University
Crystal L Hoyt, University of Richmond
Michelle Russell, North Carolina State University
Barry Lawson, University of Richmond
Carol S. Dweck, Stanford University
Eli J. Finkel, Northwestern University

The current studies examine the implications of growth mindsets and sense of belonging for fostering students’ interest in computer science (CSI). One cross-sectional study and one experimental intervention study demonstrate that growth mindsets can increase students’ CSI by increasing their sense of belonging in the field.

(Social - Experimental)

XIX-092 Speech Disfluency and Gesture Non-redundancy Increase Listeners' Attention to a Speaker's Gestures.
Amelia Yeox, University of Wisconsin-Madison
Martha W Alibali, University of Wisconsin-Madison

We investigated whether gesture redundancy and dis-fluent speech affected listeners’ attention to the speaker. Participants fixated their gaze more often to the speaker’s gesture when expecting a non-redundant gesture. More importantly, participants fixated most often to speaker’s gesture when expecting a non-redundant gesture and when the speaker was verbally disfluent.

(Cognitive, General - Experimental)
XIX-093 The Adaptive Memory Effect: Exploring Need for Cognition and Survival Processing
Juliana K. Ledingx, University of North Florida
Nora DelGiudice, University of North Florida

The adaptive memory effect is the finding that memory is better for items processed with regard to survival. The effect of Need for Cognition and successive recall tests for true and false recall were explored. The traditional adaptive memory effect was found but NFC was not related to the effect.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIX-094 The Dissociation of Explicit Directed Forgetting and Procedural Memory of Category Identification
Dale A. Hirschx, Kent State University
Christopher Was, Kent State University

The focus of the current study was to test for a dissociation between the facilitation of procedural memory (FPM) and directed forgetting (DF). FPM and DF were demonstrated simultaneously using the same items. These results indicate that FPM is indeed procedural and largely independent of the strength of representational activation.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIX-095 The Intuitive Psychologist: Experimental Evidence on the Premise for Embodiment Effect and Folk Belief in Social Cognition Research
Yimeng Wangx, Yale University
John A Bargh, Yale University
Joshua Knobe, Yale University

Why do we greet some study findings with 'Aha!' and others with 'Seriously'? Online and lab experiments revealed an origin for our intuition. Predicted by the neural re-use theory, people with high sensory sensitivity not only more easily exhibit embodiment phenomenon, but also more readily believe in embodiment research.

(Social, Cognitive - Experimental)

XIX-096 The Measurement of Interoceptive Awareness and Its Correlates
This study examined subjective and objective measures of interoceptive awareness (IA), participants’ awareness of their own physiological activity, its relationship to aging, and empathy. Results suggest that IA decreases with age, and that subjective and objective measures of IA are not correlated with each other or with self-reported empathy.

(General - Experimental)

XIX-097 The Role of Observer Effects and Feedback on Performance
Mark Tapiax, Saint Louis University
No secondary authors

The main objective of this experiment was to examine how participants responded to verbal feedback after writing an excuse for missing an important classroom assignment. We predicted that participants in the negative feedback (nf) group would score lower on a cognitive task than individuals in the positive feedback (pf) group.

(Cognitive, Social - Experimental)

XIX-098 Unconscious solution
Anton Lebedx, Western Illinois University
Olga Lebed, Yaroslavl State University
Virginia Diehl, Western Illinois University

The hypothesis that people are partially aware of the solution to a problem before they explicitly report it was tested. Participants were subliminally presented with the solution word and a control word. Solution words were liked significantly more often and took longer to respond to than control words.

(Cognitive, General - Experimental)

XIX-099 Workplace Disorder Increases Food Intake, But Not Creative Thinking
Andrew R. Devendorfx, DePaul University
Susan Markunas, DePaul University
Elise Hadfield, DePaul University
Natalie Navarro, DePaul University

This study investigated how workplace orderliness affects food consumption, healthy choices, and creativity. Workplace orderliness was not found to influence creativity. However, an independent samples t-test found people in ordered environments ate significantly more than people in disordered environments. Results suggest that orderliness could encourage healthy decision-making.

(Social, General - Experimental)

XIX-100 Investigating the role of muscle tension and worry in GAD on a person-specific basis
Allison E. Diamondx, University of California, Berkeley
Hannah G Bosley, University of California, Berkeley
Aaron J Fisher, University of California, Berkeley

Muscle tension in GAD is poorly understood. Research refutes a reciprocal relationship, yet work has focused on group-level analyses. A person-specific approach examined the effect of worry on muscle tension across time. Results support previous findings and indicate only autoregressive relationships, with worry not predicting muscle tension over time.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-101 Locus of Control as a Predictor of Treatment Outcomes in Youths with Social Anxiety Disorder
Alexis C Staverx, Harvard University
Anna M Zhou, Boston Children's Hospital
Nancy Lau, Harvard University
Frances Chang, Brandeis University
Ariana M Albanese, Harvard University
John R Weisz, Harvard University

This study examines locus of control (LOC) and self-reported internalizing symptoms in children. Results indicated an external LOC was associated with more internalizing symptoms in children with and without Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). Furthermore, among children with SAD, an external LOC predicted more symptom improvements following a single-session intensive intervention.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Psychotherapy Research)
XIX-102 Medication linked to larger decrease in conduct problems in children completing the Resilience Builder Program®
Lucas Crockx, The Catholic University of America
Sarah Bills, The Catholic University of America
Caitlin Rothwell, The Catholic University of America
Margaux Arietta, The Catholic University of America
Brendan Rich, The Catholic University of America
Mary Alvord, Alvord, Baker, and Associates, LLC.

The Resilience Builder Program® has been shown to improve the social functioning of children and adolescents with behavioral issues (Alvord et al., 2011). However, how medication affects RBP has gone unexplored. We examined if medication impacted the responses to RBP in children 7-12 years old with social deficits.

(Clinical, Developmental - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-103 Mindfulness Facet Relationships: Connecting Non-reactivity to Anxiety and Non-judgment to Depression
Joshua Dredzex, University of Hartford
David Klemanski, Columbia University

With mindfulness’s increasing popularity, researchers have sought to better understand its underlying mechanisms. This study examined which of the five core mindfulness facets best predicted reduced anxiety and depression amongst college students. As expected, non-reactivity predicted anxiety and non-judgment predicted depression, although surprisingly, non-judgment was a better predictor of both.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-104 Shaman and Shrinks, Does Psychotherapy Belong to Alternative Medicine?
Kristen Madridx, University of Florida
Lawton K Swan, University of Florida
Casey Fiume, University of Florida

Aligning professional psychology with complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) may have deleterious effects on our field—rather than “complementing” psychotherapeutic practice, the association with CAM exacerbates psychology’s existing public image problem. Indeed, participants who classified psychotherapy as CAM exhibited more skepticism toward psychology as a scientific discipline.
XIX-105 The Corrective Experiences Questionnaire: Development and Validation of a New Measure
Saryn M Cranstonx, Ohio University
Timothy Anderson, Ohio University

A questionnaire was developed using exploratory factor analysis to address the dearth of quantitative research on corrective experiences. Next, the questionnaire was validated through correlations with theoretically relevant, established measures. The resulting Corrective Experiences Questionnaire is a 14-item measure with potential utility for both psychotherapy researchers and clinicians.

XIX-106 The Presence of Emotion in Psychotherapeutic Exchanges: Different Schools of Psychotherapy Show Different Emotional Vocabulary Content
Glen R. Taylorx, Alliant International University, Fresno
Dina Elfallal, Alliant International University, Fresno
Andrew M Hickman, Alliant International University, Fresno
Crystal A Watterson, Alliant International University, Fresno
Merle L Canfield, Alliant International University

This poster presents a web-based application program that quantifies the contents of psychotherapy dialog. The program contains a lexicon of over 25,000 words with codes on five taxonomies: emotive, cognitive, agreement, reward, and performance. The program assesses content differences within and among differently oriented therapists.

XIX-107 Therapist-Client Content Synchronicity
Dina Elfallalx, Alliant International University, Fresno
Andrew M Hickman, Alliant International University, Fresno
Crystal A Watterson, Alliant International University, Fresno
Glen R Taylor, Alliant International University, Fresno
Merle L Canfield, Alliant International University, Fresno

Therapists and clients generally show similar expressive content during individual exchanges. However, some therapists and clients show opposing expressions. We present a web-based application program that quantifies the contents of psychotherapeutic dialog. The program
contains a lexicon of 25,000+ words on five taxonomies: emotive, cognitive, agreement, reward, and performance.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-108 Complementarity of Couples’ Positive and Negative Emotion during Social Support: Implications for Relationship Satisfaction
Chong Man Chowx, Eastern Michigan University
Alexandra Amersdorfer, Eastern Michigan University
Nicholas DiBenedetto, Eastern Michigan University
Lillian P Ellis, Eastern Michigan University
Seyma Inan, Eastern Michigan University
Christopher Mitropoulos-Rundus, Eastern Michigan University
Krystal Moroney, Eastern Michigan University
Samantha Ryan, Eastern Michigan University
Aimee Sohnleitner, Eastern Michigan University

We examined the complementarity of couples’ emotion during observed social support interaction and its relatedness to relationship satisfaction. Individuals’ negative emotion was related to relationship satisfaction, such an impact was buffered by partner’s lower negative emotion. Couples who had similar high negative emotion scores also exhibited the lowest relationship satisfaction.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Couples)

XIX-109 Mate Choice Copying in Humans
Joanna Parysx, The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
No secondary authors

• The study investigates the tendency for individuals to mate choice copy. Mate choice copying is the theory that people tend to be more attracted to those who are already involved in an intimate romantic relationship. It is hypothesized that being coupled or single influences how attractively others will perceive them.

(Social - Couples)

XIX-110 Rejection Sensitivity as a Moderator of the Association between Heart Rate Variability and Everyday Relationship Distress
Yehsong Kimx, University of Southern California
Adela C Timmons, University of Southern California
We examined changes in heart rate variability (HRV) during everyday relationship distress and whether rejection sensitivity (RS) moderated the association. Couples wore ambulatory heart-rate monitors and reported on hourly relationship distress. Only males with low RS showed increases in HRV during relationship distress, reflecting the parasympathetic system’s emotion regulation ability.

(Social, Biological/Neuroscience - Couples)

This study examined associations between stress, empathic accuracy (EA), and satisfaction after four relationship-oriented conversations among 60 married couples. Results show that partners have lower EA during more stressful conversations, and both partners were more satisfied during conversations in which husbands had higher EA. Results differed within- and between-couples.

(Social, Clinical - Couples)

This longitudinal study investigated how stress, satisfaction, and communication interact to predict relationship quality. Preliminary findings suggest that chronic stress has a deleterious effect on relationship satisfaction and stability that can be magnified or minimized by varying levels of satisfaction and behavioral trends during communication.

(Clinical, Social - Couples)
XIX-115 The Effects of Task Features on Children’s and Adults’ Tendency to Attend to Number: Is SFON Spontaneous?
Jenny Yun-Chen Chanx, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities
Michele M. Mazzocco, University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Attention to number was thought to be spontaneous. Using a picture-matching task, we examined the effects of experience and context, and found developmental differences and the effect of competing visual features on attention to number. The findings suggest that attention to number may be malleable and not spontaneous.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Child)

XIX-116 The incremental contribution of maternal depressive symptoms and antisocial behaviors to young children’s home environment
Dorota Biedziox, Northwestern University
Loretta Cambron, Northwestern University
Margaret Briggs-Gowan, University of Connecticut
Lauren Wakschlag, Northwestern University
Amelie Petitclerc, Northwestern University

Children whose mothers are depressed or antisocial experience poor-quality home environments, but little research has considered both psychopathologies. In a large diverse preschool sample, we found that depressive and antisocial behaviors were independently associated with family chaos, stressful events, and less parental involvement, but were differentially associated with family stress.

(Developmental - Child)

XIX-117 The Influence of Maternal Stress on Child Externalizing Behavior: Indirect Effects of Harsh Discipline
Andrew J. Flanneryx, Northern Illinois University
Elizabeth C Shelleby, Northern Illinois University
Rachel E Gascoigne, Northern Illinois University
Danielle N Pivonka, Northern Illinois University

The present study examines the manner in which aggressive forms of parental discipline influence the relationship between maternal stress and child externalizing behavior. Specifically, results from a longitudinal analysis revealed that maternal physical and verbal aggression mediate the relationship between maternal stress and child externalizing behavior.
XIX-118 The Influence of Teacher Perceptions of Children’s Story Comprehension on the Type of Questions Teachers ask During Reading Sessions
Danielle Turleyx, University of Missouri
Alicia Lorio, University of Missouri
Louis Manfra, University of Missouri

Types of questions teachers asked during reading sessions in relation to their perceptions of children’s story comprehension were examined. Teachers’ self-report and observed behaviors regarding questions asked during reading sessions differed. Observations suggest that teachers may limit their questions if they perceive children to comprehend the story.

XIX-119 The Relation of Friendship Nominations and Social Competence for Chinese School Children
Robert Washingtonx, The University of Memphis
Glen Ray, Auburn University at Montgomery
Robert Cohen, The University of Memphis
Yeh Hsueh, The University of Memphis

Numbers of mutual friends (MF), unilateral-given nominations (UG), and unilateral-received nominations (UR) were examined for Chinese children in grades 3-6. MF related to all measures of social competence. UR positively related to group liking and popularity, and UG negatively related to self-reported loneliness. Gender differences were found for aggression nominations.

XIX-120 The Relationship Between Externalizing and Internalizing Behaviors and Attachment in Middle Childhood
Kira Boneffx, Eastern Michigan University
Heather Hennrick, Eastern Michigan University
Miriam Goldstein, Eastern Michigan University
Elizabeth Morgan, Eastern Michigan University
Ethan Paschall, Eastern Michigan University
Sarah Rice, Eastern Michigan University
Carol R Freedman-Doan, Eastern Michigan University
This study examined the relationship between behavioral problems in middle childhood and parent-child attachment. Results indicate that externalizing and internalizing behavioral problems can be used as an indicator of parent-child attachment in middle childhood. These findings have important implications for understanding how children’s behavior and attachment relate across the lifespan.

(Clinical - Child)

XIX-121 The Role of Children's Attributions in the Connection Between Authoritarian Parenting and Peer Victimization
Stephanie Guslerx, University of Kansas
Lisa Kiang, Wake Forest University

Authoritarian parenting has been associated with children being both a victim and perpetrator of peer victimization (Georgiou & Stavrinides, 2008). The current study explored these associations and sought to identify if children’s attributions of parent-child conflict served as mediators for different pathways between authoritarian parenting and peer victimization and perpetration.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

XIX-122 The Role of Cumulative Risk Exposure in Associations between Early Childhood Poverty and Long-Term Child Outcomes
Dana Thomsonx, Boston College
Eric Dearing, Boston College
Rebekah Coley, Boston College

With longitudinal data from the PSID, structural equation modeling was used to examine the unique contribution and relative strength of pathways hypothesized by the parental investment, family stress, and cumulative risk exposure frameworks to explain associations between family income and child developmental outcomes in early, middle, and late childhood.

(Developmental - Child)

XIX-123 The Role of Executive Function Skills in the Development of Receptive Vocabulary in Early Childhood
Enes Kabanx, Koç University
Nazli Baydar, Koç University

The association of executive function skills with receptive vocabulary development during early childhood was studied using data from a nationally representative sample of 1,052 children from
Turkey at ages 3-5. Inhibitory control at age 4 was positively associated with the growth in receptive vocabulary between ages 4 and 5.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XIX-124 The Role of Marital Conflict and Father Involvement on Turkish Preschool Children’s Physical Aggression
Ozlem Sumër, Koc University
Melis H. Yavuz, Koç University & Mef University
Secil Gonultas, Koc University
Bilge Selçuk, Koc University

Current study investigated the role of marital conflict and father involvement in childrearing on aggressive behaviors of 234 Turkish preschool children. Results indicated that when child’s temperament and family socio-economic status were controlled, both marital conflict and father involvement predicted child physical aggression.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Child)

XIX-125 The Influence of Social Anxiety on the Quantity and Type of Self-Disclosures
Danielle Cooper, Ohio University
Elizabeth Williams, Ohio University
Timothy Anderson, Ohio University

This study aimed to clarify the relationship between social anxiety with the quantity and type of self-disclosure. Preliminary results indicated that social anxiety doesn’t predict self-disclosure quantity. Findings have implications for socially anxious individuals’ ability to engage in supportive communication through less intimidating and increasingly prevalent online written formats.

(Clinical, Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-126 The Lonely in a crowd: Distinctive features on social interactions
Yeeun Le, Korea University
Youngmi Na, Korea University
Subin Cho, Korea University

Daily records revealed distinctive patterns of the lonely in a crowd’s social interactions. This group of individuals showed minor interactions with strong ties, while having a substantially
high proportion of interaction with weak ties, especially weak tie groups. They also experienced low positive emotions, perceiving low mutual disclosure when interacting.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-128 The Roles of Information Seeking and Information Evaluation for Decision Making Behaviors
Pui-Yi Chiux, Hong Kong Shue Yan University
Chi-Keung Chan, Hong Kong Shue Yan University

This study examines the roles of information seeking and information evaluation in decision making from two major sources – internet and human interaction. Specifically, information behaviors across different types of tasks (academic, affective, and life-event) were examined. Results showed information evaluation mediated the relationship between information seeking preference and decision making.

(General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-129 The Use of Secrets and Lies as Adaptive Social Tools
Megha Nagarx, McGill University
Oksana Caivano, McGill University
Jennifer Lavoie, McGill University
Victoria Talwar, McGill University

This study explored the frequency of children’s (ages 8-15 years; N = 50) self-reported deception rates in relation to parent-reported maladaptive behavior. Overall, the findings suggest that children may use deception on average twice daily, and that lower rates of self-reported deception may be associated with internalizing problems.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-130 Trends in Sexting Among Emerging Adults in Canada
Julie Normanx, University of Windsor
Rosanne Menna, University of Windsor

The spectrum of sexting behaviours was explored in a sample of emerging adults in Canada. Findings provide insight into the prevalence of sexting in a Canadian sample, gender differences in sexting practices, and personality traits that predict sexting, such as seeking high intensity pleasure and having low frustration tolerance.
XIX-131 Variations in eye gaze and impression formation in an interview setting
Joseph Veneziano, University of Massachusetts Lowell
Doreen Arcus, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

If you can’t look me in the eyes, does it matter how close you get? Yes, apparently it does. Video-recorded answers to open-ended interview questions by eye-contact condition (eye-to-eye, eye-to-face, and eye-off-face) yielded robust (partial \(\chi^2 = .63\)) and significant (p’s < .0001) differences in ratings. Autism implications are discussed.

XIX-132 Virtue Contingent Self-Esteem and Daily Immoral Behaviors
Jennifer K. Vrabel, Oakland University
Gillian McCabe, Oakland University
Virgil Zeigler-Hill, Oakland University

The purpose of the present study was to explore the connections between virtue contingent self-esteem and daily immoral behaviors. Results indicated that virtue contingent self-esteem predicted the average immoral behaviors reported by participants, but did not moderate the associations between daily immoral behaviors and emotional states.

XIX-133 'They Didn’t Text Back!': Negative Effects of Perceived Electronic-Mediated Rejection on Psychological Wellbeing
Chelsea M Esmeier, Xavier University
Tammy L Sonnentag, Xavier University

Individuals may experience electronic-mediated rejection through failed attempts to engage with others via text message. The current study revealed that psychological wellbeing (i.e., self-esteem, perceived popularity, and positive mood) decreases after sending a text message that fails to receive a response.