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Teaching Institute Poster Session, Regency Ballroom D

THURSDAY MAY 26
11:15 AM - 12:15 PM

TI-1 - The Influence of Peer Discussion and Attendance Modality on Student Success in Remote Courses
This study investigates whether the opportunity for synchronous remote discussion with peers in a UCSD research methods course led to higher accuracy on assessments than only engaging in whole-class or no discussion. We found a significant interaction between peer discussion behaviors and modality of attendance on quiz and exam performance.

Dania Ibrahim
UCSD

Keeshia Kamura
University of California San Diego

Emma Geller
University of California, San Diego

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-2 - Perceptions of Students with Disabilities Regarding Their Professors and Academic Accommodations
Findings from a study of college students with disabilities regarding a) experiences with faculty and academic accommodations, and b) thoughts about the beliefs faculty have toward students needing academic accommodations. Findings indicate the easy by which students procedurally have accommodation needs met, but not without occasional negativity from their professors.

Kevin J. O’Connor
Providence College

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-3 - The Best of Both Worlds: Designing a Hybrid Class to Improve Student Retention and Employment
To improve student retention, in-field employment, and post graduate school attendance, we developed a hybrid on-line and in-person class that targets student knowledge increases while emphasizing building group cohesion. This approach is crucial to support underrepresented minority and first-generation college attendee success, but also improves support for all students.

Amanda R. Mortimer
California State University, Fresno

Constance Jones
California State University, Fresno

Celeste M. Naik
California State University, Fresno

Sarah Pantoya
California State University, Fresno

Rania Plazas
California State University, Fresno

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-4 - Paraphrasing and Question Restructuring As Countermeasures to Online Academic Dishonesty
In this study, the implementation of paraphrasing and question restructuring were used as countermeasures to online academic dishonesty in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data analysis suggests implementing these methods moved exam results to parameters close to historical trends.

Lisandra Artiles Suarez
James Madison University; Jeff Dyche
James Madison University

(Teaching Institute Poster)
**TI-5 - The Impact of Betrayal on Student Trust in the Teacher**
This study examined the impact of betrayal of trust by the teacher on student attitudes. Some 67 participants read scenarios in which a teacher changed a stated grading policy midcourse to be more stringent. Participants reported significant drops in teacher trust and willingness to put forth their best efforts.

Stephen L. Chew  
Samford University
Kimmy Robinson  
Samford University
Olivia Knight  
Samford University
Caroline Crawford  
Samford University

*(Teaching Institute Poster)*

**TI-6 - Embrace Subjectivity: Teaching an Existentially-Informed Clinical Psychology**
This project advocates for an existential lens upon the teaching of clinical psychology. Four ongoing lines of inquiry are evaluated, followed by recommendations for instructors and supervisors to more robustly embrace an existentially-informed mindset which emphasizes the subjectivity, phenomenology, and dynamic nature of human experience.

Olivia M. Nelson  
Makiya D. Tunstull  
Saginaw Valley State University
Brianna H. Vanderstelt  
Saginaw Valley State University
Travis J. Pashak  
Saginaw Valley State University
David Nichols  
Saginaw Valley State University
James Hitt  
Saginaw Valley State University

*(Teaching Institute Poster)*

**TI-7 - The Use of Autoethnography to Examine the Experiences of Racially Diverse Undergraduate Students in the Role of Research Assistant**
Through autoethnography, past undergraduate research assistants explored their individual and collective experiences running focus groups. The original study investigated sexual consent and sexual assault from the unique perspective of students of color. Qualitative analysis revealed commonalities and differences for black and non-black students who assisted in the original data collection.

Patricia Wallace  
Northern Illinois University
Taylor Civilus  
Northern Illinois University
Cornelius Ingram  
Northern Illinois University
Kelsie Moosmann  
Northern Illinois University
Kelly Vidovic  
Northern Illinois University
Maev Wallace  
Northern Illinois University

*(Teaching Institute Poster)*

**TI-8 - Oral Exams in an Undergraduate Neuroscience Course**
Oral examinations have various advantages over written or multiple-choice exams. A major component of my undergraduate Behavioral Neuroscience course includes assessing six core concepts using pass/fail oral exams, each with unlimited attempts. This structure has enhanced my ability to assess student understanding and provide real-time feedback despite logistical challenges.

Spencer Bell  
Dixie State University

*(Teaching Institute Poster)*
TI-9 - Improving Academic Outcomes: Targeting Self-Control and Students' Top Three Intervention Strategies

Interventions which target students’ inaccurate beliefs about self-control, if coupled with methods to change the exercise of self-control, can alter these beliefs and improve academic outcomes. The top favorite methods students chose to use include: modifying the environment, the use of rewards, and choosing situations that favor good choices.

Sharon A. Lewis
Emory University - Oxford College
(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-10 - An Intergenerational Service-Learning Experience

An intergenerational service-learning curriculum was developed for a Psychology of Aging course with a dual purpose: (1) bring together students and older adults with meaningful dialogue and (2) help students engage with course content in a meaningful way. We will review relevant curriculum, service-learning curriculum content, and student products.

Zachary Swanson
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Ruth Walker
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Jill Shelton
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Robinson Morgan
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-11 - Mental Health, Self-Awareness, and Social Justice: Working in Diverse Communities

It is critical that everyone entering the helping professions develop the cultural humility and critical consciousness needed to engage meaningfully within a multicultural society. We describe a new course at UW-Madison designed to foster the knowledge, awareness, and skills needed to understand and promote mental health equity across cultural differences.

Kevin M. Riordan
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Daniela Robledo
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Pilar Gauthier
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Alyssa Ramirez Stege
University of Wisconsin - Madison
(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-12 - From Hating Statistics to Receiving Positive Student Evaluations: Using a Three-Step Approach and Direct Instruction to Teach Undergraduate Statistics

Undergraduate statistics courses can be aversive for students completing the course and instructors developing the course. Over the past three years, I have attempted to reduce these anxieties by incorporating a systematic structure in which material is presented in a uniform way using a three-step (Tell-Show-Do) and direct instruction approach.

Brandon Ring
(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-13 - Cultivating Belonging Beyond Politics, Protests, and Pandemics: The Psychology of Mandated and Misinterpreted Curricula

Inclusive pedagogy derived from psychological theories of basic human needs are opportunities to address individual experiences and collective histories. This presentation focuses on pedagogy and classroom teaching carried out over a year of intentional courses designed for students to interact more effectively with others. Results and future directions are provided.

Adrienne R. Carter-Sowell
The University of Oklahoma
(Teaching Institute Poster)
**TI-14 - Leveraging Peer-Led Workshops: How Contextual and Motivational Factors Explain Undergraduates’ Help-Seeking Behaviors**

Peer-led supplemental instruction by undergraduate teaching assistants strengthens students’ achievement and motivation. Eight cohorts of undergraduates in rigorous research and statistics courses validated but also extended these findings by demonstrating how help-seeking behaviors (aka attending UTA-facilitated workshops) itself requires generating value, normalizing help-seeking, and actively working to remove contextual barriers.

_Persis Driver_  
_Dominican University_  
_Tracy L. Caldwell_  
_Dominican University_  
_Lance Grunert_  
_Dominican University_  
_(Teaching Institute Poster)_

**TI-15 - Alternatives to Opioids: Training Medical Students to Effectively Treat Chronic Non-Malignant Pain**

Chronic non-malignant pain (CNMP) has historically been treated with ineffective interventions, including opioids. Mayo Clinic Alix School of Medicine provides a pain psychology-developed multicomponent training program (i.e., didactic lecture, real and standardized patient encounters, feedback, and debriefing) to teach medical students a biopsychosocial approach to assessing and treating CNMP.

_Samuel Nayman_  
_Mayo Clinic_  
_Sydney Kelpin_  
_Mayo Clinic_  
_Cynthia Townsend_  
_Mayo Clinic_  
_Jeannie Sperry_  
_Mayo Clinic_  
_Elesha Morrison_  
_Mayo Clinic_  
_(Teaching Institute Poster)_

**TI-16 - Encouraging First-Year College Students to “Study Smarter”: A Study Skills Presentation Helps Discriminate Effective from Ineffective Study Strategies**

We examined the effectiveness of attending a study tips presentation on first-year college students’ study habits. The presentation enhanced students’ understanding of effective and ineffective strategies and improved their planned approach to studying. These gains from the presentation remained evident, although they were somewhat weaker, across attendees’ first semester.

_Margaret Stopa_  
_Butler University_  
_Jacqueline Randall_  
_Butler University_  
_Tara T. Lineweaver_  
_Butler University_  
_Amanda C. G. Hall_  
_Butler University_  
_(Teaching Institute Poster)_

**TI-17 - Students Perceive Restrictions on in-Class Phone Use As Beneficial to Academic Habits, Engagement and Performance**

We tested students’ perception of how a policy restricting in-class cell phone use affects their academic habits, performance and engagement. Results show that students perceive the restriction as having a positive effect on all measures with the strongest effect found for in-class group work and concentration.

_Amanda Kiffmeyer_  
_University of St. Thomas_  
_Hannah Schulz_  
_University of St. Thomas_  
_Uta Wolfe_  
_University of St. Thomas_  
_(General)_
TI-18 - Procrastination, Personality, and Academic Major Changes Among Diverse Undergraduates

We investigated relationships among procrastination, personality, and academic major changes. The results indicated that GPA differentially correlated to personality traits and procrastination, academic major change patterns, and the reasons cited for major changes as well as the types of consultations made differed by race and ethnicity.

Jeannetta G. Williams
St Edward’s University

Delia Paskos
St. Edward’s University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-19 - Long-Term Benefits to Incoming College Students Who Completed Intensive Training in Metacognitive Learning Skills

We examined the impact of a first-year course designed to train students in using metacognitive strategies on learning. Results indicate that students perceived the training as helpful and that those who were explicitly trained to use MCLS experienced lasting improvements in their study skills compared to students who were not.

Mona M. Ibrahim
Concordia College

Mark Jensen
Concordia College

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-20 - Diversifying Career Mentorship: Exploring Michigan’s Mental Health Helping Professions

This project addresses an advising gap by curating resources for psychology educators to provide undergraduate students regarding careers in mental health helping professions. Following literature review, evaluation of training sites, and expert interviews, a career guide overview was built into a freely available website specific to options in Michigan.

Travis J. Pashak
Saginaw Valley State University

Olivia M. Nelson

Makiya D. Tunstull
Saginaw Valley State University

Brianna H. Vanderstelt
Saginaw Valley State University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-21 - Universal Design for Learning and Open Pedagogy in Psychology 101: An Analysis of Student Engagement

This project proposes to study if students are more engaged in learning course content when allowed more flexibility in choice of assignments. By making use of Universal Design in Learning and Open Pedagogy designed renewable assignments rather than traditional quizzes, the authors predict an increase active participation by students.

Jody Resko
Queensborough Community College, CUNY

Leslie Ward
Queensborough Community College, CUNY

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-22 - From Passive Participation to Active Engagement...and Back

The trajectory for college student academic success has changed over the past 50 years. Once passive recipients of knowledge, students have become more actively involved, but not yet fully engaged learners. Using novel means for participation, engagement grades significantly increased over three years, before being negatively impacted by Covid-19.

Arlene R. Lundquist
Utica University

(Teaching Institute Poster)

TI-23 - Early Birds and Late Arrivals: Class Attendance in College Courses

Classroom punctuality was examined across meeting times (earlier versus later in the day) and academic divisions (i.e., sciences, humanities, business) in two observational studies. Clear patterns of early-arriving and late-arriving students indicate strategies for improving attendance across disciplines.

Alan Swinkels
St Edward’s University

(Teaching Institute Poster)
TI-24 - Collective Efforts to Increase Students’ Access to Educational Resources

The use of open educational resources can help advance equitable learning environments. Creating OERs can be a daunting process alone, but manageable with others. This project explains how a diverse group of psychology instructors collaborated on developing OERs. The process, successes, and challenges will be shared to encourage others.

Alishia Huntoon
Oregon Institute of Technology
(Teaching Institute Poster)

I-2 - Harnessing Brain Microglia to Fight Depression

We show that stimulation of brain microglia, via modulation of specific immune/microglial checkpoint genes and the consequent changes in neurogenesis, underlie the antidepressant effects of electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). These findings enabled the development of a novel personalized pharmacological procedure that mimics the effects of ECT on microglia, neurogenesis and behavior.

Raz Yirmiya
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
(Biological/Neuroscience)

I-1 - Parental Support during Triadic Interactions Predicts Joint Attention and Language Gains in Children with Autism

Children with Autism display difficulties in Joint Attention behaviors, a prerequisite of language. Seventy-seven boys with Autism and their parents participated in this longitudinal study. Parental support predicted gains in joint attention and in language. Gains in joint attention mediated the association between parental support and gains in language abilities.

Yael Maccabi
University of Haifa
Lior Hamburger
University of Haifa
Michal Slonim
University of Haifa
Michal Mottes
University of Haifa
Nurit Yirmiya
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem,
David Oppenheim
University of Haifa
(Clinical Science)

I-3 - Hypervigilance Among Law Enforcement Officers: A Notably High Level Predominates and Is Associated with Coping Styles

High hypervigilance scores were observed with similar means across men and women. Important coping style differences were noted between men and women. Negative associations were observed between all coping styles and hypervigilance for women while positive associations for all except one were observed for men.

Tracie L Pasold
Louisiana State University Shreveport
Jennifer L Anderson
Louisiana State University
(Clinical Science)

I-4 - Divided Germany – a Psychological Investigation of Factors Influencing Right-Wing Populism

Five hypotheses contributing to social psychology were analyzed based on a questionnaire regarding populist and right-wing extremist attitudes. For the hypotheses structural equation models were created and analyzed for 940 respondents from all over Germany to show that right-wing populist attitudes can indeed be traced back to psychological constructs.

Florian Stolberg
DIPLOMA Private Hochschulgesellschaft mbH
Marc Schipper
Hochschule für Künste im Sozialen Ottersberg
(Social)
I-5 - Life Satisfaction Mediates the Link between System Justification and Redistribution in Russia

In Russia life satisfaction with inequality perception (IP) (B = -.11, SE = .06) but not IP itself (B = -21, SE = .21) mediate the link between system justification and redistribution support. Implications and the role of inequality in post-communist context are discussed. Funded by Russian Science Foundation (grant #20-18-00142).

Aleksandr Ivanov
HSE University

Elena Agadullina
HSE University

(Social)

I-6 - Twitter during the 2020 Presidential Election: A Six-Month Analysis of the Emotional and Moral Content of Tweets

We examined the emotional and moral content of sixty million tweets during the 2020 election using LIWC and the Moral Foundations Dictionary. We identified differences in the content of tweets referencing Biden or Trump and noted drastic changes in content coinciding with major events (e.g., Jan. 6th' insurrection, impeachment, etc.).

Joseph Williams
Florida Atlantic University

(Social)

I-7 - Computational Mechanisms Underlying Partisan-Motivated Reasoning

What explains partisan divides over basic facts? We tackle this question with a sequential sampling task to examine how partisans gather and evaluate information about the honesty of Democrat and Republican candidates. Drift diffusion models reveal that biases reflect both a prior beliefs and asymmetrical integration of unreliable favorable information.

Yrian Derreumaux
University of California Riverside

Brent Hughes
University of California, Riverside

(Social)

I-8 - Diversity or Monolith: White and Bipoc Ideological Attitudes in Response to the BLM Protests

George Floyd’s death and the subsequent protests renewed discussions of police brutality and race. In a representative sample of Americans across race and political ideology, we examined the ideological attitudes of White and BIPOC Americans toward the protests and police reform. Results indicate BIPOC Americans are ideologically diverse versus monolithic.

Kaelan Vazquez
DePaul University Psychology Department

Ellie Buebendorf
DePaul University

Kara Harris
DePaul University

Christina Reyna
DePaul

(Social)

I-9 - Democratic Backsliding: Dissecting the Interplay between Populism and Authoritarianism and Their Effect on Democracy, Plurality, and Identification.

Democratic backsliding is a major concern around the world because of authoritarian-populist movements. We found that this interaction predicted greater skepticism toward electoral integrity and democracy (Study 1), perceived cultural threat and lower trust of Chancellor Merkel (Study 2), greater identification with anti-establishment groups (Study 3), and anti-pluralism (Study 4).

Waleed Jami
University of Nevada, Reno

Markus Kemmelmeier
University of Nevada, Reno

(Social)
I-10 - It’s News to Me: Political Affiliation and Evaluation of News Source Quality and Partisan Bias
Participants’ self-reported political beliefs were compared to their ratings of the quality and partisan bias of 12 sources of news. Strong political beliefs predicted significant differences in the perceived quality and partisan bias of news sources, particularly for Republican and conservative participants.
Jeremy V. Hermanson
Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R. Spievak
Bridgewater State University
Pamela Hayes-Bohanan
Bridgewater State University
(Cognitive)

I-11 - Founder Ownership and System Justifying Beliefs in Relation to Attitudes Toward Black Lives Matter
The present research examined how founder ownership and system justification related to attitudes toward the Black Lives Matter (BLM) movements. We found that after controlling for general ideology, people higher in founder ownership and system justification beliefs held more negative attitudes toward BLM movements.
Autumn Nichelle Scarborough
The College of William & Mary
(Social)

I-12 - Liberals and Conservatives Polarization on Police Reform May be Exaggerated
During the 2020 BLM protests, liberals and conservatives appeared polarized regarding police reform. In a representative sample of US adults, we found that, despite significant effects of ideology, liberals and conservatives agreed more than disagreed about which police reform policies they want. Results suggest that polarization might be exaggerated.
Christine Reyna
DePaul University
Nancy Bartekian
DePaul University
(Social)

I-13 - Four Dimensions of American Political Ideology: Associations with Attitudes and Hypothetical Donation Behavior Towards Specific Social Groups
Factor analyses of a new questionnaire suggested four distinct ideological factors, reflecting the government’s role in different life domains. The current study examines differential implications of these factors for predicting prejudices toward several social groups (e.g., ethnic, career) and hypothetical donation behavior to real non-profit organizations addressing different social values.
Adi Wiezel
Arizona State University
Michael C. Edwards
Arizona State University
Michelle N. Shiota
Arizona State University, Tempe
(Social)

I-14 - Internet Political Incivility Reduces Perceptions of Competence and Rational Attributions in the Context of the U.S. Border Wall Debate
Participants from South Texas encountered stimuli manipulating the effects of incivility and argument strength on positions regarding the border wall. An uncivil discussion yielded lower ratings of competence and rationality, even for stronger arguments. The results show that uncivil discourse may precipitate a negativity bias clouding judgment of arguments.
Nayda Castillo
Jason R. Popan
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Jesse Acosta
Alicia Sanchez
(Social)
I-15 - Political Paranoia: The Conceptual and Statistical Justification for the Development of a New Type of Paranoia Measure

This study justifies the creation of a new construct, political paranoia, and its accompanying scale. The scale will allow researchers to have a single measure that encompasses distrust in authority, conspiratorial thinking, partisanship, and other sub-factors. This scale will have future use in studying political violence and extreme political beliefs.

Brandon M. Sublett
Tennessee Tech University
Stephanie A. Kazanas
Tennessee Technological University
Matthew J. Zagumny
Tennessee Technological University

I-17 - Political Orientation Predicts the Use of Conventional and Alternative Medicine: A Survey Study of 19 European Countries

We investigated whether political orientation (PO) predicts the use of conventional (CM) and complementary/alternative medicine (CAM) across 19 European countries (N=20,592; ESS round 7). Of five political-ideological PO dimensions (left-right general; l-r economical; Gal-Tan; anti-elite; anti-corruption), anti-corruption PO predicted CM and CAM use, and Gal-Tan predicted CAM use.

Jussi Valtonen
University of Helsinki, Finland
Ville-Juhani Ilmarinen
University of Helsinki
Jan-Erik Lönnqvist
University of Helsinki

I-16 - Mirror Image during Trump Era: Is Iranians’ and Americans’ Perceptions of Each Other Affected By Travel Ban?

This study reports on Iranians and Americans’ attitude toward each other with reference to Travel Ban, Hostage Crisis and Missile attack. Majority of participants had a more balanced and less biased viewpoint toward each other and tried to judge the incidents based on consequences and ethical weights given to each.

Paria Y Jami
University of Alabama at Birmingham
Behzad Mansouri
Lakeshore Foundation

I-18 - Patriotism and Moral Judgment of Behavior

A sample of 93 U.S. citizens judged attacks by other countries on U.S. citizens as more morally objectionable than when the U.S. caused civilian deaths other countries. Degree of trait patriotism was a stronger predictor of moral judgment than primed patriotism. Higher trait empathy predicted willingness to forgive.

Blake Osbourne
Samford University
Stephen L. Chew
Samford University

I-19 - A Belief Systems Analysis of Fraud Beliefs Following the 2020 U.S. Election

Empirical data on fraud belief dynamics collected during the 2020 U.S. presidential election vote count demonstrate preference-related biases in belief updating. Bayesian models suggest that these apparent biases may be accounted for in a belief systems perspective, by rational inference from biased prior beliefs.

Rotem Botvinik-Nezer
Dartmouth College
Matt Jones
University of Colorado Boulder
Tor D. Wager
Dartmouth College
I-20 - College Students’ Conspiracy Beliefs, Political Attitudes, and Attitudes to COVID-19, the Insurrection at the US Capitol, and Black Lives Matters (BLM)

We examined the interrelations among conspiracy theories, political attitudes, and attitudes towards COVID-19. Undergraduates espousing conspiracy theories had laxer COVID-19 attitudes, lower vaccination rates, trusted the government and news media less, held more far-right views, and had more negative personality traits than did students lower in conspiracy beliefs.

Sylvia Beyer  
University of Wisconsin-Parkside  
Jeremy Jin  
University of Wisconsin-Parkside  
(Social)

I-21 - Rationalizing White Nationalism through Political Ideology and Patriotism

The present research examines the association between ideology and White nationalism. We predict that this association will be accounted for in part by ideology’s association with both progressive and protective patriotism, which in turn predicts White nationalism. We propose that these manifestations of patriotism will be higher among conservatives.

Miguel Vazquez  
DePaul University  
Christine Reyna  
DePaul University  
(Social)

I-23 - Pattern Perception and COVID-19 Vaccination Conspiracy Beliefs

The present study examined how misinformation affects COVID-19 vaccination beliefs. We hypothesized that exposure to anti-vaccination material would prime participants to engage in conspiratorial and pattern perceptive thinking. While the manipulation failed to reach significance, we found that conspiratorial ideation was strongly correlated with measures of perceived external control.

Zuul Woodson  
Albright College  
Keith Feigenson  
Albright College  
(Cognitive)

I-24 - The Effect of Superiority/Inferiority Complex and Sense of Self Determination on Conspiratorial Beliefs in Those with Prosocial Behaviors.

This poster shows the effect of the superiority and inferiority complex, sense of self-determination and prosocial behaviors on conspiracy theory belief. The participants (N=250) were tasked with answering surveys regarding these variables Participants who scored higher on the superiority scale were found to have a higher belief in conspiracy theories.

Kira Robbins  
(Social)

I-25 - Sharing Is Believing? Re-Assessing Misinformation Diffusion and Detection on Social Media

A fast-growing literature has been devoted to studying how people assess and share fake news. Our experimental study contributes to the literature by focusing on how social media networks could intersect with psychological factors to affect people’s dissemination and diffusion of fake news.

Narisong Huhe  
University of Strathclyde  
Mark Shephard  
University of Strathclyde  
David J Robertson  
University of Strathclyde  
Tony Anderson  
University of Strathclyde  
(Cognitive)

I-26 - Something’s Not Right, but What? Complexities and Confidence in the Identification of Contradictory Elements between Text and Graph

Critically evaluating multiple representations is vital in today’s world. Undergraduates (N=66) were asked to identify sources of contradictions between text and graph when graphs and type of contradiction varied in complexity. Results confirmed identification of contradictions was more accurate when complexities were lower, despite high confidence ratings in all conditions.

Candice Burkett  
The University of Montana Western  
(Cognitive)
I-27 - Fake News on Social Media: Psychological Predictors, Platform Differences, and Sharing Dynamics
The emergence of social media has elevated the pervasive and damaging effects that misinformation campaigns can have. We assess two key components of the fake news phenomenon - who falls for it and who shares it - using a range of news topics, platforms, psychological predictors, and novel analysis methods.

David J Robertson
University of Strathclyde
Narisong Huhe
University of Strathclyde
Mark Shephard
University of Strathclyde
Tony Anderson
University of Strathclyde

(I-Cognitive)

I-28 - Effect Size, Not Sample Size, Predicts the Replicability of Psychological Research.
Larger sample size has been championed as a chief strategy for producing more replicable psychological research but is this view empirically justified? In our empirical analysis of 316 replication attempts, we found that sample size did not correlate with replication success at all, regardless of how replication success was operationalized.

Zhaoyi Yang
New York University
Minghui Wang
University of Southern California
Lezhi Deng
University of California, Los Angeles
Jiting Liu
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Shihan Chen
Yihan Gao
Xingyu Li
Stanford University
Geoffrey L. Cohen
Stanford University

(I-Methodology)

I-29 - Exposure to Headlines As Questions Reduces Illusory Truth for Subsequent Headlines
Two experiments were conducted to understand whether exposure to true and false headlines as questions increases subsequent belief in that information. Results indicated that exposure to questions did not increase belief and decreased the illusory truth effect for subsequent statements, suggesting that posting fake news as questions is not harmful.

Justin D Harris
California State University San Marcos
Dustin P Calvillo
California State University San Marcos

(I-General)

I-30 - Narcissism and Partner-Enhancement at Different Relationship Stages
Partner-enhancement means perceiving the romantic partner more positively than one’s own self. In three studies on individuals and couples, narcissism moderated the association between relationship length and partner-enhancement. Low narcissists enhanced their partners at earlier but not later relationship stages, whereas high narcissists showed little partner-enhancement across relationship stages.

Anna Z. Czarna
Jagiellonian University
Magdalena Śmieja
Jagiellonian University
Michael Dufner
Witten/Herdecke University
Constantine Sedikides
University of Southampton

(I-Personality/Emotion)

I-31 - How Cognitive Demand Influence the Incubation Effect in Dyads on a Divergent Thinking Task
Leaving a hard task for a while usually enhances later performance, which is known as the incubation effect. In current experiment, we examined how different levels of cognitive demand of an incubation task influenced later divergent thinking task performance in dyads.

Qichen Zhao
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa
Beverly Roskos
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

(I-Cognitive)
I-32 - Where Are Thoughts Located?
We had people think/image different scenarios and note where their thoughts/imageries were located within their body. We found that participants located different kinds of thoughts/imageries (visual vs auditory vs abstract) at different loci, e.g. visual imageries were located anteriorly in the head compared to auditory ones.

Berfin Gurcan
Bilkent University

Yakup Catalkaya
Bilkent University

Ausaf A. Farooqui
Bilkent University; Aysel Sabuncu Brain Research Center; National Magnetic Resonance Research Center

(Cognitive)

I-33 - Criminal Offenders' Perceived and Actual Criminal Severity are Mediated by Happiness in Mugshots
We investigated whether emotionality in criminal mugshots was related to trustworthiness and crime severity. Using computer vision, we extracted emotionality from mugshots and found that offenders with greater happiness and less anger were perceived to have less severe crimes. Emotionality was a mediator between trustworthiness and crime severity.

Joseph Brandenburg
The Pennsylvania State University

Daniel N. Albohn
The University of Chicago

Reginald Adams
The Pennsylvania State University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-34 - Incarceration History’s Effect on Social Support: Implications on Housing and Employment
We examined the impact of incarceration on social support, housing and employment. Our findings show that incarceration history was predictive of all three forms of social support. Our findings also suggest that incarceration history has ties to current employment, and at a trend level housing.

Brian Brooks
Cleveland State University

Kelsie Fellows
Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky
Cleveland State University

(Clinical Science)

I-35 - The Association between Incarceration Time and Empathy Differs between Juvenile and Adult Detainees As a Function of Resting Heart Rate Variability
Research has not yet examined the role of incarceration on positive psychological factors such as empathy. Findings suggested that longer incarceration for juvenile, but not adult, detainees with higher and lower resting heart rate variability – a biomarker of self-regulation – was linked with higher and lower empathy, respectively.

Barbara Adade
University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Cameron R. Wiley
University of California, Irvine

Jessica Asscher
University of Amsterdam; Utrecht University

Machteld Hoeve
University of Amsterdam

Julian Thayer
University of California, Irvine

Hanneke Creemers
University of Amsterdam

Hanne Duindam
Utrecht University

DeWayne P. Williams
University of California, Irvine

(Personality/Emotion)
I-36 - The Moderating Effect of Race on Recidivism and Its Correlates
The study investigated the moderation of race on the relationship between established recidivism correlates (aggression, substance use, age at first offense, trauma) and Justice Involved Youth (JIY) recidivism frequency. Moderation models were formed from JIY data. Race was not a supported moderator between the correlates and recidivism frequency.

James Ward
Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences
Leroi Hill, Ph.D.
WestCoast Children’s Clinic
Erin Espinosa
Evident Change
Adam T. Schmidt
Texas Tech University
(Clinical Science)

I-37 - Teacher Doesn’t Know Best: The Interactive Effect of Teacher and Parental Relationships on Adolescent Offending
In investigating if teacher relationships moderate the effects of harsh parenting on adolescent criminality, results indicated that surprisingly, youth who experienced harsh parenting but a strong teacher bond were more likely to offend six months later. The implications are discussed as it relates to reducing offending in an at-risk population.

Naomi McGoldrick
University of California, Irvine
Lauren Wyckoff
University of California, Irvine
Colleen Joan Brown
University of California, Irvine
Elizabeth Cauffman
University of California, Irvine
(Developmental)

I-38 - Gender-Based Differences in People Involved with Local Criminal Justice Systems
Estimates suggest 633,000 people are held in local jails. We present data using this population. One-year post-incarceration treatment outcome data (n=62) found large gender-based differences. This poster presents data from a separate sample (n=53) that tested for, and found, large gender-based difference in trauma history and psychiatric symptoms.

Antonio Vlassopoulos
Central Michigan University
Angeline Petras-Gourlay
Central Michigan University
Jason Lowell
Amy Perschbacher
George F. Ronan
Central Michigan University
(Clinical Science)

I-39 - Power of Language: A Continued Exploration into the Perception of Deception
Researchers determined that stuttering and mistakes in language were cues to deceptive behavior. This study examined the perception of deception when mistakes in language were made. Participants rated statements with syntactic and semantic incongruencies and rated how deceptive the statements were.

Stephanie Crank
USU
Christopher Warren
Utah State University
(Cognitive)
I-40 - Send Them to Jail or Talk It out? the Intersection between Crime Severity, Suspect Identity, and Mitigating Information in Forming Attitudes Towards Restorative Justice
This study explored how suspect identity, crime severity, and mitigating information influenced willingness to engage in restorative justice. Analyses revealed greater preferences for restorative justice with female suspects, a less severe crime, and when mitigating factors were considered. Suspect race was an aggravating factor when the crime was severe.
Andrew Schultheiss
The George Washington University
Rebecca Dyer
Hamilton College
(Social)

I-41 - Children’s Testimony Strays Off Topic More Often in Face-to-Face Than in Tele-Forensic Interviews
The COVID-19 pandemic prompted on-screen interviews of child witnesses. This study of 71 children (4–8 years) who recalled a staged event in face-to-face or tele-forensic interviews found significantly more off-topic conversation during the face-to-face conversations. Results provide reassurance that on-screen interviews do not promote potentially confusing off-topic talk.
Lea Sobrilsky
Central Michigan University
Alexus Houk
Central Michigan University
Debra A. Poole
Central Michigan University
(Developmental)

I-42 - Multiple Parental Incarcerations during Childhood Increases Risk of Offspring Aggression in Early Adulthood
This study examined the relationship of participants’ experiences of parental incarceration during childhood and physical and sexual aggression perpetration during early adulthood. Results showed that participants who experienced multiple parental incarcerations during childhood reported more physical aggression than those who only experienced a single parental incarceration.
Danielle Litz
Fielding Graduate University
Monica Echols
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

I-43 - Increased Risk for Youth Exploitation: Positive Correlation between Child Marriage and Human Trafficking Rates
Previous studies suggested a high prevalence of human trafficking in the U.S., with children especially at risk for exploitation. Our study found that child marriage rates are a strong and significant predictor of human trafficking across states. However, child marriage did not predict human trafficking case clearances or rape rates.
Alisha G. Ballin
Fielding Graduate University
Julia M. Salmon
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)
I-44 - Unhealthy Parental Attachment Predicts Aggressive Perpetration in Adolescence and Young Adulthood
We examined whether unhealthy parental attachment predicts aggressive perpetration during adolescence and young adulthood. Results indicated that experiencing reduced affective quality of the relationship with father or mother increased risk of engaging in sexual and non-sexual aggressive perpetration.

Jessica Harrison
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Developmental)

I-45 - How Belief in Pure Evil and Belief in Pure Good Predict Reactive Interpersonal Aggression after Exposure to Criminal Injustice
After exposure to criminal injustice (murder charges being dropped because of technicalities vs. upheld), participants (nationwide sample, N = 217) reported more anger (but not fear) regardless of their levels of belief in pure evil and belief in our good; but, this anger didn’t translate into more reactive interpersonal aggression.

Lea Gainer
Penn State Abington
Russell J. Webster
Penn State Abington
(Social)

I-46 - Type of Crime Leading to Parental Incarceration Does Not Predict Young Adult Offspring Aggression
This study analyzed whether a parent’s type of crime that led to their incarceration served as a predictor for aggression in their offspring when they became a young adult. Results showed that the type of crime was not a significant predictor of sexual or non-sexual aggression.

Ellie C. Peskosky
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

I-47 - Visitation Time with an Incarcerated Parent Predicts Increased Aggression in Young Adult Offspring
This study examined the relationship of visitation of incarcerated relatives during childhood and aggression in adulthood. Data was collected online from a sample of young adults. Results revealed that childhood visitation predicted aggression in adulthood. The more frequent the visitation, the more physical aggression was reported.

Ashima Saigal
Fielding Graduate University
Xaviera Gadpaille
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

I-48 - Relationship between Adult Attachment and Criminal Attitudes
We examined participants’ attachment styles based on criminal attitudes. Attitudes toward the court predicted three types of attachment, including dependent, anxious, and close attachment. Identification with criminal others predicted dependent and anxious styles of attachment. Tolerance for law violations predicted anxious style of attachment.

Michelle L. Woods
Fielding Graduate University
Latrease R. Moore
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Personality/Emotion)
**I-49 - Misophonia in Noise: Identification of Trigger Sounds Influences Affective Responses**

Individuals with misophonia experience strong negative emotional reactions to specific sounds. Using different levels of masking noise, we assessed how identification of trigger sounds related to subjective emotional responses. Those with more misophonia symptoms showed a more drastic increase in negativity (anger, disgust, anxiety) ratings once trigger sounds became identifiable.

Marie-Anick Savard
Anastasia G. Sares
Concordia University, Montreal, QC.
Emily B.J. Coffey
Concordia University
Mickael L.D. Deroche
Concordia University
(Cognitive)

**I-50 - The Roles of Bilingualism and Musicianship in the Use of Semantic and Prosodic Cues in Spoken Sentences**

To infer emotions in speech, listeners use the way people speak (prosody) or what people say (semantics). We assessed the role of bilingualism and musicianship on the weighting of conflicting cues to emotions. There was a musician advantage with semantic distractors, extending to prosodic distractors among bilinguals.

Cassandra Neumann
Concordia University, Montreal, QC.
Anastasia G. Sares
Concordia University, Montreal, QC.
Mickael Deroche
Concordia University, Montreal, QC.
(Cognitive)

**I-51 - Predictability Effects Are Reduced As a Function of Attention**

We show that top-down prediction is not always automatic: in spectrally degraded speech, it is modulated by attentional allocation to the speech stream. We found that at a moderate degradation level, word recognition was higher in high predictability sentences but only when listeners attended to the whole sentence, including context.

Pratik Bhandari
Saarland University
Vera Demberg
Saarland University
Jutta Kray
Saarland University
(Cognitive)

**I-52 - A Modified Paced Serial Addition Task to Investigate Auditory Cognition Using Eye Tracking**

We assessed the allocation of auditory cognitive processing across 5 levels of a Paced Auditory Serial Addition task using an eye tracking and pupillometry. We found that pupil dilation was significantly larger for more difficult trials, and error trials, as compared to correct trials and timed outs trials.

Stephanie Sanchez
St. Olaf College
Mike Guzman
St. Olaf College
Rayan Elahi
St. Olaf College
Jeremy Loebach
St. Olaf College
(Cognitive)

**I-53 - Distinguishing Risk and Difficulty in Simulated Human Postural Balancing**

In a visual inverted pendulum balancing paradigm where the fall boundaries were narrowed surreptitiously, subjects could fully adapt to the 50% narrower boundaries but not 75%. We interpreted the 50% reduction condition as being risker but not more difficult, and the 75% one as being both riskier and more difficult.

Runqiu Jin
Brandeis University
Paul DiZio
Brandeis University
(Cognitive)
I-54 - Stigma Towards Intellectual Disability: We Interact with Those Who We Perceive As Human.

A correlational research design was conducted to examine the relationship between stigma, knowledge, and public attitudes toward intellectual disability (ID). Participants were administered three self-report questionnaires. Analyses demonstrated that stigma toward ID encompasses emotional and behavioral components holding consequences for people with ID.

Olivia Cavagnaro  
Alliant International University

James Garbanati  
(Clinical Science)

I-55 - Resting Heart Rate Variability and Music Listening

Listening to music can be an integral part of daily life and beneficial for well-being. Resting heart rate variability (HRV) is a known biomarker of health and self-regulation. Our study showed that those with higher resting HRV are more likely to engage in music listening, especially in a cognitive manner.

Phoebe Tu-Phi Pham  
University of California, Irvine

Enoch S. Kwon  
University of California, Irvine

Lassiter F. Speller  
Eastern New Mexico University

Julian F. Thayer  
University of California, Irvine

Julian Koenig  
University of Cologne

Cameron R. Wiley  
University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams  
University of California, Irvine  
(Social)

I-56 - Comparison of the Beauty of Human-Made and AI-Generated Haiku Poetry: Human in the Loop or Human out of the Loop

Using haiku, the world’s shortest style of poetry, this study showed that AI with human intervention produced works of the highest Aesthetic quality than humans alone or AI without human intervention. Furthermore, the task of judging the author provided insight into people’s beliefs about the quality of AI in art.

Jimpei Hitsuwari  
Kyoto University

Woojin Yun  
Kyoto University

Michio Nomura  
Kyoto University

Yoshiyuki Ueda  
Kyoto University  
(Cognitive)

I-57 - The Use of Lullaby to Support Social and Emotional Wellness Among Parents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The pandemic highlights loneliness as a major mental health risk. We engaged lonely parents (N=40) in a remote open trial lullaby-creation intervention. Participants reported significant improvements in loneliness, belonging, depression, anxiety, and parent-child connection from pre-intervention to one-month follow-up. Findings demonstrate the potential for remote music programs to address loneliness.

Anne Fritzson  
University of Colorado Boulder

Sona Dimidjian  
University of Colorado Boulder

Laurel Hicks  
University of Colorado Boulder

Kathleen Grace Law  
University of Colorado Boulder

Jeffrey Nytch  
University of Colorado Boulder

Bernadette Park  
University of Colorado Boulder  
(Clinical Science)
I-58 - Motivational Underpinnings for Mental Health Treatment Preferences in College Freshmen

We evaluated the motivational reasons for hypothetical treatment preferences (e.g., medication vs therapy) of college freshmen using an approach-avoidance language model. Most students selected therapy as their preferred treatment, but we found different motivations for this choice (some chose therapy because they wanted to talk; others wanted to avoid medications).

Katherine Raguckas
Briana Hay
Veronica Marr
Courtney Schroder
Jason S Moser
Michigan State University
Hans S. Schroder
McLean Hospital
(Clinical Science)

I-59 - Reported Context, Not Actual Context, Drives Music-Dependent Memory

Participants assessed the perceptual similarity of musical examples varying in pitch content, indirectly (via context-dependent memory) and directly (via self-report). There was no effect of actual context on memory. However, participants who self-reported perceiving the same context saw a memory benefit. This effect persisted even when self-reports were inaccurate.

Hadley Parum
Bard College
Justin C. Hulbert
Bard College
(Cognitive)

I-60 - Examining Students’ Performance Predictions and Confidence over Time

Students are sometimes poorly calibrated when predicting their exam performance. We examined if students’ calibration could improve over the course of a semester, and, if not, whether confidence in predictions might decrease, reflecting metacognitive learning. Counter to this hypothesis, results showed that both calibration and confidence remained stable.

Meltem Karaca
University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Lisa Geraci
University of Massachusetts Lowell
Nayantara Kurpad
University of Massachusetts Lowell
Marcus P.G. Lithander
University of Massachusetts Lowell; KTH Royal Institute of Technology
Steve Balsis
University of Massachusetts Lowell
(Cognitive)

I-61 - The Influence of Distracted Driving Self-Efficacy on Distracted Driving Behaviors

In a confirmatory study of 184 students, perceiving distracted driving as threatening and efficacy for safety strategies (e.g., turning off one’s phone) were predictive of distracted driving behaviors one week later. Furthermore, confidence in one’s distracted driving abilities explained behaviors beyond threat and self-efficacy for the recommended behavior.

Benjamin D. Schulte
Texas A&M University
Claire E. Bowman-Callaway
Texas A&M University - College Station
Stephanie C. Payne
Texas A&M University - College Station
(Industrial/Organizational)
I-63 - Automation Predicts Different Organizational Conditions for High-Status Vs. Low-Status Jobs
How does automation relate to organizational conditions across different kinds of jobs? Regression analysis of 874 jobs shows that automation is linked to more competition, teamwork, and responsibility for high-status but not low-status jobs. Our findings suggest that job status may influence the effects of rising automation.

Wei Qi
University of Illinois Urbana Champaign
Joshua Conrad Jackson
Northwestern University

I-64 - Exploring the Impact of Studying Abroad on Intercultural Competency Among Undergraduate College Students in the Post-COVID-19 Era
The study aims to access the relationship of studying abroad and intercultural competency with focus on the locations of studying abroad, the ethnicity of participants, and students’ political orientation. The finding suggests there are no significant difference on Intercultural Competency between students who studied abroad and those who did not.

Beibei Sun
Pepperdine University
Janet P. Trammell
Pepperdine University
Cindy Miller-Perrin
Pepperdine University

I-74 - Hip Hop, Social Media, and Identity: A Study on Black Girls’ and Women’s Identity Development
The purpose of this qualitative research study is to explore the role of hip hop and social media on the identity development of Black girls (14-17) and women (19-22) involved in an after school mentoring program.

Arica Lee-Anderson
Missouri State University
Emily Lohrbach
Missouri State University
Jenna Morelock
Missouri State University
Ashley Payne
Missouri State University

I-75 - COVID-19: The Impact of Masks Vs. Sunglasses on Emotion Recognition Accuracy and Confidence in the US and Japan
We examined emotion recognition accuracy and confidence among American and Japanese participants for targets wearing a mask or sunglasses. Japanese participants showed reduced accuracy and confidence for sunglasses stimuli than Americans, while Americans showed lower confidence (but not accuracy) for masked stimuli.

Fatima Zahera Nayani
College of William & Mary
Masaki Yuki
Hokkaido University
William W. Maddux
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Joanna Schug
William & Mary

I-77 - Honor and Secrets: Investigating the Role of Honor in Perceived Outcomes of Secret Revelation
Members of cultures of honor view protecting and upholding social reputation as central to their daily lives. We hypothesized that people who endorse honor values would perceive increased negative outcomes if their secret was revealed. Unfortunately, there was no relation between honor endorsement and perceived outcomes of revealing a secret.

Jillian Olson
Iowa State University
Henry Lopez
Iowa State University
Susan E. Cross
Iowa State University
I-78 - Bias Against Women Generalizes Beyond Contexts Emphasizing Intellectual Ability
A growing body of research has shown that in contexts emphasizing intellectual ability (such as STEM), women are discriminated against. The present research moves on to show that even in a context (film-making) that emphasizes non-intellectual and more emotional abilities, bias against women persists.

Yiyan Gu
Tsinghua University
Xingyu Li
Stanford University
(Social)

The present study examined body image and skin color dissatisfaction among college-aged Chinese women with varying levels of Westernization. Results showed that body image and skin color dissatisfaction were concerning issues beyond the West, and, surprisingly, living in the U.S. served as a protective factor against both sources of dissatisfaction.

Serena Xinyu Hu
Davidson College
Jessica Good
Davidson College
(Social)

I-80 - Values and Divorce: The Interplay between the Personal and Cultural Levels
Divorce varies across and within cultures. Using archival data, we study how cultural and personal values uniquely contribute to the prediction of divorce. We find that cultural embeddedness (over autonomy) values and personal conformity and tradition (over self-direction, stimulation, and hedonism) values encourage disapproval of divorce and discourage getting divorced.

Sari Mentser
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Lilach Sagiv
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
(Social)

I-81 - How Does Sleep and SES Influence Anxiety in Diverse Populations?
This study examined the relation between race, anxiety, socioeconomic status (SES) and sleep quality. Results indicated participants of color endorsed fewer anxiety symptoms than White participants, even when they endorsed low quality of sleep. Low quality of sleep and lower SES were both associated with greater endorsements of anxiety symptoms.

Centia Thomas
Eastern Michigan University
Noor Jassim
Cierra Barrett
Morgan Palmer
University of Michigan
Jamie Lawler
Eastern Michigan University
Angela D. Staples
Eastern Michigan University
(Clinical Science)

The present study sought to develop a measure of ethnoracial identity activation and provide evidence for the factor structure and predictive utility of the Frequency of Ethnic/Racial Identity Activation Scale (FERIAS). Findings present promising evidence for the role of ethnoracial identity activation in understanding psychosocial adjustment among young adults.

Olivia D. Chang
University of Michigan College of Literature, Science, & Arts
(Developmental)
I-83 - Attributions of Postmortem Conscious States to the Deceased Is Immune to Concrete Evidence of Death.

Bering and colleagues have shown that many people, regardless of their explicit afterlife beliefs, entertain the possibility of postmortem consciousness. In a pair of pre-registered, well-powered online studies, we show that this phenomenon is immune to tangible “evidence” of death (an image of a real corpse).

Jamin Halberstadt
University of Otago

Cassie Ransom
University of Otago

Lucy Hay
University of Otago

Ruth Hughes
University of Otago

Jesse Bering
University of Otago

(Social)

I-84 - Ethnic-Racial Breakdown in Psychological Research Among Latinx Populations in the U.S.

This study explored Latinx samples between the Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences (HJBS) N=154 and Journal of Latinx Psychology (JLP) N=94 from 2013-2018. Results demonstrated that Mexican samples are overrepresented (compared to the Latinx population in the U.S.) and certain ethnicities were underrepresented in psychological research.

Madeline Margaret Phillips
University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Luis Mendez
University of Michigan

(Methodology)

I-85 - “It’s Okay That You’re Not Good at Math, Because You’re a Girl”: Asian-American Women’s Experiences of Their Parents’ STEM Career Direction

This exploratory mixed-methods study investigated perceived parental support for autonomy and parental impact on career choice among 32 Asian-American and 38 White STEM women. The results revealed that Asian-American participants perceived significantly less parental support for autonomy, and fewer Asian-Americans evaluated their parents’ influence as positive, compared to White participants.

Emily Luong
Adelphi University

Chana Etengoff
Adelphi-Derner

(General)

I-86 - Quality of Information Influences Native and Non-Native English Speaking Students Perceptions of Campus Climate

The experience of Non-Native English speaking students in post-secondary education has received limited research attention. The current study reveals a relationship between the type of information presented and student perceptions of campus climate. Implications of this research suggest evaluating current policies to ensure an equitable educational experience for diverse populations.

Dani Heinonen
Jill H. Citron
San Jose State University

(Cognitive)
I-87 - Cultural Influences on the Perception of Love and Hate

Samples from Thailand, Japan, Sweden, and the U.S. report different attitudes and experiences of love and hate. The influence of culture and religion are explored to explain these differences. The impact of attitudes regarding prosocial and destructive emotions on their ability to inform emotion regulation are discussed.

Katherine Aumer
University of Hawaii West Oahu

Jun Sato
Hawaii Pacific University

Marc Jaksuwijitkorn
Roosevelt University

Kristin Gray
University of Hawaii‘i-West O'ahu

Noah Fugett
University of Hawaii

(Personality/Emotion)

I-88 - Examining Diverse Models of Selfhood in American College Students.

The study examined racial/ethnic differences in independent/interdependent self among American college students applying a multidimensional approach (Vignoles, et al., 2016). The results revealed diverging patterns of self-construal across groups, with the difference vs. similarity, self-containment vs. connection to others, self-interest vs. commitment to others contributing most substantially to these differences.

Maria Czyzewska
Texas State University

(Social)

I-89 - Role of Religion and Spirituality in Positive Relationships of Haitian Adults

This study examined the role of religion and spirituality in the development of positive relationships among Haitian American adults. Results showed spirituality predicted positive relations with others. These findings suggest that Haitian American adults who are spiritual have better relationships, more positive support in tough times, and are healthier psychologically.

Linda Bacheller
Barry University

Pamela D Hall
Barry University

Charelene Desir
Nova Southeastern University

(Social)

I-90 - An Intrinsic Preference: Using Frames of Reference to Locate Objects in Brazilian Portuguese

Spatial terms in many languages are ambiguous between viewer-centered (relative) and object-centered (intrinsic) readings. This paper asks whether Brazilian Portuguese speakers, like English speakers, prefer the relative reading. In contrast with English, our findings suggest a preference for the intrinsic reading of uses of right and left in Brazilian Portuguese.

Michele I. Feist
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Jan Edson Rodrigues Leite
Universidade Federal da Paraiba

(Cognitive)

I-92 - The Impact of Racial Identity on Covid-19 Practices and Beliefs

Racial identity affects the psychological well-being of African Americans. This study examines the relationship between racial identity and Covid-19 attitudes among students at HBCU’s. Subjects completed the Multidimensional Inventory of Black Identity and questions regarding their Covid-19 beliefs. Results indicated that strength of racial identity influences attitudes regarding the pandemic.

Karen Leeper
Hampton University

Mark Stephen Leeper
Hampton University

(Social)
I-93 - The Roles of Latinx Ethnicity and Perceived Stress in HIV-Related Health Inequities
This study investigated the effects of Latinx ethnicity and perceived stress on objective and self-reported indices of HIV-related health outcomes within a sample of Latinx and NLW adult people with HIV (PWH). Results showed significant interaction effects, such that higher perceived stress predicted worse outcomes particularly among Latinx PWH.

Alexander W. Slaughter
Mount Sinai Hospital

Jordan Stiver
Fordham University

Micah J. Savin
Fordham University

Maral Aghvinian
Fordham University

Denise Oleas
Fordham University

Breen Elizabeth
Fordham University

Kaleigh Fidaleo
Mount Sinai Hospital

Heining Cham
Fordham University

Jessica Robinson-Papp
Mount Sinai Hospital

Monica Rivera Mindt
Fordham University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

I-94 - Important Child Qualities: A Cross-Cultural Comparison between Chinese and Americans
A comparison revealed that while Chinese were more likely than Americans to mention independence, thrift saving money and things, and hard work as important child qualities, Americans are more likely to mention imagination, tolerance and respect for others, determination and perseverance, religious faith, obedience, and self-expression as important child qualities.

Yong Dai
Louisiana State University Shreveport

Qing Zeng
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

(Social)

I-95 - Confirmatory Factor Analysis of an Arabic Version of the BASC-3 in a Native Arab College Student Sample
This study examined the psychometric properties of the BASC-3 administered in Arabic to Arab college students. Factor analysis revealed adequate fit for fifteen of the sixteen subscales. Results provide evidence of cross-cultural validity and suggest subscales may be useful in identifying mental health and behavioral concerns among Arab college students.

Brettjet Cody
United Arab Emirates University

Mohsen Joshanloo
Keimyung University

(Clinical Science)

I-96 - A Study Examining the Relationship between Race and Hair-Related Issues Involved in Collecting EEG Data
The aim of the current study was to investigate if hair-related issues differentially impacted the ability of our lab to collect EEG data from Black participants vs non-Black participants in all past EEG studies. A chi-square test of independence was performed to examine the relationship between noted interference and race.

Cara Rachele Dillhyon
Florida State University

Alexandria Meyer
Florida State University

(Methodology)

I-97 - An Exploration of Variables Influencing Multicultural Adolescents’ Korean Language Ability
The purpose of this study was to identify the factors that affect the Korean language ability of multicultural adolescents living in South Korea. In addition, it was intended to compare the predictors of Korean language proficiency between elementary school students (4th graders) and middle school students (7th graders).

Xiaoting HU
Chungnam National University, South Korea

Yonghan Park
Chungnam National University

Ko Hanna
Chungnam National University

(Developmental)
I-98 - South Asian International Graduate Students and Predictors of Mental Health Service Utilization
A study of 293 South Asian international graduate students found that psychological distress levels and perceived parental support were predictors of mental health service utilization. However, contrary to the literature in this area, family stigma and knowledge of mental health resources did not predict mental health service utilization.

Vicky Ho
The George Washington University
Christina B. Gee
The George Washington University
Gagan S. Khera
Curry College
(Clinical Science)

I-99 - Spanish IPV Measures: Translation and Validation
The majority of intimate partner violence (IPV) measures available in Spanish are translations of English versions. Translation methods used were often ad hoc and final versions were not validated. We reviewed available Spanish IPV measures, outlining translation methods and validation procedures, and identified well-translated and comprehensively validated measures.

Quinn E. Hendershot
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Erin F. Alexander
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Matthew D. Johnson
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
(Clinical Science)

I-100 - Money As a Motivator to Reduce Vaccination Hesitancy: How Personality, Age, and Compensation Shape COVID-19 Vaccination Cognitions
Vaccination hesitancy threatens herd immunity. This research assesses age, conscientiousness and compensation’s impact on COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy. Online data was collected from March-April 2021 (N=154 US adults, who hadn’t received a COVID-19 vaccine). Results found: more conscientiousness associated with higher hesitancy; greater compensation related to increased anxiety and less hesitancy.

Mary Jobe
The George Washington University
(Social)

I-101 - COVID Fear Is Associated with Greater PTSD Symptom Severity and Intrusive Thoughts
Our study explored the associations between COVID-related stress and fear and PTSD symptom severity. Our results indicated that greater PTSD symptom severity was associated with greater COVID fear, but not COVID stress. Furthermore, the intrusive thoughts symptom cluster for PTSD was the only cluster associated with COVID fear.

Brianna M Lind
Michigan State University
Matthew J Rostker
Michigan State University
Christopher T Webster
Michigan State University
Jason S Moser
Michigan State University
(Clinical Science)

This 17-month longitudinal study on a representative sample of 4,361 Norwegian adults employs an observational ABAB design across six repeated assessments and three pandemic waves to systematically investigate the evolution of depressive symptomatology across all modifications of viral mitigation protocols from their onset to termination using Latent Change Score Models.

Omid V. Ebrahimi
University of Oslo; University of Amsterdam; Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital
Daniel J. Bauer
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Asle Hoffart
Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital
Sverre Urnes Johnson
University of Oslo; Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital
(Clinical Science)
I-103 - Stress during a Global Pandemic: The Experiences and Impacts That Predict COVID-19 Related Stress
Using data from a larger study, we investigated the events and impacts associated with COVID-19 related stress. Results revealed that COVID-19 related impacts to employment, social activities, and economics associated with greater COVID-19 related stress. Notably, those who experienced impacts related to infection history reported lower COVID-19 related stress.

Matthew J Rostker
Michigan State University
Brianna M Lind
Michigan State University
Christopher T Webster
Michigan State University
Jason S Moser
Michigan State University
(Clinical Science)

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in increased mental health concerns. The rehabilitation context provides an opportunity for psychologists to preventatively assess and address these concerns. This retrospective study demonstrated significant psychological distress and cognitive impairments among COVID-19 survivors in acute rehabilitation. Implications for COVID-19 recovery within this setting are discussed.

Araba Kuofie
University of Kansas, Lawrence
Abigail Hardin
Susan Buehler
Christina Khou
(Clinical Science)

I-105 - An Exploration of Racial Disparities in Covid-19 Vaccination Rates
It is vital to address disparities in vaccination rates to reduce vaccine hesitancy and increase vaccine uptake. The current study aimed to explore how race/ethnicity and vaccination status correlate with psychological factors such as belief in conspiracy theories, level of perceived risk, and anxiety related to COVID-19.

Angelica M. Pagan
Sarah P Alonzi
University of California Los Angeles
Avery Colle
Loyola University New Orleans
Camila Ortiz
Loyola University New Orleans
Anna Laura Figueroa
Loyola University New Orleans
Madison W. Silverstein
Loyola University New Orleans
(Social)

I-106 - Survey of College Students: Wearing a Face Mask Isn’t so Bad
Undergraduate students from a large public university in California were surveyed about how they view the impacts of wearing a face mask. The results suggested that the perceived impacts were generally neutral or slightly positive. Negative attitudes toward face masks and conservative political beliefs predicted greater perceived negative impacts.

Alex Chan
Alejandro Valencia
California State University, Sacramento
Andrea Delgadillo
Victorianna Brooks
California State University Sacramento
Samantha Waters
California State University, Sacramento
Milena Kren
California State University, Sacramento
Jianjian Qin
California State University, Sacramento
(Personality/Emotion)
I-107 - Listen to My Moral Dilemmas! a Comparison of Moral Dilemmas Experienced By College Students from the Beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic to Now.

The study examined college students’ (N = 99) moral dilemmas returning to normal life as vaccination rates increase. The study uncovered the nuance of young people’s moral values and approach to resolve them. The findings suggest that young people’s domain of morality has changed since the beginning of the pandemic.

John Seredinsky
State University of New York at Oneonta

Logan D’Anna
The State University of New York at Oneonta

Allison Chapman
The State University of New York at Oneonta

Yoko Takagi
The State University of New York at Oneonta

(Developmental)

I-108 - Hispanic/Latino Mental Health during COVID-19: The Role of Ethnic “Minority” Status

To explore the effects of culture and “minority” status on mental health during the pandemic, we examined survey responses from English and Spanish-speaking individuals globally, including measures such as stress, loneliness, and depression. Ethnic group comparison revealed that the Hispanic/Latino-American group suffered worse mental health than any other groups.

Sunil Shenoy
Vanderbilt University

Tatiana Baxter
Vanderbilt University

Sohee Park
Vanderbilt University

(General)

I-109 - Changes in Health, Personal, and Social Concerns during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Comparison between 2020 and 2021

This study examined health, mental health, personal, and social concerns at the beginning (May-June 2020) and approximately one year into the pandemic (March-June 2021). Compared to 2020, individuals reported better mental health in 2021, but they also reported feeling less hopeful and had greater concerns across multiple areas.

Chiao-En Joanne Kao
Lakehead University

Rita Yazici
Lakehead University

Josephine C.H. Tan
Lakehead University

(General)

I-110 - Student, Interrupted: You’re Not Crazy, It’s Just the Pandemic That’s Making You Feel Distant

The current study explored the effect of COVID-19 on student feeling’s of belongingness. Retrospective data of college students’ feelings of belongingness were compared across several years pre- and post-pandemic. An interrupted time series analysis showed students tested post COVID were significantly lower on all measures of belongingness.

Camille S. Weiss
Butler University

Robert J. Padgett
Butler University

(Personality/Emotion)
I-111 - Toward a Mixed Model of in-Person and Teletherapy in the Treatment of People with Psychotic Disorders - Acceptability, Feasibility and Challenges.

Clinicians working with people with psychosis were surveyed about the method of usage, challenges, advantages, and limits of teletherapy during COVID-19. Clinicians believed that a mixed model of in-person and teletherapy provides the same quality of care while reaching people with limited mobility, living in remote areas or social distancing.

Raphaëlle Merlo
Université de Montréal

Gabrielle Riopel
Université de Montréal

Aimé Duquet
Université de Montréal

Félix Diotte
Université de Montréal

Audrey Livet
Université de Montréal

Chanelle Lefebvre
Université de Montréal

Amal Abdel-Baki
Université de Montréal

Phil Tibbo
Dalhousie University

Marc-André Roy
Université Laval

Donna Lang
University of British Columbia

Marie Villeneuve
Université de Montréal

Vina Goghari
University of Toronto

Chris Summerville
Mental Health Commission of Canada

Tania Lecomte
Université de Montréal

(Clinical Science)

I-112 - Factors Associated with Adverse Mental Health Outcomes during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study explores the effects of pandemic-, healthcare-related, and sociodemographic variables on adverse mental health outcomes. The findings emphasize the need to work towards a mental health system that is more robust to restrictions brought on by events like the COVID-19 pandemic, and to address inequities in health care.

Seung Ho (Charlie) Choi
Azusa Pacific University

Soeun Kim
Azusa Pacific University

(Social)

I-113 - A Structure Equation Model Predicting Pandemic Health Behaviors from Empathy and Risk Response

This research evaluates how empathy and risk response influence pandemic health behaviors. Results indicate that empathy can increase the amount a person wears masks and social distances. Risk response explains some of the relationship between empathy and health behaviors due to anxiety felt regarding how COVID-19 will affect the individual.

Amy Cole
California State University Sacramento

(Social)

I-114 - Effects of Social Surrogacy on Psychological Distress during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We examined the relationship between social surrogacy and psychological distress in college students during the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown. Social media and TV were associated with less anxiety, depression, and loneliness. At the same time, stress was not all bad. Individuals reporting more pandemic-related stress also reported better CDC guideline compliance.

Haylie C. Moehlenkamp
Butler University

Annie C. Wetli
Butler University

Kassi D. Tiedjens
Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University

(Personality/Emotion)
I-115 - Type of Work Is Correlated with Fatigue and Sleep Disturbances during the First U.S. COVID-19 Lockdown

This study explored the effects that one’s type of work had on sleep quality and fatigue in participants responding the COVID-19 Lockdown Activities Survey. The results suggest that office workers, during the COVID-19 pandemic, were more likely to experience sleep difficulties and fatigue than those in other lines of work.

Jamie Alvito  
Fielding Graduate University

Shantay Mines  
Fielding Graduate University

Samantha Poling  
Fielding Graduate University

Tiffany Field  
Fielding Graduate University

Connie Veazey  
Fielding Graduate University

Debra Bendell  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

I-117 - Neighborhood Risks and Child Delinquent Behaviors: Moderation By Physiological Regulation

This study examined the effect of physiological self-regulation (i.e., Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia, RSA) on the relation between neighborhood risk and child delinquent behaviors. Findings indicated that neighborhood risk predicted increased delinquent behaviors among children with relatively high resting RSA, but not among children with average or relatively low resting RSA.

Maya Hernandez  
University of California Riverside

Vincent Chavez  
University of California, Riverside

Duyen T Trang  
University of California, Riverside

Tuppett Yates  
University Of California, Riverside  
(Developmental)

I-119 - Perceived Racism and COVID-19 Stigma in the Black Community

The present study examined the relationship between perceived racial stigma amongst a cross-section of Blacks throughout the United States. Results showed that others believed they had COVID because they were Black, and the medical professional did not provide quality care when they had COVID correlated with vaccine comfort.

Pamela D. Hall  
Barry University

Brittini Thomas  
Barry University

Latrish Robinson  
Barry University Department of Psychology

Massiel Pinales  
Barry University

Tennille Crawford  
Barry University  
(General)

I-120 - Understanding the Relationship between COVID-19 and Flu Experiences: Assessing the Role of Race, Risk Perception, and Trust on Vaccine Attitudes and Uptake

We looked at the correlation between COVID-19 and flu attitudes and uptake across two online surveys sent out six months apart. We also assessed the impact of racial discrimination, trust levels, and risk perception on vaccine belief. All three factors contributed significantly to observed differences in vaccine perceptions.

Rebecca Rayburn-Reeves  
Duke University

Shanta Ricks  
Duke University

Nina Bartmann  
Duke University

Jan Lindemans  
Duke University

Dan Ariely  
Duke University  
(Social)
I-121 - Resilience Searches on the Internet during COVID: Predicted By Education and Religiosity
This Google Trends study of internet searches for “resilience” noted a consistent trend of gradual and year-by-year increase interrupted by a spike early in the COVID-19 lockdown. Resilience searches were highest in those states with higher levels of education, and lowest in those states with higher levels of religiosity.

T.L. Brink
Crafton Hills College

Victoria Karalun
Crafton Hills College
(General)

I-122 - Weight-Related Health Information Avoidance in Women with Overweight or Obesity
This study of women with overweight/obesity examines whether trait/state variables act as predictors of weight-related health information avoidance. More negative mood, higher shame, lower self-esteem, lower self-control, and lower motivation predicted avoidance of disease risk and body composition (ps<.05). Trait variables and BMI were not significant predictors.

Nicole A. Miller
Drexel University

Charlotte Hagerman
Drexel University

Meghan L. Butryn
Drexel University

Michelle L. Stock
The George Washington University
(Clinical Science)

I-123 - Separated in Our Final Moments: What We Regret When a Pandemic Interrupts Goodbye
Our national survey of 694 adults, conducted in fall 2021, documented widely-shared regrets associated with the inability to say goodbye to a dying loved one due to a pandemic. Respondents most regretted not being able to express love and be present, independent of the sentience of the loved one.

Neil S. Lutsky
Carleton College

Bethany Lazo
Carleton College

Julia Johnston
Carleton College

Natalie Ruiz
Carleton College

Julia Naganuma-Carreras
Carleton College
(Personality/Emotion)

I-124 - Antecedent Factors and Behaviors Predicting HIV Testing Among Legal System-Impacted Young Adults
HIV testing is essential to effective treatment and prevention. This study sought to understand the antecedent factors that impact HIV testing likelihood for a high-risk population of legal-system-impacted male young adults. Identified factors can ultimately be considered when developing interventions to improve testing and linkage to care for this population.

Karen Coronado
University of California, Irvine

Olivia Hom
University of California, Irvine

Nicholas Riano
University of California, Irvine

Elizabeth Cauffman
University of California, Irvine
(Developmental)
This study explored the relationship between the perceived threat of COVID-19 and vaccine hesitancy, and how this relationship might vary based on one's political ideology. A greater perceived risk corresponded with significantly lower levels of vaccine hesitancy, and the relationship did not vary as a function of participant’s political ideology.

Caetlin M. Asher
Arizona State University
Deborah L. Hall
Arizona State University
(General)

I-126 - Attitudes and Beliefs of Childhood Vaccinations Among Latinx Prospective Parents
We examined Latinx prospective parents’ (n = 56) attitudes regarding the use of common childhood vaccines via hypothetical scenarios. Intentions of accepting recommended childhood vaccination guidelines varied based on three factors: age, vaccine experience, and gender. Results are explained using invincibility fallacy and cultural mistrust frameworks.

David Wakefield
California State University, Northridge
April Taylor
California State University, Northridge
Celida Vasquez
California State University, Northridge
Victoria Womble
California State University, Monterey Bay
Mandi Mettler
California State University, Northridge
(Developmental)

I-128 - The Impact of Job Insecurity on the Psychological Well Being and Life Satisfaction of Camps Personnel in Abu Dhabi Due to COVID-19 Pandemic
This investigates the impact of job insecurity on the psychological well-being and life satisfaction of Camps personnel in Abu Dhabi due to COVID-19 Pandemic.

Hector Monzales Perez
Polytechnic University of the Philippines
Renato Dela Rosa Jose
Renato Dela Rosa Jose
(Industrial/Organizational)

I-129 - Regional Differences in Prosocialness in the United States at the Beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic
Prosocial behavior, or actions intended to help others, is of particular interest amid the COVID-19 pandemic when messaging heavily relies on appealing to prosocialness to encourage health behaviors (e.g., mask-wearing, vaccination). This study sought to determine whether there are regional differences in prosocialness in the U.S. to inform health messaging.

Sarah P Alonzi
University of California Los Angeles
Edgardo Ramirez
University of California Los Angeles
Megha Nagaswami
University of California Los Angeles
Michelle Chang
University of California Los Angeles
Jae eun Park
University of Notre Dame
Troy Coaston
University of California Los Angeles
Madison W. Silverstein
Loyola University New Orleans
(Personality/Emotion)
I-130 - Exploring the Effects of Expressive Journaling on Loss through the Lens of the COVID-19 Pandemic
How do we form meaning out of loss? This study sought to examine the idea that expressive writing could be used to help individuals cope with loss and infer meaning from it, specifically in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Nathanael Smith
Metropolitan State University

Caitlin Mahoney
Metropolitan State University
(Clinical Science)

I-131 - Differences in Self-Efficacy of Early Career American Sign Language Interpreters: Before and during the COVID-19 Pandemic
Data from 23 early career American Sign Language interpreters showed that task-specific self-efficacy (belief they could obtain national certification) was significantly lower during the COVID-19 pandemic than before the pandemic, while general self-efficacy was significantly higher during the pandemic than before.

Andrea M. Olson
St. Catherine University

Laurie Swabey
St. Catherine University
(Industrial/Organizational)

I-132 - Cognitive Functioning of Children with Congenital Heart Defects and Comparison Classmates: The Relevance of Physical Activity
Surgical advances have dramatically reduced mortality for critical congenital heart defects (CHD), yet significant gaps exist in what we know about the broader development of the growing number of long-term survivors. Our research investigates the cognitive functioning and physical activity of primary-school aged children with CHD compared to healthy peers.

Julia Friedman

Jennifer Kelleher
West Virginia University

Noelle Marousis
Miami University

Kathryn Kirkpatrick
Nationwide Children's Hospital

Kristen Hoskinson
Nationwide Children's Hospital; Abigail Wexner Research Institute at Nationwide Children's Hospital

May Ling Mah
Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Jamie L. Jackson
Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Kathryn Vannatta
Nationwide Children's Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

I-133 - Does It Matter Who Is Talking? the Impact of Language Input in Infants' Environments on Vocabulary Growth
We investigated the impact of speech from different speakers in infants’ environments on their vocabulary growth from 12- to 18-months. We found that child-directed speech from mothers and the other individuals was related to infants’ vocabulary growth, but speech from other individuals had a larger impact.

Abbie Thompson
Valparaiso University

Jill Lany
University of Liverpool
(Developmental)
**I-134 - Sensory Processing and Broad Autism Phenotype Traits across Sensory Modalities**

Sensory processing is now part of the diagnostic criteria for autism spectrum disorder and may be related to autistic traits in the general population. Participants completed the Broad Autism Phenotype Questionnaire (BAPQ) along with several sensory processing questionnaires. Moderate positive correlations were found between every sensory scale and the BAPQ.

Mary Vonarx  
Mykah Doolin  
Salma Muslim  
Grant Denison  
Brennan Cohn  
Brooke Watson  
Missouri State University  
Carly A. Yadon  
Missouri State University  
(Cognitive)


A substantial body of evidence supports relationships between CHC abilities and processes and academic achievement. Of the 17 broad and more than 80 narrow abilities outlined in the most recent modifications to CHC theory, this study reported 13 broad and 48 narrow abilities that are frequently represented on these tests.

Vincent C. Alfonso  
Gonzaga University  
Craig Zinkiewicz  
Scottsdale Unified School District  
Dawn P. Flanagan  
St. John’s University  
(Cognitive)

**I-136 - False Feedback, Flanker Task Performance, and Self-Efficacy in an Mturk Sample**

This project examines how false normative feedback influences performance and self-efficacy in a task that is difficult to assess in terms of proficiency gains over time. General and task-specific self-efficacy were assessed before and after the experimental procedure. Those provided negative feedback showed increased speed and slight increases in self-efficacy.

Kellen K Blum  
Illinois College  
Katelyn E Scott  
Illinois College  
Alex M Moore  
(Illinois College  
(Cognitive)

**I-137 - Cross-Cultural Psychometric Analysis of the Religious Identity Index (RII)**

The psychometric quality of the Religious Identity Index (RII) was supported through reliability, exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, convergent and divergent validity, and concurrent validity. This study supports the use of the RII as a reliable and valid research instrument. Studies are planned to test possible clinical applications.

Matthew J Zagumny  
Tennessee Tech University  
Megan Smith  
Tennessee Tech University  
Grace Johnson  
Tennessee Tech University  
Ana Gomez  
Tennessee Tech University  
(Social)
II-2 - Social Anxiety and Alcohol Use-Related Problems: The Roles of Drinking Refusal Self-Efficacy and Drinking to Cope

We tested whether drinking refusal self-efficacy and drinking to cope mediated social anxiety symptoms and alcohol use-related problems among 360 current undergraduates who endorsed past-month binge drinking. Greater social anxiety was related to less drinking refusal self-efficacy and more drinking to cope, which was related to greater alcohol use-related problems.

Caroline Scherzer  
Louisiana State University

Elizabeth Lewis  
Louisiana State University

Julia D. Buckner  
Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

II-3 - Mental Contrasting Reduces Gambling Behavior and Gambling Related Symptoms in Problem Gamblers

We taught problem gamblers mental contrasting with implementation intentions (MCII) as a self-regulation strategy they can self-apply to reduce their gambling. MCII (vs. information control) reduced gambling behavior and symptoms up to 12 months after intervention, particularly in those with severe gambling problems and those who habitually drink while gambling.

Jennifer Brinkmann  
University of Hamburg

Timur Sevincer  
University of Hamburg

Gabriele Oettingen  
University of Hamburg

(Clinical Science)

II-4 - Anxiety and Depression As Risk Factors of Heroin and Prescription Opioid Use

This study examined anxiety and depression as predictors of heroin use and prescription opioid misuse. Across two cross-sectional surveys of individuals living in the United Kingdom, past-year diagnosis of any depressive or anxiety disorder was associated with significantly increased odds of past-year heroin use and past-year non-medical prescription opioid use.

Kathleen P Martin  
Emory University

Margy Chen  
Emory University

Rohan Palmer  
Emory University

(Clinical Science)

II-5 - Midlife-Onset Alcohol Dependence: Testing Prospective and Adult Correlates in a Longitudinal Cohort Study

We tested early-life and adult correlates of midlife-onset alcohol dependence in a five-decade longitudinal cohort study. Individuals with midlife-onset alcohol dependence were characterized by a family history of alcohol dependence; mental-health problems and lack of constraint in adolescence; and internalizing disorders, life-functioning impairments, and low preparedness for aging in adulthood.

Lara Khalifeh  
University of Michigan

Leah Richmond-Rakerd  
University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)
II-6 - Declines in Youth Substance Use during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings from a Rapid Review

The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with changes in youth substance use, with both increases and decreases in alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis use reported. Contrary to concerns, however, declines in use were more prevalent than were increases. Consumption is likely affected by the disruption of youth social life.

Camille Simone Zolopa  
Fordham University
Jacob Burack  
McGill University
Roisin M. O’Connor  
Concordia University
Emiliana Bomfim  
McGill University
Sarah Larney  
Université de Montréal
Dennis C. Wendt  
McGill University
(Clinical Science)

II-7 - The Association between Meaning in Life and Outcomes for Alcohol Use Disorder: A Meta-Analysis

We conducted a longitudinal meta-analysis examining how initial levels of meaning in life affect positive and negative outcomes for individuals with Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). Results show a negative association between meaning and relapse, indicating that increased meaning leads to better outcomes for individuals who suffer from AUD.

Langston Myers  
University of Georgia
Rachel M. Taylor  
University of Georgia
Noel Card  
University of Georgia
(General)

II-8 - Changes in Alcohol Consumption and Attitudes in Freshman Females: A Pilot Study

Changes in alcohol drinking patterns and attitudes were examined in 35 freshman females prior to COVID. Alcohol consumption remained relatively stable while some attitudes/beliefs shifted; neither varied as a function of ethnicity or first-generation status. Overall, the most robust predictors of freshman alcohol consumption and binge-drinking were high-school drinking patterns.

Justice Corbett  
Texas State University
Natalie Ceballos  
Texas State University
Reiko Graham  
Texas State University
(General)

II-9 - Non-Medical Prescription Opioid Use with Comorbid Depression

The present study examined the relationship between non-medical prescription opioid use (NMPOU) and comorbid depression using data from the 2019 wave of NSDUH. Individuals with a lifetime history of non-medical prescription use were at higher risk for diagnosis of a major depressive episode (MDE) within the past year.

Yumeng Chen  
Emory University Psychology
Kathleen P Martin  
Emory University
Rohan Palmer  
Emory University
(Clinical Science)
II-10 - Comparison of Self-Reported Psychiatric Symptom Severity in Adults Who Use Methamphetamine Versus Methamphetamine and Opioid Co-Use

The goal of the present study was to assess the self-reported mental and physical health effects of methamphetamine and methamphetamine and opioid co-use during active use and early remission. Additionally, the study examined patterns of psychiatric symptom severity and substance use characteristics to determine contributions to methamphetamine and opioid co-use.

Kate Shirley
Oregon Health & Science University
Evan Firsick
VA Portland Health Care System
Emily Sano
VA Portland Health Care System
Maya O’Neil
VA Portland Health Care System
Jennifer Loftis
VA Portland Health Care System
(General)

II-11 - Predictors of Oxycodone Self-Administration Among Individuals with Current Opioid Use Disorder

The present study examined associations between oxycodone self-administration with indicators of sleep quality and opioid withdrawal among individuals with opioid use disorder. Data was collected from an inpatient, within-subjects clinical trial. While no associations were found with sleep quality measures, withdrawal measures were positively correlated with oxycodone self-administration.

Allen Yang
Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
Suky Martinez
Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons
Gabriella Horton
Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health
Sandra Comer
Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons
Jermaine Jones
Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons
(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-12 - Gender Differences in Cannabis Use Disorder: Similar Symptom Networks, Different Symptom Prevalence, Differences in Comorbidity Networks

While cannabis use disorder (CUD) symptom networks did not differ between men and women, there were gender differences in the prevalence of 6 of the 11 symptoms. Exploratory analyses showed gender differences in the network associations of mood and anxiety disorders with CUD symptoms, highlighting the importance of comorbidity research.

Alessandra C. Mansuetto
University of Amsterdam
Emese Kroon
University of Amsterdam
Lauren Kuhns
University of Amsterdam
Francesca M. Filbey
University of Texas at Dallas, Dallas
Reinout W.H.J. Wiers
University of Amsterdam
Janna Cousijn
University of Amsterdam
(Clinical Science)
II-13 - Conditional and Moderated Effects of Polygenic Risk for Alcoholism on Alcohol Consumption Among African Americans with a History of Trauma

This study examined polygenic scores (PGSs) effects for alcohol use disorder (AUD), AUDIT-C, PTSD hyperarousal, and PTSD re-experiencing on alcohol consumption in the context of childhood and lifetime trauma. Childhood and lifetime trauma and the AUD PGS were significantly associated with alcohol consumption with evidence of gene x environment interplay.

Samantha Cassidy
Emory University
Whitney Barfield
Emory University
Chelsie Benca-Bachman
Emory University
Rameez Syed
Emory University
Seyma Katrinli
Emory University School of Medicine
Alicia K. Smith
Emory University School of Medicine
Abigail Powers
Emory University School of Medicine
Yara Mekawi
University of Louisville
Rohan Palmer
Emory University
(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-14 - Connections between Specific Personality Traits and Substance Use in Young Adults

Previous studies concluded high levels of neuroticism and low levels of agreeableness and conscientiousness positively correlate with substance use. Our results showed consistent significance of agreeableness and conscientiousness across a variety of substances with few having significance in neuroticism. We found conscientiousness to be significant in overall drug use.

Rachael Elise Lowe
Carlow University
Erica Tronetti
Carlow University
Elena Renze
Carlow University
(Personality/Emotion)


Higher family income is found to be related to greater dyadic neural concordance for parent-adolescent dyads, which in turn leads to higher adolescent-reported parental monitoring. These higher levels of adolescent-reported parental monitoring further predicted lower adolescent substance use, illustrating the extensive benefits of dyadic concordance.

Claudia Clinchard
Virginia Tech
Tae-Ho Lee
Virginia Tech
Alexis Brieant
Yale
Brooks King-Casas
Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute
Jungmeen Kim-Spoon
Virginia Tech
(Developmental)

II-16 - Predictors of Post-Traumatic Growth and Momentary Impulsivity in Addiction Recovery

We explored predictors of growth among residents in a sober living home using surveys and experience sampling. Using survey data, we were able to predict 68.6% of the variability in post-traumatic growth (PTG). We then used experience sampling to examine within-person associations between stress, impulsivity, PTG, and predictors of PTG.

Jake E. Lively
Indiana Wesleyan University
Alex G. Holland
Indiana Wesleyan University
Tomecio J. Hardy
Indiana Wesleyan University
Nathan W. Brooks
Indiana Wesleyan University
Jason D. Runyan
Indiana Wesleyan University
(Clinical Science)
II-17 - Predicting Relapse during Addiction Recovery
We examined predictors of relapse among residents of a 12-step sober living home. A multiple regression model containing perceived social support, impulsivity, and codependency significantly predicted relapse number during recovery, accounting for 53.6% of the variability. Perceived social support and impulsivity were significant predictors, while codependency was trending toward significance.

Megan E. St. Pierre
Indiana Wesleyan University

Isaac R. Alsup
Indiana Wesleyan University

Nathan P. Woodard
Indiana Wesleyan University

Jason D. Runyan
Indiana Wesleyan University

(Clinical Science)

II-19 - Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms Predict Positive Cannabis Use Expectancies in Preadolescents from the ABCD Study® Cohort
Internalizing and externalizing symptoms predicted positive cannabis use expectancies in a large, diverse sample of preadolescents from the ABCD Study® cohort. These findings underscore the need to evaluate vulnerability factors which may influence substance use expectancies and initiation of substance use in adolescents.

Tory A Clearwater
University of Wisconsin Milwaukee

Elizabeth A Stinson
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Ryan M Sullivan
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Krista M Lisdahl
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

(Developmental)

II-18 - Educational Sessions Facilitate Lasting Increase in MDMA Knowledge in Health Profession Students
Lack of MDMA knowledge can lead to problems, both in individuals consuming and medically treating MDMA users. An intervention was created to increase knowledge. A waitlist control study demonstrated that without intervention, knowledge did not change over time and with it, knowledge increased significantly and did not decrease at follow-up.

Dagmara Zajac
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Belle Tseitlin
Lake Forest College

Madison Stevens
Lake Forest College

Taylor Macaulay
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Samuel Vincent
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(Clinical Science)

II-20 - An Investigation of the Efficacy of ABC Training for Alcohol Use during an Abstinence Challenge (IrkPas/NoThanks!)
This study examined ABC training, which is a novel intervention for addiction based on cognitive-bias modification. In this training, participants navigated an avatar in a virtual environment, where they chose alternative behaviors in various contexts. Exploratory analysis revealed that participants in the ABC training were more likely to remain abstinent.

Veronica Szpak
University of Amsterdam

Ting Pan
University of Amsterdam

Judith Laverman
University of Amsterdam

Pieter Van Dessel
Ghent University

Rob Bovens
Tilburg University

Reinout W. Wiers
University of Amsterdam

(Clinical Science)
II-21 - E-Cigarette Use and Intentions Related to Psychological Distress during the Start of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Associations between psychological distress, cigarette smoking, e-cigarette use, cannabis vaping, and intentions to use e-cigarettes were examined. E-cigarette use (OR = 1.23) and cannabis vaping (OR = 2.03) was higher among female. Intentions to use e-cigarettes moderated the relationship between psychological distress and all smoking and vaping behaviors.

*Patricia Cabral*
Occidental College

(Generic)

II-22 - The Unique Effects of Maternal Alcohol Abuse, Trauma Symptoms, and Parenting Stress on Child Trauma Symptoms Among Treatment-Seeking Mothers

This study investigated whether maternal alcohol abuse, trauma symptoms, and parenting stress are unique or redundant predictors of child trauma symptoms among a sample of mothers seeking substance use treatment. Findings indicate parenting stress may be important to consider in substance use programs to ameliorate consequences associated with child trauma.

*Caitlin Rancher*
Medical University of South Carolina

Angela D Moreland
Medical University of South Carolina

(Clinical Science)

II-23 - The Relationship between Impulsivity and Drinking Behavior in Fire Service

Firefighters are a vulnerable population for the development of Alcohol Use Disorder, with some studies noting up to 30% of firefighters meeting criteria for alcohol dependence. The following study aimed to assess levels of impulsivity and their relationship to alcohol consumption prior to training as professional firefighters.

*Katharine L. Thomas*
Baylor Scott & White Research Institute

Emily Beattie
Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Jordan E. Smith
Baylor Scott and White Health

Elizabeth Coe
Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Jeffrey Knight
National Center for PTSD; VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Eric Meyer
Department of Rehabilitation Science and Technology, University of Pittsburgh

Suzy Bird Gulliver
Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

(Clinical Science)

II-24 - Psychosocial Predictors of Substance Use Cravings in a Rural Population: An Ecological Momentary Analysis

Using mixed nonlinear regression, self-reported levels of cravings of participants fluctuated over periods of two days in a cyclical manner. Also, previous history with opiate use as well as episodes of recent cravings strongly influenced future occurrences of cravings. Lastly, degree of spirituality was correlated with a reduction in cravings.

*Sammie Haskin*
CDC

(General)
II-25 - Self-Medication for Opioid Use Is Associated with Suicidal Ideation Among People Who Inject Drugs
In a sample of people who inject drugs, intentional self-injury was associated with polydrug use, while unintentional overdose was associated primarily with crack cocaine use. Suicidal ideation, on the other hand, was associated with use of non-prescribed medications for opioid use disorder (methadone or suboxone), indicating attempted self-management of addiction.

Mary Ellen Mackesy-Amiti
University of Illinois at Chicago

Leslie Williams
University of Illinois at Chicago

Basmattee Boordram
University of Illinois at Chicago
(General)

II-26 - Alcohol Use Disorder Polygenic Risk Scores and Childhood Impulsivity: Examining the Role of Parenting and Family Conflict in Racially and Ethnically Diverse Youth
Using data from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development Study, we found that alcohol use disorder genome-wide polygenic scores (AUD-PRS) was not associated with childhood impulsivity as a main effect; however, AUD-PRS was associated with higher impulsivity (positive urgency) when family conflict was high, particularly among Black/African American youth.

Jinni Su
Arizona State University, Tempe

Angel Trevino
Arizona State University

Belal Jamil
Arizona State University

Fazil Aliev
Rutgers University
(Biological/Neuroscience)

II-27 - Non-Medical Sedative Users Use Other Drugs More Frequently Than Medical Users
Research indicates that recreational drug users are more likely to abuse other substances. Little research examines substance abuse in prescription sedative users. We compared alcohol and illegal drug use in medical and non-medical users of prescription sedatives. Non-medical users engaged in more drug and alcohol use than medical users.

Haleigh C. Harris
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

II-28 - Drug Problems Predict Reactive Aggression
Physical aggression is a widespread and common problem in the United States. Our research examined self-report data about drug, alcohol, and other substance use and rates of reactive aggression from a general population sample of adults. Drug problems were a significant predictor of reactive aggression.

Jessica Berger
Fielding Graduate University

Stephanie A. Olson
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)
II-29 - Individuals Who Engage in Medical Use of Sedatives Report More Neuropsychological Symptoms Than Non-Medical Users and Non-Users
The current research examined neuropsychological symptoms experienced by non-medical prescription sedative users, medical users, past medical users, and non-users, to determine possible psychoneurological risks of non-medical prescription sedative use. The sample included 412 adults. Results showed that medical users reported significantly more neuropsychological symptoms compared to non-medical users and non-users.

Janette Duffy
Fielding Graduate University
Colleen M. H. Kocik
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

II-30 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Alcohol Abuse in Adulthood
Childhood maltreatment was examined as a predictor of alcohol abuse in adult women and men. Maltreatment predicted alcohol abuse in the whole sample. Sexual abuse was a significant predictor of alcohol abuse for men, but childhood maltreatment did not predict alcohol abuse for women.

Sarah J. Leavitt
Fielding Graduate University
Chanelle J. Yoder
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

II-31 - Contributions of Gender Expression to Bisexual Women’s Experiences of Stigma and Health
We examined self-perceived femininity and masculinity as individual differences among bisexual women that could contribute to their experiences of stigma and health. Among 199 bisexual women, self-perceived femininity was associated with increased perceived stress; this relationship was mediated via sexual objectification. Self-perceived masculinity predicted heightened heterosexist experiences and everyday discrimination.

Flora Oswald
The Pennsylvania State University
Anna C. Salomaa
Boston VA
Lindsay Palmer
Pennsylvania State University
Jes L. Matsick
The Pennsylvania State University
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

II-32 - Associations between Alcohol Use and Mental Health Outcomes in a Sample of Emerging Adults
Alcohol consumption can have many adverse effects on the human mind and body. College aged students completed measures on alcohol consumption and mental health symptoms. Regression analyses found a positive relationship between drinks per week and general distress; higher levels of general distress were associated with higher drinks per week.

Catherine Mirich
DePaul University
Mary Takgbajouah
DePaul University
Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science
Rachel Greenley
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Susan T. Tran
DePaul University
Joanna Buscemi
DePaul University
(Clinical Science)
II-33 - Some Are for Good Time and Some Are for Long Time: Women’s Perception of Men with Different Addictive Behaviors: A Survey Experiment

We investigated, once primed with a vignette in which the target is a mate with high mating qualities but is diagnosed with an addictive behavior, to what extent women consider the target as a short-term and long-term mate.

Razieh Chegeni  
University of Bergen

Dominic Sagoe  
Professor

Andre Syvertsen  
university of bergen

Ståle Pallesen  
university of bergen  
(Social)

II-34 - Varying Levels of Discovery in a Minecraft Lesson Affect Cognitive Load, but Not Outcome Performance

We compared logic gate lessons that were either pure discovery (limited learning supports), guided discovery (explicit learning supports), or direct instruction (video recording of guided discovery) using a delayed posttest. There were no learning outcome differences; however, direct instruction rated more extraneous load and felt less prepared for the posttest.

Ashleigh Wells  
UC Santa Barbara

Richard E. Mayer  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
(Cognitive)


Seventy-three participants completed baseline measures concerning their levels of dispositional mindfulness and neuroticism, then completed seven daily diaries capturing their level of perceived stress. Multilevel modeling revealed that, controlling for neuroticism, dispositional mindfulness prospectively predicted daily fluctuations in perceived stress, such that higher dispositional mindfulness predicted lower daily perceived stress.

Daniel Szoke  
University of Nevada, Reno

Holly Hazlett-Stevens  
University of Nevada, Reno  
(Clinical Science)

II-36 - Examining the Learning Effects of Self-Explanation in Different Modalities: Writing, Thinking, and Speaking

Self-explanation enhances learning, but may be affected by the modality in which students explain. Participants in this study read three scientific passages and explained to themselves by writing, talking out loud, and thinking silently, in a within-subjects design. Our result did not show a significant effect of modality on learning.

Alyssa Mei-Lan Yu  
University of California, San Diego

Emma Geller  
University of California, San Diego

Karen Dobkins  
University of California, San Diego  
(Cognitive)
II-37 - Re-Examining Selective Attention: Children Show Neural Processing of and Learning from Distractors
We find children learn not only from information they were asked to attend to, but also from distracting information they were asked to ignore. Learning from ignored stimuli is related to neural processing and does not seem to impede learning from attended stimuli, pointing to a potentially adaptive developmental phenomenon.

Monica E. Ellwood-Lowe  
University of California, Berkeley

Maddy Bernstein  
University of California, Berkeley

Silvia A. Bunge  
University of California, Berkeley

Mahesh Srinivasan  
University of California, Berkeley

(Developmental)

II-39 - The Role of Perceived Advisor Support and Psychological Distress on College Students' Resilience
This exploratory research sought to better understand the impact of perceived advisor support and psychological distress on resiliency. A hierarchical multiple regression was conducted (N = 126) and found as a student’s perceived advisor support increases and psychological distress decreases, levels of resilience increase.

Samantha Bumgardaner  
Missouri State University

Carly Yadon  
Missouri State University

Hall Ashley  
Missouri State University

Adena Young-Jones  
Missouri State University

Brooke Watson  
Missouri State University

(General)

This research investigated learning benefits of exploratory learning in remote undergraduate physics courses. Students were randomly assigned to complete an activity either before (explore-first condition) or after instruction (instruct-first condition). Pre-health students (Study 1) benefitted from exploration (activity before instruction), whereas Engineering/Physics students (Study 2) learned well in both conditions.

Raina A. Isaacs  
University of Louisville

Campbell R. Bego  
University of Louisville

Raymond J. Chastain  
University of Louisville

Tucker Stantliff  
University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro  
University of Louisville

(Cognitive)

II-41 - Copy That: Student Grade Expectations, Performance and Plagiarism during the Pandemic
Two studies confirmed that undergraduates expect passing grades in online and in-person courses even when they fail to meet course standards or when they cheat. High entitlement and low engagement predicted higher grade expectations. Non-college participants were less forgiving for poor performance but were more lenient than undergraduates regarding plagiarism.

Michael J. Root  
Bridgewater State University

Noah B Wasserman  
Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak  
Bridgewater State University

(General)
II-42 - The Role Metacognitive Knowledge in the Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Academic Performance in College Students

The current study sought to assess how metacognitive knowledge may play a role in the relationship between self-efficacy and GPA among college students by running two separate mediation analyses. Results indicated that higher self-efficacy corresponded to higher metacognitive knowledge which in turn was related to higher GPAs.

Jasmin Marie Humble
Ball State University

Arash Assar
Arash Assar

Chloe Woodling
Ball State University

Alexa Pellegrino
Ball State University

Krista Price
Ball State University

Allison Sederlund
Ball State University

Ijeoma Okere
Ball State University

Ramat Isolagbenla
Ball State University

Anjolii Diaz
Ball State University

II-43 - A Study on the Scale Construction of Learning Attitude for Junior College Students

The purpose of this research was to compile a learning attitude scale for junior college students, and explore the impact of students' personal background factors (gender, grade, joining the club, sports habits, religious belief) on junior college students' learning attitude, explanation and relative influence.

Pin Chen Huang
National University of Tainan Department of Education

Hsiu-Shuang Huang
National University of Tainan

Pin-Hsuan Huang
National Tainan Junior College of Nursing

II-44 - All about Humans?: Anthropocentrism, but Not Essentialism or Teleology, Related to Misconceptions and Expertise across Biological Concepts in Undergraduate Students and Faculty

Research shows that certain intuitive frameworks—essentialism, teleology, and anthropocentrism—have downstream consequences for applied learning as in biological understanding and expertise. We found that only anthropocentric language, not essentialism or teleology, showed a significant relationship with biological expertise and misconceptions. This suggests that addressing anthropocentrism could improve scientific understanding.

Catie Nielson
Northeastern University

Emma Pitt
Northeastern University

John D Coley
Northeastern University

II-45 - What Is Learner Self-Directedness? Investigating Predictors and Relationships to Self-Reported Knowledge

The present study surveyed employees at a medium sized organization. Using a linear regression approach, we investigate the predictive validity of learner self-directedness, need for cognition and learning goal orientation self-reported on effort towards a task (mediator) and self-reported knowledge (performance outcome) in an organizational training context.

Makai Amaya Ruffin
Rice University

Meghan Kathleen Davenport
Rice University

Margaret E. Beier
Rice University

(Cognitive)
II-46 - No Significant Impact of Subtitle Length or Language on Video Learning Among EFL Students
We explored how fully redundant and abridged subtitles in both English and Mandarin affect the learning of native Mandarin speakers. Our results indicated that the forms of subtitles did not affect learning outcomes. This might imply that subtitles neither hinder nor enhance learning in multimedia instructions for EFL students.

Haichen Yang  
University of California, San Diego

Emma H. Geller  
University of California, San Diego
(Cognitive)

II-47 - The Effectiveness of Peer Counseling Systems
Research investigating peer mentoring on college campuses is lacking. This study tests program feasibility and potential effectiveness in reducing depressive and anxious symptoms. Results from this preliminary study suggest peer programs may be effective in reducing symptoms of depression more than anxiety. Peer programs may be a promising alternative resource.

Ryan Harra  
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville  
(Clinical Science)

II-48 - Adjunct Question Feedback Impacts Metacognitive Accuracy but Not Learning in Instructional Video
We investigated the effects of three types of adjunct question feedback on learning and metacognitive accuracy in video lectures for a large undergraduate course. Feedback type had no effect on exam or quiz scores. However, detailed feedback led to the greatest metacognitive accuracy, followed by accuracy feedback, and no feedback.

Inez Zung  
University of California, San Diego

Emma H. Geller  
University of California, San Diego  
(Cognitive)

II-49 - “Why Am I so Tired?” the Effect of Zoom-Related Nonverbal Behaviors on College Students’ Zoom Fatigue
We investigated the relationship between four nonverbal Zoom-related behaviors (excessive close-up eye gaze, high cognitive loads, constant self-evaluation, and reduced mobility) and Zoom fatigue in college students. Reduced mobility and increased self-evaluation were the most common behaviors and contributed most to the fatigue students reported after a day of videoconferencing.

Justin Contreras  
Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver  
Butler University

Suneeta Kercood  
Butler University  
(Cognitive)

II-50 - Validation of a Novel Tablet-Based Matrix Reasoning App for Use with Children
Fluid reasoning is the ability to solve novel problems, which is important for learning and academic achievement. Here, we validate UCMRTc an accessible, app-based, and low-cost assessment of fluid reasoning for children. Initial results show evidence for external validity in that UCMRTc correlates with academic outcomes.

Raymond Dionicio Villareal  
University of California - Irvine

Anja Pahor  
University of California Irvine

Susanne M. Jaeggi  
University of California Irvine

Aaron Seitz  
University of California Riverside  
(Cognitive)
II-51 - Solving a Novel Problem before Instruction Reduces Misconceptions
We compared the traditional instruction-then-practice teaching method to two exploratory learning conditions. Students explored a new statistics problem before instruction by either generating multiple strategies or inventing one strategy. Exploring with strategy generation improved conceptual knowledge and transfer ability. Both exploration activities reduced misconceptions relative to the instruction-first condition.

Lianda Velic
University of Louisville

Olivia Kaiser
University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro
University of Louisville
(Cognitive)

II-52 - School Climate Predictors of Grade Point Average in Absent Youth
School climate predictors of grade point average (GPA) can address absenteeism. A multiple regression analysis indicated that two dimensions of school climate, academic mindset and physical safety significantly predicted grade point average (Adjusted $R^2 = 15.5\%, F(2,291) = 27.974, p < .0001$). Our results can inform models targeting absenteeism.

Michael Fensken
University of Nevada - Las Vegas

Allen Lai
Victoria Bacon
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Kinsey Ellis
Christopher A. Kearney
University of Nevada - Las Vegas
(General)

II-53 - Underrepresented Minority Students’ Psychological Sense of Community and Science Self-Efficacy Significantly Predict Their Science Identity
Data collected from 218 underrepresented minority students who participated in a STEM achievement program suggested that psychological sense of community changes across their time in the program. Regardless of gender, psychological sense of community and science-self efficacy were significant predictors of science identity. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Allison E. Lloyd
UMBC

Mariano R. Sto Domingo
UMBC

Kenneth I. Maton
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
(General)

II-54 - Physical Activity: Relationship with Personal Resources and School Performance
We utilized a longitudinal approach to understand the link between physical activity and school performance. Physical activity was found to positively relate to positive affect, but not vitality and vigor. These findings enhance understanding of how weekly engagement in physical activity may be crucial for resources generation among students.

Fiyinfunjah Dosumu
Virginia Tech

Charles Calderwood
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
(Industrial/Organizational)
II-55 - The Universal Mindset about Programming: Increasing Interest in Programming Courses

We conceptualize a new belief: whether people believe that only a minority has high aptitude in computer programming (nonuniversal belief) or whether most people have this potential (universal belief). Four studies found the more individuals believed everyone can learn programming, the more willing they were to take elective programming courses.

Andrea Low
Nanyang Technological University

Krishna Savani
Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

II-56 - “I Feel like We Should Have Had More Bonding Moments”: The Importance of Intentional Community Building in Online Summer Bridge

A mixed methods study evaluated the effects of online Summer Bridge programming on students’ sense of community in a STEM program. Comparisons between two cohorts revealed that the cohort receiving structured and sustained online community building activities reported greater sense of community than the one that lacked such programming.

Daliah Altal
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Allison E. Lloyd
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Peter H. Maclver
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Kathleen E. Stolle-McAllister
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

(General)

II-57 - Reading Strategy Usage: Latent Profile Membership Can be Explained By RAN and Orthographic Knowledge and Predicts Later Reading Performance

This study investigated the use of reading strategies applied by German elementary school children. Three distinct latent profiles of strategy usage (labeled phonological, transition, and lexical) were identified. Profile membership was explained by rapid automatized naming and orthographic knowledge, and was predictive of children’s later reading performance.

Fenke Pascale Kachisi
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Jelena Zaric
DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Jan-Henning Ehm
DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Telse Nagler
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

(Developmental)

II-58 - Role of Emotional Tone and Gender of Computer-Generated Voices in Multimedia Lessons

In two experiments, students viewed a multimedia lesson consisting of slides with a happy male, sad male, happy female, or sad female voice generated by a text-to-speech engine. Students recognized and felt the narrator’s emotional tone. The happy voice produced better learning for men but not women.

Fangzheng Zhao
UCSB Psychological and Brain Sciences

Richard E. Mayer
University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cognitive)
II-59 - Role of Executive Function in Learning from Distracting Lessons
The executive function skills of inhibiting and updating, as measured by the n-back task, correlated with posttest score for students learning from a lesson with many or some distracting elements (in Experiments 1 and 2) but not lessons with no distracting elements (in Experiment 2).

Alyssa Lawson
University of California, Santa Barbara
Richard E. Mayer
University of California, Santa Barbara
(Cognitive)

II-60 - Transfer Appropriate Processing (TAP) Does Not Account for the Forward Testing Effect
Relative to restudy, retrieval practice of a word list facilitated learning of a second list. In contradiction to the transfer-appropriate processing account, the size of this forward testing effect was independent of the consistency of retrieval cue type across lists (i.e., orthographic—semantic was equal to semantic—semantic).

Monique Carvalho
University of Guelph
Harvey H. C. Marmurek
University of Guelph
(Cognitive)

II-61 - Tablet and Smart Pencil Notetaking Method Is Comparable to Handwritten and Typed Methods
This study aims to test whether using the tablet and smart pencil to take notes would hinder learning on multiple choice tests. All three notetaking conditions showed better learning than the control group. No notetaking condition showed greater improvement on the follow-up test than the other conditions.

Brendan Thomas Valentine
Central Michigan University
Hajime Otani
Central Michigan University
Christopher C. Davoli
Central Michigan University
(Cognitive)

II-62 - Optimizing Online Discussions to Promote Learning for Medical Students
Widespread confusion to education spurred by a pandemic have caused long-standing discussions about what instructional methods for medical students could be. In line with the demands of the times, we conducted two study about the applicability of discussions in classroom online and offline for the medical students.

Jaeseo Lim
Seoul National University
Yongmin Shin
Seoul National University
Jooyong Park
Seoul National University
Jung-Joon Ihm
Seoul National University
(General)

II-63 - How Parental Expectations and Behaviors Relate to Middle School Child GPA
This study, which surveyed 158 parents and 70 middle-school children, found that parental expectations from the parent perspective were positively correlated to GPA, child perception of parental pressure was negatively correlated to GPA, and child perception of parental warmth was predicted by the child’s perception of parental involvement.

Madison T Weir
Pepperdine University
Janet P. Trammell
Pepperdine University
Jennifer A Harriger
Pepperdine University
(General)
II-64 - Student Learning Affected By Motivation and Effort but Not Feedback on Adjunct Questions
We examined whether feedback on adjunct questions embedded within video lectures had a measurable effect on quiz and exam performance in an online course. In this within-subjects experiment, we found no effect of feedback condition on quiz or exam scores, though there were significant effects of student motivation and effort.

Lucinda Yu
University of California San Diego

Emma H. Geller
University of California, San Diego
(Cognitive)

II-65 - A Cross-Cultural Examination of Learning Cessation
To explain prior findings that humans fail to cease learning tasks that offer no further success, we investigated the role of culture by comparing learners from the US and China. Both samples continued without success in an unsolvable task, but Chinese learners also persisted in a task they had mastered.

Jeffrey T. Coldren
Youngstown State University

Rui Su
Tibet University

Xiaoyan Xu
Sichuan Normal University
(Cognitive)

II-66 - Delayed Benefits of Concept Mapping on Online Learning.
The shift to remote learning during the recent pandemic has highlighted the need for effective learning interventions for online students. This study evaluated the implementation of a concept mapping exercise on online learning. Results indicated that concept mapping was beneficial, however there was a delayed benefit for such activities.

Christopher A. Sanchez
Oregon State University
(Cognitive)

II-67 - Generalized Anxiety Disorder and Sleep Quality during the COVID-19 Outbreak in Adolescents and Their Frontline/Non-Frontline Working Parents
T-tests and regression analyses suggest that essential workers and their families are at increased risk for anxiety and sleep disruption. 160 female adolescents and 75 parents completed surveys. The two samples, although drawn from the same community, were not linked. All adolescents attend an all-girls academy in suburban New York.

Kaylin Marie Spinelli
Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan
Sacred Heart Academy
(General)

II-68 - The Surprising Impact of Classroom Interruption on Teaching and Learning
External interruptions to classroom routines can significantly impede educational progress. 128 teachers and 52 administrators answered questions about the extent and impact of external interruptions via Google Forms. T-tests indicated that interruptions have grown during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, teachers perceived interruptions as being significantly more intrusive than administrators did.

Emma Smyth
Stephen Sullivan
Sacred Heart Academy
(General)

II-69 - Can Instructional Delivery Mode Influence Stress and Anxiety Levels Among High School Girls?
School shutdowns related to Covid-19 have impacted stress and anxiety levels among teenage girls in both private and public schools. This experiment demonstrated an increase in stress among remote learners relative to in-person students. There was no significant difference between stress levels in public and private school students.

Gabriella DiPaola
Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan
Sacred Heart Academy
(Social)
II-70 - Can Looking at a Glass Half-Full Leave You Empty?: Optimism, Stress, Coping Methods, & Wellness Outcomes Among High School Students

The understudied link between optimism and mental health was investigated by this present research, hypothesizing that trait optimism would be inversely related to more effective coping with uncontrollable stress. Regardless of age or intended career path, the relationship between coping, optimism, and distress is not directly mediated by stress conditions.

Sophia Paesano
Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan
Sacred Heart Academy
(Social)

II-71 - American Blacks: The Power of Representation

Black Americans and Afro-Caribbeans are often viewed as monolithic despite cultural differences. 217 African-Americans completed a survey examining their opinions on policing, representation, opportunities for success and BLM. Significant differences were observed in attitudes towards policing, current affairs and representation between African-Americans from varied cultural groups.

Cayla Midy
Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen J Sullivan
Sacred Heart Academy
(General)

II-72 - Assessing Gender-Based Microaggressions Present in “Friend-Texts” at a Single-Sex School

Internalized Sexism refers to women’s incorporation of sexism, relying on regular practice through gender microaggressions which are regularly practiced through conversation between women. 60 participants held a 12-minute “catch-up” conversation, coded for Bearman’s (2009) practices of gender microaggressions. Underclassmen exhibited significantly higher scores of conversational internalized misogyny than Upperclassmen.

Bella Antonieta Guerra
Author

Stephen Sullivan
Author
(General)

II-73 - Does Greater Knowledge of the Nature and Benefits of Organic Food Contribute to an Increase in Purchase Intent?

Beyer & Ortiz (2021) suggested that increased public understanding of organic foods’ benefits would increase the purchase rates. 130 adolescents responded to behavioral questions regarding household shopping/cooking involvement, then reported their interest in purchasing eight organic foods. Subjects’ household-shopping and the amount of nutritional information provided significantly affected purchase rates.

Ann McManus
Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan
Author
(Social)

II-74 - “#Retweet” Is There a Link between Social Media Use and Social Anxiety?

Social media addiction has been linked to social anxiety. This study assessed whether non-pathologically higher levels of SM use could have similarly negative effects in adolescent girls. Contrary to the hypothesis, no link emerged between social anxiety and SM use. Perhaps only those with a diagnosed pathology suffer SA deficits.

Victoria Maria Vazquez
Sacred Heart Academy

Stephen Sullivan
Author
(Social)

II-75 - The Effect of Self-Efficacy and Grit on Reluctance to Enter Healthcare Professions Following the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many young adults planning for their future. We postulated that interest in healthcare might drop. This study looks to see what factors affect this interest. Self-efficacy, grit, and REPH scales were distributed. Grit was a significant predictor of willingness to continue into a healthcare field.

Elizabeth Marie Musso
Sacred Heart Academy High School
(Social)
II-76 - The Kids Are NOT Alright: Assessing Student Stress in Single-Sex College Preparatory Schools in New York & Puerto Rico

175 females at two separate single-sex high schools in both New York and Puerto Rico completed surveys measuring stress/anxiety within their school environments. Students reported a high prevalence of physical and psychological correlates of stress and related unhealthy behaviors such as chronic sleep deprivation and low life satisfaction.

Tori Famularo
Sacred Heart Academy High School
(Personality/Emotion)

II-77 - How Instructor Traits Influence Student Satisfaction & Success

This study determined that instructor age and race can influence student ratings of teacher effectiveness, independently or additively. They also impact subsequent student performance. Gender variance was intentionally removed from consideration by surveying 66 adolescent girls at a single-sex academy.

Alison McManus
Sacred Heart Academy
(General)

II-78 - Reward Responsivity and Emotion Control Beliefs Are Independently, but Not Interactively, Associated with Symptoms of Depression in a Multi-Site Investigation

We conducted a large-scale multi-site survey investigation in a sample of emerging adults to examine the role of reward responsivity and emotion control beliefs in depression symptomatology. We found that reward responsivity and emotion control beliefs were independently, but not interactively, associated with depression symptoms.

Brooke Feinstein
Northwestern University

June Gruber
University of Colorado, Boulder

Gerald Young
University of California, Berkeley

Iris B. Mauss
University of California Berkeley

Brett Q. Ford
University of Toronto

Lauren B. Alloy
Temple University

Jessica L. Borelli
University of California, Irvine

Ben Bullock
Swinburne University of Technology

Sarah R. Holley
San Francisco State University

Stevi G. Ibonie
University of Colorado, Boulder

Shanmukh V. Kamble
Karnatak University Dharwad

Joelle LeMoult
The University of British Columbia

Liam Mason
University College London

Daniel Moriarty
Temple University

Amie Okuma
University College London

Robb Rutledge
University College London

Gregory P. Strauss
University of Georgia

Jay J. Van Bavel
New York University

Lauren M. Weinstock
Brown University

Robin Nusslock
Northwestern University

(Developmental)

II-79 - Examining the Role of Different Relational Reasoning Skills in Mathematical and Scientific Reasoning

The role of different relational reasoning skills in predicting reasoning in Mathematics and Science was investigated. Overall, relational reasoning significantly predicted mathematical and scientific reasoning after controlling for age and cognitive covariates. Among the four skills, only analogy and antitheses were found to be significantly predicting scientific and mathematical reasoning.

Christine Kong-Yan TONG
University of Hong Kong

Terry Tin-Yau Wong
The University of Hong Kong
(Developmental)
II-80 - Their Lives Seem Better Than Mine: How Social Comparison and Perceptions of Others' Well-Being May Inform the Association between Young Adults’ Well-Being and Their Social Media Use

This study explores links between social media use and well-being by investigating whether social comparison and one’s perception of others’ subjective well-being predict one’s own well-being. Findings will help elucidate these relationships, which have demonstrated mixed evidence in previous research, as well as inform positive social media practices.

Erin Budesheim
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Chris Napolitano
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Meghna Paul
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Lindsey Goldman
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

II-81 - Eliminating Interpretation Bias: Measurement Invariance Testing Demonstrates Both Males and Females Respond Similarly to the Meeting Fatigue Survey for Videoconferencing Scale

Measurement invariance testing is used to examine Zoom fatigue across gender based on the Meeting Fatigue Survey for Videoconferencing (MFS-V) scale. Fit indices demonstrated configural, metric, and scalar invariance for gender, implying that the MFS-V is a good psychometric instrument to assess Zoom fatigue in males and females.

Cynthia Y. Delgado
California State University, Northridge

Jesus Delgado
California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox
California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew
California State University, Northridge

(Methodology)

II-82 - For You Page: Examining the Relationship between Demographics and TikTok Usage.

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, social media usage skyrocketed—exhibited by the increased popularity of the social media platform TikTok. This study aimed to examine the relationship between demographics and TikTok usage. Contrary to our hypothesis, there was no significant correlation between age, gender, or ethnicity, and TikTok usage.

Justin S. Jackson
California State University Northridge

Catherine Khajadourian

Nidah Mohammed
California State University Northridge

Zabrina Legarda
California State University Northridge

Alfredo Santiago
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER

Sanjiti Sharma
California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox
California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew
California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

II-83 - Preadolescents’ Coping: Associations with Preadolescents’ Family Related Stress and Maternal Stress

In our sample of 112 mother-preadolescent dyads \([M(\text{SD}) \text{ age} = 11.69(1.06)]\), we found greater preadolescents’ family related stress was associated with greater maternal stress during a conflict-based task. Greater maternal stress was related to less preadolescent voluntary and greater involuntary coping responses to family related stressors.

Stephanie M Waslin
Adelphi University

Nathalia A. Aguilera
Adelphi University

Travis K. Nair
Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu
Adelphi University

(Developmental)
II-84 - Hospitals, Hobbies, and Hair Loss: How Adolescents and Young Adults with Cancer Use TikTok

Social media may provide the adolescent and young adult (AYA) cancer community with opportunities to connect and share information, but TikTok remains underexplored as a platform in this population. The present study established that AYAs use TikTok, with primary themes of appearance, everyday life, medical, resilience, grief, and advocacy/education identified.

Erin T. Kaseda
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

J Benjamin Bitterman
Rosalind Franklin University; Lake Forest College

Kate Namuhmuh
Texas State University

Erin Michelle Gandelman
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Jordan Swenson-Noyes
Texas State University

Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rosaleen Bloom
Texas State University

(Social)

II-85 - Scrolling through Instagram at a Party to Avoid Feeling Anxious: How People Use Social Media to Regulate Their Emotions

We developed the Social Media Emotion Regulation scale, which includes (a) using social media for negative affect relief, (b) seeking interpersonal connection, and (c) broadcasting feelings. Controlling for preexisting emotion regulation skills and strategies, using social media to regulate emotions was associated with greater symptoms of psychopathology and lower well-being.

Hannah Frala

Jennifer C. Veilleux
University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

II-86 - College Student Loneliness, Anxiety, and Depression during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Links with Subjective and Objective Reports of Digital Activities

We examined subjective and objective measures of technology use and its association with mental health during the height of the pandemic. Our findings suggest that technology use is unrelated to mental health during the pandemic, however, perceived digital connectivity may be facilitative of mental health when in-person connectivity is restricted.

Gregory Chase
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Morgan Brown
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Michaeline Jensen
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Clinical Science)

II-87 - Digital and In-Store Experiences: An Unlikely Marriage in the Luxury Fashion Industry

80 MTurk workers participated in a study measuring the impact of retail animation, e-commerce, digital experience, and customer engagement – on engagement with luxury brands and likelihood of purchase. Relationships between the above variables will be explored, and implications will be discussed.

Athina Hostelet

(General)
II-88 - Digital Social Communication Provides a Window into Adolescents' Social Relationships: A Test of Sex Differences
This study tested whether objective measures of digital social communication (frequency, sentiment) relate to social relationships among adolescents followed for 3 months. For boys, but not girls, more (a) frequent and (b) positive and negative sentiment messages were associated with greater perceived social support yet worse family relationship quality.

Fiona Helgren
Northwestern University
Lilian Yanqing Li
Northwestern University
Esha Trivedi
Columbia University
Randy P Auerbach
Columbia University
Stewart A Shankman
Northwestern University

II-89 - Reaching Teens with Socially Complex Needs to Improve Behavioral Health: Teen and Caregiver Perspectives on mHealth Tools
This study characterized family perspectives of mobile health (mHealth) tools and their ability to address teens' behavioral health needs through focus groups, interviews, and questionnaires. With feedback from 17 teens and 10 caregivers, six themes emerged on smartphones and their use for mental health treatment.

Nia Lennan
Rush University Medical Center
Colleen Stiles-Shields
Rush University Medical Center
Karen M. Reyes
Rush University Medical Center
Joseph Archer
Rush University Medical Center, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health
Shahrzad Hassanbeigi Daryani
Rush University Medical Center
Jim Zhang
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

II-90 - Effects of Paper and Digital Format on Reading Comprehension in Interaction with Cognitive Control and Motivational Processes.
This study analyses the effect of reading medium/format (paper, digital, hypertext) on reading comprehension and its interactions with cognitive and motivational factors. Following an experimental design, significant moderator effects of working memory, executive attention, subjective competence and learning intention were found in the effect of reading medium on reading comprehension.

Mariel F. Musso
CONICET; UADE University
Ana Alejandra Fuentes Cuñas
UADE University
Eduardo C. Cascallar
KU Leuven

II-91 - Who Benefits from Online Social Feedback?: The Moderating Effects of Global Self-Esteem
During a simulated social media interaction, supportive online feedback, defined as receiving many likes and positive comments, elicited positive self-referent feelings and thoughts as expected. When faced with ambiguous feedback however—an equal mix of positive and negative comments—people’s global self-esteem colored their affective responses and state self-view.

Yashmit Lepcha
Yale-NUS College
Hae Yeon Lee
Yale-NUS College

(Clinical Science)
II-92 - Cognitive Flexibility Mediates the Association between Celebrity Worship and Self-Concept Clarity
With data collected from 224 college students, we found that cognitive flexibility in perceiving challenges as controllable plays a significant mediating role on the association between celebrity worship and self-concept clarity. Moreover, males and females show opposite patterns in the associations between sub-dimensions of celebrity worship and self-concept clarity.

Yu Jinjia
BNU-HKBU United International College
Chen Rongrong
BNU-HKBU United International College

II-93 - Positive Affect Moderates Expectancy Violation during Exposure Therapy for Social Anxiety
Anhedonia is associated with fear extinction and may relate to learning mechanisms of exposure therapy. In this study, 51 socially-anxious individuals completed exposure therapy. Anhedonia was associated with lower prediction error but not change in subjective distress during in vivo exposures. Implications for treatment of anxiety and depression are discussed.

Benjamin M. Rosenberg
University of California, Los Angeles
Christina F. Sandman
University of California, Los Angeles
Amy Sewart
Tomislav D. Zbozinek
Michael Treanor
Michelle G. Craske

II-94 - The Yin and Yang of Twitter Use
How is Twitter use related to changes in well-being, affective polarization, and sense of belonging? We ran an experience sampling study to address the question. Twitter use was related to decreases in well-being and increases in polarization, boredom, and moral outrage, and sense of belonging, with practical effect sizes.

Victoria Oldemburgo de Mello
University of Toronto
Michael Inzlicht
University of Toronto

II-95 - Choosing to Empathize with Animals: The Effects of Perceiving and Related to Animals As Members of Social Groups
Participants chose whether to take an objective or empathic perspective with 16 different species classified based upon perceptions of species’ competence and warmth. Empathy choice was stronger for animal groups perceived to be competent, and this effect was explained by the perceived difficulty of the task.

Joseph Gianni Guerriero
Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Swim Janet
Pennsylvania State University
Lengieza Michael
Pennsylvania State University
Cameron Daryl
Pennsylvania State University

II-96 - Conservatives’ Moral Scope Narrows Down When Judging Outgroup Members
We investigate perceptions of intra-ingroup versus intra-outgroup moral violations, expecting greater similarity between conservatives and liberals in judgements of outgroup violations. Two studies, one contrasting two cultures differing in conservation values, and another measuring individuals’ conservation values, confirmed that conservatives apply a narrower moral scope when judging outgroup members.

Sari Mentser
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Lilach Sagiv
Hebrew University of Jerusalem
II-97 - Walk the Plank: Virtual Risk-Taking and Cheating in Adolescents

Disgust sensitivity and risk-taking are related to self-reported moral decision making, e.g., the trolley problem. Researchers investigated whether both self-reported disgust sensitivity and risk-taking traits predict actual cheating and risk-taking behaviors. The results suggest that self-reported disgust sensitivity does predict risk-taking behaviors and moral judgments but not cheating behaviors.

Elizabeth Gross
Randolph College

Holly E. Tatum
Randolph College

Jacqueline Clardy-Josephs
Randolph College
(Personality/Emotion)

II-98 - How Does Ethical Leadership Relate to Team Creativity? the Role of Collective Team Identification and Need for Cognitive Closure

We investigate how and when ethical leadership predicts team creativity. We hypothesize that ethical leadership fosters team creativity via strengthening collective team identification, and collective need for cognitive closure positively moderates this indirect relationship. We found support from a study of fifty-five teams in a food-services organization in South Korea.

Sejin Keem
Portland State University

Gamze Koseoglu
University of Melbourne

Inseong Jeong
Lingnan University

Christina E. Shalley
Georgia Institute of Technology
(Industrial/Organizational)

II-99 - Using Multiple, Shorter Pages Does Not Improve Poor Consent Form Reading Rates

This study examined how to improve college student consent form reading in online and laboratory conditions. The results indicated that spreading the form across multiple pages did not improve reading while the participants noticed the experimental manipulation at a higher rate in the laboratory. Overall, reading rates were low.

Brianna L. Biery
University of Mount Union

Michael M. Knepp
University of Mount Union
(General)

II-100 - Concern for the Transgressor’s Consequences: An Explanation for Why Wrongdoings Remain Unreported

The desire to protect transgressors from their consequences shapes reporting likelihood. Two experiments (Ns = 187; 375) show that entitativity reduces reporting wrongdoings. The underlying mechanism is perceptions of remorse. Imagining guilt encourages letting transgressors “off the hook.” Reporting to authority can be encouraged within tight-knit organizations is discussed.

Saera Khan
University of San Francisco

Lauren C. Howe
University of Zurich
(Industrial/Organizational)

II-101 - The Effect of Regulatory Focus on Ethical Decision Making in Academic and Work Settings

We recruited university students and employed adults to complete the Work Regulatory Focus Scale and report the likelihood they would commit various school/work related unethical acts. Results indicated that participants with a promotion-focused orientation were more likely to commit an unethical act in comparison to individuals with a prevention-focused orientation.

Ellen Gordon
Ohio University

Janna Chimeli
Ohio University

Amy Taylor-Bianco
Ohio University
(Personality/Emotion)
II-102 - The Search for a Relationship between Prosociality and Self-Esteem

I conducted a questionnaire to determine whether or not there was a correlation between self-esteem and prosociality due to the unsubstantiated stereotypes about people with poor self-esteem. From the results of 145 participants recruited from my university, I found that there was no significant correlation.

Mary E Haas
Northern Kentucky University

(General)

II-103 - Asymmetric Bias in the Directed Forgetting of Political Stimuli

The current study used a directed forgetting paradigm to examine political bias in memory. Liberals and conservatives were both more likely to remember politically consonant stimuli when instructed to forget. However, only conservatives showed biased recall of stimuli when instructed to remember. Implications for the spread of misinformation are discussed.

Andrew S Franks
Central Michigan University

Hajime Otani
Central Michigan University

Gavin Roupe
Central Michigan University

(Social)

II-104 - Reinterpreting Negative Behaviors: Evidence That Initial Person Information Lingers after Impression Reversal

How do we evaluate people who commit bad actions for good reasons? In two experiments, we tested if people can implicitly evaluate someone who committed harm to save someone positively, but also perceive them as threatening. Reinterpreting the evaluative meaning of actions reversed people’s implicit evaluations but not threat associations.

Arin Korkmaz
Yale University

Melissa Ferguson
Yale University

(Social)

II-105 - The Implicit Effect of Body Shame: An Automated Body Image Bias in Our Minds

In the current research, 96 undergraduates participated in a GNAT experiment. With the analysis of key indicators d’ and RT, as expected, our study revealed the implicit effect of body shame. Individuals would more inclined to connect themselves with ideal body images, and connect others with non-ideal body images.

Haoyu Guo
Hubei University of Education

(Cognitive)

II-106 - Signal Detection Theory As a Method for Quantifying Hostile Cognitive Biases: A Word Recognition Example

This study uses signal detection theory to explore hostile cognitive biases in a word recognition task. Accuracy was lower and false alarms were higher for hostile words than for neutral words. Findings suggest that this bias resulted from lower response criteria for hostile words, not decreased sensitivity to familiarity.

Brittanie Carol Moore
The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Caroline Clements
University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Cognitive)

II-107 - What Lies Beneath? Examining the Explicit and Implicit Attitudes of Omnivores Towards Vegetarians

The current study measured omnivores’ attitudes toward vegetarians among college students. In contrast to existing research, findings revealed that omnivores’ explicit attitudes toward vegetarians were positive, however their implicit attitudes were negative. Further, vegetarians were perceived as more negative than other historically-considered target groups of prejudice.

Harini Krishnamurti
William and Mary

Catherine A. Forestell
The College of William and Mary

(Social)

Across 3 experiments (N=34,997), we demonstrated that White participants erroneously associate “Human” (over “Animal”) more with White, than with Black/Hispanic/Asian. Although the strength of this White=Human association was consistent across social comparisons, moderator analyses indicated that unique features (e.g., social dominance orientation) support implicit human-animal stereotypes towards different groups.

Kirsten Morehouse
Harvard University
Keith B. Maddox
Tufts University
Mahzarin R. Banaji
Harvard University

(Social)

II-109 - Psychophysics Reveals Nonconscious Effects of Inferred Racial Faces on Emotion Discrimination

Self-identified white observers showed increased sensitivity for angry (vs. happy) faces even at subliminal levels with the greatest sensitivity for brown faces. IAT-classified strong-white-preference observers showed little differences with pink faces indicating less ambiguity with same-race emotion discriminability. Our results reveal subthreshold processing involvement with racial biases of affect perception.

Michael F. Wesner
Lakehead University
Rita Yazici
Lakehead University

(Social)

II-110 - Using Machine Learning to Disentangle Counter-Intuitive and Confounded Emotion Stereotypes from Neutral Faces

We trained three machine learning models to predict facial expression resemblance using low-level visual characteristics of the face. We then used these models to examine their predictive validity on human impressions and real-world behaviors. Results revealed both counter-stereotypic (race) and stereotypic (gender) patterns that provide insight into human judgments.

Daniel N. Albohn
The University of Chicago
Reginald B. Adams Jr.
The Pennsylvania State University

(Social)

II-111 - Are They Lying? Political Identity and Personal Experience Influence Believability of Rape Accusations

The study was designed to identify which variables influence whether or not a victim of rape is believed. Subjects read several true and false stories of rape and were asked to judge the veracity of each. Political identity and past personal experience were the greatest predictors of accuracy judgements.

Josh Woods
Grand View University

(Social)

II-112 - The Role of Shame-Proneness on Mental Health Stigma

Emerging research suggests a positive association between shame-proneness and stigmatizing mental illness. The current study aimed to investigate whether externalization, an attribution style operating as a defense, will influence the relationship between shame-proneness and stigma towards individuals with a mental illness.

Emily Chassman
Adelphi-Derner
Joel Lee Weinberger
Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)
II-113 - A Mediation Model Exploring the Association between Self-Motivation and Maladaptive Dispositional and Cognitive Factors

This pilot study examined the association of maladaptive dispositional and cognitive processes to Grit and Self-Motivation. Impulsivity and Shame/Withdrawal directly predicted Self-Motivation, with Maladaptive Perfectionism and Impulsivity indirectly influencing Self-Motivation through Grit. Present findings inform ongoing research into the role of Impulsivity and Motivation in young adults with ADHD.

Anna Astrein
California State University, Sacramento
(Personality/Emotion)

II-114 - Self-Determined to Perform: Understanding Gender Differences in Athletes and Their Levels of Motivation and Anxiety

Few studies have provided a mechanism to explain the persistent gender differences in anxiety and motivation in athletes. Self-determination theory provides an explanation for these differences. Our study’s results supported SDT’s predictions. Female athletes had higher extrinsic, amotivation, and anxiety scores compared to male athletes.

Alexis Allen
Bellevue University
Jerome A. Lewis
Bellevue University
(Cognitive)

II-115 - Differential Motivation for Emerging Adult Risk Behavior and Avoidance: A Self-Determination Approach

Our study piloted a new measure of motivation for risk-taking with 240 emerging adults. Within-subject t-tests found that motivation for engaging in risky behavior differed significantly from motivation for avoiding risk. The new measure significantly predicted risk behavior, indicating that different profiles of motivation may drive risk-taking in emerging adulthood.

Lillie Renck
University of Notre Dame
Claire Crafts
University of Notre Dame, Indiana
Katheryn J. Klukow Kelley
University of Notre Dame
Daniel Lapsley
University of Notre Dame
(Developmental)

II-117 - Symbols to Maintain the Moral Self: Moral Self-Threats Increase Purchase Intentions for Ethical Brands & Products

Ethical consumption is a clean medium to obtain identity-relevant symbols for self-completion after moral self-threats. Supporting a symbolic self-completion perspective, two studies demonstrated that moral threats increased positive evaluations and purchase intentions toward consumer brands/products viewed as ethical compared to moral self-affirmation, and even compared to negative but non-moral threats.

Andrea M. Yetzer
Northwestern University
Wendi L. Gardner
Northwestern University
(Social)
II-118 - Provide Information or Encourage Follow-through? Effects of Behavioral Interventions Depend on Baseline Motivation

Intervention efficacy may depend on aligning the mechanism of an intervention to the recipients’ baseline motivation to act. A multifaceted intervention increased flu vaccinations for low-motivation participants by changing beliefs, and for high-motivation participants by reducing barriers to act. The resulting framework accounts for individual-level heterogeneity in behavior change interventions.

Ilana Brody
University of California, Los Angeles
(Social)

II-119 - Feeling Connected but Dissimilar to One’s Future Self Reduces the Intention-Behavior Gap

The intention-behavior gap may persist because people feel disconnected and dissimilar to their future self. Participants improved their connection to their future self through age-morphing in virtual reality and then chose a behavioral intention. After one week, strengthening connectedness positively, while similarity negatively affected the intention-behavior gap.

Benjamin Ganschow
University of Leiden
(Developmental)

II-120 - Personal Choice Moderates Cognitive Conflict’s Impact on Effort-Related Cardiac Response

We tested whether personal choice moderates the impact of implicit cognitive conflict—i.e., conflict unrelated to an instrumental task—on effort-related cardiac reactivity. Administering conflict-related vs. not-conflict-related Stroop primes in a memory task corroborated our prediction that the personal choice of task characteristics counteracts implicit cognitive conflict effects on effort.

Yann S. Bouzidi
University of Geneva
Guido H.E. Gendolla
University of Geneva
(General)

II-121 - Mental Effort during First Minute of Task Performance Increased for Sleep-Restricted Compared to Well-Rested Participants

We tested effects of sleep duration and light intensity on effort-related cardiovascular response during performance of an auditory 2-back task. Systolic blood pressure was higher in sleep-restricted compared to well-rested individuals during the first minute of the task in the first of two sessions. Light intensity had no significant effects.

Larissa Wuest
University of Basel
Christian Cajochen
University of Basel
Ruta Lasauskaite
University of Basel
(General)

II-122 - An Implemental Mindset Protects Against Mood Influences on Task Persistence

We investigated whether a deliberative vs. implemental mindset moderates the effect of happy or sad mood on task persistence. Happy mood decreased persistence in a deliberative mindset, but an implemental mindset neutralized the mood effects. Patterns of task persistence (in sec) and the number of completed trials supported our hypothesis.

Johanna R. Falk
University of Geneva, Switzerland
Peter M. Gollwitzer
New York University
Gabriele Oettingen
New York University
Guido H.E. Gendolla
University of Geneva
(Cognitive)
II-123 - Work Hard, Play Hard: The Association between Physical Activity and Alcohol Consumption in College Students

Drinking alcohol and engaging in physical activity often go hand in hand, but which comes first is unclear. We examined the direction of this relationship in a longitudinal study of 1534 college students. Among males (but not females), evidence of a bidirectional association emerged, suggesting multiple explanations for this association.

Abby Patten  
Furman University

Cinnamon A. Stetler  
Furman University

(General)

II-124 - How Transfer Engineering Students Talk about Their Expectancies and Values to Peers Via Youtube Videos

Expectancies and subjective task values (STVs) are the most proximal predictors of students’ achievement. However, most studies have used surveys, which can be limited to forced choice options. We examined transfer engineering students’ expectancies and STVs in peer-advice YouTube videos. Results showed eight different themes.

Hye Rin Lee  
University of California, Irvine

Kevin Francisco Ramirez  
Kristina Zeng  
University of California, Irvine

Kaidan Yang  
University of California, Irvine

Shirley Thai  
University of California, Irvine

Nathanael Quinn Forde  
Teomara Rutherford  
University of California, Irvine

Jacquelynnne Sue Eccles  
University of California, Irvine

(Social)

II-125 - Competing Motives: Assimilating Ingroup Traits and Self-Derogating for the Ingroup

People desire to see themselves positively, but also to belong to their ingroup. What happens when these motives conflict? Across three learning tasks with Hispanic/Latino, Asian, and Democrat participants, people self-derogate to assimilate traits perceived as group-typical into the self-concept, via category-learning mechanisms over error-learning mechanisms.

Jacob Johnson Elder  
University of California Riverside

Tyler Davis  
Independent Researcher

Brent Hughes  
University of California, Riverside

(Social)

II-126 - Mental Contrasting of a Negative Future Helps Unvaccinated People Who Are Vulnerable to Get Vaccinated

In an experimental study, we demonstrated that mental contrasting of a negative future of getting sick with COVID-19 and a still positive reality leads to vulnerability-dependent changes in attitudes and behaviors toward getting COVID-19 vaccines among unvaccinated people, whereas the fantasizing mode of thought shows insensitivity to vulnerability cues.

SunYoung Kim  
New York University

Peter M. Gollwitzer  
New York University

Gabriele Oettingen  
New York University

(Social)
II-127 - Children Are Sensitive Toward the Lack of Significance in Activities

We investigated 4-9-year-olds’ valuation of significance in productive activities. We found that children across ages were more likely to evaluate activities with minimal significance as being better and mattering more than activities with no significance. The results suggest that children are sensitive toward the lack of significance in productive activities.

Liu Yilin
Fan Yang
The University of Chicago
(Developmental)

II-128 - Monetary Incentive Moderates Pain’s Impact on Cognitive Effort

Two studies investigated the moderating effect of monetary incentive on the impact of pain on effort in difficult tasks. As predicted, both studies found that pain increases subjective task difficulty and effort only when effort is justified by high monetary incentives.

Tamara Cancela
University of Geneva
Guido H.E. Gendolla
University of Geneva
Nicolas Silvestrini
University of Geneva
(General)


Using a randomized controlled trial, we found the utility of the question-behavior effect to significantly increase test-taking motivation in a low-stakes testing context with college students. This easy strategy of asking students to report their intended effort prior to completing a low stakes test appears to address validity concerns.

Mara McFadden
James Madison University
Sara J Finney
James Madison University
Holly Buchanan
James Madison University
(General)

II-130 - Measuring Mindset: Development of the Undergraduate Lay Theories of Abilities (ULTRA) Survey

Growth and fixed mindsets have been extensively researched in educational settings over the past three decades. However, progress is hampered by measurement problems. We developed the ULTRA survey which measures mindset, universality, and brilliance beliefs more accurately and sensitively than previous measures. ULTRA Survey predicts outcomes that previous scales miss.

Lisa B Limeri
Texas Tech University
Nathan T Carter
University of Georgia
Franchesca Lyra
University of Texas Austin
Joel Martin
University of Georgia
Halle Mastronardo
University of Georgia
Jay Patel
University of Georgia
Erin L Dolan
University of Georgia
(Methodology)

II-131 - The Effect of Physics Self-Efficacy on Students’ Academic Performance in a Physics Flipped Classroom

The study examined the relationship between physics self-efficacy at three different points of the semester and academic performance in a technical college physics flipped classroom. The result showed students’ self-efficacy significantly predicted students’ exam performance. Unexpectedly, there was no significant difference in students’ performance between the three times of self-efficacy.

Bushra I Aldosari
King Saud University
(Cognitive)
II-132 - Comparing the Views of Students and Their Parents on Quality of Higher Education in US and China

Higher education in the US has been preferred by students and their parents in China although changes of this trend were visible. A recent study with over 1000 participants revealed that they considered the quality of higher education in the US is higher than that of China in multiple areas.

AnZhuo Wu
Miami University

Yanning He
Miami University

Aimin Wang
Miami University of Ohio

(Cognitive)

II-133 - Youth Self-Regulation Profiles in Self-Driven Learning: Relations between Daily Learning Progress, Affect, Motivation, and Environmental Mastery

Among adolescents in a 10-week self-driven learning program, we found three latent clusters (High, Medium, Low Self-regulation) Between-person network analyses indicated youth with greater motivation reported greater perceived learning progress, and those with greater environmental mastery reported greater positive affect.

Gaoxia Zhu
Academy of Postdiplomata Education

Kaylin Ratner
Cornell University

Kaylin Ratner
Cornell University

Melody Estevez
GripTape

Anthony L. Burrow
Cornell University

(Developmental)

II-134 - Adolescent Level and Variability of Purpose in Daily Life Predicts Perceived Belongingness in a Self-Driven Learning Program

Exploring interindividual differences in level and variability of daily purpose over 70 days, we found 1) adolescents (N=204) with greater average level in daily purpose tended to feel more belongingness in their learning program; 2) variability in daily purpose weakened the relationship between level of daily purpose and programmatic belongingness.

Kaylin Ratner
Cornell University

Kaylin Ratner
Cornell University

Gaoxia Zhu
Academy of Postdiplomata Education

Melody Estevez
GripTape

Anthony L. Burrow
Cornell University

(Developmental)

II-135 - College Students’ Coping during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The role of coping in relation to college students’ experiences with the transition to online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic was assessed, with findings indicating that students who felt more support from the university and those who employed more adaptive coping strategies reported less stress and better psychological adjustment.

Gary R. Germo
California State University, Fullerton

Adrian Rodriguez
CSU Fullerton

(General)
II-136 - Picture This or Analyze That: Strategy Instruction Harms High Spatial Problem Solving
To understand the impact of strategy on spatial thinking, we examined paper folding performance of participants instructed to use an analytic or visualization strategy. Results indicated that low and moderate spatial skill individuals were not affected by strategy instruction, but high spatial individuals performed worse when given the analytic strategy.

Allison J Jaeger  
St. John’s University  
Nia Scarboro  
St. John’s University  
Nahal Heydari  
St. John’s University  
(Cognitive)

II-137 - Framing Depression As a Signal Promotes Positive Impacts on Offset Efficacy and Stigma
This pre-registered randomized control trial (n=877) compared messages about depression as a functional signal with a message about depression as a disease with known risk factors. Framing depression as a signal revealed positive impacts on stigma, offset efficacy, and beliefs about depression, with larger effects among females.

Hans S. Schroder  
McLean Hospital  
Andrew R. Devendorf  
University of South Florida  
Brian J Zikmund-Fisher  
University of Michigan  
(Clinical Science)

II-138 - Elevated Type I Error Rates of the Bias-Corrected Bootstrap Confidence Interval in Missing Data Methods for the Indirect Effect
The bias-corrected bootstrap confidence interval for indirect effects has been found to have inflated type I error rates in complete datasets. This simulation study reveals even worse inflation when this method is combined with multiple imputation for missing data, suggesting that its use with missing mediation data should be stopped.

Tristan D. Tibbe  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Amanda K. Montoya  
University of California, Los Angeles  
Craig Enders  
University of California, Los Angeles  
(Methodology)

II-139 - Resilience Associated with Decreased Distress but Not a Significant Moderator between Distress and Basic Need Insecurity
U.S. college students are experiencing unprecedented levels of food and housing insecurity, mental distress, and poor psychological resilience. Results of the study show that as student resilience increased, mental distress decreased. However, resilience did not significantly moderate levels of distress related to FI and HI in study participants.

Denise McHugh Loggie  
Walden University  
Jesus Tanguma  
Walden University  
(Personality/Emotion)
II-140 - Interest in Teletherapy during the COVID-19 Pandemic As Measured By Google Search Trends
Will increased demand for teletherapy continue post COVID-19? We analyze online interest in teletherapy during the COVID-19 pandemic using Google search queries. We find historically high interest in teletherapy options at the start of the pandemic, with sustained increased interest throughout the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Joshua Dredze
New York City Health + Hospitals
Lisi M Dredze
BC Children’s Hospital
Mark Dredze
Johns Hopkins University
(Clinical Science)
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

III-1 - Can Creative Employees Doom Your Business? Assessing the Likelihood of Creative Individuals to Engage in Counterproductive Work Behaviors
Research has found positive correlations between creative individuals and dishonest behavior. It may be warranted to further explore this relationship in a workplace setting where creative individuals are highly sought after. The proposed study will attempt to determine if creative individuals are more likely to engage in counterproductive work behavior.

Daria Maletic
Iona College
Laura Bauer
(Industrial/Organizational)

III-2 - Moral Disengagement in Emergency Responders
This study will explore the use of dehumanization in employed emergency responders as they encounter differing patient contexts. We predict an increase level of dehumanization at each increased level of perceived contextual difficulty. Additionally, we predict a significant relationship between responder burnout and dehumanization within all contexts.

Derrick L Edwards
Tennessee Technological University
Natasha Wilkerson
Tennessee Tech University
Amanda L Phy
Tennessee Technological University
(Social)

III-3 - Young Children’s Unpredictability Schema: Development of a Direct Behavioral Assessment
The proposed project aims to develop and test a measure of young children’s unpredictability schema (i.e., worldview where children perceive other people and future outcomes as unreliable and unpredictable). This measure will be used to assess the development, causes, and consequences of unpredictability schemas among young children.

Christina Squires
Nevada State College
Kaitlyn McEntee
Nevada State College
(Cognitive)

III-4 - Physical Features and Perceptions of Attractiveness
We will test the hypothesis that female hormones, the facial feature of cheekbones, and attractiveness are related to one another. Raters will judge 44 female facial images on cheekbone prominence and attractiveness. These ratings will be correlated with one another and the estradiol levels of those in the face images.

Mackenzie Jessica Rosales
California State University Fullerton
Jessie Peissig
California State University, Fullerton
(Social)
III-5 - Research Proposal: Manipulating Future Time Perspective to Promote Physical Activity

Study 1 aims to explore Future Time Perspective as the cognitive-motivational construct and build a valid, reliable measure. Study 2 aims to use this measure tested in an intervention setting that seeks to manipulate Future Time Perspective to promote physical activity in participants using mobile applications.

Hyun Seon Kim
Iowa State University
(Social)

III-6 - Familial and Social Support As Mediators to Psychopathology Following a “Coming-out” Event: A Latent Growth Mixture Model Analysis

This study will investigate trajectories of psychopathology severity following a “coming-out” experience using latent class growth modeling. Familial and peer support will be used as the primary correlates. Demographic data will be used to extrapolate covariates. Related questionnaires will be administered prior to the event and three times post hoc.

Kiyan Irani
Columbia University
(Clinical Science)

III-7 - Child Life Specialists and Parent Satisfaction: A Longitudinal Analysis of Child Life Program Size

Many children undergoing medical procedures need psychosocial support and child life specialists provide this support. However, they are often overworked and aren’t able to support many of their patients. In this literature synthesis, this presenter will explore the correlation between the size of child life programs and parent satisfaction.

Emma Waltenbaugh
Tennessee Technological University;
Rufaro Chitiyo
Tennessee Technological University
Nicole E. Henniger
Tennessee Technological University
(Industrial/Organizational)

III-8 - The L Words: Latinx, Lesbian, and Loneliness

Literature pertaining to Latinx lesbians, and their experience of loneliness is scant. In a predominantly Latinx bordertown, resources for these individuals are nearly non-existent. For this reason, it is crucial to identify the experiences of Latinx lesbians with regard to loneliness and social support to better serve this population.

Alicia Sanchez
Maricela Galdamez
Nayda Castillo
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Kimberly Longoria
Emilia Fillipone
(Clinical Science)

III-9 - Understanding Video Game Engagement: Childhood Psychological Maltreatment and Distress Tolerance

The current study aims to fill a gap in the literature by investigating gaming as a coping strategy used by individuals with low distress tolerance due to adverse childhood experiences. The results from the current study will influence the direction of future research and potentially be used in treatment.

Mason Lee Hatwan
University of South Dakota
Elizabeth Boyd
University of South Dakota
(Clinical Science)

III-10 - School Counselor Burnout and Asca Compliance

The purpose of the proposed research is to evaluate burnout in school counselors and its relationship to the American School Counselor Association’s (ASCA) national model for the appropriate roles of school counselors. We predict the relationship between job satisfaction and burnout will be moderated by the school system’s ASCA compliance.

Alec Porter
Tennessee Technological University
Derrick L Edwards
Tennessee Technological University
(Industrial/Organizational)
III-11 - Neuroticism and Parental Expectations in Gifted Students

The current proposal seeks to evaluate the correlation between being a current college student who was labeled “gifted” in their adolescence and believing one is currently living up their parent’s expectations of them—along with the student’s level of neuroticism and frequency of the desire to change academic major.

Katia Siegers
Tennessee Technological University
(Personality/Emotion)

III-12 - Investigating the Transfer of Calibration Due to Exploratory Behavior for Affordance Perception

Affordances are possibilities for behavior that depend on the fit between environment and actor. The function-generalization-hypothesis states that exploratory processes generalize between functionally similar actions, just as calibration transfers between similar actions. The expected results will help understand how exploratory behaviors for functionally similar affordances generalize to functionally similar tasks.

Brian Michael Day
Butler University
Meet Patel
Butler University
Analise Richcreek
Butler University
McKenzie Greene
Butler University
Addison Hensley
Butler University
(General)

III-13 - Impact of Exposure Duration and Response Type on Affordance Perception

This study will examine the effect of exposure duration on affordance perception. Perceiving affordances is well-established, but the time necessary for affordance perception to occur is unknown. Length of exposure to objects and visual scenes will be manipulated to assess the impact on action-related vs. identification-related perception in individuals.

Hillary Reed
Butler University
Allie Carmichael
Butler University
Kylie Stickel
Butler University
Brian Michael Day
Butler University
(General)

III-14 - Race, Gender and Rating Errors: An Applied Example

This poster presents an examination of rating errors from a recent (2019) law enforcement promotional procedure. The errors examined include central tendency, leniency, severity, halo, and race and gender effects. How to control for these errors, and practical and legal considerations are discussed.

Frank P. Igou
Louisiana Tech University
Shane McKnight
Christina Cantu
Michelle Leong
Louisiana Tech University
(Industrial/Organizational)
III-15 - Intergenerational Inheritance of N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) Receptor Subunit Gene Expression Alterations in the Brain of Rats
Alteration of gene expression for subunit NMDA receptors, GRIN1 and GRIN2, in the brain of mammals is linked to schizophrenia. The symptomology presented due to this dysregulation manifests differently between genders and the etiology is uncertain. This study will examine heritability of these gene expression alterations as a potential explanation.
Claudia Paniagua-Ugarte
Radford University
Robert Sheehy
Radford University
Laura Griffith
Radford University
Jacob Eirich
Radford University
Shane McClafferty
Radford University
Pamela A. Jackson
Radford University
Dayna Hayes
Radford University
(Biological/Neuroscience)

III-16 - Music and Math: Investigating the Effects of Key and Tempo on Mathematics Anxiety
Math anxiety is described as the most prevalent subject phobia and college students are a vulnerable population. Music interventions in elementary classrooms help sharpen math skills and improve confidence in math. This study seeks to examine whether music can buffer and/or alleviate feelings of math anxiety in college learning settings.
Mateo A Chavez
Valanne MacGyvers
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
(Clinical Science)

III-17 - The Connection of Athletic Injuries and Physical Therapy to State Anxiety
In this Poster Presentation, we will explore the relationship an athletic injury and physical therapy have on competitive college athletes’ state (current perception) anxiety. Additionally, the Poster will examine the athletes’ coping styles post-injury. This will be explored by using The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and The Brief-COPE.
Olivia Kit
Innervations Psychological Services
Alden Cass
Innervations Psychological Services
(Clinical Science)

III-18 - Bilingual Infants Have Potential Advantages with Acoustic Variability
Infants hear speech from multiple speakers in their everyday lives. The proposed study investigates bilingual infants’ ability to learn word-object mappings from multiple speakers. We predict that bilingual infants will be able to learn word-object mappings when presented in instances of both high and low speaker variability.
Gabriella Frangopoulos
Valparaiso University
Abbie Thompson
Valparaiso University
(Developmental)

III-19 - Heritability of Scale-Free Rsfmri Brain States in Adolescence
We propose investigating the heritability of rsfMRI scale-free brain states (hurst) by specifying ACE models and gene-by-trait interaction models across brain regions of interest determined by parcellations. We seek to explore the dynamics of these brain states in disordered cognition and characterize the relationship between hurst, general psychopathology, and cognition.
Jonathan Ceru
UCChicago Department of Psychology
Andrew J Stier
University of Chicago Department of Psychology
Marc G Berman
The University of Chicago
(Biological/Neuroscience)
III-20 - Coordinating Conversation Multimodally: A Role for Shrug Gestures in Preference Organization
Speakers cooperatively construct everyday conversation, using language to coordinate interaction. While conversation analysis has explored such cooperative systems in speech, we ask whether these systems of coordination are multimodal, integrating speech and pragmatic gesture. We propose an experiment using anticipatory eye-tracking and reactive finger-tapping rate measures to answer this question.

Natalie Dowling
University of Chicago

Kennedy Casey
University of Chicago

Marisa Casillas
University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

III-22 - Validation of a Proposal for the Development of a Competency Model for Interns in Industrial and Organizational Psychology Graduates Programs
This proposal describes a project to develop a competency model for graduate I/O psychology interns. We provide Phase II results of the survey and interviewing of subject matter expert groups. Validation supports the development of an assessment for intern self-evaluation and supervisor evaluation to identify training gaps.

Joseph A Cataldo IV
University of New Haven

Tara L’Heureux
University of New Haven

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-23 - Gaussian Process Model of Time Estimation in Relationship with Number Sense and Working Memory Overload
The study consists of three cognitive aspects: number sense, working memory overload and time perception. A time perception accuracy is defined here as the difference between the duration of an affective picture exposition and participants’ estimations. The Gaussian Process Regression has been used to find a model of time perception.

Kamil Szymański
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw Faculty of Psychology

(Cognitive)

III-24 - Romantic Relationship Status As a Moderator of Intercultural Adjustment
Romantic relationships, distinct from other social supports, may have developmentally important but unstudied impacts on emerging adults’ intercultural adjustment. International students reported their relationship status, acculturative stress, cultural congruity, and demographics. Relationship status was not associated with less acculturative stress, but was associated with greater cultural congruity. Implications are discussed.

Shabeba Islam
Purdue University, West Lafayette

Adilene Osnaya
Purdue University

David Rollock
Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

III-25 - How Childhood Adversity Influences Associative Memory for Emotional and Social Stimuli
Exposure to adverse childhood experience(s) leads to altered social and emotional processing, however the implications this may have on memory are poorly understood. We propose to examine how associative memory for negative versus neutral and social versus non-social stimuli differentially manifests among those with and without exposure to childhood adversity.

Victoria Wardell
The University of British Columbia

Charlotte Stewardson
University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Michelle C. Hunsche
University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Daniela Palombo
University of British Columbia

Connor M. Kerns
University of British Columbia

(Cognitive)
III-26 - Impact of Workplace Diversity on Organization Effectiveness: A Conceptual Model

The paper systematically reviews the literature on workplace diversity and gauges various individual and organizational outcomes of the same. Based on bibliometric analysis and thorough review, the paper presents a conceptual model which proposes relationship between workplace diversity and organizational effectiveness via mediating variables i.e. job satisfaction, commitment, and performance.

Mansi Babbar
Reetesh K Singh
(Industrial/Organizational)

III-27 - To Work or to Study: Using Distance Student’s Implicit Preferences to Predict Drop-out.

We want to predict student drop-out in distance learning with an implicit association test. We hypothesize that students who implicitly prefer their work over their studies are more likely to drop out of their studies. Additionally, we use quantitative and qualitative methods to investigate individual differences.

Clemens Klinke
Apollon Hochschule
Marc Schipper
Hochschule für Künste im Sozialen Ottersberg
(Social)

III-28 - Reasons for Migration, Sociocultural Characteristics, and Parenting Styles of Chinese Immigrant Families

The study examined reasons for migration in a sample of Chinese immigrant families and their children. Results showed that those who migrated to better their socioeconomic circumstances had significantly higher parental education and per capita income as well as greater American cultural orientations than those who migrated for family reasons.

Xinyue Wang
University of California, Berkeley
Stephanie L. Haft
University of California, Berkeley
Qing Zhou
University of California, Berkeley
(Social)

III-29 - Anxiety, Externalizing Behaviors, and Exposure to Violence: Investigating Associations with Amygdala-PAG Functional Connectivity in Young Adults

Exposure to violence is associated with increased risk for anxiety and externalizing behaviors, yet neurobiological alterations related to interactions between violence exposure, anxiety, and externalizing problems remain largely unexplored. Using resting-state fMRI, we investigate whether violence exposure moderates relations between anxiety and externalizing behaviors with amygdala-persaqueductal gray functional connectivity.

Alexis Broussard
Yale University
Emily Cohodes
Yale University
Jordan Foster
Yale University
Bailey Holt-Gosselin
Yale University
Sarah McCauley
Hunter College
Jeffrey Mandell
Yale University
Jasmyne Pierre
Yale University
H.R. Hodges
University of Minnesota
Sadie Zacharek
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Jason Haberman
Yale University
Paola Odriozola
Yale University
Sahana Kribakaran
Yale University
Isabel Santiuste
Yale University
Arielle Baskin-Sommers
Yale University
Dylan G. Gee
Yale University
(Clinical Science)
III-30 - How Do Language Choices Influence Public Stigma in Regards to Substance Use?
We are interested in the degree to which the public stigma associated with substance use is affected by the language used to describe an individual. We predict that person-first (as compared to identity-first) language and that the word “substance” (as compared to “drug”) will result in lower public stigma.

Kristine Melancon
Brooke O. Breaux
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
(Social)

III-31 - The Potential Effects of Preference on the Cognitive Benefits of Natural Environments
Viewing images of natural environments has restorative effects on cognitive functioning when compared to urban environments. Unfortunately, image sets are often confounded with preference. We plan to use natural and urban images equated on preference, to determine if preference, environmental condition, and their interaction, influence cognitive restoration.

Elizabeth Janey
The University of Chicago
Kelton McConnell
The University of Chicago
Kathryn E. Schertz
The University of Chicago
Kim Lewis Meidenbauer
The University of Chicago
Marc G Berman
The University of Chicago
(Cognitive)

III-32 - Incentivizing Performance on Cognitive Ability Tests
It is widely accepted that tests of cognitive ability are capturing the examinee’s so-called “maximal performance”. However, the literature has paid relatively little attention to the role of motivation/incentivization in mental testing. The proposed work will deploy a novel incentivization scheme to assess which tests/abilities are susceptible to incentivization.

Saksham Malik
Saksham Malik
Zachary R Tidler
Georgia Institute of Technology
Paul Rogers
Georgia Institute of Technology
Maugan Lloyd
Georgia Institute of Technology
(Methodology)

III-33 - Is Psychology Ready to Adopt Open Science? Gauging the Field’s Transition to Open Science Using the Stages of Change Model
The proposed study seeks to inform open science policy and training efforts by surveying researchers from across the field of psychology regarding their readiness to adopt various open science practices. Results will be stratified by subfield, method of study, and career stage to contextualize findings and provide more tailored recommendations.

Julia Blayne McDonald
University of South Florida
(General)
III-34 - Evaluation of Multiple Imputation in Mean and Variance Adjusted Weighted Least Square Estimation to Test Measurement Invariance

This paper uses Monte Carlo simulations to examine the application of multiple imputation with mean and variance adjusted weighted least square estimation in factorial invariance test with ordinal items. We will investigate the performance of likelihood ratio test and global fit indices (RMSEA, TLI, CFI) with different pooling procedures.

Heining Cham
Fordham University

Danqi Zhu
Fordham University

Hyunjung Lee
Fordham University

(Methodology)

III-35 - Usability of Print and Digital Academic Technologies

This study examines usability differences between digital and print technology for enrolling in college courses. We will focus on speed, efficiency, comfort, and accuracy in completing the task with different forms of technology. We expect participants to prefer the digital technology while making fewer errors with the print technology.

Kai Bates-Diop
Butler University

Brian Michael Day
Butler University

(General)

III-36 - Enhancing Effective Coping As a Suicide Prevention Strategy: A Virtual Program for Bereaved Family Members

As bereavement is associated with increased suicidality, especially in those experiencing prolonged grief disorder or depression, targeting effective coping strategies after bereavement may decrease suicidality. This project will conduct a program evaluation of an online resource that encourages effective coping strategies in order to reduce suicidality.

Joselyn E. Fisher
Uniformed Services University

Tasanee Walsh
Uniformed Services University

Christin Ogle
Uniformed Services University

Rafael Zuleta
Joshua C. Morganstein
Uniformed Services University

Stephen J. Cozza
Uniformed Services University

(General)

III-37 - Examining Whether Locus of Control Orientation Mediates Relationships between Trauma and Aggression Outcomes Among African American Adolescents

African American adolescents are at risk for both trauma exposure and aggression. Experiencing trauma may shift an individual’s locus of control orientation toward viewing their life outcomes as the result of external, uncontrollable factors. This study examines relationships between trauma, locus of control, and aggression in African American adolescents.

Olivia Thompson
University of Alabama - Tuscaloosa

(General)
III-38 - Can Active Learning Practices Lead to Student Anxiety in the Classroom?
Past findings have illustrated the prospect of active learning (AL) practices contributing to student state anxiety in the college classroom. Conclusions have been drawn from student interviews and post-hoc ratings of student class experiences. We intend to investigate this more directly by measuring anxiety towards AL in the classroom setting.

Vanessa Rodriguez Barrera  
Nevada State College

Getsy Paola Espinoza Quezada  
Nevada State College

(Teaching Institute Poster)

III-39 - Investigating the Effect of Interaction between Selective Attention and Working Memory on Pupillary Response
A multitude of factors lead to subtle involuntary changes in pupil dilation. The proposed study will assess how the interaction between working memory and selective attention may cause modulations in pupillary response, through examining pupillary changes during attentional switch in varied working memory load conditions.

Ketaki Sengupta  
IIT Bombay

Niharika Singh  
Centre of Behavioural and Cognitive Sciences

(Cognitive)

III-40 - Investigating Process Acuity and Self-Enhancement Bias of Therapists Vs. Non-Therapists Using a Novel Skills Test
Psychotherapy training allots insufficient attention to empirically supported process markers, and therapist self-enhancement bias is harmful to client outcomes. We propose to examine performance and self-ratings of 300 participants of varied experience on a novel psychotherapy process skills test, to assess effects of experience on therapy process acuity and self-assessment.

Max B. Cooper  
York University

Alyssa A. Di Bartolomeo  
York University

Henny A. Westra  
York University

David A. Olson  
York University

Tali Boritz  
York University

(Clinical Science)

III-41 - The Breadth of Mindful Breath: A Proposal to Improve Working Memory and Inhibition Performance Coupled with Task-Specific Alpha/Theta Power Modulation in EEG.
This proposed study aims to identify benefits of mindfulness meditation on cognitive performance (i.e., working memory and inhibition) and associated task-related oscillatory EEG activity following a short-term repeated breathing-based mindfulness meditation program. We predict meditators will exhibit better working memory performance (O-Span) and inhibitory accuracy (Stroop) compared to controls.

Kara Stuart  
(Cognitive)
III-42 - Use of Emotion Regulation Strategies on Intolerance of Uncertainty and Problematic Internet Use

The cross-sectional research study intends to understand the relationship between Intolerance of Uncertainty, Problematic Internet Use, and Emotion Regulation strategies and how usage of positive or negative emotion regulation strategies decrease or increase in the internet usage during highly uncertain situations.

Vigraanth Bapu K G
Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous); Mizoram University
(Clinical Science)

III-43 - The Influence of Prior Exposure to Weapons on the Weapon Focus Effect

The current study aims to investigate the influence of gun ownership on the weapon focus effect. Participants will watch a mock-crime in which a weapon is either present, absent, or delayed. Participants will also complete information regarding gun ownership status and familiarity with firearms.

Alexandria R Espinoza
Aja Gregg
Danielle Sneyd
Northland College
(Cognitive)

III-44 - Personality and Authenticity: Conceptual Literature Review and Meta-Analysis

This paper is a literature review and meta-analysis in the domains of personality and authenticity. This study aims to summarize the landscape of existing research on the relation between authenticity (conceptualized in multiple ways) and personality and to offer possible directions for future research.

Navojit Roy
Purdue University

Jordan Mathew
Purdue University

Sang Woo
Purdue University
(Social)

III-46 - How Do Young Adults Profile Crime? a Study on Racial Stereotypes and Crime

The proposed study will examine racial stereotypes for different types of crimes. Participants will read crime descriptions and choose who they believe most likely committed the crime. We predict participants will choose their answer based on previously held stereotypes. Findings will contribute to both the stereotyping and legal psychology literatures.

Caitlyn M. Liddle
Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas
Tennessee Technological University
(General)

III-47 - Identifying the Psychological Mechanisms Linking Urban Greenspace Use and Reduced Violent Crime

To test why urban nature exposures lead to lower rates of violent crime, we will gather evaluations of Chicago parks and participants’ psychological experiences in those parks and incorporate these survey results in large scale models predicting violent crime rates from park visits.

Kim Lewis Meidenbauer
The University of Chicago

Kathryn E. Schertz
The University of Chicago

Marc G Berman
The University of Chicago
(Cognitive)

III-48 - The Role of Intolerance of Uncertainty and Anxiety Sensitivity in Alcohol Use Disorder

This study explores the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and intolerance of uncertainty (IU) in Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD). It is anticipated that AUD will be associated with higher anxiety sensitivity and IU than controls and that the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and IU will be stronger in the AUD group.

Emma Winterlind
Clemson University

Sarah Roth
Clemson University

Kaileigh A Byrne
Clemson University
(Clinical Science)
III-49 - Childhood Experiences As Predictors of Overdependence in Romantic Relationships during Adulthood

Research regarding the correlation between adverse childhood experiences and adult romantic relationships remains limited. The current study intends to explore this correlation with the use of self-assessment surveys, predicting that those with adverse childhood experiences will exhibit destructive overdependence in romantic relationships during adulthood.

Lawrence Josephs  
Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University  
Haley Aber  
Adelphi University  
(Personality/Emotion)

III-50 - What Factors Explain Academic Resilience during the Pandemic Among Pre-Service Teachers

This study will examine the role of self-system factors (i.e., motivation/engagement) and social support (i.e., teacher, peer, and family support) on pre-service teachers’ academic resilience during the pandemic. By conducting structural equation modeling (SEM) analyses, this study will investigate joint effects of self-system factors and social support on academic resilience.

Donghyun Kang  
Winona State University  
Sungyoon Lee  
Middle Tennessee State University  
(General)

III-51 - Mental Health Disparities Among College Students in Rural South Texas: Evaluating the Role of Public Stigma in Help Seeking Behaviors

Rural residents frequently experience barriers to accessing mental health treatment when needed. Stigma towards mental illness and seeking psychological treatment is a prevalent barrier influenced by rural socio-cultural norms. This proposal aims to evaluate mental health disparities and stigmas associated with help-seeking behavior among college students in rural south Texas.

Francheska Marie Garica  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
Krystel Espinoza  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
(Social)


The research proposal aims at testing the causal contribution of reasoning to third-party moral judgment of accidental harm. In a set of four experimental manipulations (time pressure, cognitive load, priming, and the 2-Response paradigm), we will determine whether preventing people from reasoning too much following accidental harm increases judgment severity.

Flora Schwartz  
Université de Nîmes  
Anastasia Passemar  
University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès  
Hakim Djeriouat  
University of Lyon Lumière  
Bastien Trémolière  
University of Toulouse Jean Jaurès  
(Cognitive)
III-53 - Dilemmas across Time and Space: How Autonomous Vehicles Might Make Better Choices Than Humans in Dilemma Scenarios
This study investigates whether drivers make utilitarian choices in moral dilemmas with a driving simulator, and how time pressure may influence these decision-making processes. Results will broaden our knowledge of decision making in driving moral dilemmas and help guide development of acceptable ethical principles for Autonomous Vehicles.

Jacqueline Miller
University of North Florida
Dongyuan Wang
University of North Florida
F. Dan Richard
UNIV. OF NORTH FLORIDA
(Social)

III-54 - The Influence of Marianismo on Mexican Sexual Assault Survivors
Little research has explored how cultural influences play a role in the healing process from sexual trauma of marginalized groups. This pilot study will examine the influence that marianismo may have on Mexican women who experience guilt and shame, relating to a sexually traumatic experience.

Bethzaida Nayeli Serrano
University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)
(Personality/Emotion)

III-55 - Perceptions of Justice in the Title IX Investigation Process
This study will examine the factors associated with choosing whether to report unwanted sexual contact to campus authorities, describe the experience of the Title IX process for students who choose to report, and examine how students feel about their experiences with the Title IX process within an organizational justice framework.

Danielle M. Maurice
Elms College
Nicole Niemiec
Elms College
(Social)

III-56 - The Effect of Rumination on Prospective Memory Using a Real-Time and Repeated Approach
This study examines the effects of state/trait rumination on PM performance over four timepoints. Fifty-seven adults and 12 older adults were recruited with data collection currently ongoing. Mixed-effects models will examine the effects of state/trait rumination on PM and Pearson correlations will examine associations between trait rumination and PM.

Iulia Niculescu
The University of Windsor
Kristoffer Romero
University of Windsor
(Cognitive)

III-57 - Can Grit Facilitate Mindset Shifts in Socially Anxious Persons?
Some socially anxious persons view their symptoms as unchangeable traits, which often intensifies this anxiety. These persons endorse a fixed mindset and see obstacles as impassable barriers. The study’s purpose is to examine whether an intervention designed to inspire grit can facilitate a change in mindset concerning social anxiety.

Mateo A Chavez
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Valanne MacGyvers
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
(Clinical Science)

III-58 - Self-Love of the Present Moment: The Relationship between Mindfulness and Self-Compassion
The purpose of the study is to explore relationships between characteristics of dispositional mindfulness (observing, describing, acting with awareness, non-judging, non-reactivity) and self-compassion (self-kindness, self-judgement, common humanity, isolation, mindfulness, and over-identification) among 100 college students. Based on multivariate statistics, significant relationships between the subscales of mindfulness and self-compassion are expected.

Nazerke Akilova
St. Joseph’s College
Peter Lin
St Joseph’s College
(Personality/Emotion)
III-59 - The Maturing Brain: Implications for Executive Functions and Stress Responses Among College Students
This study proposes to examine young adults’ executive functions (EFs) and stress outcomes in the college context. We hypothesize that the objective performance on EF tasks, compared to the subjective assessments, will be more predictive of inter-personal differences and intra-personal variability in stress experiences over five weekdays.

Ran Shan
Mercer University
Joshua Rodefer
Mercer University
Maahi Jain
Mercer University
Ritij Sarvaiya
Mercer University
(Industrial/Organizational)

III-60 - Conflicting Stereotypes in the Face: Socioeconomic Status and Age-Related Stereotypes
The present research proposes examining how social class is evaluated in an older adult sample. Specifically, whether the same stereotypes associated with social class apply to older adults or if they are overridden by aging stereotypes, and if the childhood and attained wealth/SES of older adults mediate observers’ judgments.

Uliana Solovieva
University of Chicago
Daniel N. Albohn
The University of Chicago
Alexander Todorov
University of Chicago
(Social)

III-61 - Exploring the Relationship between Shame Resilience and Identity
Shame is a social emotion, and one’s sense of collective versus individual identity could influence how one deals with experiencing this emotion. This correlational study will survey college students in the U.S. and examine whether there is a relationship between an individual’s level of shame resilience and their identity orientations.

Livia James
Tennessee Technological University
Nicole E. Henniger
Tennessee Technological University
(Personality/Emotion)

III-62 - I’ll be There for You? Bystander Intervention in Online Harassment
Cyberbullying often occurs in the presence of bystanders who can alter the dynamics by siding with the victim, encouraging the perpetrator, or doing nothing. Our study applies the five-step bystander intervention model for face-to-face bullying to the cyberbullying context and explores the underlying mechanisms and specific barriers of each step.

Vasileia Karasavva
University of British Columbia
Amori Mikami
University of British Columbia
(Social)

III-63 - Cognitive Responses to Social Rejection in Loneliness: Depression and Social Anxiety As Moderators
This study aims to understand cognitive mechanisms underlying loneliness and its associations with mental health symptoms. Specifically, this study will investigate associations between loneliness and more negatively biased interpretation of ambiguous social stimuli following social rejection. Moderating effects of social anxiety and depressive symptoms will also be explored.

Bronwen Grocott
University of British Columbia-Vancouver
Joelle LeMoult
The University of British Columbia
(Clinical Science)
III-64 - Two Peas in a Pod? an Investigation of Friendship and Personality Perception

This study will investigate whether we can tell people are friends by looking at them. Participants will view sets of four photos, two of which are friends, and will rate personality, appearance, and friendship likelihood. I expect real friends to have higher friendship likelihood ratings and personality and physical similarity.

Josephine Collins  
Ouachita Baptist University

Jennifer V. Fayard  
Ouachita Baptist University

(Personality/Emotion)

III-65 - Individual Differences in L3 Grammar Learning: Contextual and Cognitive Factors

The goal of this research proposal is to identify the factors which predict successful learning of a third-language grammar. The planned study will explore (1) the role of past linguistic experience, (2) individual differences in cognitive abilities (executive functions and memory) and, (3) the interaction between them.

Marta Rivera  
Mind, Brain and Behavior Research Center at University of Granada

Daniela Paolieri  
University of Granada

Teresa Bajo  
University of Granada

Judith Kroll  
University of California, Irvine

(Cognitive)

III-66 - Visual Experiences Affecting Infant Word Learning - Explained By Foveation

Infant studies have shown infants associate object with label through speech sound, but little research has been done on the visual experience during this association. Integrating foveation in eye-tracking paradigm, we can investigate on micro-level how infant specifically attend to the referred objects, and the perceptual effects on language development.

Giang Le  
Hanako Yoshida

(Developmental)

III-67 - “Orange Flag Assessment”: An Addendum to the Lethality Assessment Program

We designed a supplemental form for police officers to use in addition to the Lethality Assessment Program. It is structured to help officers identify domestic abuse that is moderate to severe. We plan to test the functionality and efficacy of the program in identifying coercive control and increasing referrals.

Marisa Berner  
Pennsylvania State University

Melanie D. Hetzel-Riggin  
Pennsylvania State University, Erie

(Clinical Science)

III-68 - Children’s Social Evaluations of Social Impact Mindset

Some people are family-oriented and mostly care about supporting their family. Other people go beyond the family and care about making a bigger impact in the world. We found that from a young age, children are sensitive to and value the mindset of making bigger social impacts, beyond the family.

Janice Im  
UChicago Department of Psychology

Fan Yang  
The University of Chicago

(Social)

III-69 - The Effects of Cannabis on Sleep, Circadian Rhythms, and Cognition in Young Adults

Exogenous cannabinoid administration appears to modify circadian signaling in a dose-dependent manner. This study investigates the effects of chronic cannabis use on sleep quality, circadian rhythm, and cognition by examining the sleep behaviors, biological rhythms, and cognitive performance of daily cannabis users and comparing them to non-users.

Jeff Dyche  
James Madison University

Catharine Trice  
JMU/APA

(Biological/Neuroscience)
III-70 - How Health and Weight Management Social Media Messages Targeting African American Women Impact Health Behaviors

The proposed study seeks to: 1) Determine the eating and fitness habits of Generation Z Black women and 2) determine the impact that Instagram “fitspiration”, “thinspiration”, and #body positivity/#healthatanyysize messages have on current and planned eating and fitness activities of Generation Z Black women.

Kalynda C. Smith
North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University
(Social)

III-71 - Using Google Street View to Study Social Ecology at Scale

Do built environments afford cultural patterns of thought? Using Google Street View images as stimuli, we seek to replicate and extend past comparisons of visual complexity among Japanese and the US streetscapes. We demonstrate the use of computational methods for sampling and analyzing the built environment at scale.

Yuyang Zhong
University of Michigan, Organizational Studies
Nicholas Camp
University of Michigan
(Methodology)

III-72 - Does Introverted Individual’s Internal Dialogue Contribute to Tension within a Person’s Romantic Relationship?

The premise of this study is to convey that introverted individuals internalizing emotional processing gives a rise to tension within an individual’s relationship. We plan to execute this by manipulating college students’ internal dialogues to examine the correlation between introversion and tension. Beneficial to couple’s counseling to embrace personality behaviors.

Karen May Cornett
Tennessee Technological University
Chris J. Burgin
Tennessee Tech University
(Personality/Emotion)

III-73 - A Tripartite Examination on the Concept of Family from the Perspective of Ethnic Minority Non-Heterosexuals

This poster reports a research study plan for an exploratory study on ethnic minority non-heterosexuals and their experiences of family, with research questions addressing family of origin, family of choice and rainbow families. The plan includes an ongoing recruitment and interview process and suggestions of theoretical frameworks and analytic method.

Emelie Louise Miller
Mid Sweden University
Ingrid Zakrisson
Mid Sweden University
(Social)

III-74 - Avoiding Positivity: Potential Impacts of Cognitive Biases on Working Memory Performance

This study will examine relationships between cognitive biases (i.e., fear of happiness and anhedonia) and working memory performance. We predict higher reported levels of fear of happiness and anhedonia will be associated with lower accuracy for positive stimuli. Results may offer insight into how cognitive factors impact working memory performance.

Tyler James Robinson
Murray State University
Duncan Gage Jordan
Murray State University
(Clinical Science)

III-75 - The Effects of Employment, Sleep Quality, and Fatigue on the Academic Performance of Latinx Undergraduate College Students

The purpose of this prospective survey study is to assess how work hours, sleep, and fatigue predict academic performance (GPA) among Latinx college students. We predict undergraduate Latinos that report working and experience fatigue will demonstrate poor academic performance.

Evelyn Dubon
alliant international university
Rozhin Afshar
alliant international university
Ron Duran
Alliant University
(General)
III-76 - Factors Predicting Academic Misconduct in Online Courses
During the COVID-19 pandemic, many universities are primarily delivering courses online. Because of this, more students may choose to cheat to get ahead. Thus, it is important to predict which traits may lead to cheating behaviors. This study tests social desirability, self-confidence, perceived learning difficulty, and perceived ease in cheating.

Mark Mariani
Tennessee Tech University

Chris J. Burgin
Tennessee Tech University

Nicole E. Henniger
Tennessee Technological University
(Social)

III-77 - Which Construct Has the Worse Impact on Working Memory: Depression, Anxiety, ADHD, or Adverse Childhood Experiences?
This study looks into constructs already known to have an adverse effect on Working Memory to figure out which construct comparatively has the worst influence on Working Memory. The constructs include depression, anxiety, ADHD, and adverse childhood experiences.

Kaitlyn Patterson
(Personality/Emotion)

III-78 - Adults’ Explicit and Implicit Views of Aging and Their Associations with Health
Views of aging (VoA) are robust predictors of health and well-being. We examine the relative importance of three VoA constructs, including general VoA (e.g., age stereotypes), personal VoA (e.g., awareness of age-related changes), and implicit VoA (e.g., IAT), in predicting multiple health-related outcomes among adults aged 45 to 75 years.

Han-Yun Tseng
Colorado State University

Garret Forsyth

Abigail Nehrkorn-Bailey
Colorado State University

Diana Rodríguez
Colorado State University

Manfred Diehl
Colorado State University
(Developmental)

III-79 - Can Social Network Features Protect Against Loneliness during a Pandemic?
The present research aims to determine if social network characteristics can attenuate the relationship between risk perception and loneliness. Specifically, it uses a survey-based approach to investigate whether network density, number of close alters, and attitude homogeneity in the network moderate the relationship between Covid-19 risk perception and loneliness.

Courtney Gibson
University of Dayton

Joy E Losee
University of Dayton
(Social)

III-80 - Evaluating the Benefits of Gamification to Engage and Retain Participants in Cognitive Training Programs for Older Adults: A Meta-Analysis.
Gamified cognitive interventions for older adults are gaining popularity. The aim of this study is to understand the association between attrition rates in intervention studies using gamified cognitive tasks vs non-gamified cognitive tasks for older adults, as an indicator of adherence to these gamified interventions.

Nandita Tuteja
Sirui Wan
University of California, Irvine

Tullo Domenico
Eunice Ghil
Susanne Jaeggi
University of California, Irvine
(Cognitive)
**III-81 - Attention Restoration Theory: Restoration Potential of Various Cognitive Tasks**
Attention Restoration Theory (ART) proposes that exposure to natural environments has restorative effects on cognitive function. We plan to examine the extent of cognitive restoration that occurs in various cognitive tasks that engage working memory, cognitive flexibility, and attentional control following exposure to nature and urban images.

*Kelton McConnell*  
*The University of Chicago*

*Elizabeth Janey*  
*The University of Chicago*

*Kathryn E. Schertz*  
*The University of Chicago*

*Kim Lewis Meidenbauer*  
*The University of Chicago*

*Marc G Berman*  
*The University of Chicago*

*(Cognitive)*

**III-83 - Singaporean Freshmen’s Trajectories of College Adjustment and Emotional Disclosure on Facebook**
This study examined the trajectories of freshmen’s college adjustment and emotional disclosure on Facebook in an Asian society, Singapore. Results have theoretical contributions for understanding freshmen college adjustment experiences in Asian societies and their collective social sharing of emotions in the online context. There are practical implications for education interventions.

*GeckHong Yeo*  
*N.I. Institute for Health, National University of Singapore*

*(Personality/Emotion)*

**III-84 - How Streetwear Can Empower Adolescent Self-Improvement Goals**
One emerging movement in the 21st century is the rise of streetwear in popular culture. In this article we advocate that the emergence of in-person and online streetwear communities can be a positive social force for adolescent self-improvement by encouraging a healthy discourse on personal self-image via creative clothing expression.

*Matthew Yan*  
*(Social)*

**III-85 - Sustainable Deaths: Exploring the Relationship between Connectedness to Nature and Sustainable Funeral Preferences**
Thanatology suggests that plants foster meaning-making and meaning reconstruction between the bereaved and their deceased. The proposed study investigates the role individual characteristics (e.g., sex, age, education, occupation, income), funeral knowledge, and connectedness to nature play on adults’ funeral preferences. Environmentalism may mediate the relationship between funeral knowledge and choices.

*Courtney L. Franco*  
*University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa*

*(Social)*

**III-86 - Effects of Socioeconomic Status, Ethnicity, and the Environment on Reproductive and Sexual Health Behaviors and Outcomes**
Socioeconomic status and ethnicity are commonly correlated with reproductive and sexual health behaviors and outcomes but without considering environmental factors. This study proposes investigating the effects that socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and the environment have on reproductive and sexual health behaviors and outcomes.

*Veronica Kraft*  
*University of Arizona*

*(Social)*
III-87 - Faculty Feedback Environment: Forming a Nomological Network for a New Measure

The Faculty Feedback Environment Scale (FFES) will be created to assess university faculty perceptions of job-related feedback. The FFES will be researched in two phases, the first to establish its psychometric properties, followed by a pilot study at one university to determine its relationship to engagement and feedback tools.

David W Bracken  
Keiser University

Lisa A Steelman  
Florida Institute of Technology

Richard A Mendelson  
Keiser University

John W Fleenor  
Center for Creative Leadership  
(Industrial/Organizational)

III-88 - The Effect of Mindfulness Meditation on Facial Working Memory and Empathy

Working memory capacity is associated with increased empathy. Therefore, interventions that increase working memory may also increase empathy. This proposed study tests whether a mindfulness meditation training positively affects facial working memory, and whether improved working memory mediates an increase in empathy.

Nooshin Younesi

Nicole E. Henniger  
Tennessee Technological University  
(Cognitive)

III-89 - Self Esteem and Task Performance in College Students: Positive Affect As a Potential Mediator

Previous studies have found mixed associations between self-esteem and performance. This proposed research will test the hypothesis that positive affect will serve as a mediator in the relationship between self-esteem and task performance when self-esteem contingencies are controlled for. Different metrics of performance outcomes will also be examined.

Ronald Stegall  
Tennessee Technological University

Nicole E. Henniger  
Tennessee Technological University  
(Personality/Emotion)

III-90 - Evaluating Gender Differences in Jury Decision Making in an Ambiguous Sexually Violent Predator Trial

The current study aims to investigate gender differences in decision making for jury members in sexually violent predator trials. Results from this study will provide insight into which variables, including expert witness testimonies, actuarial data, offense history, and institutional behaviors, are most influential to jury decision making.

Taylor N. Bell  
William Woods University  
(Clinical Science)

III-91 - Examining the Effect of a Collective Blame Hypocrisy Intervention on Online Partisan Hostility

It is hypothesized that having political partisans see harsh tweets from individuals in their ingroup and asking them how responsible they, and the people of their party are, for those toxic tweets can reduce the extent to which they blame the outgroup party, and its individuals, for toxic communication online.

Raihan Alam  
Lehigh University

Michael J. Gill  
Lehigh University  
(Social)
III-92 - Perceived Social Support and Life Satisfaction in Older Adults: The Role of Sense of Autonomy
This study will extend previous studies to investigate the relationship between perceived social support and one’s end of life satisfaction, and whether subjective social status and perceived autonomy may moderate the relationship.

Ashley Fromenthal
University of Louisiana Lafayette

Manyu Li
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
(Social)

III-93 - Children’s Interpretation of Others’ Faces Covered with Medical Masks
To investigate the effects of wearing masks on children’s emotion recognition and understanding abilities, 150 children aged 5, 7, and 9 will be given a series of vignettes and asked to match masked and unmasked facial expressions of emotions that portray the emotion depicted in the vignette.

Sevval Cinar
Sevval

Katrina Abela
Wilfrid Laurier University

Danielle Law
Wilfrid Laurier University
(Personality/Emotion)

III-94 - Exploring the Journey to “Thrivership” for Spanish-Speaking Latina Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: A Proposed Study
The experience of intimate partner violence (IPV) and recovery are unique due to their intersectional identities. The proposed study will explore the journey from surviving to thriving among IPV-exposed Spanish-speaking Latinas. This study aims to develop a culturally-sensitive thrivership model for Latinas, building on Heywood et al. (2019).

Aeriell Armas
(Clinical Science)

III-95 - Factors Influencing Engagement with an mHealth Intervention Among Teens with Eating Disorder Symptoms Recruited from Social Media
Teens with eating disorders (EDs) encounter numerous barriers to in-person treatment, and mHealth interventions (i.e., mobile-based health interventions) can attenuate these barriers. The current study examined engagement with an mHealth intervention designed for teens with EDs and delineated specific user characteristics associated with uptake and continued intervention use.

Patricia Cavazos-Rehg
Professor of Psychiatry

Erin Kasson
Melissa Vazquez
WUSTL

Christine Doroshenko
Hannah Szlyk
Amanda Montayne
Amanda Montayne
Ellen Fitzsimmons-Craft
Denise Wilfley
Barr Taylor
(General)

III-96 - Understanding the Role of Literacy in Semantic Predictive Processing: Evidence for Including Community-Based Samples
The present study will examine how varying literacy levels affect prediction using eye tracking and EEG. The participants will include low literate monolinguals and two groups of literate monolinguals, one non-university sample and one university-based sample. I expect the findings to confirm previous findings that prediction is mediated by literacy.

Brittany Finch
Michigan State University
(Cognitive)
III-97 - Disrupting the School-to-Prison Pipeline: Adult Mindsets and Attitudes That Criminalize Children
Vast disparities in educational outcomes for Black and brown students reveal a systemic problem. The mindsets and attitudes of adults in educational settings have implications for children’s educational outcomes and futures. This study seeks to examine the relationship between implicitly biased adult mindsets and attitudes and disparate student outcomes.

W. Bianca Larkin
Howard University
(Clinical Science)

III-98 - Mindfulness Meditation: Influence on Spatial Anxiety and Mental Rotation
Performance and accuracy on spatial reasoning tasks are strongly influenced by spatial anxiety levels. The present work will examine the hypotheses that a mindfulness meditation intervention will reduce spatial anxiety, which in turn will lead to a subsequent increase in mental rotation task performance (a spatial cognitive task).

Joycelyn VanAntwerp
Ball State University
Alexis Detrich
Ball State University
Nilou Lueke
Ball State University
(Cognitive)

III-99 - Real-World Familiarization: Previously Unfamiliar Faces May Become Familiar after One Week of Exposure
In this study, we will use an old/new recognition task to investigate how increased exposure to faces can improve adult recognition performance as faces transition from the novel (unfamiliar) to the familiar. As exposure increases, we expect to find fewer recognition errors for previously unfamiliar faces.

Menahal Latif
Ryerson University
Margaret Moulson
Ryerson University
(Cognitive)

III-100 - The Impacts of Unmet Expectations of Passion: Explaining Mindset Differences in Perceived Work Well-Being
The present research makes two key contributions to the literature: demonstrate that one’s passion expectancies have important consequences on important workplace outcomes such as job satisfaction and demonstrate that the predominant advice to “find one’s passion” may be creating unrealistic expectations when entering the workplace, to the detriment of employees.

Yifan Jiang
National University of Singapore
(Industrial/Organizational)

III-101 - Predictors of Bullying Behaviors Among Adolescents in Saudi Arabia: The Role of Self-Esteem, Moral Disengagement, and Gender
The bullying issue is increasing among school-age students, which increases the negative consequences of students’ academic, emotional, and social lives (Espelage & Holt, 2001). The purpose of this poster is to examine the role of self-esteem, moral disengagement, and gender as predictors of bullying behaviors among adolescents in Saudi Arabia.

Ayat Hamzah
Andrews University
(Developmental)

III-102 - Digital Future: Virtual Reality and Biofeedback Decrease Anxiety in Detained Adolescents
To examine the effects of virtual-reality biofeedback (VRB) on anxiety in detained adolescents, I will recruit 20 juveniles to undergo six breathing-based treatment sessions. Heart rate, sweat levels, and anxiety symptoms will be measured. If my hypothesis is supported, this will support implementing VRB in treating vulnerable adolescents with anxiety.

Abdullah Alhussein Marei
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Ryan J. Herringa
University of Wisconsin - Madison
Justin Russell
University of Wisconsin - Madison
(Clinical Science)
III-103 - Survival Is Not the Only Goal: Exploring Adolescent Identity Development in the Wake of Childhood Trauma

Childhood trauma impacts typical adolescent identity development. Research and clinical interventions exist to support childhood trauma survivors; however, it remains unclear whether adolescent survivors will experience a rich identity development process. This proposed study will measure the impact of a new Protocol for Identity Development on adolescent identity formation.

Heather Rose Orrantia
Pepperdine University
(Developmental)

III-104 - Integrative Analysis of the Cognitive Triangle in Decision-Making and Anxiety: Effects of Learning, Preferences, and Sampling

The purpose of the project is to pinpoint the psychological mechanisms by which trait-anxiety levels are related to different decision-making facets. The focus is on psychological mechanisms that constitute a fundamental triangle of cognitive processes, mapping the roles of reinforcement learning, risk- and uncertainty preferences, and information sampling.

Philip Millroth
Uppsala University
Thomas Agren
Uppsala University
(Clinical Science)

III-105 - Parenting in the Context of Adversity: Parenting Practices As a Moderator on the Link between Early Exposure to Adversity and Child Mental Health Symptoms

Research has demonstrated the impact of parents on child resilience, yet the specific parenting behaviors underlying resilience are still relatively unclear. This study aims to understand how parenting operates within the context of adversity while considering several broader environmental factors to better inform parenting interventions.

Sierra N Walters
Florida International University
Adela C. Timmons
Florida International University
Jacqueline B Doung
Florida International University
Kayla E Carta
FIU
Natalia Simo Fiallo
Florida International University
Theodore Lee IV
Florida International University
Adriana M Dominguez
Florida International University
Rozeena J Taylor
Florida International University
(Clinical Science)

III-106 - The Moderating Effect of Cognitive Flexibility on the Relationship between Alcohol Consumption and Intimate Partner Violence

Current research regarding the factors involved in IPV perpetration to improve interventions is needed. This quantitative study explores the relationship between alcohol consumption and cognitive flexibility on IPV perpetration. Hypotheses, participant criteria, recruitment, and procedures will be provided. The plan for statistical analysis and expected results will be further examined.

Maria Isabel Ramos Martinez
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Nayda Castillo
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
Arthur Cantos
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley
(General)
III-107 - Charting a Course to Hopefulness: Combatting Hopelessness through Running in Touwsranten, South Africa

The proposed research will evaluate a novel running-based psychosocial intervention implemented by The Seven Passes Initiative in Touwsranten, George, South Africa. The intervention aims to combat hopelessness, improve future outlook, and aid in the facilitation of goalsetting. Participants are local youth and pre/post analysis will investigate changes experienced by participants.

Savannah Aslee Woods  
The New School for Social Research

Allison Marshall  
The New School

Wilmi Dippenaar  
The Seven Passes Initiative

Miriam Steele  
The New School for Social Research  
(General)


Betrayal trauma theory suggests interpersonal events categorized as high-betrayal trauma (HBT) (e.g., sexual/physical violence perpetrated by a close other) have particular deleterious effects. HBT events disproportionately impacts sexual minorities, however, this has yet to be explored. The current study aims to explores this association and potential moderators (i.e., minority stress).

Glenn Mazzone  
Hofstra University  

Mitchell Schare  
Hofstra University  
(Clinical Science)

III-109 - Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Among Indian Adolescents: Evidence from NFHS-5, 2019-21

India’s world’s largest adolescents (300 millions) in 2021, it is demographic dividend for India’s economic development. same chunk population has to disease free from all Non Communicable diseases. 12.4% adolescents are high blood sugar level, 15 percent stress level and drug abuse is 18 percent which makes it worrisome.

Bijaya Kumar Malik  
NCERT  
(General)

III-110 - The Role of Psychopathic Characteristics in Adults with Diagnosed and Undiagnosed Autism

The structure and relationship of psychopathy in adults with autism is unclear. With no model or theory available, understanding of the shared pattern or etiology of these spectrum disorders is challenging. This dissertation proposal investigates a conceptual model using ESEM to offer diagnostic strategies in identifying autistic-psychopathy spectrum disorder (APSD).

Claire Denice Scott-Bacon  
University of Notre Dame  
(Clinical Science)

III-111 - How Much Can Children’s Perspective Impact the Effect of Therapeutic Apologies from Parents?

Parents conduct therapeutic apology to children can show improvements within parent-child relationship. By collecting pre and post data from children also, throughout the apology process, this research proposal aimed at discussing what factors from children’s perspective can influence the quality of apology.

Yu Li  
Northwestern University Emotional Availability & Responsiveness Lab  
(Developmental)
III-112 - Evaluating a Salience Nudge to Increase Uptake of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
Effectiveness of a salience nudge encouraging participants to save the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline phone number in their cell phones will be examined. Findings aim to further suicide prevention research via investigating a technique to increase uptake and usage of the crisis line.

Kayla Wagler
Oklahoma State University

Tony T. Wells
Oklahoma State University

(Cognitive)

III-114 - Responding to Trauma: Exploring If Emotion Regulation Moderates the Relationship between Frequent Trauma History and Quality of Life in Individuals with Functional Neurological Disorder.
This study aims to explore if emotion regulation moderates the relationship between history of traumatic events and quality of life among individuals with functional neurological disorder (FND). Self-reported trauma history, Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale, and Quality of Life Scale will be collected from patients diagnosed with FND.

Michaela Moss
PGSP-Stanford Psy.D. Consortium; Palo Alto University

Kat Nameth
Stanford School of Medicine

Kim Bullock
Stanford School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

III-115 - Partners Now Parents: Examining Psychosocial, Behavioral, and Epigenetic Influences on the Transition to Parenthood
Research suggests that nearly 70% of couples experience a sharp decline in romantic satisfaction during the transition to parenthood, potentially because of strain on the couple’s relationship. This study examines a couples’ teletherapy intervention for psychological distress associated with the transition to parenthood using psychosocial, behavioral, and biological outcome indicators.

Shannon M. Savell
University of Virginia

Robert E. Emery
University of Virginia

Jessica Connelly
University of Virginia

(Clinical Science)

III-116 - The Relationship between the Flow Theory and Self-Efficacy on Student Math Anxiety
The problem to be addressed in this study is that it is unknown how or to what extent to flow theory variables or characteristics influence students’ mathematics anxiety and self-efficacy to improve their academic performance among students enrolled in developmental mathematics.

Abduljabbar Samah
Andrews University

(Genral)
III-117 - Early Predictors: The Impact of Childhood Exposure to Interparental Conflict on Developmental Outcomes for Emotional Self-Regulation and Related Problem Behaviour.
The capacity to independently regulate emotions is central to children’s physical, emotional, and mental wellbeing as they progress through development. This cross-sectional quantitative study included 150 children aged 7-9 to explore the impact of exposure to interparental conflict during childhood on emotional development in a path model using regression analyses.
Katrina Abela
Wilfrid Laurier University
Danielle Law
Wilfrid Laurier University

III-118 - Workplace Invisible Labor: A Proposed Definition and Measure for Education
Invisible labor includes tasks performed to maintain the status quo, though there is no recognition or compensation associated. This project proposes a measurement for assessing invisible labor performed by educators. It is important to understand what work is included in invisible labor, and why this labor is invisible.
Julia E. Mace
Kutztown University of Pennsylvania
Michele C. Baranczyk
Kutztown University

III-119 - Promoting Resilience through Blogging: Basis for a Blog-Based Digital Mental Health Intervention for Young People
This study aims to provide a framework to be considered in developing future blog-based digital mental health intervention for adolescents in low- and middle-income (LAMI) countries, through an exploration of their perception of resilience and blogging.
Dennis Relojo-Howell
Psychreg

III-120 - Brain-Region-Specific Exosomes As a Non-Invasive Biomarker for Mental Disorders
Exosomal contents could serve as a novel blood-based biomarker of brain function. Although existing methods have isolated ‘neuronal’ exosomes, we propose a method that could extract exosomes from specific neuronal subpopulations. In this poster, we describe a bioinformatics analysis of potential markers of brain-region-specific exosomes.
Evan Yang
Emory University
Andrew Neff
Emory

III-121 - Implementation of Prolonged Exposure Therapy for PTSD in a Low Resource Context: A Hybrid-1 Effectiveness-Implementation Clinical Trial
Prolonged Exposure for Primary Care (PE-PC) was developed to improve access at a primary care level. However, the implementation of PE-PC is yet to be evaluated in a LMIC for PTSD. The study explores the effectiveness, acceptability, and feasibility of PE-PC for PTSD in a LMIC such as South Africa.
Duane Booysen
Rhodes University

III-122 - Ambient Assisted Living Framework for Multimodal Sensing and Classification for Generalized Anxiety Disorder
While qualitative tools have been developed to diagnose generalized anxiety disorder, their limitations lie in the integrity and reliability of a patient’s answers to symptom intensity and frequency. The objective of this research is to improve existing models for mental health monitoring systems for GAD by implementation of multimodal sensing.
Geela Margo Ramos
University of Central Florida

Methodology

III-123 - Comorbid ARFID and ASD: Sensory Profiles and Presentations

This poster will explore the presentations and sensory profiles of children with co-occurring Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorder using two separate validated measures, the PARDI-AR-Q and Sensory Profile 2. The intersection between sensory feeding difficulties in ASD and sensory sensitivities in many ARFID cases necessitate research.

Lucy Wetherall
Saint Mary’s College of California

James McCauley
Saint Mary’s College of California

(Clinical Science)

III-124 - Illuminating an Intuitive-Analytical Paradox: Complex Decisions Stimulate Intuition and Simple Decisions Facilitate Analytics

Paradoxically, we assume that individuals who prefer analytical thinking are more successful when making simple decisions than their intuitive counterparts and that individuals who prefer intuitive thinking are more successful when deciding in complex real-world environments, taking both economic and social values into account.

Katharina Fellnhofer
ETH Zurich; Harvard University

Sornette Didier
ETH Zürich

(Industrial/Organizational)

III-125 - Can Transient Social Dominance Information Influence In-Group Bias?

This study aims to investigate the nature of the implicit attitude system in children by answering whether short-lived social dominance information can influence in-group bias in minimal groups. It is expected that transient social dominance information will influence implicit in-group bias, supporting an automatic account of the implicit attitude system.

Puneet Bhargava
University of British Columbia

(Developmental)

III-126 - ADHD: A Comparison of Mindfulness Meditation and Nature Exposure

Research into the use of mindfulness as a treatment for ADHD has produced mixed results. Research into ADHD and nature exposure is even more limited. This proposal aims to explore the influence of ADHD as a psychological trait on the ability to achieve attentional restorativeness through mindfulness and nature exposure.

Anthony Martinez
UTSA

(Clinical Science)

III-128 - How the Type of Relationship to an Individual with Dementia Impacts Our Motivation to Change Health Behaviors Measured By the Mclhb-DrR Scale

The MCLHB-DRR scale is based off of the health belief model and looks at the perceived susceptibility, benefits, barriers, and other areas of motivation for dementia risk reduction. Understanding how the type of relationship to someone with dementia plays on one’s motivation to change behaviors is beneficial for clinical treatment.

Elizabeth Kaydanovsky
Angelina Witbeck
Illinois School of Professional Psychology

Evan Miller
National Louis University

(Cognitive)
IV-1 - Structural Obstacles to Supporting Reading Development in Students with Visual Impairments: Teachers’ Perspectives

Although children with visual impairments are underrepresented in the literature on reading development, they appear to have reading delays that cannot be entirely attributed to their visual disability. Qualitative analyses of survey responses provided by teachers of students with visual impairments suggested the delays may result from systemic educational inequities.

Nosheen Gul  
Northern Illinois University

Molly Pasley  
Northern Illinois University

Abdulmohsen Alomran

Lindsay N. Harris  
Northern Illinois University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-2 - Validation of the Transnegativity Scale

This study examines the validation procedure for a scale measuring prejudice towards transgender individuals. Results suggest that the 12-item scale is psychometrically valid and distinct from other measures of Transphobia (Nagoshi, 2008) and Stigma Consciousness (Pinel, 1999).

Shane McKnight

Christina Cantu  
Louisiana Tech University

Matthew Castillo  
Louisiana Tech University

Reid LaBruyere  
Louisiana Tech University

Frank P. Igou  
Louisiana Tech University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-3 - HTks-Kids: A Tablet-Based Measure of Self-Regulation to Equitably Assess Preschoolers

We developed and pilot-tested a child-led tablet version, called HTKS-Kids, of the HTKS-R self-regulation assessment. Children (n=74) played HTKS-Kids with their teachers at preschool and completed the HTKS-R individually with researchers; teachers also rated children on classroom self-regulation. We found race-based differences in teacher ratings, but not HTKS-Kids or HTKS-R.

Claire E. Cameron  
University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

Krystal Starke  
University at Buffalo

Tammy Kwan  
Cognitive Toybox

Megan McClelland  
Oregon State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-4 - The Effect of Cultural Mistrust on General and Race Related COVID Worries, and Vaccine Comfort in the Black Community

The study examined the impact of cultural mistrust on general and race-related COVID worries and vaccine comfort on in a cross-sectional sample of individuals from the Black community. Data were collected between January-March 2021. The findings showed that all three factors were significantly correlated with cultural mistrust.

Pamela D. Hall  
Barry University

Latrisha Robinson  
Barry University Department of Psychology

Brittini Thomas  
Barry University

Massiel Pinales  
Barry University

Tennille Crawford  
Barry University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)
IV-5 - The Influence of Racial Indicators in the Media on Person Perception: An Unconscious Vs. Conscious Bias Comparison

The purpose of this study is to determine how racial indicators in the media influence conscious and unconscious bias for news text about Black, White, and racially unidentified people. We found a significant impact on person perception when including racial identifiers of Black and White individuals compared to unidentified individuals.

Emily Gleaton  
Georgia Institute of Technology  

Dania Ibrahim  
UCSD  

Kyle Walker  

Richard Catrambone  
Georgia Institute of Technology

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-6 - Representation Requires Intention: Centering Educators of Color through Innovative Paired Matched Design in Qualitative Analyses

Researchers’ methodological decisions have significant consequences on the representation of diverse voices in research and policy decisions. This study illustrates this phenomena with an educator population and provides an analytic example of how to overcome methodological bias through intentionally centering participants of color in a majority white sample.

Tse Yen Tan  
Yale University, Center for Emotional Intelligence  

Morgan D Mannweiler  
Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Jennifer Seibyl  
Yale University

Christina Cipriano  
Yale University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-7 - An Epidemic of Stigma and Silence: Teacher Communication about Opioid Misuse

This study explored 22 middle school teachers’ responses to teaching in a diverse, rural under-resourced community impacted by the opioid epidemic, a collective trauma. Thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews was used to examine three main themes that shaped teacher communication: misunderstandings and assumptions, topic avoidance, and topic integration.

Abby Lane Nance  
University of North Carolina Pembroke

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-8 - Rethinking Classroom Management: Why Teacher-Student Relationship Research in Psychology Should Drive “Classroom Un-Management” for Traditionally Marginalized Students

Harsh punishments occur at higher rates for traditionally marginalized students and compromises teacher-student relationships. Classroom un-management holds students to high academic expectations while affirming their identity through caring relationships. Teachers’ cultural responsiveness at the nexus of race/ethnicity must be examined to understand teacher-student relationships and outcomes for traditionally marginalized students.

Kathryn L. Fletcher  
Ball State University

Kristin N. Cipollone  
Ball State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)
IV-9 - Owning White Privilege: Reducing Prejudice Qualitatively
Whiteness provides significant social, economic, educational, and health privileges. Using the consensual qualitative research (CQR) methodology, we explored White male perceptions on race, culture, and cross-cultural interactions. Results illustrated a continuum in understanding and acknowledgment of systemic racism, emphasizing the need for systemic changes in education, policies, and individual awareness.
Katrina Spontak
Sebastián Del Corral Winder
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center
Michael Poulakakis
University of Indianapolis
Samantha Gray
University of Indianapolis
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-10 - Recognizing Whiteness: A Qualitative Exploration
Whiteness provides significant social, economic, educational, and health privileges. Using the consensual qualitative research (CQR) methodology, we explored White male perceptions on race, culture, and cross-cultural interactions. Results illustrated a continuum in understanding and acknowledgment of systemic racism, emphasizing the need for systemic changes in education, policies, and individual awareness.
Katrina Spontak
Sebastián Del Corral Winder
Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center
Michael Poulakakis
University of Indianapolis
Samantha Gray
University of Indianapolis
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-11 - The Power of Narratives: Historical Narratives of Psychological Disorder and the Construction of Asylums As the Foundation for 21st Century Marginalization of People with Mental Illness
Narratives situate thoughts and behaviors within complex societies while establishing a context in which people begin to understand actions and perceptions. This paper explores how narratives about mental illness historically serve as a tool to prohibit social mobility, consequently informing institutional stigmatization of people with mental illness recognized today.
Nia Mkela Henderson
Northwestern University
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

IV-13 - Stability of Anti-Black Sentiments As a Function of Presidential Politics
Racial attitudes towards Blacks were measured during President Trump’s campaign, his presidency, and early in Biden’s presidency. Results indicated that males were more likely to reinforce microaggressions against Blacks compared to females, and White/Asian males demonstrated the greatest variability in negative attitudes toward Black across the years studied.
Emily Kim
Neil M. Hauenstein
Virginia Tech
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)
**IV-14 - Establishing the Potential Benefits of Passion Among Adults at-Risk for Suicide**
The present study assessed a conceptual model linking the dualistic model of passion and the interpersonal theory of suicide, shedding light on the potential benefits associated with the pursuit of a passion activity among adults at elevated risk for suicide.

*Julia Petrovic*
McGill University

*Devin J. Mills*
Texas Tech University

*Sean M. Mitchell*
Texas Tech University

(General)

**IV-15 - Trait Mindfulness Prospectively Predicts Meaning in Life during the COVID-19 Pandemic**
The Mindfulness to Meaning Theory (MMT) suggests that mindfulness promotes a sense of meaning in the presence of adversity. Findings from this project supported MMT, such that higher trait mindfulness, assessed before COVID-19, prospectively predicted higher meaning and meaning salience during the early months of COVID-19 among healthy adults.

*Caitlyn L Wilson*
University of Colorado Denver

*Jonathan A. Shaffer*
University of Colorado Denver

*Jennifer Boylan*
University of Colorado Denver

*Kaitlyn M. Vagnini*
University of Colorado Denver

*Monica Adams*
University of Colorado Denver

*Kevin S. Masters*
University of Colorado Denver

(Developmental)

**IV-16 - Mothers’ Prenatal Sense of Purpose and Meaning Predicts Postpartum Infant Bonding and Parenting Behavior**
The current study investigates associations between parents’ prenatal sense of purpose and meaning (PM) and postpartum infant bonding (IB) and parenting behaviors (PB). An actor-partner interdependence model demonstrated a significant actor effect of mothers’ prenatal PM on postpartum IB and PB, and an approaching significant partner effect for fathers’ PB.

*Pia Elizabeth Sellery*
USC

*Elizabeth Claire Aviv*
University of Southern California

*Darby Elizabeth Saxbe*
University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

**IV-17 - Variation in Predictive Performance across Treatments of Ordinal Outcomes in Machine Learning**
The present study investigates the performance of an ordinal regression approach for machine learning in new conditions, algorithms, and performance metrics beyond what has previously been evaluated. Findings reveal the need for careful and deliberate choices in the treatment of ordinal outcome variables in machine learning for optimal predictive performance.

*Honoka Suzuki*
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

(General)

**IV-18 - Support for the Stanford Integrated Psychosocial Assessment for Transplantation (SIPAT) As a Measure of Spinal Cord Stimulator (SCS) Candidacy**
In this poster, we demonstrate concurrent validity between the two psychological screenings tools (e.g. the SIPAT and the PROMIS 43) in 234 patients screened for spinal cord stimulator (SCS) indicating that the SIPAT may be a good overall predictor of the SCS candidacy.

*Do Hyung Kim*
University of Kansas Medical Center

*Jessica Hamilton*
University of Kansas Medical Center

(Clinical Science)
IV-20 - How Implicit Image of Woman Changed in Japanese Children after Gender Equality Education: Follow-up Data Showed the Education Effect Was Maintained after Three Years

We administered group performance IAT (Mori, Uchida, and Imada, 2008) to assess the woman’s image of 85 Japanese 9th-graders of the same cohort of the previous study (Akita & Mori, 2021). The follow-up data confirmed the effect of gender equality education was maintained three years after the initial research.

Kazuo Mori
Matsumoto University

Shin Akita
Matsumoto University


We investigated the effects of self-esteem on academic performance in junior high school students. We assessed self-esteem levels immediately after entering school and followed their academic performances. We found that female students with intensely high implicit self-esteem tended to lower their academic ranks, especially in science, over the year.

Akitoshi Uchida
Oita University

Kazuo Mori
Matsumoto University

IV-22 - Cognitive Flexibility Predicts Adjustment through Behavioral Activation and Avoidance

Extending models of coping flexibility, the current study examined the ability to generate alternatives and controllability attributions in predicting behavioral flexibility and adjustment. Findings suggest greater alternative generation ability predicts increases in behavioral activation and avoidance and behavioral activation significantly explains the relationship between alternative generation ability and adjustment outcomes.

Brianna Preiser
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

Lauren Bradley
Anthony Papa
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

IV-23 - The Role of Self-Compassion in the Relationship between Stress and Academic Achievement in Undergraduate Students

This study examined relationships between GPA, stress, and self-compassion among undergraduates (N = 58). GPA was negatively correlated with self-compassion (r = -.37, p = .002) and positively correlated with stress (r = .34, p = .004). Hypothesis that self-compassion mediates the relationship between stress and GPA was not supported.

Elizabeth Van Genderen
Pepperdine University

Steve V. Rouse
Pepperdine University

Janet P. Trammell
Pepperdine University

For more details, please refer to the full publication.
IV-24 - Establishing Interpersonal Connections Online: Facilitators and Barriers for Online Learning Among a Diverse Cohort of Undergraduate Scholars

The current study analyzed qualitative responses of undergraduate STEM majors’ experiences, barriers, and facilitators of online learning due to COVID-19. Students reported experiencing an overall smooth transition from in-person to online learning, however, identified several challenges including declined mental and physical health. Student recommendations include additional university support and programming.

Meghan N. Flynn
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Daliah Altal
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Ahmad S. Ndir
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Mariano R. Sto Domingo
UMBC

Kenneth I. Maton
University of Maryland, Baltimore County

(Social)

IV-25 - The Interaction between Pandemic Stress and Benefit Finding Predicts Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms Among College Students

An online, cross-sectional study of college students during the COVID-19 pandemic showed that pandemic stress interacted with benefit finding (BF) to predict anxiety and depressive symptoms. Students with low levels of BF had stronger positive relationships between stress and symptoms of anxiety and depression compared to those high in BF.

Anahi Ramirez
University of Missouri-Kansas City

Elizabeth J Wilson
VA Boston Healthcare System; University of Missouri-Kansas City

Kymberley K Bennett
University of Missouri-Kansas City

(Genral)

IV-26 - Ethnicity Moderates the Association of Rumination with Heart Rate Variability

The current study found a statistically significant negative association of rumination with resting heart rate variability (HRV), a biomarker of health. Results showed that rumination interacted with ethnic background to predict HRV. Specifically, greater rumination was associated with lower HRV for Black and Asian individuals, but not in White individuals.

Vida Pourmand
University of California, Irvine

Zoe Ta-Perez
University of California, Irvine

Cameron R. Wiley
University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe
University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)

Julian F. Thayer
University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams
University of California, Irvine

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-27 - Latent Class Analysis of Emerging Adults Perceived Stress Scale Scores during COVID-19

Latent class analysis (LCA) was conducted to identify latent classes of undergraduate students (ages 18-24) (n = 265) Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) scores. Multinomial logistic regression examined if Negative Mood Regulation Expectancy (NMRE) scores predicted class membership. Three latent classes were identified and NMRE did not predict class membership.

J Benjamin Bitterman
Rosalind Franklin University

Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rachel Greenley
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Joanna Buscemi
DePaul University

Susan T. Tran
DePaul University

(Personality/Emotion)
IV-28 - Calories Expended Moderates the Association between Daily Hassles and Anhedonic Depression Among College Students

College students experience a multitude of daily stressors that are associated with substantial risk for depression and anxiety. The current study examined whether physical activity moderated this relationship and found that, at low levels of average daily calories expended, daily hassles were positively associated with anhedonic depression.

Dylan Sagan
DePaul University

Alex O’Donnell

Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Rachel Greenley
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Susan T. Tran
DePaul University

Joanna Buscemi
DePaul University

(General)

IV-29 - What Helps the Helpers? Predictors of General and Profession-Specific Mental Health Problems in Psychology Professions during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Resilience, operationalized as low stress reactivity, has been associated with various psycho-social factors. However, generalisability to subgroups is uncertain. Using an international sample of psychology professionals, we investigate general and profession-specific stress reactivity. LASSO regression indicates neuroticism, perceived social support and over-identification as strongest predictors for both outcomes.

Matthias Zerban
University Medical Center Mainz

Tobias Nolte
Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families, London & Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience, University College London, London

Reed Montague
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Peter Fonagy
University College of London

Nicolas Lorenzini
University College London

Alex Desiatnik
Research Department of Clinical, Educational and Health Psychology, University College London & The Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families, London

Raffael Kalisch
Neuroimaging Center, Johannes Gutenberg University Medical Center, Mainz, Germany & Leibniz Institute for Resilience Research, Mainz, Germany

Lara Puhlmann
Leibniz Institute for Resilience Research, Mainz, Germany & Research Group Social Stress and Family Health, Max Planck Institute for Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig, Germany

Dana Lassri
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Clinical Science)
**IV-30 - The Importance of Sleep for Flexibly Coping with Daily Stressors**

This study aimed to explore the importance of sleep in predicting one’s ability to flexibly cope with daily stressors through a fourteen-day daily diary study. The results of multi-level modeling demonstrated that higher levels of sleep quality significantly predicted higher levels of coping flexibility.

*Calissa J. Leslie-Miller*
*William & Mary*

*Rachel Li*

*Meghan E. Quinn*
*William & Mary*

*(General)*

**IV-31 - Do Perceived Loss, Rejection, Physical Threat, and Uncontrollability Differentiate Interpersonal from Non-Interpersonal Life Events or Relate to Event Severity in Emerging Adults?**

Interpersonal events are salient for internalizing, but what distinguishes them from non-interpersonal events? In 128 emerging adults, using self-ratings and researcher-ratings of text-based event descriptions, perceptual variables were linked to event type as expected, but no pattern of specificity by event type emerged in correlations of perceptions and severity.

*Julie Beck*
*UNCG*

*Cameron Sturgis*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*Rachel Suresky*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*(Clinical Science)*

**IV-32 - Self-Focused Versus Vicarious Stressful Events: Understanding the Effect of Event-Focus on Stress Perceptions**

Stressor self-focus is understudied but potentially important. Emerging adults (N=300) provided descriptions of recent interpersonal, non-interpersonal, and discrimination events and rated each on perceptual outcomes (self-blame, rejection, severity, emotional impairment). Non-interpersonal events were higher in self-focus, but self-focus tended to be associated with adverse perceptions for interpersonal and discrimination events.

*Branna Raybon*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*Thyrah Buissereth*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*Alessandra R. Grillo*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn*
*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

*(Clinical Science)*

**IV-33 - Maximizing Limited Mental Health Services: Needs for and Interests in Digital Stress Management Tools for Oncology Wait Rooms**

This study examines interest in potential digital stress management tools in oncology wait rooms. A questionnaire was distributed to 81 patients at a cancer center. Participants identified the need for stress management tools, demonstrated frequent use of technology, and interest in utilizing digital stress management tools in oncology wait rooms.

*Clarisa Wijaya*
*Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University*

*Maia Lee Jacobs*
*Northwestern University*

*Emily Lattie*
*Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine*

*(Clinical Science)*
**IV-34 - COVID-19 Stress and Executive Functions: Differential Associations across Types of Stress Factors.**

This research examines the relationship between COVID-19 Stress and executive functions using a latent variable approach. Structural equation models revealed that although COVID-19 Stress consistently showed negative associations with working memory updating, its associations with inhibitory control and task-switching ability varied across COVID-19-related stress factors.

Tina Ng  
Singapore Management University  
Nadyanna M Majeed  
Singapore Management University  
Andree Hartanto  
Singapore Management University  
(Cognitive)

**IV-35 - The Effects of Various Learning Environments on College Student Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

We examined how classroom settings impacted undergraduates’ psychological distress and perceived social support during the pandemic. Results revealed an especially deleterious effect of fully virtual education on first-year students’ well-being. Classmate and peer social support improved mental health, but professor support was the most universal correlate of positive psychological outcomes.

Stephanie C. Smith  
Butler University  
Abbey N Collins  
Butler University  
Tara T. Lineweaver  
Butler University  
(Clinical Science)

**IV-36 - The Effect of Visualization on Sports-Related Anxiety and Overall Well-Being in Collegiate Athletes**

This study investigates the effect of daily sports-related visualization practice on sports-related anxiety and general well-being in collegiate athletes. The experimental group engaged in a daily visualization with a one sentence reflection while the control group engaged in a word search. Future study will include larger sample size.

Jenna Morales Ledbetter  
Pitzer College  
Marcus Rodriguez  
(Clinical Science)

**IV-37 - Relationships between Parent Mental Health, COVID-19 Stress, and Child Behavior Problems during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

This study investigated relationships between pandemic related stress, parent mental health, and behavior problems in preschool-aged children. Multiple regression, mediation, and moderation analyses were conducted. Results suggested that pandemic related stress acted as a mediator in the positive relationship between parent mental health and child behavior problems.

Evan Daldin  
Concordia University Ann Arbor  
McGee Brianna  
Eastern Michigan University  
Aidan P. Schmitt  
Eastern Michigan University  
Angela D. Staples  
Eastern Michigan University  
Jamie Lawler  
Eastern Michigan University  
(Clinical Science)
IV-38 - High Perceived Stress Due to COVID-19 Is Associated with Reduced Cognitive Flexibility

Perceptions of stress can impair cognitive flexibility, reducing the ability to flexibly adapt in the face of uncertainty. We examined how perceived stress due to COVID-19 may impact these skills. Results suggest that elevations in stress due to COVID-19 were related to impairments in two forms of cognitive flexibility.

Gabbie Addae
Miami University

Rylie Turner
Miami University

Jasmine Craine
Miami University

Emily Janssen
Miami University

Katherine M Knauft
Miami University

Vrina Kalia
Miami University

(Cognitive)

IV-39 - Relationships Among Dimensions of Anxiety and Depression, Hassles, and Cortisol in Emerging-Adults

We investigated differences in cortisol and hassles across tripartite depression and anxiety dimensions. Daily data of undergraduates was analyzed using generalized-estimating equations and multilevel-models. Steeper cortisol slopes predicted more hassles. Positive affect predicted increased afternoon levels. Results provide neuroendocrine evidence for tripartite dimensions and indicate cortisol indices operate somewhat uniquely.

George Bate
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Sara Lampert-Okin
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Joanna Buscemi
DePaul University

Rachel Greenley
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Susan T. Tran
DePaul University

Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-40 - Oral Contraceptive Pills Blunt Salivary Cortisol Reactivity Relative to Naturally Cycling Females in Response to the Trier Social Stress Test

This poster will present findings from a meta-analysis which examined changes in salivary cortisol among oral contraceptive pill (OCP) using and naturally cycling (NC) females following a laboratory stressor. An analysis of 14 studies with 36 independent samples found that OCPs blunt cortisol relative to NC females.

Julia Gervasio
Ryerson University

Sally Zheng
Ryerson University

Cassandra Skrotzki
Ryerson University

Alexander Pachete
Ryerson University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-41 - Too Busy and Couldn’t Care Less: Emerging Profile of Insufficient Effort Responders in the U.S.

Advancing the literature on careless/insufficient responders, we identified such responders in our study on parenting and procrastination in the U.S. and China. We found that in the U.S. (but not China) they reported lower parental income/wealth, education, more work hours, less closeness and greater psychological control from their influential parent.

Ranjana Dutta
Saginaw Valley State University

Tyler J. Saez
Wayne State University

Laurina A. Mandeville
Saginaw Valley State University

Laura A. Shearer
Saginaw Valley State University

(Developmental)
IV-42 - Traumatic Events and Family Support on College Students’ Academic Achievement

College students exposed to trauma have lower grades, but perceived support may lessen trauma-related symptoms. Social support is typically provided through friends and family; however, rarely studied individually in relation to stress. This study examined the influence family support has on students’ academic success after trauma exposure.

Kelsey Coulthard  
Louisiana State University

Kristen Hollas  
Louisiana State University

Mary Lou Kelley  
Louisiana State University

(Clinical Science)

IV-43 - Minority Representation in STEM

The present study sought to better understand minority and gender gaps in STEM by evaluating science identity and sense of belonging in multiple HBCU samples. It was hypothesized that African-America men and students from urban schools would both demonstrate higher scores on both variables. Results confirmed both hypotheses.

Jennifer Gray Andrews  
Morehouse College

(General)

IV-44 - Face Masks, Unmasked: Identifying Changes in Gaze Focus Toward Individuals Wearing Face Masks

Eye movement and gaze fixation patterns and emotion recognition were investigated across masked and unmasked faces. Fixations on the nose and mouth region were significantly shorter in masked faces, with additional attention shifted towards right eye regions. Masks reduced response confidence and emotion recognition accuracy, and increased reaction times.

Rachel Ellis  
St. Olaf College

Jeremy Loebach  
St. Olaf College

(Cognitive)

IV-44 - Test Anxiety: Associations with Maternal Care, Grit, and Perfectionism

The relationships of gender, maternal care, grit, and perfectionism on test anxiety were examined. Ruminating increased anxiety while maternal care, one aspect of grit, and two other aspects of perfectionism decreased anxiety, supporting past research. Implications for the role of these variables in test anxiety exist.

Shaheen S. Munir  
Wartburg College

Sabah S. Munir  
Northwestern University

(Developmental)

IV-45 - A Longitudinal Analysis of Coping Strategies, Stress, and Anxiety in College Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic

The current study examined the relationships between coping styles, perceived stress, and anxiety during the COVID-19 pandemic in college students. While avoidant coping was moderately associated with stress and anxiety levels at each timepoint, there was little evidence to suggest that coping style prospectively predicted future stress or anxiety.

Katherine Miller  
California Polytechnic State University

Chelsie Benca-Bachman  
Emory University

Rohan Palmer  
Emory University

(Clinical Science)
IV-46 - Parental Stress, Coping, and Emotional Well-Being When Children Have Critical Congenital Heart Defects

Surgical advances have dramatically reduced mortality for critical congenital heart defects (CHD), yet significant gaps exist in what we know about the broader development of the growing number of long-term survivors. Our research investigates the related stress and emotional distress in parents of children with CHD.

Megan Kozak
The Research Institute at Nationwide Children’s Hospital

Andrea Goard
Nationwide Children’s Hospital

Abigail Decipeda
Nationwide Children’s Hospital

May Ling Mah
Nationwide Children’s Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Jamie L Jackson
Nationwide Children’s Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

Kathryn Vannatta
Nationwide Children’s Hospital; The Ohio State University, College of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

IV-47 - Chronic Workplace Harassment Exacerbates Effects of COVID-19 Stressors on Mental Health for Low Income Individuals: Evidence for Stress Sensitization

Workplace harassment is a traumatic occupational stressor that is often chronic in nature. In line with stress sensitization and cumulative adversity models, results suggest that prior chronic exposure to workplace harassment heightens the relations among current stressors and internalizing symptomatology measured over a decade later, particularly for lower income individuals.

Meredith McGinley
University of Wisconsin-Parkside

Kathleen M. Rospenda
University of Illinois at Chicago

(General)

IV-48 - The Reliability of Diurnal Cortisol Metrics

Stress may contribute to negative health outcomes via dysregulation of the diurnal rhythm of cortisol. Measurement reliability has a strong influence on statistical power and effect size. We conducted a meta-analysis of existing diurnal cortisol reliability studies and estimated the reliability of diurnal cortisol features in two independent samples.

Sara A Norton
WUSTL

David AA Baranger
Washington University in St. Louis

Michaela Voss
Washington University in St. Louis

Ethan S Young
University of Minneapolis

Erin Bondy
Washington University in St Louis

Isabella Hansen
Washington University in St. Louis

Sarah E Paul
Washington University in St. Louis

Elizabeth A Edershile
University of Pittsburgh

Thomas F Oltmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

Ryan Bogdan
Washington University in St. Louis

(Biological/Neuroscience)
**IV-50 - Epigenome-Wide Meta-Analysis of Prenatal Maternal Stressful Life Events and Newborn DNA Methylation**

This global meta-analysis analyzed epigenome-wide association studies between maternal prenatal exposure to stressful life events and DNA methylation in cord blood from 12 cohorts (N=5,496). Increased exposure to cumulative stress or specific life stressors during pregnancy can impact the epigenome of the developing fetus, as well as affect neurodevelopment.

**Anna Ruehlmann**  
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine

**Sara Sammallahti**  
University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital

**Andrea P. Cortes Hidalgo**  
Erasmus MC, Sophia Children’s Hospital

**Jari Lahti**  
University of Helsinki, Faculty of Medicine

**Kelly J. Brunst**  
University of Cincinnati College of Medicine  
*(Biological/Neuroscience)*

**IV-51 - Reduced Subgenual Anterior Cingulate Cortical Volume in Individuals with Childhood Physical Trauma**

In this study, correlations between childhood trauma and subgenual anterior cingulate cortex (sgACC) volume were assessed using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Reduced left sgACC volume was associated with increased childhood trauma, especially physical neglect and abuse. The implication for these results is discussed.

**Hideo Suzuki**  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

**Zachary Short**  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  
*(Biological/Neuroscience)*

**IV-52 - Stress, Gender, Social Support and COVID-19**

This mixed-methods study examined stress, gender, and social support in 143 adults. Social support, COVID stress, and gender predicted stress. Results mostly replicate those from before the pandemic, however, previously found gender differences in stress were no longer present. Participants discussed stress related to routine disruption, remote communication, and separation.

**Meredith Kneavel**  
LaSalle University

**Julie Hill**  
La Salle University

**Kelly McClure**  
La Salle University  
*(Social)*

**IV-53 - Online Stress Management Interventions Are Effective for Students during COVID, Especially If They Are More Stressed**

This study evaluated an online stress management intervention (Control What You Can) during the pandemic in comparison to another intervention (following CDC stress management recommendations) and a wait-list condition. Both interventions were effective in reducing college student stress and boredom and were more effective for students with higher baseline scores.

**Patricia A. Frazier**  
University of Minnesota

**Yuchen Liu**  
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

**Alicia Selvey**  
University of Minnesota

**Liza Meredith**  
University of Minnesota

**Viann N. Nguyen-Feng**  
University of Minnesota, Duluth  
*(Clinical Science)*
IV-54 - Sources of Stress for Freshmen Students during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Thematic analysis of qualitative responses indicated that academic workload, interpersonal relationships, social isolation, transition to remote learning and anxiety were the primary sources of stress for first semester students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Educational institutions should provide targeted resources during uncertain times (e.g., COVID-19 pandemic) to promote students’ overall wellbeing.

Vipanchi Mishra  
West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Anthony Ferroni  
West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Lydia Stone  
West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Megan Nolan  
Megan Nolan

Johnna Capitano  
West Chester University of Pennsylvania  
(General)

IV-55 - Korean Validation of Border Permeability and Flexibility in the Work/Family Border Theory

The Korean scale of permeability and flexibility of the work/family border was validated using 219 employees. Aligned with work/family border theory (Clark, 2000), demands of one domain were related to increased permeability whereas flexibility was related to increased satisfaction. The validated scale can be used to investigate work/home border characteristics.

Seunghee Lee  
Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Hyung In Park  
Sungkyunkwan University  
(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-56 - Integrating Research in Work Anxiety: Development and Preliminary Validation of a Work Anxiety Scale (WAS)

To address conceptual discrepancies in work anxiety research, we describe efforts to develop and validate an integrative measure of affective job strain. Three factors emerged, generalized worry, affective discomfort, and performance unease that we illuminate by examining relations with job satisfaction, work engagement, turnover intentions, absenteeism, and four potential stressors.

Philip J. Moberg  
Northern Kentucky University

Lynn Mackey  
Northern Kentucky University

Jessica Sellers  
Northern Kentucky University

Caroline Stegbauer  
Northern Kentucky University

George Syroney  
Northern Kentucky University

John Webber  
Northern Kentucky University  
(Industrial/Organizational)
IV-57 - Which Sources of Occupational Stress Are Associated with Increased Trait Anger in Firefighters?

As part of a larger study, 172 professional firefighters completed measures of sources of occupational stress and anger. While most sources of occupational stress significantly predicted anger, conflicts with co-workers, working with sub-standard co-workers, and not understanding how to use the latest technology were the greatest predictors of trait anger.

Jordan E. Smith
Baylor Scott and White Health

Katharine L. Thomas
Baylor Scott & White Research Institute

Emily Beattie
Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Michelle Pennington
Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health

Nathan Kimbrel
Duke University School of Medicine; Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Suzy Bird Gulliver
Warriors Research Institute, Baylor Scott and White Health; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

IV-58 - Does a History of Personal Trauma Predict Secondary Traumatic Stress in Peer Advocates?

Peer support programs are a frequently used part of treatment to help those impacted by trauma. Contrary to expectations, our study found that peer advocates with their own history of trauma do not experience increased STS when helping others.

Catherine C. Wemette
Fielding Graduate University

Courtnee Clark-Evans
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

IV-59 - Human Insecurity Predicts Intimate Partner Violence Against Women

Determining predictors of intimate partner violence (IPV) can help reduce risk. Human insecurity may propel a chain of events that increases IPV. We examined human insecurity and IPV across 197 countries. Results showed IPV is highest in countries with more internally displaced persons and homelessness due to natural disasters.

Seema Sharma
Fielding Graduate University

Deja Joi Brewster
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

IV-60 - Fluid Reasoning and Resiliency Predict Perceived Stress

We used regression to examine emotional intelligence, crystalized intelligence, fluid reasoning, and resiliency as possible predictors of current stress. Resiliency and fluid reasoning best predicted perceived stress; both were negative predictors. The results suggest that fluid reasoning and resiliency protect against perceived stress.

Lilnetria Johnson
Fielding Graduate University

Anh Ho
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

IV-61 - Antianxiety Effect of Cannabidiol Oil in Rats

CBD oil was studied for its potential therapeutic effect in oxidative-stress induced anxiety in rats subjected to hydrogen peroxide treatment. CBD oil did not decrease anxiety levels in experimental animals compared to control animals not receiving the oil and should not be conclusively promoted as an anxiolytic agent.

Cyrilla Wideman
John Carroll University

Helen M. Murphy
John Carroll University

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Poster Brochure 105
IV-62 - Maladaptive Schemas Predict PTSD Symptoms in Adulthood


Patricia Douglas  
Fielding Graduate University

Elizabeth Hopkins  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

IV-63 - Stress-Induced Changes in Salivary Cortisol and State Anxiety: The Role of the Menstrual Cycle

Changes in stress-induced salivary cortisol (sC) and state anxiety as a function of menstrual cycle phases were examined among 28 female college students. Increases in sC and state anxiety were obtained. Luteal cycle phase influenced sC increase. Findings point to the role of the menstrual cycle in sC stress response.

Sanah Munir  
(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-64 - Dispositional Mindfulness Mediates the Dispositional Serenity – Stress/Well-Being Relationships

This study addressed facets of dispositional mindfulness as mediators of the relationships between aspects of dispositional serenity and stress/well-being, in 506 undergraduates. Confirming hypotheses, mindful nonjudging, awareness, nonreacting, and describing differentially mediated the serenity–stress and serenity–well-being relationships. Findings suggested that mindfulness in the moment may contribute to enduring serenity.

Champika K. Soysa  
Worcester State University

Fang Zhang  
Assumption College

Maria Parmley  
Assumption College

Benjamin Morin  
Worcester State University

Rachel Marsh  
Worcester State University

Sarah Stewart  
Worcester State University

Ethan Guertin  
Worcester State University

Wendy Fernandes  
Worcester State University

(Clinical Science)

IV-65 - Is It Monday Yet?: An Investigation into Factors Related to Psychological Detachment from Home at Work

Using ESM daily diaries over five consecutive workdays, this study investigates the relationship between home demands and mood at work, as well as the mediating role of psychological detachment from home while at work. We found daily detachment served as an intervening variable between home demands and employees’ moods.

Kahlil King  
Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)
IV-67 - Sibling and Friend Conflict from Childhood to Adolescence
As part of a longitudinal study, we examined sibling and friend conflicts in semi-structured closed-field situations in early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence. The pattern of similarities and differences between sibling and friend conflicts shifted over time, as sibling and friend relationships became increasingly similar in symmetry, intimacy, and familiarity.

Jasmine Haug
SUNY Geneseo

Marina Rabideau
Izzy Cook
Clara Rowles
Hailey Niles
Adele Beltrani
Trystan Melas
Ganie DeHart
SUNY Geneseo
(Developmental)

IV-68 - The Bright and the Dark Side of Being Subtyped
An experiment involving Korean undergraduates ($N = 259$) revealed conditional effects of being subtyped by an outgroup member. We found support for our hypothesis that the consequence of being subtyped depends on whether or not the outgroup member is an important source of evaluation about self.

OckA Jeong
Sungkyunkwan University

Hoon-Seok Choi
Sungkyunkwan University
(Social)

IV-69 - Big Five Personality Traits Differentially Predict Relationship and Task Conflict Asymmetry
We explored the role of Big Five personality traits on relationship and task conflict asymmetry in student project teams. Agreeableness predicted low levels of conflict asymmetry and suggest shared perceptions of conflict levels, whereas Neuroticism predicted high levels of conflict asymmetry indicating perceptions of conflict not shared by the team.

Tara L’Heureux
University of New Haven

Joseph A Cataldo
University of New Haven
(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-70 - Psycho-Linguistic Features Underlying Dramatic Conflicts in TV Series
Classic drama theories emphasize the role of conflict, yet few empirical studies have examined its underlying psycho-linguistic features. The current research used LIWC to analyze dialogues from a popular TV series. Results highlighted key features in dramatic conflict: low positive to negative emotion ratio and the use of exclamation marks.

Lezhi Deng
UCLA Psychology Department

Xingyu Li
Stanford University

Shihan Chen
Tsinghua University

Danyang Wang
University of Sheffield; University of Sheffield
(Social)
**IV-71 - Females Feel More Hostile after Reading a Story Ending with Reconciliation Than Retaliation**

MTurk workers were randomly assigned to read a story ending with violent retaliation or peaceful reconciliation between parties. Females reported significantly higher aggressive affect after reading the reconciliation story than both males and females who read the retaliation story. Patriarchal themes in the reconciliation story may have produced this effect.

**Authors:**
Luke Hartvigsen  
Brigham Young University

Robert D. Ridge  
Brigham Young University

Christopher E. Hawk  
DigiPen Institute of Technology

**Category:** Social

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**IV-72 - Resting Heart Rate Variability Is Related to Multiple Facets of Emotion Regulation in Women Compared to Men**

Resting high-frequency heart rate variability (HF-HRV) is a biomarker of emotion regulation (ER) abilities and overall health; we considered gender differences in the link between resting HF-HRV and self-reported facets of ER. Results showed a more multifaceted association between resting HF-HRV and self-reported ER difficulties in women compared to men.

**Authors:**
Cameron R. Wiley  
University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe  
University of California, Irvine

Enoch S. Kwon  
University of California, Irvine

Vida Pourmand  
University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams  
University of California, Irvine

Beatriz Lopez Galeana  
University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

**Categories:** Personality/Emotion

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**IV-73 - Identity Formation and Self-Objectification: The Mediating Role of Appearance-Based Self-Worth**

We examined whether appearance-based self-worth mediates the relationship between identity formation and trait self-objectification in college women. Path analysis using structural equation modeling indicated support for a fully mediated pattern of relations. Contributions to the literature and implications for identity and/or body image interventions are discussed.

**Authors:**
Jessica E. Hocking  
University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Dawn M. Gondoli  
University of Notre Dame

**Category:** Developmental

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**IV-74 - Differences in Neuroplasticity between Women and Men: A Meta-Analysis**

The current study investigated the differences in neuroplasticity between men and women after a TBI. A meta-analysis was performed with eight studies. There was a significant difference in attention, cognitive flexibility, and executive functioning with men scoring worse. There was no significant difference in level of consciousness or motor functioning.

**Authors:**
Victoria A. Martin  
Ouachita Baptist University

Randall D. Wight  
Ouachita Baptist University

**Categories:** Biological/Neuroscience

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**IV-75 - Kicking the Dog: Beliefs in Masculinity Predict the Endorsement of Aversive Dog Training Methods**

Aversive training is a threat to companion animal welfare (AVSAB, 2007). We found that the endorsement of male role norms predicted the willingness to use aversive training methods, beliefs in Dominance Theory, less willingness to use science-based training methods, lower empathy towards companion animals, and beliefs in human supremacy.

**Authors:**
Lindsay Palmer  
Pennsylvania State University

Daniel N. Albohn  
The University of Chicago

Jes L. Matsick  
The Pennsylvania State University

**Category:** Social
IV-76 - Think Manager, Think Male? Think Again: Racial Implications of the Think-Manager-Think-Male Effect

Examining how race moderates the Think-Manager-Think-Male phenomenon, we found that although reactions to men and women “in general” were consistent with think-manager-think-male, reactions to Black and Asian men and women were not, suggesting distinct interactions between their individual racial and gender stereotypes. This demonstrates important boundaries of the think-manager-think-male effect.

Fiona Adjei Boateng
New York University

Madeline E. Heilman
New York University

(Social)

IV-77 - Gender Difference on Direction Estimation Ability and Wayfinding Efficiency: Null Effect

Males and females are asked to learn novel environments in the real world, estimate the direction and walk to the goal location. The result shows that there is no significant gender difference on sense of direction and wayfinding abilities. Previous research on gender difference in navigation might be biased.

Mantong(Mable) Zhou
UCSB Psychological and Brain Sciences

(Cognitive)

IV-78 - The Link between Gender-Based Object Perception and Beliefs about Gender As a Social Category in Bilingual Spanish-and-English Speakers

This study investigated the link between bilingual Spanish-and-English speakers’ use of grammatical gender in object perception, and their gender role and essentialist beliefs. Results indicated that although participants’ object perception was influenced by grammatical gender, the extent which this occurred was independent of beliefs about gender as a social category.

Jonathan D Stander
Albion College

Holger B Eischberger
Albion College

Andrea P. Francis
Albion College

Perry W Myers
Albion College

(Cognitive)

IV-79 - Masculine Conformity and Externalizing Symptoms: Mediation through Distinct Thought Suppression Techniques

This study included 785 men who recently experienced a stressful life event. Analyses focused on the potential mediation of masculine conformity and externalizing symptoms through thought suppression strategies of distraction, worry, and punishment. Results indicate all three techniques as mediators, with punishment and worry proving the strongest mediators.

Hannah G Lacy
Boise State University

Matthew C Genuchi
Boise State University

(Cognitive)
IV-80 - The Effect of Angry and Sad Facial Expressions on the Perception of Warmth and Competence: Interactions with Gender and Race
This study tested whether counter-stereotypical emotional expressions (males expressing sadness and females expressing anger) were rated differently on warmth and competence. A three-way interaction among race, gender, and emotion suggested that gendered expectations about emotion expression depended on race; this interaction was replicated in a second study with different stimuli.

Rachel Day
Tennessee Technological University
Nicole E. Henniger
Tennessee Technological University
(Personality/Emotion)

IV-81 - The Effects of Face Masks on Perceptions of Personality and Sexuality-Related Traits
We examined whether personality and sexuality-related traits differ in targets presented in either a cloth, medical, or no mask condition and whether differences are influenced by perceiver and target gender. Results suggest that mask-wearing increases positive perceptions of targets, and that perception change is moderated by the type of occlusion.

Aidan Hooper
Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Cory Lynn Pedersen
Kwantlen Polytechnic University
Shelby Hughes
University of Alberta
(Social)

IV-82 - Evaluating the Moderating Effect of Gender on Adolescents’ Internalizing Symptoms throughout COVID-19.
We examined the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on internalizing symptoms among a community sample of adolescents, cross-sectionally, at three time points: pre-pandemic, mid-first wave, and post-first wave. Symptoms were highest among Transgender/Gender Diverse adolescents at all time points. Girls showed a significant increase in symptoms after the pandemic started.

Naomi C. Curran
Lawrence University
Lori M. Hilt
Lawrence University
(Clinical Science)

IV-83 - Gender, Sexual Orientation, and Sexual Victimization: A Descriptive Analysis
In this study, cisgender women were more likely to report victimization than cisgender men or gender minorities; more bi/pansexual and asexual people reported victimization than did heterosexual or gay/lesbian participants. However, most bi/pansexual and all asexual participants were cisgender women, suggesting gender confers more risk than does sexual orientation.

Amy L. Brown
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Madeline M Jones
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Alondra Meraz
University of Louisiana at Lafayette
Samantha Arbella
North Carolina State University
(Social)
**IV-84 - The Invisible Gender Gap: Female Researcher’s Underrepresentation in Chinese Psychological Journal**

Our study explores whether there is an gender gap in the Chinese academic field and coded 12748 papers published in the top psychological journal in China. We found that only 31.5% of papers were written by female first authors, and its grows from 18.31% to 40.39% through 1956 to 2021.

Xiao Tan  
Hubei University of Education

Ying Hu  
Hubei University of Education

Bin Zuo  
Sun Yat-sen University

(General)

**IV-85 - How Do Our Gender Prototypes for Human Faces Account for Transgender and Nonbinary People?**

Baudoin and Brochard (2011) observed evidence for binary gender prototypes for human faces. The current study replicated their research design, and expanded upon it by also including transgender and nonbinary gender identity categories. We found participants recognized transwomen’s faces more accurately and more confidently than the other gender categories.

Hannah F. Barger  
Tennessee Technological University

Stephanie A. Kazanas  
Tennessee Technological University

(Cognitive)

**IV-86 - “I Feel Free” Understanding Women’s Experiences with Recreational Pole Dance**

This study used a mixed-methods approach to examine associations between participation in recreational pole and mental health among women (n = 84). Pole dancing may have complex associations with mental health depending on if objectification or embodiment is emphasized. Women’s perceptions were positive, centering on community support, and feminist ideologies.

Kelly Cuccolo  
Alma College

Rachel Kramer  
Behavioral Medicine and Clinical Psychology, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center

Skylar Crisenbery  
Alma College

Samuel Bjordahl  
Alma College

(Social)

**IV-87 - The Subtle Progression from Odd Behavior to Sexual Harassment in Workplace Settings**

This poster reports results from an exploratory qualitative study, tracing “odd” behavior that women face in work settings; behavior that might be starting points for sexual harassment. The findings demonstrate workplace cultures where unethical behaviors were disguised and normalized. Only in hindsight were the systematic patterns of escalated transgressions detected.

Ingrid Zakrisson  
Mid Sweden University

Emelie Miller  
Mid Sweden University

(Industrial/Organizational)
IV-88 - Does Gender Moderate the Relationship between Self-Efficacy and Physical Activity in Private High School Students?
This study sought to investigate the relationship between self-efficacy and physical activity among private high school students. Although the study failed to find significant correlation between the primary variables, there were indications that a relationship may exist. Interestingly, the study did find that gender moderated self-efficacy and physical activity.

Pamela M Grice
Keiser University
Kelly L. Schmitt
Keiser University
(Social)

IV-90 - Gender Differences Among Emerging Adults in Willingness to Justify Acts of Deception and Desirable Job Characteristics
Do male and female university students endorse differing values regarding important life issues? Females were significantly less likely concerned with materialistic factors and more likely concerned with personal growth than males. Males were significantly more likely to justify acts of deception for their personal benefit as compared to females.

Jane Goodwin
Loyola Marymount University
Aminah Dabdoub
Loyola Marymount University
Ricardo Arturo Machón
Loyola Marymount University
(Developmental)

IV-92 - Market Sensitivity: Impact of Gender, Sexual Orientation, and Relationship Goal on Self-Presentation in Dating Profile Pictures
274 dating app pictures were rated on smiling, body prominence, and clothing. Women smiled more than men only when seeking long-term relationships. Body prominence and revealing dress were higher under “hook-up” dating goals. However, lesbian women broke this trend by dressing more conservatively than their straight counterparts.

Andrew P Talbot
Lock Haven University
Shanna Pretz
Lock Haven University
Brandon Shawver
Lock Haven University
Alana Masullo
Lock Haven University
Sydney Glossner
Lock Haven University
Joselin Dersham
Lock Haven University
Olivia Eckert
Lock Haven University
Daniel Milligan
Lock Haven University
Rachel Brown
Lock Haven University
Lindsay Murray
Lock Haven University
Taya Route-Machmer
Lock Haven University
Madison Goodwin
Lock Haven University
Clara Singer
Lock Haven University
Angela Capparelle
Lock Haven University
Benjamin Stout
Lock Haven University
(Social)
IV-92 - People’s Faulty Lay Intuitions about Humor
People have limited insight into humor. They 1) erroneously expect to find jokes funnier in the evening than in the morning, and 2) mis-predict how funny others will find their jokes.
Drew Gorenz  
University of Southern California  
Norbert Schwarz  
University of Southern California  
(Social)

IV-93 - Gender Differences in Suppression Based on Type of Emotion
The study examined suppression in men and women for specific emotions. Participants watched happy, sad, and angry videos. Participants were assigned to a condition: suppress thoughts; suppress face; suppress thoughts and face; feel emotions; control. Regression analyses found that men showed more anger than women during sad and angry videos.
Rebecca M. Martin  
South Dakota State University  
Ethan Noble  
South Dakota State University  
(Personality/Emotion)

IV-94 - Perceptions of Leaders Depending on Gender and Leadership Style
This study examined perceptions of leaders based on their gender and behaviors. Participants read scenarios depicting male and female leaders with communal or agentic behaviors and rated the leaders’ effectiveness. Perceptions of male and female leaders did not differ, but participants rated communal leaders as more effective than agentic leaders.
Cheryl Stenmark  
Angelo State University  
Maddison Burge  
Angelo State University  
Ieva Zimmerman  
Angelo State University  
(Industrial/Organizational)

IV-95 - The Mediating Effects of Civic Engagement on the Influence of Gender on Integrating Spirituality
This study examined the influence of gender on self-reported civic engagement and the importance of integrating spirituality into one’s life. Scores for civic engagement and integrating spirituality differed by gender. Civic engagement mediated the influence of gender on the importance of integrating spirituality.
Jeffrey Miles  
University of the Pacific  
Stefanie E Naumann  
University of the Pacific  
(Social)

IV-96 - Religiosity and Gender: Attitudes Toward Mental Health Treatment Among University Students
University students were assessed based on their religiosity, gender, and attitudes toward mental health treatment. Results showed that religiosity did not act as a significant moderator for the relationship between gender and mental health attitudes among students. Findings are discussed with regards to mental health literacy and education.
John David Osamu Manier  
Tennessee Technological University  
Matthew J. Zagumny  
Tennessee Technological University  
(Clinical Science)

IV-97 - The Relationship between Test Item Format and Gender Performance Gaps on Statistics Tests Among Graduate Students in Saudi Arabia
This research examined the gender differences in test item format in statistical test performance. The study also provides theoretical and practical perspectives about the possible reasons for gender differences in test item format. Finally, it investigates this relationship between gender and test item format among graduate students of educational disciplines.
Rabab Abdulghani  
Andrews University  
(General)
IV-98 - System Justification and Perceived Inequality: Factors That Prevent Russians from Voting for Women

The mechanisms restraining the willingness of the Russian population to support female presidential candidates were studied. Two online studies were conducted to reveal negative indirect effect of system justification on support for female candidates and mediation by perceived gender inequality for both women and men.

Maria Tatarenko
HSE University

Olga Ananyeva
HSE University

(Social)

IV-99 - Beliefs about Humanity, Not Higher Power, Predict Extraordinary Altruism

We assessed belief in pure good, belief in pure evil, religiosity, and spirituality in a sample of altruistic kidney donors and controls. Altruistic kidney donors endorsed less belief in human malevolence (pure evil) than did controls. Belief in human benevolence (pure good) and religiosity/spirituality were not predictive of altruist status.

Paige Amormino
Georgetown University

Abby Marsh
Georgetown University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-100 - The Relationship between Economic Inequality and Prosocial Behavior: A Meta-Analysis

How is economic inequality associated with prosocial behavior? In a meta-analysis of 192 samples and over 2.5 million participants, we find that economic inequality is negatively related to prosocial behavior overall, charitable giving, and volunteering. We test moderators, and suggest implications and future directions for this research question.

Yongzheng Yang
IUPUI

Sara Konrath
Indiana University

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-101 - Combatting Political Polarization: Civic Engagement, Political Ideologies, and Empathy in College Students

College students filled out surveys measuring self-reported empathy, political ideology, and amount and attitudes towards political, social, and community civic engagement. A hierarchical regression analysis found conservatism is associated with less empathy and that community (not political or social) engagement plays a large role in predicting empathy.

Meghan Krawczyk
Albion College

Andrea P. Francis
Albion College

Carrie Booth-Walling
Albion College

Suellyn Henke
Albion College

(Personality/Emotion)

IV-102 - The Development of Prosocial Intention Understanding: Prosocial Intentions Differential Impact Children’s Predictions, Evaluations, and Emotional Understanding

Adults rely on outcomes and intentions behind prior cooperative actions to identify good cooperative partners, but little is known about children’s sensitivity to prosocial intentions. This study found that beginning at four, children incorporate intentions into their predictions, but only by seven do intentions inform moral evaluations and emotional understanding.

Stefen Beeler-Duden
University of Virginia

Amrisha Vaish
University of Virginia

(Developmental)
**IV-103 - Positive Outcomes of Pursuing Self-Esteem**

This study examined the impact of pursuing self-esteem for achievement motivation, growth mindset, self-compassion, and interpersonal relationships. Results suggest that pursuing self-esteem increases self-compassion, compassionate goals and perceived regard within relationships, learning and mastery achievement goals, and a growth mindset regarding intellectual abilities.

**Jolie Chaleff**  
University of Maryland, College Park

**Sophia Kaidi**  
University of Maryland, College Park

**Edward P. Lemay Jr.**  
University of Maryland, College Park

*(Social)*

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**IV-105 - Existential Quest Negatively Predicts Purpose Commitment**

This study explores relationships between the search for purpose-in-life and “Existential Quest” (ExQ), the reevaluation of existential worldview. We assessed 152 emerging adults for their ExQ, Purpose Exploration (PE), and Commitment (PC) scores. Moderation analysis revealed that ExQ negatively predicts PC and does not moderate the PE-PC relationship.

**Brian Ge**  
Pepperdine University

**Steve V. Rouse**  
Pepperdine University

**Janet P. Trammell**  
Pepperdine University

*(Developmental)*

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**IV-105 - Perceived Realism As a Moderator of the Association between Media Exposure and Beliefs about Sexual Interactions and Assault**

Survey research with young adults (N = 119) examined the associations among media exposure, perceived realism of media, and beliefs about sexual interactions and assault. Viewers who reported higher perceived realism of media were more likely to endorse the heterosexual script and several rape myths, above and beyond media exposure.

**Madison Aradine**  
Linfield University

**Madelyn Foltz**  
Linfield University

**Sofia Grace Nelson**  
Linfield University

**Sophia Collins**  
Linfield University

**McCall Bennion**  
Linfield University

**Nissa Jensen**  
Linfield University

**Melissa Gutierrez**  
Pacific University

**Judith Zatkin**  
Bemidji State University

**Jennifer Ruh Linder**  
Linfield College

*(Developmental)*
IV-106 - Enhancing Self-Regulatory Skills through an Intervention Course Embedded in a Middle School Curriculum

The purpose of the study was to examine teachers’ perceptions of the function, utility, and implementation of an intervention, namely “Innovation Hour,” focusing on developing middle school student self-regulatory functioning. An inductive, thematic analysis identified themes showing that students were self-responsible for their own learning, engaged, and eager to learn.

Shannon King
Battelle for Kids

Beth Hosek
George Mason University

Anastasia Kitsantas
George Mason University

Roy Echeverria
George Mason University

Jerry Putt
George Mason University

Jack Belkin
George Mason University

Asuka Nuwere
George Mason University

(Cognitive)

IV-107 - Visual Conformity and Substance Abuse Among Transgender People: The Mediating Role of Discrimination and Gender Non-Affirmation

Discrimination and gender non-affirmation mediate the negative relationship between visual conformity and substance abuse among transgender/GNC people. This suggests that transgender/GNC people experience poor health outcomes due to mistreatment from others, and not because such outcomes are inherent to being transgender/GNC.

Anastasia V. Poponina
University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Cameron R. Wiley
University of California, Irvine

Darcianne Watanabe
University of California, Irvine

Vida Pourmand
University of California, Irvine

DeWayne P. Williams
University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

IV-108 - Age of Onset of Self-Harm and Suicidality Varies across Sexual Minority Subgroups

Sexual minorities (SM) experience more self-harm and suicidality than heterosexuals (Oginni et al., 2019). Self-harm and suicidality vary between SM subgroups (Saewyc et al., 2007). This study compared 1507 SM participants across 4 SM subgroups. Bisexual and ‘additional’ SM participants reported younger ages of onset of self-harm and suicidality.

Jesse Jewell
University of Montana

Greg Machek
University of Montana

(Clinical Science)

IV-109 - Alienation, Resilience and Separatism – Ethnic Minority Non-Heterosexuals in LGBTQ+ Spaces

This poster reports results from an exploratory qualitative study on 25 ethnic minority non-heterosexuals and their experiences within different Swedish LGBTQ+ spaces. A thematic analysis resulted in three main themes: “Ingrained ideals”, “Revealing sites” and “Sadness and separatism”, demonstrating experiences of discriminatory intersecting ideals, alienation, exotification, misrepresentation, resilience and separatism.

Emelie Louise Miller
Mid Sweden University

Ingrid Zakrisson
Mid Sweden University

(Social)
**IV-110 - An Analysis of Everyday Conversations Among a Sample of LGBTQ+ Youth after in-Patient Care for Suicidality**

An analysis employing the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR) found that only 0.17% of the everyday conversations of sexual and gender minority youth post-hospitalization for suicidality were about aspects of their LGBTQ+ identity. Using thematic analysis, three topics (gender identity, sexual orientation, romantic relationship discourse) and 12 themes emerged within them.

**Colin A. Tidwell**
The University of Arizona

**Deanna M. Kaplan**
Brown University

**Janine Galione**
Brown University

**Violeta Domínguez**
The University of Arizona

**Milena Le**
The University of Arizona

**Kashvi Mullick**
The University of Arizona

**Nicole R. Nugent**
Brown University

**Matthias Mehl**
The University of Arizona

**(Clinical Science)**

**IV-111 - Low Eating Disorder Prevalence in a Population of Insured Persons Under 65 Years Old Identified As Transgender in Insurance Claims**

We sought to provide estimates of the prevalence of specific eating disorder diagnoses and describe patient-level characteristics associated with having any diagnosed eating disorder among commercially insured transgender people receiving gender-affirming medical interventions.

**Katarina A Ferrucci**
University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School

**Kate L Lapane**
University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School

**Bill M Jesdale**
University of Massachusetts Chan Medical School

**(General)**

**IV-113 - Handholding across Sexuality & Mixed-Orientation Couples**

Bisexuals in same-sex relationships & lesbian/gay couples exhibit egalitarianism in their handholding placement, regardless of who is taller, whereas males are more likely to have their hand on top among heterosexuals and bisexuals in opposite-sex relationships, even in rare couples where the male is shorter.

**Laila Akhmetova**
University of California San Diego

**Jarryd Willis**
UCSD

**(Social)**


In this exploratory study, attitudes toward independent parenthood were examined as a function of gender and sexual identity. Women and lesbian/gay adults reported more positive attitudes toward independent parenthood than did men and heterosexual adults, respectively, and gay men were more willing to consider pursuing independent parenthood than heterosexual men.

**Doyle P. Tate**
Pennsylvania State University, Scranton

**(General)**

**IV-115 - Identifying as Christian and Coming Out as Transgender: Differential Associations based on the Timing of Religious Affiliation**

The present study was conducted to determine whether religious identification was associated with coming out as transgender to a parent. Findings indicate that religious affiliation may serve both as a protective factor and as a challenge to transgender identity development, highlighting the need for future research on this topic.

**Caleb Alexander Schlaupitz**
University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)

**Jennifer Bohanek**
University of Missouri at Columbia

**Angela Lukowski**
University of California Irvine - Department of Psychological science

**(Social)**
IV-116 - When the Pattern (of Early Biomarkers) Matters: Evidence for Biodevelopmental Subgroups of Male Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation is related to biodevelopmental factors. The present study employed the LPA using four markers—handedness, CGN, 2D:4D ratio, and FBO index—to distinguish sexual orientation subgroups of men. As some identified profiles differentiated the participants, our results suggest that sexual orientation is related to diverse biodevelopmental pathways.

Wojciech Ł. Dragan
University of Warsaw
Monika Folkierska-Żukowska
University of Warsaw
(Biological/Neuroscience)

IV-117 - The Protective Role of Sibling Closeness Against LGBT Family Reaction Stress

This study examined sibling closeness and sexual identity disclosure as predictors of LGBT family reaction stress. Findings showed that sibling closeness exhibited a unique protective role against LGBT family reaction stress when these individuals disclosed their sexual identity to their sibling, above and beyond closeness with parents and peers.

Christy Rae Rogers
Texas Tech University
Nicole Lemaster
Texas Tech University
Derek Daniel Morgan
Texas Tech University
(Social)

IV-118 - Identity Affirming Content and Coping Skills Delivered Via a Webapp Supports Sexual and Gender Minority Adolescents’ Ability to Cope with Sexual and Gender Minority Stress.

We describe the results of a randomized controlled trial (N=270) of a webapp called im, designed to improve sexual and gender minority adolescents’ mental health by encouraging identity affirmation and strengthening coping skills. Intent-to-treat analyses provide evidence that im supports coping with sexual and gender minority stress.

Emma Bruehlman-Senecal
HopeLab Foundation
Seul Ki Choi
University of Pennsylvania
Jesse Golinkoff
University of Pennsylvania
Arianna Taboada
HopeLab
Fred Dillon
HopeLab
Joshua Lavra
HopeLab
Jana Haritatos
HopeLab
José Bauermeister
University of Pennsylvania
(Clinical Science)
**IV-119 - Measurement Invariance of the Heterosexist Harassment, Rejection, and Discrimination Scale in Groups That Differ By Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Race/Ethnicity**

Measurement invariance assesses whether constructs have psychometric equivalent across groups. The present study examined the measurement invariance of the Heterosexist Harassment, Rejection, and Discrimination Scale (HHRDS) in groups that differed by sexual orientation, gender identity, and race/ethnicity. Results indicated that the HHRDS may function differently across groups.

Aaminah Khan  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Brian A Feinstein  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Cindy Chang  
Rutgers University

Steven A. Miller  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

*(Methodology)*

**IV-120 - A Strategic Mindset Inclines Students to Attribute Setbacks to Poor Strategy-Use Rather Than Low Ability**

Individual differences in how students interpret and react to setbacks can shape their academic trajectories. Using two correlational studies and an experiment, we investigated how a strategic mindset oriented students toward more adaptive interpretations of setbacks—construing setbacks as a sign of poor strategy-use rather than lack of innate ability.

Xi Hui Chua  
National University of Singapore

Xiang Ling Ong  
National University of Singapore

Patricia Chen  
National University of Singapore

*(Social)*

**IV-121 - You Can Grow Laterally! an Expansive Growth Mindset Predicts Thriving in an Uncertain Job Market**

An expansive growth mindset concerns people’s belief about whether they can develop new skills across different fields (i.e., lateral growth). It predicted beneficial career-related outcomes, such as the preference for uncertain tasks, the tendency to keep up with market trends, and more positivity and less negativity toward brand new jobs.

Patricia Chen  
National University of Singapore

Lining Sun  
National University of Singapore

Bernard Tan  
National University of Singapore

ChangJun Goh  
National University of Singapore

Pradeep Krishnan  
National University of Singapore

*(Social)*

**IV-122 - Treat Life As an Experiment: An Experimental Mindset Predicts the Navigation of an Uncertain Job Market**

An experimental mindset is an orientation towards approaching challenging or unfamiliar situations through iterative experimenting. This novel mindset predicts adaptive reactions to an uncertain job market, including the willingness to embrace uncertain work tasks, and positive feelings towards and willingness to start over in a brand-new field when facing retrenchment.

Lining Sun  
National University of Singapore

Patricia Chen  
National University of Singapore

Bernard Tan  
National University of Singapore

Pradeep Krishnan  
National University of Singapore

ChangJun Goh  
National University of Singapore

*(Industrial/Organizational)*
IV-123 - Is Paying Taxes a Sign of Morality? the Self-Importance of Moral Identity, Civic Engagement and Motivational Postures Among Polish Taxpayers

Motivational postures toward taxes may be seen as external manifestation of a person’s overall moral self-esteem related to functioning of an individual in the social area and the necessity of fulfilling civic duties. The study attempted to empirically verify the assumption on a sample of Polish taxpayers.

Kołodziej Sabina
Kozminski University
(General)

IV-124 - Student’s Satisfaction Toward Online Education Under COVID-19 Pandemic

Limited studies examined students’ satisfaction with online courses during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study examined the learner-content interaction, learner-instructor interaction, learner-learner interaction, and learner-technology interaction to explore college students’ learning satisfaction of online courses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results showed that learner-content interaction was primary construct in predicting satisfaction.

Zhipeng Wang
Miami University
Yanning He
Miami University
AnZhuo Wu
Miami University
(General)

IV-125 - Effect of Effort Mobilization on Pre-Ejection Period and High-Frequency Heart Rate Variability

K means cluster modeling for longitudinal data revealed three distinct projectories as task difficulty increased. Furthermore, the physiological profiles of three effort groups suggest that effort mobilization is primarily driven by sympathetic activities and grit, fatigue, and intrinsic motivation play an important role in effort mobilization as contributory factors.

Sungjin Im
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Alex Wright
Jessica Maddox
Haven Romero
Gracie Vanderpool
Jacob Harris
Kelsey Washburn
Im Dain
(Personality/Emotion)

IV-126 - The Experience of Control: What Aspects of Personal Control Are Activated By Various Types of Mindset-Priming Procedures?

In three studies (N = 1252), we examined how people experience control or its lack when responding to memory-based control manipulations. We found that different aspects of the control experience (including specificity, emotionality etc.) are activated across conditions, which might account for difficulties in replicating experiments using mindset-priming procedures.

Marcin Bukowski
Jagiellonian University, Kraków
Anna Potoczek
Jagiellonian University
Krystian Barzykowski
Applied Memory Research Laboratory
Johannes Lautenbacher
Leipzig University
Michael Inzlicht
University of Toronto
(Social)
**IV-127 - Examining English Language Learning Motivation of Early Childhood in Japan**
This study examined relationships between gender, age, and academic motivation in English language learning for 235 Japanese primary school students from grades one and two. Participants completed a measure of English language learning motivation. Overall, seven-year-olds had higher overall motivation toward English learning than six-year-olds.

Akiko Watabe  
Fukuoka Women’s University; Fukuoka Women’s University

David R. Hibbard  
California State University, Chico

Gail E. Walton  
California State University, Chico

(Personality/Emotion)

**IV-128 - Does Psychoeducation Help People to Respond with Self-Compassion to Lapses in Goal Pursuit?**
An experiment tested whether educating people about self-compassion can help them to respond self-compassionately to goal lapses. Participants received self-compassion psychoeducation (vs. control) and were instructed to respond self-compassionately to a recalled lapse. Self-compassion psychoeducation did not influence state self-compassion, suggesting that education alone is not sufficient to promote self-compassion.

Fuschia M. Sirois  
Durham University

Marios Biskas  
The University of Sheffield

Thomas L. Webb  
The University of Sheffield

(Personality/Emotion)

**IV-129 - The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Sales Career Motives: The Moderating Roles of Gender and Job-Related Fears**
A survey of sales employees assessed career motives. Results indicate the COVID-19 pandemic has had a greater impact on motives for women than men. Job-related fears also have a stronger relationship to certain motives since the pandemic started. Implications for theories of motivation and recommendations for sales managers are discussed.

Michael T. Parker  
Victor University

Trelitha Bryant  
Behavioral Sciences Research Press, Inc.

Suzanne Dudley  
Behavioral Sciences Research Press, Inc.

(Industrial/Organizational)

**IV-130 - The Effect of Social Comparison on Effort: Stronger Peers Mitigate Effort Intensity**
We tested the effect of social comparison (manipulated by the presence of a peer while participants worked on a video game) on effort. Results showed that effort was higher when participants played in the presence of a similar or weaker peer, and lower when a stronger peer was present.

David Framorando  
The University of Geneva

Yi Wang  
The University of Queensland

Alan J. Pegna  
The University of Queensland

(Biological/Neuroscience)
**IV-131 - Craving Work? Development and Preliminary Validation of the Work Passion Scale**

The present study integrates theoretical distinctions in definitions of work passion to describe initial efforts to develop and validate a generalizable, multi-dimensional measure. To evaluate construct validity, we examine internal structure and report factor relations with existing measures of positive affect, grit, conscientiousness, work effort, work engagement, and burnout.

Heather Han  
Northern Kentucky University

Josh Whitis  
Northern Kentucky University

Logan Ryle  
Northern Kentucky University

Pam Fisher  
Northern Kentucky University

Philip J. Moberg  
Northern Kentucky University  
(Industrial/Organizational)

**IV-133 - A Qualitative Analysis of the Servqual Model in Dental Office Social Media Comments**

Customer service perceptions have an impact on dental office success. Qualitative data from social media were used to assess customer service quality using the SERVQUAL model. Results indicate that quality customer service is a primary driver of patient comments. 83% of comments referred to reliability as a key issue.

Sayeedul Islam  
Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Sara Mir  
Farmingdale State College

Haroon Pervez  
University of Central Florida

Nick Vitale  
Farmingdale State College  
(Industrial/Organizational)

**IV-132 - Risk Factors for Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence**

We examined the frequency of and risk factors for childhood exposure to domestic violence (CEDV) in 390 substantiated incidents of child neglect. History of spouse abuse, family conflict, and having one child in the family were uniquely associated with higher risk of CEDV compared to neglect types without CEDV.

Christin M Ogle  
Uniformed Services University

Joselyn E. Fisher  
Uniformed Services University

Tasanee Walsh  
Uniformed Services University

Jing Zhou  
Uniformed Services University

Stephen J. Cozza  
Uniformed Services University  
(Developmental)

**IV-134 - The Impact of Measurement-Based Care on Treatment Outcomes in a Technologically-Enabled Care System**

Patients who were more adherent with measurement-based care (MBC) were more likely to stay in and complete treatment. Patients who did not adhere with MBC were more likely to cancel or not attend their appointments. These findings highlight the importance of engagement with MBC in improving treatment outcomes.

Victoria Bangieva  
Mindstrong Health

Audrey Klein  
Mindstrong Health

Xiao Yang  
Mindstrong

Andrew Horton  
Mindstrong Health

Vinayak Kambhampati  
Mindstrong Health

Holly DuBois  
Mindstrong Health

Jonathan Knights  
Mindstrong Health

Justin Baker  
Mindstrong Health  
(Clinical Science)
**IV-135 - Exposure to Firearms May Not Elicit Aggressive Reactions: Assessing the Weapons Effect Among Gun Show Patrons**

Patrons at gun shows responded to a survey assessing aggressive cognition and hostile emotion. Results revealed that conceal-carry permit holders and target shooters scored lower on the aggressive cognition and hostile emotion measures, respectively. This suggests that prolonged exposure to weapons may reduce their impact as aggression eliciting environmental cues.

Robert D. Ridge  
Brigham Young University  
Christopher E. Hawk  
DigiPen Institute of Technology  
Logan D. McCombs  
Brigham Young University  
(Social)

**IV-136 - Barriers to Change: Self-other Comparison Bias Perceptions of Health over Time**

The intersection of social and temporal comparisons can evaluate whether better than average effect (BTAE) is related to people’s perceptions of their past, present, and future health. Participants rated themselves as BTAE for mental health, depression, and physical health qualities. With current mental health being better than past mental health.

Juliana Sikorski  
Angela Bell  
Lafayette College  
(Social)

**IV-138 - The Mediating Role of Behavioral Disengagement in the Relationship between Adaptive Metacognition and Anxiety**

The present study aims to advance the metacognitive-coping literature by investigating the mediating effect of behavioral disengagement coping between adaptive metacognition and anxiety symptoms. Mediation analysis revealed that the association between confidence extinguishing preservative thoughts and emotions and anxiety is partially mediated by behavior disengagement.

Arash Assar  
Arash Assar  
Jasmin Marie Humble  
Ball State University  
Chloe Woodling  
Ball State University  
Alexa Pellegrino  
Ball State University  
Krista Price  
Ball State University  
Allison Sederlund  
Ball State University  
Anjolii Diaz  
Ball State University  
(Clinical Science)

**IV-139 - Problematic Drinking Was Lower for Students in Fall 2021 Compared to Pre-Pandemic Semesters**

Previous research indicated decreased alcohol usage by college students in the early portion of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study found that problematic drinking remained lower in the Fall 2021 term when compared to multiple pre-pandemic semesters. Students reported fewer days drinking and fewer binge drinking episodes in Fall 2021.

Michael M. Knepp  
University of Mount Union  
(General)
IV-140 - Measuring Intuition with the Intuit Audio Synthesizer Task
In this paradigm, participants hear a target sound and are asked to replicate it through manipulating the settings of a synthesizer. Since the target tone is generated by a non-linear superposition of up to three oscillators, intuition is needed, which is operationalized by evaluating the adjustment of settings over time.

Martin J. Tomasik
University of Zurich; University of Zurich
Frederike Vogel
Helmut-Schmidt-University
Hana Minarik
University of Witten-Herdecke
Jona M. Tomasik
Technical University of Munich
(Methodology)

IV-141 - Trust in Time: Religiosity Influences Temporal Thought across Cultures
The present study shows that religiosity explain the negative relation between personal and cultural temporal focus and mediates their effects in both time discounting and temporal depth across cultures (in Spaniards, Chinese, Turks, Americans, Moroccans, Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs; N = 1075).

Carmen Callizo-Romero
University of California, Santa Barbara; University of Granada
Daniel Casasanto
Cornell University
Sobh Chahboun
Queen Maud University College
Tilbe Göksun
Koç University
Yan Gu
University College London
Sladjana Ilić
University of Tuzla
Alexander Kranjec
Duquesne University
Marc Ouellet
University of Granada
Maja Pandza
University of Mostar
Slavica Tutnjević
University of Banja Luka
Julio Santiago
University of Granada
(Cognitive)
V-1 - Getting COVID-19: Anticipated Negative Emotions Are Worse Than Experienced Negative Emotions

People often overestimate their feelings when thinking about the future. In two studies, we tested if people showed an impact bias for contracting COVID-19. Participants who had/never had COVID-19 reported their experienced/anticipated negative emotions. An impact bias emerged, and negative emotion was positively associated with vaccine status and booster intentions.

Amanda J. Dillard
Grand Valley State University

Brian P. Meier
Gettysburg College
(Personality/Emotion)

V-2 - The Mind Needs the Body: The Relationship between Low-Density Lipoproteins, Sleep Disruptions and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors

Sleep and low-density lipoproteins (LDL) are often utilized as correlates of one’s psychological stress. This study examines the relationship between sleep disruptions, LDL levels, and cardiovascular disease risk factors. Results indicate that LDL is positively related to sleep disruptions and cardiovascular disease risk factors.

Matthew Debany
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Ashley Soliwoda
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Eric Hoffman
Binghamton University (SUNY)

Paul Visich
University of New England

Rebecca Place
(General)

V-3 - The Importance of Child Physical Fitness: An Examination of Sleep Patterns and Cortisol Levels

This research considers exercise activity levels, cortisol levels, number of sleep awakenings, and average sleep. Literature indicates that exercise is linked to decreases in cortisol levels, which is attributed to a normal sleep pattern. Results of this study suggest a significant inverse relationship between exercise and number of sleep awakenings.

Angelin Tai
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Sara Ventrello
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Savanna Russiello-Tous
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Ashley Soliwoda
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Eric Hoffman
Binghamton University (SUNY)

Paul Visich
University of New England

Rebecca Place
(General)

V-4 - The Relationship between a Teacher’s Understanding of Creativity and Students’ Admiration for the Class

This study examines teacher self-efficacy in creative teaching and its relationship to adaptive and radical creativity. Results do not support the hypothesized relationships amongst the variables. Schools and teachers may need to consider factors outside the individual teachers in efforts to increase teacher creativity.

Ranali Ranasinghe
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Jacqueline Berkowitz
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Savanna Russiello-Tous
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(General)
V-5 - The Relationship between Diversity Training and Value within an Institution and Individual Value of Diversity

Placing an emphasis on diversity in an organization has the potential to impact an individual's feelings regarding diversity, ultimately shaping their workplace behaviors. The results of this study indicate that institutional value of diversity and diversity training impact the extent to which individuals value diversity.

Alexandra Itty
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Taylor Allen
Binghamton University

Savanna Russiello-Tous
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Kimberly S. Jaussi
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Sara Reiter
Binghamton University

Dina Layish
Binghamton University

Thomas Kelly
Binghamton University

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-6 - Suppression Is More Strongly Linked to Poor Conflict Discussion Outcomes Among Younger Married Couples Than Older Ones

Among married couples, age moderated how emotion regulation predicted conversation outcomes. Use of suppression during conflict predicted worse emotional outcomes for both partners, especially among younger regulators who reported high habitual use of suppression. In contrast, trait reappraisal predicted more productive and emotionally gratifying interactions regardless of the regulator's age.

Judy J. Kwak
WUSTL

Claire M. Growney
Washington University in St. Louis

Tammy English
Washington University in St. Louis

(Personality/Emotion)

V-7 - Influence of Stereotype Threat and Age on the Stroop Effect

Inhibitory control is an essential part of one's ability to successfully perform tasks; this mental process declines with age as seen in the Stroop task. We examined the performance of a cross-sectional sample of adults to examine significant change in the Stroop effect when an age stereotype threat was shown.

Raquel Elizabeth McDonald

Natalie Lynn Homa
Thiel College

(Developmental)

V-8 - The Relation of Age to Level of Distress Among Adults Beginning Psychotherapy

There are unique challenges faced by younger (emerging) adults in their changing relationships and social roles. Using the subscales of the QO-45 in a sample of 402 adults beginning psychotherapy we found that younger adults reported greater social role and general symptom distress, but not greater relationship distress.

Shannon E. Gasparro
St. John's University

Serah Narine
St. John's University

Margaret McDonald
St. John's University

William F. Chaplin
St. John's University

(Developmental)

V-9 - Racial Disparities in COVID Cognitive Experiences: The Case of Metro-Detroit

This study investigates disparities in cognitive resilience during the pandemic across Black, White, and Arab older adults aged 65+ in the metro-Detroit area. We discovered that presence of a chronic illness and COVID related stress affect each group differently, which gives insight on how vulnerable groups fare during the pandemic.

Jasmine Cooper
University of Michigan- Psychology

Toni C. Antonucci
University of Michigan

(Cognitive)
**V-10 - Correlates of Cognitive Strategy Use Among Socioeconomically Diverse Older Adults**

This study characterized life course determinants of strategy use during a verbal fluency test and examined links between strategy use and cognitive performance among older adults. Higher use of clustering and switching strategies was associated with better cognitive performance. Educational attainment, but not childhood socioeconomic status, predicted strategy use.

Morgan Palmer  
University of Michigan  
Laura Zahodne  
University of Michigan  
Afsara Zaheed  
University of Michigan  
*(Cognitive)*

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**V-11 - Age Effects of Goal Engagement Strategies across Older Adulthood: High Levels of Goal Engagement Buffers Increasing Depressive Symptoms in Early Old Age**

Goal engagement (GE) can protect older adults’ well-being in the context of age-related stressors. However, it is not known whether GE exerts age effects across older adulthood. Results from a 12-year longitudinal study show that GE buffered increasing depressive symptoms in early, but not advanced, old age.

Irene Giannis  
Concordia University  
Carsten Wrosch  
Concordia University  
*(Developmental)*

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**V-12 - Association between Sadness and Anger Intensity and Variability to Stress and Health Symptoms in Old Age: The Role of Perceived Control**

Emotion theories postulate that sadness and anger exert unique consequences on older adults as control declines. Intensity and variability of emotion responses to daily stressors showed distinct associations. Low control ameliorated adverse effects of intense sadness on stress and health-related symptoms, whereas high control reduced symptoms associated with anger variability.

Parisa Sepehri  
Concordia University  
Carsten Wrosch  
Concordia University  
*(Personality/Emotion)*

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**V-13 - Understanding Information and Communication Technology Acceptance Among Elderly Users**

The study is a qualitative inquiry to explore the factors that impact technology acceptance among elderly users. Thematic analysis of the interviews yielded four major themes, namely Usability of ICT, Anxiety and privacy concerns, Self-perception of technology use, and Need for technology literacy and inclusive design.

Sharmili Mitra  
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee  
Anshita Singh  
Zakir Hussain Delhi College, University of Delhi  
Sambath RD  
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee  
Manish Kumar Asthana  
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee  
*(Social)*
V-14 - The Cleveland Adapted Personality Questionnaire and Aging
Several studies have shown that age seems to influence how people answer self reported scales of psychopathology. In this study we show that endorsement of psychopathology across the lifespan, which could reflect a cohort effect, seems to decrease while the tendency to present one’s self seems to increase.

Makayla Miller
Cleveland State University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-15 - “I’m Confused.” “I’m Confused.” Dementia-Related Confusion and Repetitiveness Improve Most after Music Listening
We evaluated whether treating cerumen impaction in adults with dementia (either living in nursing homes or enrolled in adult-day-services programs) affects their responses to personalized music listening. Although treating cerumen had no effect, music positively influenced sundowning, with some symptoms (confusion and repetitiveness) improving more than others (unresponsiveness and restlessness).

Marissa Joy Ward
Butler University
Nicole Alexandra Hagen
Butler University
Madeline Joy Sersic
Butler University
Chandler Paul Swain
Butler University
Sophia Demerdijian
Butler University
Tonya Bergeson
Butler University
Tim Brimmer
Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University
(Clinical Science)

V-16 - Same Goals, but Different Outcomes: Present-Focused Versus Future-Focused Memory Beliefs Differentially Predict Young and Older Adults’ Everyday Use of Memory Strategies
We investigated whether beliefs about current vs future effectiveness of memory strategies predict young and older adults’ everyday strategy use. Both groups equally valued current and future memory goals. Current effectiveness beliefs solely predicted young adults’ strategy use; older adults considered both current and future effectiveness when selecting memory strategies.

Abbey N Collins
Butler University
Stephanie C. Smith
Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University
Jessica Crumley-Branyon
Michelle Horhota
Furman University
(Cognitive)

V-17 - Examining the Impact of Heart Disease and Diabetes on the Mental Health of Minority Older Adults
This study examines how minority versus non-minority aging older adults’ mental health (anxiety and depression) is affected by chronic medical illnesses, (cardiovascular illnesses and diabetes) using data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS). The findings indicated that group-based differences exist for minority older adults.

Sree Saroj Sainath Panchagnula
Jackson State University
Bryman Williams
Jackson State University
Melvin Davis
Jackson State University
(Clinical Science)
V-18 - Examining the Effect of Family-to-Work Interface on Older Workers’ Subjective Well-Being and Perceived Ability to Work: The Mediating Role of Personal Sense of Control

Drawing on spillover theory, we examined the impact of work-family interface on older workers’ well-being and perceived efficacy. Findings from a three-wave longitudinal data (N = 1,701) showed that personal sense of control mediated the links between family-to-work enrichment and life satisfaction as well as perceived ability to work.

Yeeun Choi  
University of Central Florida  
Shiyang Su  
University of Central Florida  
Steve Jex  
University of Central Florida  
Min Hanyi  
The Pennsylvania State University  

V-20 - A Multi-Group Analysis in Racial Differences in Verbal and Non-Verbal Memory on Planning for Future Care Needs Among Older Adults

A multi-group SEM approach was used to compare Blacks and White older adults on the relationships between verbal (VM) and non-verbal memory (NVM) and concrete planning for future needs. Results indicated higher NVM was related to less concrete planning and higher VM predicted more concrete planning activities only for Blacks.

Jamil M. Lane  
University of Rochester; University of Rochester  
Alexis Zimmer  
University of Rochester  
Silvia Sörensen  
University of Rochester  

V-19 - Investigating the Mechanism Underlying IADL Limitations and Depressive Symptoms in Older Adults: A Serial Mediation Model

Limited research has examined the mechanism underlying the negative association between IADL limitations and depressive symptoms in older adults. Drawing on the stress process model and resilience framework, we recruited 111 cognitively healthy community-dwelling older adults and found that purpose in life and resilience fully and serially mediated this relationship.

Wee Qin Ng  
Singapore Management University  
Hwajin Yang  
Singapore Management University  

V-21 - Well-Being from 40 Years to 95 Years of Age: Patterns of Changes Are Seen for a Significant Proportion of Adults

This study examines changes in well-being with 5,728 individuals (41 to 95 years old) over 8 years. A “high”, a “moderate” and a “low” well-being classes were found. A significant minority of the sample transitioned from a lower to a higher well-being class, with gender and education explaining the transitions.

Arielle Bonneville-Roussy  
UQAM  

(Developmental)
**V-23 - Differential Effects of White Matter Hyperintensities and Regional Amyloid Deposition on Regional Cortical Thickness**

In 794 individuals across the Alzheimer’s disease spectrum, we show that the independent effects of global white matter hyperintensities and regional Aβ burden on regional cortical thickness are spatially different as a function of clinical diagnosis, converging in temporal regions in mild cognitively impaired individuals. No regional interactions were found.

Chin Hong Tan  
Nanyang Technological University

Justin Chew  
Tan Tock Seng Hospital

Liwen Zhang  
University of California, San Francisco

Balázs Gulyás  
Nanyang Technological University

Christopher Chen  
National University of Singapore

(Biological/Neuroscience)

**V-24 - Life Satisfaction Associations with Self-Reported Pain, Positive Affect, and Executive Functioning after Traumatic Brain Injury**

To examine the relationship between TBI patient’s self reported overall satisfaction as measured by the Traumatic Brain Injury – Quality of Life (TBI-QOL) with remaining TBI QOL subtests.

Stephanie Neaves  
Stephanie Neaves

Linda S. Hynan  
UT Southwestern Medical Center

Shannon Juengst  
TIRR Memorial Hermann

Tri Pham  
UT Southwestern Medical Center

Kathleen Bell  
UT Southwestern Medical Center

Rong Zhang  
Texas Health Resources

Kan Ding  
UT Southwestern Medical Center

(Social)

**V-25 - Relationships between Dispositional Mindfulness, Anxiety, Aging, and Language Production**

The present study tested for relationships between self-reported dispositional mindfulness, anxiety, and language production in a sample of participants aged 18 – 80. Results revealed some relationships between successful word retrieval, age, and self-reported dispositional mindfulness and anxiety, but speech fluency measures were unrelated to mindfulness or anxiety.

Lori E. James  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Hannah Levitt  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Octavio Bustos-Penaloza  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Lily Herlihy  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Tylor Ghaffari  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

(Cognitive)

**V-26 - Happy Alone? Older Adults with Positive Motivations for Solitude Exhibit Greater Well-Being**

Cluster analyses of 397 older adults’ data revealed four distinct profiles of motivations for solitude: Low, Positive, Negative, and Dual. Participants with Positive or Low Motivations displayed significantly greater well-being than those with Negative or Dual Motivations. In particular, the Positive profile exhibited significantly greater psychological richness and personal growth.

Jennifer L. Smith  
Mather Institute

Virginia Thomas  
Middlebury College

Margarita Azmitia  
UC Santa Cruz

(Developmental)
**V-27 - Aging Differences to Subtypes of Sadness and Anger: A Qualitative Analysis**

In our study, older and younger adults were asked to relive and describe an emotional memory associated with discrete emotion subtypes: loss-based vs failure-based sadness and frustration-based vs violation-based anger. Results from qualitative analysis supported our predictions that age differences would emerge in frequencies of themes within each emotion subtype.

Ryan Muskin  
*Cleveland State University*

Eric S Allard  
*Cleveland State University*

Meghan Paulo  
*Cleveland State University*

Summer Stearns  
*Cleveland State University*

(Cognitive)

**V-28 - Younger and Older Adults’ Cognitive and Physical Functioning after Activating Self-Related Age Stereotypes in Virtual Reality**

In three studies, we activated age stereotypes by manipulating the avatars’ age in a virtual reality setup and measure the effect if this manipulation on cognitive and physical performance. Younger participants are more susceptible to this manipulation than older one and being virtually older deteriorates performance but not vice versa.

Martin J. Tomasik  
*University of Zurich; University of Zurich*

Nils M. Vahle  
*University of Witten/Herdecke*

(Developmental)

**V-29 - Where Age Matters in Appreciating Humor Among Southeast Asians**

Given the heterogeneity and complexity of humor, it is unknown if the age-related positivity effect applies to various types of humor in a culture that is ambivalent toward humor. We found Singapore-Chinese older-adults displayed a greater appreciation of humor than younger-adults across 4 major types of humor, despite preference differences.

Zoe Ziyi Ng  
*Raffles Institution*

W. Quin Yow  
*Singapore University of Technology*

(Cognitive)

**V-30 - Life History Speed Predicts College Academic Performance**

Life History Speed Predicts College Academic Performance

Stephanie M. Witherell  
*The University of Texas at San Antonio*

Tyler L. Minnigh  
*UTSA*

Thomas Coyle  
*The University of Texas at San Antonio*

(Personality/Emotion)

**V-31 - You Can’t the Handle Transition: The Impact of Perseverant Veteran Identity on Transition to Civilian Life.**

We examined the strength of veterans’ military identity and coping with separation from service. Narrow and strong identity beliefs have been linked to worse outcomes in life, particularly when the identity is under threat. We hypothesized that veterans who separated would report poorer outcomes than civilians faced with job loss.

Drew Robertson  
*Bridgewater State University*

Elizabeth R. Spievak  
*Bridgewater State University*

(Personality/Emotion)
**V-32 - The Association between Leadership Styles, Trait Mindfulness, and Empathy**

Past researchers have examined how certain leadership styles are more empathic than others. However, few have examined how mindfulness could play a role in fostering empathic leadership. Therefore, in our current work, we examined how different leadership styles are predictive of mindfulness-mediated empathy at a trait level.

_Arina Malekanfard_
Adelphi University

_Daniel Lim_
Adelphi University

_(Industrial/Organizational)_

**V-33 - Social Media Addiction in Relation to Personality**

This study researched how an individual’s level of social media addiction is related to the Big Five personality traits. We found that higher levels of social media use is positively correlated with the Withdrawal and Volatility aspects of Neuroticism, and that social media addiction is negatively associated with Industriousness.

_Maria Esposito_

_Julia Patras_

_Sara Hammerle_

_Scott R. Ross_
DePauw University

_Robert L. West_
DePauw University

_(Personality/Emotion)_

**V-34 - Mapping Short-Form Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Facets to the Big Five Inventory-2**

A principal components analysis determined whether personality facets from the short-form Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) assessed similar personality traits as normal-range facets from the Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2). Results indicate that four of the five big personality traits are similar, with discrepancies in facet loadings of open-mindedness and psychoticism.

_Brendan Mark Whitney_
University of Iowa

_Molly Nikolas_
University of Iowa

_(Personality/Emotion)_

**V-35 - Dogmatism, Moral Foundations, and Psychedelic Use**

Psychedelics are gaining popularity for clinical, research, and recreational applications. They are thought to increase empathy, promote open-mindedness, and enhance certain therapies. In line with these claims, the current study found that past use of psychedelics is associated with differences in moral foundations and in levels of dogmatism.

_David E. G. Moore_
Student

_Zachariah Moore_
Fairmont State University

_Nina Slota_
Fairmont State University

_(Personality/Emotion)_

**V-36 - Social-Dominance Orientation Predicts Emergent Leadership Behaviors in an Experimental Team Task**

This project investigated individual trait differences (sociable- and aggressive-dominance) and their influence on emergent leadership behaviors (task- and relationship-oriented). We then investigated the subsequent influence of these behaviors on team-level performance and affect. Results suggest that sociable-dominance is related to relationship-oriented leadership. All other results are insignificant.

_Cooper Drose_
Georgia Institute of Technology

_Spencer Garcia_
Georgia Institute of Technology

_Fletcher A Keaton_
Georgia Institute of Technology

_Burnett Claire_
Georgia Institute of Technology

_(Industrial/Organizational)_
V-37 - Social Network Quality Affects Romantic Relationship Satisfaction in Couples with Personality Disorder Symptoms

Individuals with personality disorders often experience problematic romantic relationships, which are embedded in broader social networks. We found that in couples affected by personality disorder symptoms, social network quality of the non-patients (partners) was positively associated with their own romantic relationship functioning but was negatively associated with the patient’s.

Ruofan Ma
Alison M Schreiber
Nathan T Hall
Paul A Pilkonis
Michael N. Hallquist
(Clinical Science)

V-38 - Gender Interactions in the Relationship between Extraversion and Neuroticism and Psychopathy

Relationships between neuroticism and extraversion and psychopathy were tested to determine whether borderline or histrionic traits reflect a female phenotype of psychopathy. Higher extraversion predicted greater fearless dominance in men and women, and positively predicted impulsive antisociality in men. Gender did not moderate the relationship between neuroticism and psychopathy dimensions.

Abbey L. Robbins
Palo Alto University - Palo Alto, CA

Madison E. Wright
Palo Alto University

Stacie L. Warren
Palo Alto University
(Personality/Emotion)


We examined the validity of The Forced Choice Five Factor Markers using three samples, one from the US and two from China. The reliability, factor structure, and overall validity of the test were examined. It was found to be psychometrically sound and we recommend to use this test more often.

Mathew Neuman
Texas A&M University - College Station

Bo Zhang
Texas A&M University - College Station

Jian Li
Beijing Normal University

Tuo Liu
Tianjin Normal University
(Industrial/Organizational)

V-40 - Gender Differences in Self-Efficacy Partially Explain the Female Underprediction Effect

Women perform better in college than test scores predict, an effect known as the female underprediction effect (FUE). Prior research found gender differences in Conscientiousness explain some of the FUE. The current study examined effects of facets of Conscientiousness. The results show the FUE is mediated by the Self-efficacy facet.

Tyler L. Minnigh
UTSA

Thomas Coyle
The University of Texas at San Antonio
(Personality/Emotion)
V-41 - Class Half Empty: Increased Neuroticism Relates to Worsened Zoom Fatigue
This study aims to observe the relationship between neuroticism and Zoom Fatigue. University students were recruited to fill out measures of in-person meeting fatigue, virtual meeting fatigue, and personality measures for neuroticism. The results demonstrate that increased levels of neuroticism was positively correlated with reported severity of Zoom Fatigue.

Ruby Lyn Lucin
Lauren E. Knox
California State University, Northridge
Casey A. McGinnis
California State University, Northridge
Justin A. Gluck
California State University, Northridge
Stefanie A. Drew
California State University, Northridge
(Cognitive)

V-42 - Extroversion Related to Higher Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic, Regardless of Number of Household Members
The present study explores how factors of introversion and extraversion are related to well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results indicate that introverts experienced a lower degree of well-being than extraverts and that the number of persons an individual lives with has no moderating effect on this relationship.

Bianca J. Pirotina
University of North Texas
Megan E. Kelly
University of North Texas
Anthony Ryals
University of North Texas
(Personality/Emotion)

V-43 - Emotion Regulation Motives Predict Emotion Regulation Strategies in Athletes and Non-Athletes
This study explored the impact of athlete status on the relationship between emotion regulation motives and strategies. We found that athletes with low motives for using positive emotions for instrumental reasons tended to use dismissive emotion regulation strategies more so than non-athletes.

Kaitlyn Diane Chamberlain
University of Arkansas
Jennifer C. Veilleux
University of Arkansas
(Personality/Emotion)

V-44 - Meaningfulness of Effort: A Trait-Level Measure of Effort Valuation
Through an iterative process, we have developed a scale to assess the meaning people derive from their own efforts. We call it the Meaningfulness of Effort Scale. The measure predicts a wide-range of positive psychological, organizational, and achievement outcomes (e.g., well-being, job satisfaction, and job status) beyond theoretically similar constructs.

Aidan Vern Campbell
University of Toronto
Joanne M. Chung
University of Toronto
Michael Inzlicht
University of Toronto
(Personality/Emotion)
V-45 - Coping Skills and Grit Predict Sport Anxiety in Youth Athletes

We examined the effects of grit and self-regulatory skills on sport anxiety among youth athletes. Findings suggest that youth athletes who have both strong self-regulatory skills and more grit, will experience less sport anxiety during competition than those who have either one on their own.

Teona Velehorschi  
University of Toledo

Noelle A. Warfford  
University of Toledo

Hannah C. Herc  
University of Toledo

Peter G. Mezo  
University of Toledo

(Personality/Emotion)

V-46 - Avoidant Personality: Emotions, Cognitions, and Interpersonal Dynamics

This study aimed to form a broader understanding of avoidant personality using the PID-5, IIP-SC, and TAT. It was hypothesized that more avoidant characteristics would be indicative of more socially avoidant interpersonal problems and that this relationship would be mediated by disturbed object relations.

Tess Power  
Soo Hyun Cho Lee  
Philip Wong  
(Personality/Emotion)

V-47 - Examining the Validity and Factor Structure of the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy

The Triarchic Model of Psychopathy (TriPM) is posited to capture psychopathy using three domains: Boldness, Meanness, and Disinhibition. Previous work has generally not supported three-factors as the ideal structure of the TriPM. Using a factor analytic approach, we find the optimal factor structure to consist of six factors.

Kaela Van Til  
Purdue University, West Lafayette

Brinkley Sharpe  
University of Georgia

Josh Miller  
University of Georgia

Donald R. Lynam  
Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

V-49 - Exploring Differential Associations between Optimism and Pessimism with Caregiver Burden: The Role of Subjective Well-Being

Optimism and pessimism may have differential effects on stress and well-being. In a sample of caregivers, we found that pessimism was a stronger predictor than optimism of caregiver burden and depressive symptoms. Further, there was an indirect effect of depressive symptoms in the association between pessimism and caregiver burden.

James Borenstein-Laurie  
Concordia University

Carsten Wrosch  
Concordia University

(Personality/Emotion)
V-50 - Truth Beyond Measure: Examining the Content Validity of the Hexaco-PI-R Honesty-Humility Scale and the Truthful Communication Scale

We examined the content validity of the widely-used HEXACO-PI-R Honesty-Humility scale (HHS) and the new Truthful Communication Scale (TCS) as reflecting “truthfulness.” Participants judged HHS items as reflecting: a) other constructs *more* robustly than truthfulness, b) truthfulness *less* clearly than TCS items. The TCS appears more content-valid as reflecting truthfulness.

Ryan Wheat
Wake Forest University
R. Michael Furr
Wake Forest University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-51 - Evaluation of the Relationship Profile Test’s Measurement Invariance: Revisiting Test Score Differences Based on Sex and Location of Residence

Research has observed trait dependency test score differences in terms of individuals’ sex and location (northern/southern USA). We evaluated the measurement invariance of the most common dependency measure with regard to sex and location, separately. Full scalar invariance was supported for both, and several significant latent mean differences emerged.

Payton Scalf
Sam Houston State University
Shannon Thomson
Adelphi University
Adam P. Natoli
Sam Houston State University
Robert F. Bornstein
Adelphi University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-52 - The Better-Than-Average Effect Demonstrated with Critical Thinking Dispositions

We tested whether the better-than-average effect would occur with critical thinking dispositions. We found that students rated themselves as significantly more open-minded, fair-minded, intellectually engaged and generally more disposed to think critically than the average student. For negative dispositions, they rated themselves as significantly less close-minded, gullible, biased, and prejudiced.

Alexis Layton
Frostburg State University
Alethea X Green
Frostburg State University
D. Alan Bensley
Frostburg State University
Cody T Watkins
Frostburg State University
(Cognitive)


493 primarily white, female participants completed a series of questionnaires measuring self-esteem, perfectionism, and emotion regulation. Socially prescribed perfectionism was negatively related to 1) self-liking through the mediators of self-blame and catastrophizing, and 2) self-competence through the mediators of self-blame, rumination, and catastrophizing.

Hollie Minichiello
Paul Fuglestad
University of North Florida
(Social)
V-54 - The Effect of Grit on Academic Performance: Not Much More Than Conscientiousness
Prior research suggests grit is a predictor of academic performance. Concepts of grit overlap theoretically with conscientiousness. The current study examined the effects of grit on GPA after removing the effects of conscientiousness. A structural equation model found that facets of grit did not predict GPA after controlling for conscientiousness.

Jennifer Sanders
UTSA
Tyler L. Minnigh
UTSA
Thomas Coyle
The University of Texas at San Antonio
(Personality/Emotion)

V-55 - Interpersonal Need Satisfaction and Frustration Explains the Association between the Dark Triad and Passion for Video Gaming
Findings reveal that dark traits (i.e., narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) are positively associated with both an adaptive and maladaptive passion for video gaming. However, both experiences of basic need frustration from others and perceptions that one actively frustrates the needs of others appear to mediate these associations.

Kelly Michelle Chroback
Texas Tech University
Devin J. Mills
Texas Tech University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-56 - The Big-Five and Psychological Entitlement As Predictors of Perceived Employability in Minority Emerging Adults
The current study explored the relation between the Big Five personality traits, psychological entitlement, and perceptions of employability among minority emerging adults. Results suggest that among women, extraversion and psychological entitlement predict perceptions of employability, whereas in men, only conscientiousness was related to perceptions of employability.

Marien Gonzalez
Barry University
Guillermo Wated
Barry University
Sabrina Des Rosiers
Barry University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-57 - Describing Me Today: The Person-Specificity of Relations between Cognition and Personality over 75 Days
Cognition and personality, often thought to be stable, in fact vary across daily life and potentially covary with each other. This study uses 75 days of measurements for 122 adults and behavioural network mapping to detect the notable heterogeneity or person-specificity of these covariations.

Dominic Kelly
University of Michigan
Adriene M. Beltz
University of Michigan
(Personality/Emotion)
V-58 - Neuroticism, State-Trait Anxiety, and Fear of Missing (FoMO) Predict Negative Affect
This study aimed to examine the notion of fear of missing out (FoMO) and its affective and behavioral correlates. FoMO, state-trait anxiety, and neuroticism best predicted negative affect scores. The impact of FoMO on social connections and its influences on internal affective states is discussed.

Yasmine Nabulsi
Anchor Neuroscience

Katelyn Haschke
Old Dominion University

Marnee McCellan
Norfolk State University

Scott M. Debb
Norfolk State University

Destiny Beatty
Norfolk State University

(Personality/Emotion)

We investigated the emotion recognition ability of individuals with high (vs. low) levels of grandiose narcissism. We addressed both components of emotion recognition: signal and noise perception.

Roksana R. Zdunek
Jagiellonian University

Anna Z. Czarna
Jagiellonian University

Heidi Mauersbeger
Humboldt University

Till Martin Kastendieck
Humboldt University

Constantine Sedikides
University of Southampton

Ursula Hess
Humboldt University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-60 - The Use of Screen Time Via Facebook Compounded By Stress in Correlation with Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety
The characteristics of an individual who continually uses Facebook was explored, as the link to depression and anxiety was supported. The addition this current study produced was the specific result confirming the hypothesis that Facebook use predicts stress and therefore predicts depression and anxiety.

Christina Meditz
Lynn University

Rachel E. Pauletti
Lynn University

Patrick J. Cooper
Lynn University

(Developmental)

V-62 - Maladaptive Correlates of Prefrontal Functioning: The FrSbe and PID-5
The Frontal Systems and Behavior Scale assesses three areas of functioning associated with specific prefrontal circuits. Using the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 to examine maladaptive personality, we found PID-5 Disinhibition, followed by Psychoticism and Negative Affectivity were related to all FrSbe subscales and total score (rs = .45 to .67).

Lily Fuchs
DePauw University

Scott R. Ross
DePauw University

Sydney Majka
Ball State University

(Clinical Science)

V-63 - Social Personality Traits Predict Anhedonia and Depression: The Role of the Big Five, Autonomy, and Sociotropy
An empirical study conducted with undergraduate students (N = 134) examined how social personality traits relate to anhedonia and other symptoms of depression. Analyses suggest unique roles for the Big Five personality traits and the social personality trait sociotropy in predicting anhedonia and depression more generally.

Stephen J Perkovic
Ingrid G Pechenkov
York University

(Personality/Emotion)
V-64 - Careful What You Say: The Moderating Role of Apology on the Relation between the Dark Triad and Unforgiveness

This research examined the Dark Triad, which promotes victims’ motivation toward revenge and avoidance, but not forgiveness, following transgressions. It shows that transgressors’ apology can, counterintuitively, exacerbate unforgiveness, rather than forgiveness, in victims who exhibit characteristics associated with the Dark Triad. The mediational role of victims’ indignation was not supported.

Dmytro O. Rebrov
York University
C. Ward Struthers
York University
Jingyuan Li
Ontario Tech University; York University
Ariel Shoikhedbrod
York University
Joshua R. Guilfoyle
York University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-65 - The Big Six: Dominance Emerged in Ratings of Reality Television People

Dominance emerged as a sixth factor of personality in observer ratings of reality television people. Ratings of targets observed in situations that afford opportunities for dominance-related behaviors more closely parallel the methods employed by primatologists with chimpanzees who are rated in situ who consistently find Dominance plus the Big Five.

Laura M. Sinnett
Grinnell College
(Personality/Emotion)

V-66 - High-Resolution Person Perception: Using Unconstrained Linguistic Responses to Naturalistic Stimuli Adds Depth and Nuance to Models of Person Perception

We used a data-driven approach to explore the latent dimensions underlying 300,000 unconstrained free-text descriptors of 1000 Facebook profile pictures. Results suggested that tapping into the breadth and diversity of linguistic responses to complex, naturalistic social stimuli may facilitate modeling person perception in greater resolution than has previously been possible.

Paul ROBERT Connor
Columbia University
(Social)

V-67 - Delay Discounting Predicts Academic Behaviors and Outcomes in College Students

Academic success often requires avoiding immediate gratification (e.g., hanging out with friends) in an effort to achieve long-term goals (e.g., GPA, career). We found that the extent college students discount future rewards predicts academic behaviors (e.g., procrastination, resourcefulness) which go on to predict academic outcomes (e.g., semester GPA).

Michael Bixter
Montclair State University
(Genral)

V-68 - Associations between Fat Talk and Perfectionistic Traits, Cognitions and Self-Presentations, Personality and Depression

Analyses confirmed that fat talk was positively correlated with self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism, perfectionistic self-presentation, and perfectionistic cognitions. Additionally, emotionality and socially prescribed perfectionism predicted fat talk over and above the broad personality dimensions. Lastly, the measure of fat talk mediated the link between perfectionistic self-presentation and depression.

Gordon L. Flett
York University
Riana Fisher
Taryn Nupon
York University
Paul L. Hewitt
University of British Columbia-Vancouver
(Personality/Emotion)
V-69 - Personality Traits, Alexithymia, and Psychological Predictors of Health-Related Quality of Life

A series of multiple regressions were conducted to examine the combined and unique influence of personality traits, psychological states, and alexithymia on health-related quality of life scores within a sample of 235 undergraduate students. Analyses showed that neuroticism, conscientiousness, alexithymia, and somatization significantly predicted general health perceptions.

Kelly L. Curtis  
High Point University

Kirsten T. Li-Barber  
High Point University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-70 - Psychopathic Traits Predict Reasons for Engaging in COVID-19 Prevention Behavior

The unique prediction of COVID-19 prevention behavior and reasons for engaging in such behavior by different psychopathic traits were examined using aggregated data from two direct replication studies (N = 291). Psychopathic traits reflecting callousness and impulsivity were negatively associated with other-focused reasons for engaging in COVID-19 prevention behavior.

Luke J. Tacke  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ben R. Saltigerald  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Haley A. Jacquez  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Vanessa C. Hillman  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Brittany L. Burgess  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Mackenzie J. Meendering  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Allison L. Smith  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner  
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

V-71 - Unique Trait-Specific Associations between Psychopathy and Self-Construal

Data from three direct replication studies (N = 446) were aggregated to examine the unique prediction of independent, relational, and collective self-construal by different psychopathic traits. Results revealed that associations between psychopathy and self-construal were specific to individual psychopathic traits and different types of self-construal, and sometimes in opposing ways.

Haley A. Jacquez  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ben R. Saltigerald  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Vanessa C. Hillman  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Brittany L. Burgess  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Mackenzie J. Meendering  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Allison L. Smith  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner  
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

V-72 - Societal Concerns of Cognitive Ability Tests Predict Perceptions of Unfairness

This project examines beliefs about cognitive ability and perceptions of fairness of cognitive testing. Graduate students responded to questions adapted from Murphy et al. (2003) on their beliefs about cognitive testing as well as on their perceptions of cognitive ability tests and the Dweck (2000) Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale.

Patrick J. Nebl  
Elmhurst College

Jessica J. Sim  
Elmhurst College

Catherine Gaze  
Elmhurst College

Thomas Sawyer  
Elmhurst College

(Personality/Emotion)

(V-69 - Personality Traits, Alexithymia, and Psychological Predictors of Health-Related Quality of Life  
A series of multiple regressions were conducted to examine the combined and unique influence of personality traits, psychological states, and alexithymia on health-related quality of life scores within a sample of 235 undergraduate students. Analyses showed that neuroticism, conscientiousness, alexithymia, and somatization significantly predicted general health perceptions.

Kelly L. Curtis  
High Point University

Kirsten T. Li-Barber  
High Point University

(Personality/Emotion)

(V-70 - Psychopathic Traits Predict Reasons for Engaging in COVID-19 Prevention Behavior  
The unique prediction of COVID-19 prevention behavior and reasons for engaging in such behavior by different psychopathic traits were examined using aggregated data from two direct replication studies (N = 291). Psychopathic traits reflecting callousness and impulsivity were negatively associated with other-focused reasons for engaging in COVID-19 prevention behavior.

Luke J. Tacke  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ben R. Saltigerald  
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Allison L. Smith  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner  
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

(V-71 - Unique Trait-Specific Associations between Psychopathy and Self-Construal  
Data from three direct replication studies (N = 446) were aggregated to examine the unique prediction of independent, relational, and collective self-construal by different psychopathic traits. Results revealed that associations between psychopathy and self-construal were specific to individual psychopathic traits and different types of self-construal, and sometimes in opposing ways.

Haley A. Jacquez  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ben R. Saltigerald  
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Vanessa C. Hillman  
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Brittany L. Burgess  
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Mackenzie J. Meendering  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Allison L. Smith  
University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner  
University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

(V-72 - Societal Concerns of Cognitive Ability Tests Predict Perceptions of Unfairness  
This project examines beliefs about cognitive ability and perceptions of fairness of cognitive testing. Graduate students responded to questions adapted from Murphy et al. (2003) on their beliefs about cognitive testing as well as on their perceptions of cognitive ability tests and the Dweck (2000) Implicit Theories of Intelligence Scale.

Patrick J. Nebl  
Elmhurst College

Jessica J. Sim  
Elmhurst College

Catherine Gaze  
Elmhurst College

Thomas Sawyer  
Elmhurst College

(Personality/Emotion)
V-74 - Resiliency Mediates the Relationship between Childhood Physical Neglect and Adult Fearlessness
Childhood maltreatment is a worldwide problem. Previous research examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment, resiliency, and psychopathy in general. Our study examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment, resiliency, and fearlessness, a trait of psychopathy. We found that childhood maltreatment, especially physical neglect, predicts adult fearlessness and resiliency mediates this relationship.

Sydney Keller
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-75 - Cognitive and Emotional Intelligence Predict Cluster B Personality Disorder Characteristics
This study sought to understand how cognitive and emotional intelligence are linked to cluster B personality disorder characteristics. We found that higher cognitive and emotional intelligence generally predicted fewer personality disorder characteristics. Fluid reasoning was the strongest predictor of all four personality disorders.

Priyadarshini Shirahatti
Fielding Graduate University

V-76 - Big 5 Personality Characteristics As Predictors of the Components of Psychopathy
Psychopathic personality is an important predictor of criminal behaviors. Our research examined the relationship between the Big 5 personality traits and the components of psychopathy. Results revealed emotional stability, conscientiousness, and agreeableness were negatively correlated with components of psychopathy, and extraversion positively correlated with one aspect of psychopathy.

Leigh Pino
Fielding Graduate University

V-77 - COVID-19 Job Burnout: The Influence of Personality and Depressive Symptoms
Individual personality directly correlates with job stress and burnout. Job burnout was examined, exploring the relationship between personality traits, job burnout, and nonclinical depression. Results show extraversion and conscientiousness personality traits negatively predicted job burnout, while neuroticism positively predicted job burnout. Additionally, a regression between neuroticism and depression shows significance.

Jisook Park
Fort Hays State University
Brett Bieberle
Fort Hays State University
Maja Persa
Fort Hays State University
Tou Lee
Fort Hays State University
Brooke Mann
Fort Hays State University
Sarah Rooney
Fort Hays State University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-78 - Measuring the Impact of Ego Strength Among Type 2 Diabetes
Diabetes is the paradigm of a condition that necessitates a multidisciplinary and holistic approach in its care management and treatment. Considering this significant points this research is conducted between diabetic and non diabetic subjects by applying scientific parameters best suited to the nature of the problem. Outcome explained in poster.

Charanpreet Singh
Chandigarh University
(Personality/Emotion)
V-79 - Exploring Gender Differences in Adaptive and Maladaptive Perfectionism and Personality Traits

This study examined gender differences in perfectionism, and explored patterns of association between adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism and personality traits. Results indicated males reported higher parental criticism and pressure from others to be perfect, whereas females reported more self-oriented perfectionism. Patterns of association were similar for males and females.

David R. Hibbard
California State University, Chico

Gail E. Walton
California State University, Chico

Akiko Watabe
Kindai University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-80 - Predicting Rebellion to Morally Compromising Situations

The present study examined the extent to which a new measure assessing individual differences in the tendency to be a moral rebel predicts participants’ actual principled resistance to morally problematic situations. Individuals’ scores on the new measure uniquely predicted their principled refusal to comply with the morally problematic situations.

Taylor W. Wadian
University of Cincinnati Blue Ash College

Tammy L. Sonnentag
Xavier University
(General)

V-81 - Age-Related Trends in Adults’ Tendency for Principled Resistance to Morally Compromising Situations

We examined the age-related trends in adults’ tendency for principled resistance to morally compromising situations. Young adults’ tendency for principled resistance was lower than their middle- and older-adult counterparts, whereas middle- and older-adult participants did not differ.

Tammy L. Sonnentag
Xavier University

Taylor W. Wadian
University of Cincinnati Blue Ash College
(General)

V-82 - The Kids Are Alright: The Decline, then Rise, of Empathy in Young Americans over Time

Empathy declined among American young adults from 1979-2009. We use three datasets to update this research to 2018: a cross-temporal meta-analysis of the IRI, and the American Freshman and Monitoring the Future surveys. We find that although empathy declined up until 2008, it began to increase after the Great Recession.

Sara Konrath
Indiana University

Mark Davis
Eckerd College; Eckerd College

Ali Jane Martingano
The National Institutes of Health

Fritz Breithaupt
Indiana University
(Personality/Emotion)

V-83 - Changes over Time in Attachment Styles in American College Students: An Update until 2019

How have college students’ attachment styles changed over time in the US? We update previous research tracking these changes between 1988 and 2011. In 118 samples of American college students (N=31,622) with data collected between 1988 and 2019, we find decreases in Secure attachment and increases in Fearful attachment.

William J Chopik
Michigan State University

Sara Konrath
Indiana University

Alison Jane Martingano
The National Institutes of Health

Sunil Iyer
Indiana University
(Personality/Emotion)
V-84 - Better-Than-Average Estimates of Critical Thinking Dispositions Bias Scores on Dispositional Measures
We tested whether better-than-average estimates of the self-possession of critical thinking dispositions predicted scores on self-report measures of people’s dispositions. When students judged themselves as better than the average student on three different critical thinking dispositions, these better-than-average bias scores positively predicted scores on multi-item scales, measuring those respective dispositions.
D. Alan Bensley
Frostburg State University
Cody T Watkins
Frostburg State University
Kathleen A Jocoy
Frostburg State University
Qianli Chen
Frostburg State University
Alethea X Green
Frostburg State University
(Cognitive)

V-85 - What, If Anything, Does a Test of Word Association Say about Personality?
In academic circles, the idea that tests of word association are also tests of personality is generally dismissed. However, the frequency with which people produce common pairings for verbal prompts is, in fact, a reliable individual difference. Here, we investigate the nature of said difference in a sample of 335.
Ashley Danielle Brown
Johnson O’Connor Research Foundation
(Personality/Emotion)

V-86 - Resilience Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Emotional Neglect and Stress Immunity
Research has shown that childhood maltreatment may contribute to the development of personality pathology, including psychopathy. Resilience may reduce such risks. Our research found that childhood maltreatment predicts stress immunity, a component of psychopathy. Additionally, resilience moderates the relationship between childhood emotional neglect and stress immunity.
Kimberly Keiser
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

V-87 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Machiavellian Egocentricity
Previous literature showed that childhood maltreatment is related to the development of psychopathy later in life; however, the literature had not investigated specific traits of psychopathy. Our study examined Machiavellian egocentricity and found that childhood maltreatment but not resiliency predicts the development of this psychopathy trait.
Erica Nagy
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

V-88 - Psychological Resiliency Predictors
This study examines the relationship between extraversion, age, race/ethnicity, gender, and resilience through a sample of 398 participants aged 18 to 80 years. Findings suggest that extraversion is the strongest predictor of resiliency. The relationship between extraversion and resiliency was strongest among mixed race participants.
LaTanya Tolan
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Personality/Emotion)
V-89 - Agreeable and Conscientious, but Not Open-Minded: Breadth and Intensity of User’s Impressions of an Artificially Intelligent Chatbot

Real-world users of a digital intervention rated the intervention’s chatbot on the Big Five personality traits or indicated when they could not make a judgment. Overall, the breadth of participants’ impressions was significantly poorer for open-mindedness and judgments about open-mindedness and extraversion were significantly more neutral than for other traits.

Eliane M. Boucher  
Happify Health

Ryan D. Honomichl  
Happify Health

Haley Ward  
Happify Health

Sarah Elizabeth Stoeckl  
Happify Health

Ran Zilca  
Happify Health

(Personality/Emotion)

V-90 - Development of a Brazilian Portuguese Dark Triad Scale for Organizational Contexts.

Dark Triad is a trending subject in scientific research, but its use in organizational contexts in Brazil is still incipient. The main reason is the lack of an instrument for individual assessment in organizations, a problem this project tried to solve by developing a Brazilian Portuguese Dark Triad Scale.

Luiz Victorino  
Clave Consultoria

Débora Giacomet  
Clave Consultoria

Debora Dayse  
Centro Universitário IESB

Andreza Araujo  
Centro Universitário IESB

Gabriela Campos  
Centro Universitário IESB

(Industrial/Organizational)

V-91 - Cognitive Function and Emotional Intelligence Predict Resilience

Prior researchers found that resilient individuals show better mental health outcomes. Cognitive and emotional intelligence are related to resilience. Our study examined the relationship of emotional, crystallized, and fluid intelligence and resilience. The three forms of intelligence significantly predicted resilience; emotional intelligence was the strongest predictor.

Priyanka Sunder  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

V-92 - Support for BLM, Blue Lives Matter, All Lives Matter Is a Matter of Personality (and Politics)

Participants (n = 97) completed measures (Right Wing Authoritarianism, Social Dominance Orientation, Belief in a Just World, and the Big 5 personality inventory). Support for Black, Blue, and All Lives Matter correlated with the measures. Those high in RWA, SDO, BJW supported Blue Lives Matter, but not Black Lives Matter.

Andrew Knapp  
Monroe Community College

(Personality/Emotion)

V-93 - Basic Personality Traits Largely Account for the Relations between Personality Disorder Symptoms and Intimate Partner Violence

Using hierarchical regression, this study evaluated the extent to which relations between personality disorder (PD) symptoms and intimate partner violence (IPV) could be explained by basic (five-factor model) and pathological (PID-5) personality traits. Relations between PD symptoms and IPV were largely accounted for by both basic and pathological personality traits.

Katherine Collison  
The Family Institute at Northwestern University

Donald R. Lynam  
Purdue University

(Clinical Science)
**V-94 - Advancing the Understanding of Phenotypic Mimicry in Men’s Conspicuous Consumption**

Four pre-registered survey advance the understanding of phenotypic mimicry in consumer products. Product features mimicking more prominent male secondary sexual characteristics are associated with higher mating effort and lower in paternal investment in offspring by owners, in parallel with reproductive strategies across species and within the human population.

Daniel J. Kruger  
University of Michigan  
(Personality/Emotion)

**V-95 - Measuring Symptom Distress in Psychotherapy Patients: A Comparison of Sum Scoring and Symptom Count Models**

We consider the limitations of diagnostic scales based on sum scoring as measures of symptomatology. We illustrate conceptually how sum scores may underestimate patient distress and provide an empirical illustration of this in a sample of 405 patients using the OQ-45. Alternative symptom count scoring may overcome these limitations.

Margaret McDonald  
St. John’s University  
Raquel Alicea  
St. John’s University  
Emely Sanchez  
St. John’s University  
Shannon E. Gasparro  
St. John’s University  
William F. Chaplin  
St. John’s University  
(Clinical Science)

**V-96 - Hostility Mediates Aggression Among Young Adults Exposed to School Violence during Childhood**

Childhood exposure to violence correlates with increased rates of hostility, which are associated with heightened reports of aggressive behavior. The current study found that hostility fully mediated the relationships between witnessing and experiencing school violence during childhood and aggression in young adulthood.

Casey J Altomaro  
Fielding Graduate University  
Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Personality/Emotion)

**V-97 - The Moderating Effects of Neuroticism on Prosocial Behaviors in Sexual Violence Prevention.**

In a large survey (n=6954), we found that bystander attitude predicted greater bystander intervention and greater likelihood of volunteering in participants. For both outcomes, neuroticism moderated these relationships such that the relationship between bystander attitude and the outcomes were stronger when neuroticism was high as opposed to low.

Eugene Tay  
National University of Singapore (NUS)  
Sandy Lim  
National University of Singapore  
E-yang Goh  
National University of Singapore  
Yew Kwan Tong  
National University of Singapore  
(Personality/Emotion)
V-98 - Are You an Impostor? the Impostor Self-Concept in Relation to Personality Traits and Biological and Cultural Gender - an International Comparative Study between Kenya and Germany.

This study focuses on the effects of the impostor self-concept internationally and how it is related to personality and gender factors. There were 77 subjects from Kenya and 81 from Germany who completed following questionnaires - BFI-10, HEXACO-Pi-R, BSRI, ISF. There are correlations with personality and differences in social gender.

Claudia M. Quaiser-Pohl  
University of Koblenz-Landau  
Lea-Christin Wickord  
Universität Koblenz Landau  
(Personality/Emotion)

V-99 - You Are Measuring Moral Foundations Wrong, and It Makes a Big Difference

Moral foundations theory is hugely influential in moral psychology, and its associated measure has been used on literally millions of participants. We show modeling method factors for judgment vs. relevance items greatly improves model fit. We also show this makes a big difference in predicting outcomes like political attitudes.

Alexandra Wormley  
Arizona State University  
Kevin Grimm  
Arizona State University  
Mohammad Atari  
University of Southern California  
Adam B. Cohen  
Arizona State University  
(Social)

V-100 - Gender Differences and Similarities Identified across Dimensions of Psychopathic Traits Among Undergraduates

To address the relative lack of data on psychopathic traits among females, undergraduates were compared on psychopathic trait dimensions. Females scored lower on primary psychopathy, disinhibition, and meanness but were equivalent on secondary psychopathy and boldness. Test-retest reliability and internal consistency were examined but did not reveal gender-related measurement problems.

Bryan D. Neighbors  
Southwestern University  
Camryn Clegg  
Southwestern University  
Kaylee White  
Southwestern University  
Katie Eisenhower  
Southwestern University  
Miranda Yannon  
Bowling Green State University  
(Personality/Emotion)

V-101 - What Is Intellectual Humility – the Understanding of Owning Intellectual Limitation

Intellectual humility has been defined in 18 different ways in the literature. The current study aims to identify the core concepts of intellectual humility. Using psychological network analysis, we identify the core components of intellectual humility (e.g., limitation owning and recognizing others' strengths).

Haifei Zhou  
New York University  
Wanchen Gao  
New York University  
Cole Aydar  
New York University  
Jung Jiin  
New York University  
Irmak Okten  
New York University  
Gabriele Oettingen  
New York University  
Anton Gollwitzer  
Yale University  
(Social)
**V-102 - Frustration Tolerance Mediates the Relationship between Grit and Machiavellianism**

The current study examined the relationship between grit and Machiavellianism, as well as the mediating influence of frustration discomfort. Regressions revealed a negative association between grit and Machiavellianism; however, frustration tolerance significantly moderated this relationship. These results provide insight on why some individuals resort to unethical behavior when pursuing goals.

Luke Vargo  
Texas State University Psychology Department

Reiko Graham  
Texas State University  
(Personality/Emotion)

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**V-103 - Mediating Mechanisms of the Relation between Anxiety and Cognitive Control in Spanish-Speaking Young Adults**

We used two-step SEM modeling to test a partially latent parallel mediation model of trait anxiety and cognitive control. The patterns of results observed suggest that there are some processes associated with emotional regulation that are interrelated, but that did not demonstrate a significant relation with purely cognitive aspects.

José A. Maldonado-Martínez  
University of Puerto Rico

Dariana Gil-Hernández  
University of Puerto Rico

María Cruz-Ortiz  
University of Puerto Rico

Thyara Vega-Rondón  
University of Puerto Rico

José Figueroa-González  
University of Puerto Rico

Janelle Marrero-Rivera  
University of Puerto Rico

Ricardo Rosa-Enríquez  
University of Puerto Rico

Ilanis Rodríguez-Torres  
University of Puerto Rico

Alejandra Rodríguez-Castro  
University of Puerto Rico

Paola Febres-Del Valle  
University of Puerto Rico

Joyce Prado-Román  
University of Puerto Rico

Paola Jiménez-Santiago,  
University of Puerto Rico

Giovanni Tirado-Santiago  
University of Puerto Rico  
(Cognitive)
V-104 - Personality, Personal Values, and Psychopathology in Children

Personality traits, personal values, and psychopathology were assessed across a diverse child sample. Results indicated very small to large associations between values and psychopathology. Values incremented the prediction of externalizing psychopathology beyond personality traits. This study highlights the importance of examining both values and traits when investigating children’s psychopathology behaviors.

Raul A. Espana  
Northwestern University

Cassandra Brandes  
Northwestern University

Allison Shields  
Northwestern University

Cheyenne M. Bates  
Northwestern University

Avante J. Smack  
Northwestern University

Jennifer L. Tackett  
Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

V-105 - Anorexia, Vitamins, and Executive Dysfunction: Relationships in Daily-Life Experiences of Behavioral Regulation Difficulties.

The present study employed an online survey to examine associations between anorexia nervosa, vitamin supplementation, and executive function deficits. Anorexic status positively correlated with both inhibitory control and set-shifting deficits. Vitamin supplementation negatively correlated with inhibitory control deficits, and an interaction effect of anorexic status and multivitamin supplementation was found.

Natalie Noebel  
Texas State University

Crystal Oberle  
Texas State University

(Clinical Science)

V-106 - Perfectionism Is Associated with Enhanced Symptoms of Orthorexia Nervosa in Community Adults

Perfectionism enhances disordered eating. Orthorexia nervosa is an eating disorder, characterized by a preoccupation with eating clean/healthy food. The association between facets of perfectionism and orthorexia symptoms were examined in community adults. Data show that perfectionism predicts symptoms of orthorexia nervosa, after controlling for age, gender, income, and BMI levels.

Niki Hayatbini  
Miami University

Noelle Geisler  
Miami University

Vrinda Kalia  
Miami University

(Clinical Science)

V-107 - Body Dissatisfaction, Negative Affect, and Disordered Eating: Investigating the Moderating Effects of Specific Negative Coping Factors.

The present study examines the role that negative coping has on moderating the relationship between body dissatisfaction and disordered eating. Results suggest avoidant coping, but not preoccupied coping, to be implicated in disordered eating behaviors. Specifically, avoidant coping may moderate the effect of body dissatisfaction on external eating.

Maisy Seale  
Eastern Michigan University

Warner Myntti  
Eastern Michigan University

Valerie Valledor  
Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow  
Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)
V-108 - Moderating Role of Neuroticism on Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Behavior
This study investigated the moderating effect of neuroticism on variables that influence disordered eating behavior. Our data suggests that neuroticism directly moderates body dissatisfaction’s relationship to emotional eating but does not demonstrate the same effects with restrained or external eating.

Valerie Valledor
Eastern Michigan University
Warner Myntti
Eastern Michigan University
Chong Man Chow
Eastern Michigan University
(Clinical Science)

V-109 - Moderating Role of Anxious Attachment on Body Dissatisfaction and Disordered Eating Behavior
This study investigated the moderating effect of insecure attachment on variables that contribute to disordered eating. Our data suggests that anxious attachment positively moderates body dissatisfaction’s association with restrictive eating, but negatively moderates negative affect’s impact on restrictive eating behaviors.

Jenna Walters
Eastern Michigan University
Warner Myntti
Eastern Michigan University
Valerie Valledor
Eastern Michigan University
Chong Man Chow
Eastern Michigan University
(Developmental)

V-110 - “Real Men Eat Meat?”: Gender and Food Preferences
Researchers have suggested gender stereotypes may contribute to the gender differences in meat and vegetable preferences. The current study examined the relationship between gender, masculine traits/attitudes, and food preferences. Results found mixed support for the hypothesis that masculine traits/attitudes predicted food preferences after controlling for gender.

Tyler Dallas White
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Sasha Nicole Freedland
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Shanhong Luo
University of North Carolina Wilmington
(Social)

V-111 - Learning to like Vegetables and Donuts: Early Feeding Practices Predict a Preference for All Types of Food
This study examined the effect of childhood feeding practices on adult eating. Results of the survey indicated that family meals impact the liking for both healthy and unhealthy foods. These findings suggest that feeding practices influence the liking of food in general rather than instill a preference to eat healthy.

Aidan Finegan
University of Mary Washington
Chloe Billy
University of Mary Washington
Grace Nicolai
University of Mary Washington
Linda Dick
University of Mary Washington
Laura String
University of Mary Washington
Christine A. McBride
University of Mary Washington
(Social)
V-112 - Ostracism Evokes Distress and Depletes Self-Regulation in Restricted Eaters
We investigated the effect of social exclusion on self-regulatory capacity using the Food Choice Task and Social Media Ostracism Paradigm. Excluded participants reported higher distress and some excluded restricted eaters demonstrated diminished ability to regulate despite motivation to avoid high-calorie foods.

Lucia Herrero  
Boise State University  
Cindy E McCrea  
Boise State University  
(Social)

V-113 - Feeling Insecure about Popularity Status Is Related to Restrained Eating through Body Dissatisfaction
Body dissatisfaction mediates the concurrent association between feelings of insecurity about popularity status and restrained eating behaviors in Chinese high-school adolescents.

Mingqi Li  
DePaul University Psychology Department  
Yan Li  
DePaul University  
(Developmental)

V-114 - Rethinking Constructs on Eating Disorders Measures: Disordered Attitudes and Behaviours Vary By Gender in a Canadian Community Sample
Psychometrics of the Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire were examined among 753 community females and 563 males aged 15 to 71. Confirmatory analyses were not supported, whereas exploratory analyses revealed varying disordered eating patterns by gender, implicating caution should be used of this commonly used measure.

Alyssa J. Smith  
University of Calgary  
Kristin M. von Ranson  
University of Calgary  
(Clinical Science)

V-115 - Longitudinal Measurement Invariance Testing of the Power of Food Scale during Pregnancy
Measurement invariance testing using confirmatory factor analysis indicates that when the Power of Food scale is used to measure hedonic hunger during pregnancy, it should be reflected as a weighted composite or full structural equation model to accommodate differential relevance of items within the measure and across time.

Jan T. Mooney  
Leah M. Lipsky  
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development  
Jennifer B. Webb  
University of North Carolina at Charlotte  
(Tonja R. Nansel  
Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development  
(Methodology)

V-116 - Disordered Eating: Common Triggers Among College Students
The primary purpose of this study was to identify whether there are common triggers for undergraduate and graduate students. Participants responded to survey questions regarding triggers as they relate to a university setting. I hypothesized that there will be common triggers in a university setting among students with eating disorders.

Aric Martin  
Northern Kentucky University  
(Clinical Science)

V-117 - Sense of Self Moderates Effects of Partner’s Use of Sexually Explicit Material on Women’s Restricted Eating
The current study replicates past research examining effects of perceived partner use of sexually explicit materials on body-image-related outcomes and extends these findings to incorporate possible moderation. We discuss evidence suggesting that sense of self moderates the effects of perceived partner use of sexually explicit material on restricted eating.

Erin Hillard  
University of Wisconsin, Parkside  
Megan Markowski  
University of Wisconsin Parkside  
(General)
V-118 - Depression, Rumination, and Mother-Daughter Relationship Quality: A Dyadic Analysis

The current study examined the effects of depressive symptoms and rumination on perceived relationship quality within the mother-daughter relationship. Results suggested that mothers’ and daughters’ own depressive symptoms and rumination impact their own perception of mother-daughter relationship closeness and discord. Additionally, daughters’ depressive symptoms impacted mothers’ perceptions of relationship closeness.

Lucas Parnell
Eastern Michigan University

Kaiya Haywood
Eastern Michigan University

Rana Aabed
Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow
Eastern Michigan University

(Social)

V-119 - The Strength of Four Predictors on Engagement in Weight Control Strategies

This study evaluated the relative strength of body regard, anxiety, social support, and socialization of the thin ideal on the use of weight control strategies within a sample of college students. Thin ideal socialization had the strongest effect and should be the focus of preventive interventions.

Emily Wagner
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire

Kayla Weinberger
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

(Social)

V-120 - Subjective Socioeconomic Disadvantage Indirectly Predicts Increased Food Portion Selection through Perceived Disruption of Personal Resources during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Subjective socioeconomic status (SSES) is linked to increased calorie consumption. We present 2 studies (in USA and Singapore) demonstrating that lower SSES during the COVID-19 pandemic/lockdowns predicts intentions to consume larger food portions through the mediating effect of greater perceived disruptions to personal/financial resources caused by the pandemic.

Bobby K. Cheon
National Institutes of Health

Li Ling Lee
Nanyang Technological University

Aimee E. Pink
A*STAR

(Social)

V-121 - Linkages between Childhood Abuse and Neglect and Eating Disorders in Women with and without ADHD

A high proportion of those with eating-related symptoms report having experienced childhood maltreatment. In a longitudinal sample of girls with/without ADHD, participants who experienced sexual abuse, physical neglect, or emotional neglect before reaching 18 had more eating disorder symptoms in emerging adulthood and young adulthood than those without such histories.

Allison Ahn
University of California, Berkeley

Elizabeth H. McBride
University of California, Berkeley

Yasmeen Faisal
University of California, Berkeley

Phuc T Nyugen
University of California, Berkeley

Stephen P. Hinshaw
University of California, Berkeley

(Clinical Science)
V-122 - Pandemic Stress and Social Media Use Influence Body Image, Eating Attitudes and Mental Health of Women

This web study of urban college women found increased social media use and body image concerns during the COVID-19 pandemic. Disordered eating attitudes were predicted by COVID stress levels and specific SM content, not overall screen time. COVID stress and SM use were both positively related to psychological distress symptoms.

Roselle Cacio
Adler University

Rebecca Farmer Huselid
Hunter College, The City University of New York
(Clinical Science)

V-123 - Teachers’ Perspectives about Sugar Intake in Portuguese Children

The current study aimed to explore the perceptions of Portuguese basic education teachers about their students’ eating habits, as well as their role in promoting healthy eating habits and reducing sugar intake. Teachers considered that they can have an important role to improve their students’ eating habits.

Marília Prada
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Mariana Brazão
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Magda Saraiva
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Margarida Garrido
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
(General)

V-124 - Consumers Perceptions about Sugar Content in Breakfast Cereals

Breakfast cereals are among the food groups that most contribute to the daily intake of free sugars in Portugal. In two studies, we asked participants to evaluate the front-of-package of products available in the marketplace and observed that they were able to recognize the sugar content of the products.

Magda Saraiva
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Marília Prada
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Claúdia Viegas
Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa

Bernardo Cavalheiro
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa

Margarida Garrido
Iscte-Instituto Universitário de Lisboa
(General)

V-125 - Biased and Inflexible Interpretations of Ambiguous Social Situations: Associations with Eating Disorder Symptoms and Socioemotional Functioning

We used causal discovery analysis to probe relations between eating disorder symptoms, interpretation bias and inflexibility, and socioemotional functioning markers. Results suggest that less accurate (biased, inflexible) interpretations of social information contribute to anxious anticipation of rejection and down-regulation of positive social emotion, which are thought to encourage disordered eating.

Michael Bronstein
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

Jonas Everaert
Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University

Erich Kummerfeld
University of Minnesota

Ann Haynos
University of Minnesota

Sophia Vinogradov
University of Minnesota
(Clinical Science)
V-126 - The Impact of Eating Disorder and Mood Symptoms on Outpatient Eating Disorder Treatment Adherence

Eating disorders can affect any age and arise from an interaction of multiple risk factors. Some factors (trauma history and poor body image) impact eating disorder treatment adherence. Results suggest that supports for treatment adherence for should be considered to help patients attend consistently to get maximum benefit.

Afton Koball  
Gundersen Health System

Sarah Long  
Gundersen Health System

Alec Fitzsimmons  
Gundersen Health System

Claire Curtis  
Gundersen Health System

Andrew Borgert  
Gundersen Health System  
(Clinical Science)

V-127 - Gender Differences in Video Games Is Linked to Different Moral Themes and Message

A content analysis of most popular video games was conducted to examine differences in the prevalence of moral themes and messages based on gender of the moral messengers and guided by Moral Foundation and Morality as Cooperation theories. Video games with fewer female characters contained more male-stereotypical themes and messages.

Gaillot Andre Jr.  
University of Florida  
(General)

V-128 - U.S. College Student Voters: Differences in Midterm and Presidential Voters’ Activities and Intentions

Voter turnout among young adults has been increasing in the past decade, but midterm voting remains low. The present study examines college student voting behaviors during midterm and presidential elections, examining different factors, such as university involvement and classroom conversations, that may motivate college students to vote in midterms.

Anusha Natarajan  
Arizona State University

Stacy Lynn Morris  
CSUSB  
(Social)

V-129 - Which Specific Parenting Factors Contribute to Lower Levels of Aggression for College Students?

The current study is aimed at looking at the relationship between parental involvement and positive parenting techniques and aggressive tendencies in college students. Results indicated that parental involvement is a stronger predictor of aggression and that involvement of the mother is a stronger predictor than involvement of the father.

Caroline E. Boyer  
William Woods University

Taylor N. Bell  
William Woods University  
(Developmental)

V-130 - Extrinsic Emotion Regulation Choice in Depression

Forty-eight depressed women read texts that described negative emotional situations, then required to provide help in writing. Results indicated that when the participants estimated the other person’s feelings as more negative, they used more distraction when providing support. This effect was mediated by their motivation to help the other person.

Atheer Odah Massarwe  
Department of Special Education, Faculty of Education, University of Haifa

Noga Cohen  
University of Haifa  
(Personality/Emotion)
V-132 - Virtual Social and Emotional Learning Interventions: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Through implementing social and emotional learning (SEL) interventions at the universal or preventative level and infusing technology, more youth can have the opportunity to benefit and have their social-emotional needs met. In this study, findings from a systematic review and meta-analysis of 21 RCTs evaluating virtual SEL interventions are presented.

Natalie Nordlund
The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
Evan R. Harrington
The Chicago School of Professional Psychology
Rachel Losoff
The Chicago School of Professional Psychology

V-133 - Children and Adults Solve Pure Coordination Games Via Alignment of Intuitions

Understanding how people solve pure coordination games is challenging. Twenty-five 5-year-olds, 30 7-year-olds, and 25 adults played coordination games where they sought to give the same “obvious” answer as others, without conferring. All groups performed above-chance adults showed higher performance; and children and adults sometimes coordinated on different “obvious answers”.

Daniel Ivan Perez-Zapata
University of Birmingham
Xavia McKenzie-Smart
University of Birmingham
Ian Charest
University of Montreal
Ian Apperly
University of Birmingham

V-134 - Impression Management in Leadership: We Choose Self-Promoting Candidates As Leaders Among the Incompetent Ones

This study analyzes the effect of impression management tactics (i.e., self-promotion and modesty) on leader selection for candidates who are portrayed as having low vs. high managerial competency. We found that self-promoting candidates were more likely to be selected as leaders than modest ones when their managerial competency was low.

Elif Gizem Demirag Burak
Koc University
Zeynep Aycan
Koc University

V-135 - One Factor, Three Factors, Four: Which One Fits the Trait Meta-Mood Scale More?

The Trait Meta-Mood Scale has three subscales: Attention, Clarity, and Repair. However, among 202 undergraduates, a four-factor model fits best when accounting for data point censoring. Factor 4, Fortitude, measures one’s resilience to emotional influence on their outlook. TMMS scoring should include a subscale based upon this factor.

Eden K. Thiess
LaShawn Tith
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Steven J. Glover
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Orei Z. Odents
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Fitsum A. Ayele
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Kimberly A. Barchard
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

(Cognitive)
V-136 - The Effect of Viewing Appearance-Based and Self-Compassion Social Media Content on Body Image
The present study investigated the impact of viewing appearance-focused body positive content versus appearance-neutral self-compassion content on a person’s self-image. The study found that both conditions demonstrated a significant increase in measures of body self esteem compared to control groups, with internalization factors acting as a significant covariate.
Emma J Sullivan
Pepperdine University
Jennifer A Harriger
Pepperdine University
Janet P. Trammell
Pepperdine University
(General)

V-137 - Self Uncertainty: Psychophysiological Consequences Resulting from Aversiveness
Self-uncertainty has been described as aversive, but few studies have measured its aversive qualities. We assessed physiological responses related to self-uncertainty’s aversiveness. Participants were randomly assigned to high/low uncertainty conditions in a mixed methods design. High uncertainty participants had significantly higher heart rates than low uncertainty participants.
Dana Benavides
Texas Tech University
Sarah Musa
Texas Tech University
Joshua Brown
Texas Tech University
Zachary Hohman
Texas Tech University
(Social)

V-138 - Social Distance As a Strategy of Pathogen Avoidance By Women in the First Trimester of Pregnancy - the Mediating Role of Disgust Propensity
Insert Abstract Here
Natalia Frankowska
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland
Aleksandra Szymkow
SWPS University
Aleksandra Tolopilo
SWPS University
Katarzyna Galasinska
SWPS University
(Social)

V-139 - Emotional Intelligence and Its Relationship to Self-Perceived Performance in the Customer Service FIELD - NSA, 2/9/22
The study examined the relationship between emotional intelligence levels of customer service professionals and their self-perceived job performance in a call center environment in the United States. The results supported a relationship between emotional intelligence levels and the work performance of customer service professionals in the call center environment.
Dr. Carole Wynette Ingram, PhD.
Member
Dr. Richard Mendelson, PhD.
Keiser University
Kelly Schmitt
Keiser University Graduate School
Christopher Stabile
Keiser University
(Social)
V-140 - Higher Rejection Sensitivity Predicts Less Relationship Satisfaction
People who are sensitive to social rejection expect being rejected and report less satisfaction with their personal relationships. On a sample of couples who had been in the intimate relationship we found that higher rejection sensitivity levels of members of the couples were associated with lower levels of relationship satisfaction.

Marianna Baykina
Georgia Southwestern State University
(General)

V-141 - Perceived Emotional Invalidation and Borderline Personality Features: The Mediating Role Self-Reflection
We examined self-reflection as a mediator between emotional invalidation and borderline personality disorder (BPD), cross-sectionally. Recent invalidation was associated with greater self-reflection, which in turn was associated with higher BPD symptom severity. Self-insight did not moderate the relations between self-reflection and BPD, nor the direct effect of invalidation on BPD.

Jason J. Chung
Western University

Erin A. Kaufman
University of Western Ontario
(Clinical Science)

V-142 - Cynicism Is a Better Predictor of Conspiracy Theory Belief Than Subclinical Paranoia
Believers of conspiracy theories have been said to be more cynical, paranoid, and distrustful, but seldom have these variables been examined together in the same study. We found that a new cynicism scale was a better predictor of belief in conspiracy theories than a measure of subclinical paranoia and distrust.

Cody T Watkins
Frostburg State University

Alexis Layton
Frostburg State University

D. Alan Bensley
Frostburg State University

Alethea X Green
Frostburg State University

Qianli Chen
Frostburg State University
(Cognitive)
VI-1 - Sexual Orientation Moderates the Relationship between Parental Discipline Strategies and Total Psychological Problems in Emerging Adult Men

Results of the current study revealed that parent discipline behaviors and sexual orientations significantly predicted total psychological problems in emerging adults. A moderation model found that heterosexual and gay men report less psychological problems as parenting discipline behaviors increased; additionally, this effect is more pronounced in heterosexual men.

Richard K. Nelson  
Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney  
Mississippi State University

(Clinical Science)

VI-2 - University Racial Campus Climate and Mental Well-Being Among College Students: The Role of Feeling Valued, Sense of Belonging, and Racial Saliency

Limited research has examined factors associated with campus racial climate and student mental outcomes. The current study found that, among students reporting negative racial campus climate, those who felt valued and a sense of belonging at school reported significantly lower levels of depression, anxiety, as well as greater mental well-being.

Raksha Kandlur  
Old Dominion University

Catherine R. Glenn  
Old Dominion University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-3 - Profiles of Risk for Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors Among Justice-Involved Female Youth of Color

Suicide is a leading cause of death among youth in custodial settings. The current study identifies profiles of risk for suicide among justice involved youth of color. Our findings reveal three distinct profiles varying on indicators of risk including, trauma, mental health symptoms, risky behaviors and experiences of discrimination.

Ana Sheehan  
University of Delaware

Nadia Bounoua  
University of Delaware

Shabnam Javdani  
University of Delaware

(Clinical Science)

VI-4 - Depression, Anxiety and Stress Symptomatology As Predictors of Specific Outcomes of Problematic Online Gaming Behaviors

In a sample of ninety-three undergraduate students, anxiety, depression, and stress symptomatology significantly predicted problematic online gaming behaviors. Depression, anxiety, and stress symptoms were all predictive of interpersonal conflict stemming from online gaming behaviors. Furthermore, depressive symptoms were significantly associated with the most subtypes of problematic online gaming behaviors.

Mairin Cotter  
University of Southern Mississippi

Zachary Wilde  
University of Southern Mississippi

Tiffany Harris  
University of Southern Mississippi

Fayth Walbridge  
University of Southern Mississippi

Stephanie Smith  
University of Southern Mississippi

(General)
VI-5 - Sport-Related Concussions Impact on Anxiety on Academic Performance
Sports-related concussions (SRC) cause emotional and cognitive impacts. Among a sample of collegiate athletes, it was found that SRC correlated to greater academic difficulty and anxiety. Athletes that reported lower grades also reported more concussions. More research is needed to understand how institutions can support student-athletes who sustain an SRC.

Jasmine Morigney
Eastern Michigan University
Rusty McIntyre
Eastern Michigan University
(Clinical Science)

VI-6 - Identity in Context: Black Girls Making Sense of Intersectional Oppression
In this in-depth qualitative analysis, we ask: In what ways are adolescent Black girls aware of racial and gender oppression and how do they make sense of it in their racial and gender identities? We used open coding to determine themes of how Black girls exhibited awareness of oppression.

Sohini Das
NYU Steinhardt
Chiara Dorsi
Northwestern University
Joelle Moore
Northwestern University
Rogers Onnie
Northwestern University
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-7 - Impacts of COVID-Related Loss: The Moderating Effect of Meaning in Life and Marital Status on Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety
The pandemic has resulted in numerous losses for individuals and couples, with downstream impacts on mental health. This study investigates the buffering role of meaning in life and marriage, and finds that greater meaning and being married are both protective when considering the association between loss and anxiety and depression.

Alaina I. Gold
USC
Yana Ryjova
University of Southern California
Geoffrey W. Corner
University of Southern California
Hannah F. Rasmussen
University of Southern California
Yehsong Kim
University of Southern California
Zaharah Zaidi
USC
Gayla Margolin
University of Southern California
(Clinical Science)

VI-8 - Associations between Suicide Attempt Status and Brain Gray Matter Volumes
We compared gray matter volumes between participants who reported a history of suicide attempt(s) \( n = 593 \) to those with a history of ideation without attempt \( n = 3,613 \). Those who reported a history of suicide attempt(s) had lower total gray matter volume, and larger right frontal medial cortex volumes.

Matthew Thompson
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Marjan Ghahramanlou-Holloway
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
Chelsie Benca-Bachman
Emory University
Rohan Palmer
Emory University
Joshua Gray
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
(Clinical Science)
VI-9 - Depression and Suicide Ideation: The Role of Self-Acceptance for Black Young Adults

The current study examined the association between depression and suicide ideation among Black young adults, and the moderating role of self-acceptance. Analyses revealed that self-acceptance moderated the association between depressive symptomatology and suicide ideation. Findings suggest self-acceptance may be an important treatment target for reducing suicide vulnerability among Black adults.

Jasmin R. Brooks
University of Houston
Ijeoma Madubata
University of Houston
Rebecca D. Jewell
University of Houston
David Ortiz Jr.
University of Houston
Rheeda L. Walker
University of Houston
(Clinical Science)

VI-10 - Do Laypeople Have the Same Concept of Mental Disorder?

The concepts of “mental illness”, mental disorder”, “mental health issue” overlapped each other, while “psychological issue” was a significantly broader concept, encompassing more conditions. Four dimensions, namely distress and impairment, social norm, rarity, and cause, significantly predicted people’s judgement in whether a person has a mental disorder.

Sum Yee Jesse Tse
University of Melbourne
Nick Haslam
University of Melbourne
(Clinical Science)

VI-13 - Asian and European Americans Differ in the Link between Resting Heart-Rate Variability and Self-Reported Emotion Regulation Difficulties

We investigated if the link between perceptions of emotion regulation (ER) difficulties and resting heart rate variability (HRV), a biomarker of well-being and ER abilities, might differ between Asian (AA) and European (EA) Americans. Significant moderation showed resting HRV was more strongly associated with ER-difficulties in AAs compared to EAs.

Darcianne Watanabe
University of California - Irvine (School of Social Ecology)
Cameron R. Wiley
University of California, Irvine
Christopher Contreras
University of Massachusetts, Boston
Julian F. Thayer
University of California, Irvine
Vida Pourmand
University of California, Irvine
DeWayne P. Williams
University of California, Irvine
(Personality/Emotion)

VI-15 - Social Affective Forecasting and the Default Mode Network in Schizophrenia: A Daily Diary and fMRI Study

In an effort to elucidate how DMN functioning relates to social pleasure, we examined the relationship between DMN connectivity and affective forecasting accuracy, or the difference between positive and negative anticipatory/consummatory emotion ratings for social interactions using a daily diary method, in individuals with SSDs.

Bridget Shovestul
University of Rochester
Emily Dudek
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
Stephanie Reda
University of Rochester
Abhishek Saxena
University of Rochester
J. Lamberti
University of Rochester Medical Center
David Dodell-Feder
University of Rochester Medical Center
(Biological/Neuroscience)
VI-16 - Stress Accumulation and Depressive Symptoms Among Black Women in the Rural South

This study examines multisystemic stress accumulation by testing univariate and multivariate effects of neighborhood stress, financial strain, and interpersonal experiences of racial discrimination on Black women’s depressive symptoms over time. Findings indicate additive effects, such that adverse effects of different stressors independently accumulate to impact depressive symptoms.

Olutosin Adesogan  
University of Georgia

Justin A. Lavner  
University of Georgia

Sierra E. Carter  
Georgia State University

Steven R.H. Beach  
University of Georgia

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VI-17 - Perceived Control over Future Assaults after Sexual Trauma: The Role of Self-Blame, Posttraumatic Stress, and Cardiovascular Reactivity

Among sexual trauma survivors, higher perceived control over preventing future assaults mediates the relationship between high self-blame and high posttraumatic stress, particularly among individuals with heightened cardiovascular reactions to trauma reminders. This is likely due to feeling more “on-guard” to prevent assaults when one believes prevention is within one’s control.

Sinead M. Sinnott  
University of Connecticut

Crystal L. Park  
University of Connecticut

Zachary Magin  
University of Connecticut

(Clinical Science)

VI-18 - COVID-Related Stress and Internalizing Symptoms in College Students Returning to Campus

Analysis from a short-term longitudinal study with 148 college students found that pandemic-related stress significantly predicted subsequent generalized anxiety symptoms and depressive symptoms. Depressive symptoms also significantly predicted subsequent pandemic-related stress. However, generalized anxiety symptoms did not significantly predict subsequent pandemic-related stress.

Barunie Kim  
The George Washington University

Vicky Ho  
The George Washington University

Maya N. Cook  
The George Washington University

Yi Rebecca Liu  
The George Washington University

(Clinical Science)

VI-19 - Borderline Personality Disorder Traits and Functions of Romantic Relationships: Importance of Anxious Attachment and Obsessive Passion

The current study examined associations between various romantic relationship (RR) constructs and borderline personality disorder (BPD) traits. Our findings suggest that anxious attachment and obsessive passion best predict BPD traits, thus functioning as salient underpinnings related to frantic efforts to avoid abandonment, which is a core characteristic of BPD.

Melina Sneesby  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jong Won Lee  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Jake King  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Rosemery Nelson Gray  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(Personality/Emotion)
VI-20 - Affective Acuity in Generalized Anxiety: The Impact of Alexithymia, Emotion Regulation, and Contrast Avoidance

A parallel mediation model was run to clarify whether contrast avoidance and difficulties with emotion regulation can differentially account for the relation between alexithymia and generalized anxiety symptoms. Findings indicate that difficulties with emotion regulation and contrast avoidance partially explain the relation between alexithymia and generalized anxiety symptoms.

Alicia L. Milam  
Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology  
Nathan M. Hager  
Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology  
Laura B. Kenneally  
(Clinical Science)

VI-21 - Childhood Maltreatment and Emotion Regulation in the Context of Parenting: Utilization of a Novel Measure of Parental Emotion Regulation

We investigated relations among parents’ retrospective reports of childhood maltreatment, general emotion regulation, and parenting-specific emotion regulation. Results reveal significant associations between childhood maltreatment and parenting-specific emotion regulation. Associations differed by maltreatment subtype and emotion regulation context. This study demonstrates the importance of assessing how maltreatment influences parenting-specific emotion regulation.

Miriam C Zegarac  
The University of Georgia  
Violeta J Rodriguez  
University of Georgia  
Anne E Shaffer  
University of Georgia  
(Clinical Science)

VI-22 - Differential Effects of Types of Sexual Assault on Depression, Anxiety, and Stress

This empirical study examined differential outcomes of sexual assault experiences on depression, anxiety, and stress among college women. Results indicated significant overall models for all three outcomes. Significant predictors included unwanted sexual contact by verbal coercion on depression and stress, and unwanted sexual contact by physical force on anxiety.

Katelyn M Bindbeutel  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs  
Kelly E Dixon  
UCCS  
Colin T Mahoney  
University of Colorado Colorado Springs  
(Clinical Science)

VI-23 - More Authentic and Less Confident Language Use in #Hodgkinslymphoma Following COVID-19 Pandemic Onset

Tweets using “#HodgkinsLymphoma” were analyzed to better understand how COVID-19 impacted social media use among adolescent and young adult cancer patients/caregivers. Tweets pre- and post-onset of the COVID-19 pandemic showed significant differences in confidence and authenticity word use. Level of analytic thinking and emotional tone did not significantly differ.

Erin Michelle Gandelman  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science  
Rosaleen Bloom  
Texas State University  
J Benjamin Bitterman  
Rosalind Franklin University  
Erin T. Kaseda  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science  
Steven A. Miller  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science  
(Social)
VI-24 - Lasting Impacts of Racism: An Examination of the Link between Experiences of Racism and Trauma-Related Outcomes

The purpose of this study was to understand the relationship between experiences of racism and mental health outcomes such as posttraumatic stress symptomology, anxiety, depression, and general distress, as well as how patterns in close relationships (i.e., attachment style) may impact the effects of racism on mental health outcomes.

Donica Harper
Fielding Graduate University
Katharine Shaffer
University of Baltimore
John J. Donahue
University of Baltimore
(General)

VI-25 - Measurement Invariance of the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 in Asian and Multiracial Populations

The current study examines measurement invariance of the PID-5 when used to assess psychopathological symptoms across cultural groups. Results suggest that all scales display configural and metric invariance; however, the lack of scalar invariance for some scales suggests that mean comparisons should be interpreted with caution for these domains.

Megan M. Hricovec
University of North Texas
Thomas A. Bart
University of North Texas
Charlie C. Su
University of North Texas
Jonathan R. Cohn
University of North Texas
David C. Cicero
University of North Texas
(Clinical Science)

VI-26 - Validity Evidence for the Polish Negative Mood Regulation Scale

The Negative Mood Regulation (NMR) scale assesses one’s belief that behavior or cognition will alleviate emotional distress. We investigated the validity of the Polish NMR scale scores using a general population sample. Regressions of several constructs onto one and two-factor solutions are discussed.

Karolina Grotkowski
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Aneta Przepiorka
John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin
Steven A. Miller
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science
(Personality/Emotion)

VI-27 - Adults with More Severe Childhood Maltreatment Show Blunted Neural Response to and Greater Difficulty Learning from Facial Affect

Adults with more severe maltreatment in childhood show decreased neural response to ambiguous facial affect, as well as decreased learning following this type of social feedback. These results suggest that childhood maltreatment contributes to long-term adaptations in socioemotional processing, effects that may increase risk for psychopathology.

Aislinn Sandre
McGill University
Ross Otto
McGill University
Anna Weinberg
McGill University
(Biological/Neuroscience)
VI-28 - Streaming Media Habits in Emerging Adulthood: Stress and Immersion Influence Escapist Motivation, Leading to Poor Sleep Quality and Wellbeing

While online media streaming is highly prevalent among emerging adults, its psychosocial effects are under-researched. Here, stress and immersive tendencies were found to influence escapist or coping-motivated streaming ($R^2=.317$). In turn, escapism predicted problematic viewing habits ($R^2=.861$, $p<.001$), which predicted worse sleep quality ($R^2=.334$, $p<.001$) and overall wellbeing ($R^2=.307$, $p<.001$).

Alena Rogojina
California State University Northridge; California State University, Northridge

Justin Kantner
California State University, Northridge

(Social)

VI-29 - Residence in High Violent Crime Neighborhoods Is Associated with Lower Monetary Reward Anticipation in Nucleus Accumbens in Emerging Adulthood

Living in high crime neighborhoods is associated with chronic stress, depression, and deficits in neural reward processing. We hypothesized that adolescents living in high crime neighborhoods would exhibit blunted reward-related neural activation. Results show lower nucleus accumbens activation, $B=-.226$, $SE=.096$, $t=-2.347$, $p=.022$, $\Delta R^2=.056$ during reward anticipation, but not reward outcome.

Zoe Adogli
Temple University

Iris Ka-Yi Chat
Temple University

Andrew Gepty
George Washington University

Ann L. Carroll
Northwestern University

Katherine S.F. Damme
Northwestern University

Robin Nusslock
Northwestern University

Lauren B. Alloy
Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VI-30 - How Often Should I Meditate? Massed and Distributed Practice Are Equally Effective When Total Amount of Practice Is Held Constant

It is important to determine optimal dosage protocols of smartphone-based mental health interventions to maximize their potential. We report results from a randomized trial testing feasibility, acceptability, efficacy, and effects of massed versus distributed practice in a two-week meditation-based smartphone intervention in a sample of distressed undergraduates ($N=351$).

Kevin M. Riordan
University of Wisconsin - Madison

Otto Simonsson
University of Oxford

Simon B. Goldberg
University of Wisconsin - Madison

(Clinical Science)

VI-31 - Training Volitional Control of the Theory of Mind Network with Real-Time fMRI Neurofeedback

Theory of mind (ToM) is critical to successful social interactions. Utilizing real-time fMRI neurofeedback, we show that individuals can learn volitional control of regions of the ToM neural network, namely the left tempo-parietal junction, precuneus, and medial prefrontal cortices. These findings carry clinical implications for conditions that involve social-cognitive impairment.

Abhishek Saxena
University of Rochester

Emily Dudek
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

Stephanie Reda
University of Rochester

Arun Venkataraman
University of Rochester Medical Center

J. Lamberti
University of Rochester Medical Center

David Dodell-Feder
University of Rochester Medical Center; University of Rochester

(Biological/Neuroscience)
VI-32 - Parental Acceptance Moderates the Association between Caregivers’ and Children’s Internalizing Psychopathology in Boys but Not Girls

In 10,942 9- and 10-year-old children, parental acceptance and warmth moderated the relationship between caregiver’s and children’s internalizing psychopathology in male but not female children. Analyses revealed a weaker positive association between caregiver’s and male offspring’s internalizing psychopathology when parental acceptance was high compared to low parental acceptance.

Kaitlyn Tobin
Georgia State University

Erin M. McDonald
Georgia State University

Erin Tully
Georgia State University

(Developmental)

VI-33 - Personal Dependence: Examining the Relationship between Personality Traits and Technology Dependence

The present study examines personality traits, defined by the Big Five Inventory, and level of dependence on technology. We hypothesized that neuroticism is inversely related to dependence on technology while extroversion is positively related. Our findings imply that those with greater extraversion and neuroticism show greater technology dependence.

Arianna Roby
California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox
California State University, Northridge

Zabrina Legarda
California State University Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew
California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VI-34 - Distinct Neurocognitive Fingerprints Reflect Differential Associations with Problematic Substance Use

Substantial research links neurocognitive processes to substance misuse. Using a Bayesian non-parametric dimensionality reduction approach, we identified several neurocognitive fingerprints that represented person-specific variability in cognitive functioning. Individuals with a fingerprint characterized by poorer overall cognitive functioning across 11 different domains showed higher rates of substance misuse.

Sonia Ruiz
Yale University

Inti Brazil
Radboud University

Arielle Baskin-Sommers
Yale University

(Clinical Science)
VI-35 - Associations between Pre-Pandemic Coping Strategies and Fronto-Limbic Circuitry with Depression and Anxiety Symptoms during the COVID-19 Pandemic

We examined whether coping strategy engagement and fronto-limbic functional connectivity (FC) prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and their interactions, would predict depression and anxiety symptoms during the pandemic in a young adult sample (n=85). We found that the interaction between coping and frontolimbic FC predicted depression symptoms during the pandemic.

Bailey Holt-Gosselin
Yale University

Emily Cohodes
Yale University

Sarah McCauley
Yale University

Jordan Foster
Yale University

Paola Odriozola
Yale University

Sadie Zacharek
Yale University

Sahana Kribakaran
Yale University

Jason Haberman
Yale University

H.R. Hodges
Yale University

Dylan G. Gee
Yale University

(Clinical Science)

VI-36 - Person-Centered Profiles of Multicontextual Perceived Threat Show Distinct Patterns of Neural Activation during an Emotional Working Memory Task

Perceived threat in youth’s social contexts can elevate risk for adverse outcomes spanning multiple domains. We investigated the relationship between profiles of multicontextual perceived threat and neural activation during an emotional working-memory task. Profiles characterized by elevated perceived neighborhood threat showed decreased neural activation in areas related to working memory.

May I. Conley
Yale University

Kristina M. Rapuano
Yale University

Callie Benson-Williams
Yale University

Monica D. Rosenberg
University of Chicago

Richard Watts
Yale University

Cassandra Bell
Yale University

Bj Casey
Yale University

Arielle Baskin-Sommers
Yale University

(Developmental)
VI-37 - Preschool Sleep Problems: Longitudinal Associations with Parenting Style & Parental Psychopathology

Negative parenting behavior and parental psychopathology may contribute to young children’s sleep problems. In a longitudinal study with a large community sample of preschool-aged children, parents’ mood and anxiety disorders and less authoritative parenting when children were three contributed to children’s sleep problems at age six.

Alyssa M. Rodriguez
University of Louisville

Akira Isaac
The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Lea Dougherty
University of Maryland, College Park

Daniel N. Klein
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Sara Bufferd
University of Louisville
(Clinical Science)

VI-39 - Perspectives of Perinatal Women Participating in BA Therapy for Anxiety and Depression: Results from a Client Satisfaction Questionnaire

Qualitative responses to a client satisfaction questionnaire were explored among perinatal patients who received behavioural activation (BA). Our results found that the majority of patients liked their provider’s delivery style and the content and usefulness of BA, while a minority reported that more sessions or continued treatment was needed.

Amelia J. Ridout

Sabrina Hossain
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Nicole Andrejek
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Nour Schoueri-Mychasiw
Sinai Health

Daisy R. Singla
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health
(Clinical Science)

VI-40 - PTSD, Obesity and Oxytocin: A Network Biology of Metabolic Response to Stress

Automated text mining of peer-reviewed literature extracted documented regulatory pathways linking metabolic response to stress with PTSD and obesity. One third of pathways involving two metabolic mediators jointly affected both conditions. While NPY and cortisol imparted divergent effects, oxytocin emerged as a promising therapeutic target for both PTSD and Obesity.

Thomas Chacko
Center for Clinical Systems Biology, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester NY

Spencer Richman
Center for Clinical Systems Biology, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester NY

Michelle Costanzo
Department of Veterans Affairs- DC

Jonathan Tory Toole
College of Health Sciences and Technology, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester NY

Gordon Broderick
Center for Clinical Systems Biology, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester NY
(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-41 - The Protective Role of Coping Flexibility: Link between COVID-Related Stress and Internalizing Symptoms in Caregivers

COVID-related stress was linked to higher levels of internalizing symptoms in caregivers of young children; however, caregiver coping flexibility moderated this association. Specifically, parents who endorsed high levels of stress related to physical health experienced lower levels of depression and anxiety symptoms when they endorsed high levels of coping flexibility.

Ei (Crystal) Thinzar
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Meredith Gruhn
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Summer Motton
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Laura Machlin
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Adam B. Miller
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Margaret A. Sheridan
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
(Clinical Science)
VI-42 - Rose Colored Glasses: We Appraise Our Daily Events to be More Pleasant after Better Sleep
The effects of sleep on event appraisal remains understudied in ecological longitudinal settings despite its importance as a key determinant of affective functioning. The present study found that while poorer sleep predicted more unpleasant event appraisal, it did not moderate the relationship between event appraisal and affect.
Jiyoung Song
University of California, Berkeley
Bertus F. Jeronimus
University of Groningen
Aaron J. Fisher
University of California, Berkeley
(Clinical Science)

VI-43 - Cognitive Flexibility Reduces the Association between Emotion Dysregulation and Intimacy
Emotional intimacy is critical in romantic relationships. Examining a discrepancy between intimacy experienced and desired may serve to contextualize experienced intimacy. In 782 undergraduate students, a positive association between emotion dysregulation intimacy dissatisfaction was evidenced. Cognitive flexibility significantly moderated this association such that it became non-significant as cognitive flexibility increased.
Laura B. Kenneally
Alicia L. Milam
Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology
James F. Paulson
Old Dominion University
(Personality/Emotion)

VI-44 - Pathways to Depression in Women and Girls: Understanding Neural Correlates of Intergenerational Transmission of Major Depressive Disorder and the Role of Early-Onset Maternal Depression
Maternal depression history increases risk in offspring, but depression is heterogeneous, suggesting the need to study specific phenotypes (e.g., early-onset). Our results showed that early-onset maternal depression predicted blunted neural reward response—a marker of depression risk—in mothers and daughters, suggesting that this phenotype has implications for depression transmissibility.
Grace Allison
McGill University
Clara Freeman
McGill University
Helena Renault
McGill University
Iulia Banica
McGill University
Paige Ethridge
McGill University
Aislinn Sandre
McGill University
Anna Weinberg
McGill University
(Clinical Science)
VI-45 - A Psychometric Evaluation of the Future Orientation Scale in Three Health-Vulnerable Samples

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of the 6-item Future Orientation Scale among fibromyalgia patients, LGBTQ+ individuals, and ethnoracially diverse college students indicated a unidimensional factor structure. Full configural and metric invariance and partial scalar invariance were found via multigroup CFA, demonstrating measurement invariance. Convergent and discriminant validity were also supported.

Heather R. Altier
East Tennessee State University

Jameson K. Hirsch
East Tennessee State University

Fuschia M. Sirois
Durham University

Elizabeth L. Jeglic
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Methodology)

VI-46 - Examining the Structure of Distress Tolerance: Are Behavioral and Self-Report Indicators Assessing the Same Construct?

Distress tolerance (DT), or the ability to tolerate aversive experiences, is assessed with different behavioral tasks (BTs) and self-report (SR) measures. This study tested theoretically viable structural models of DT and found that BTs and SR measures do not assess the same underlying construct, nor two separate measurement-based constructs.

Ti Hsu
University of Iowa

Emily B.K. Thomas
University of Iowa

Emma E. Welch
U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners

Michael W. O’Hara
University of Iowa

Jennifer A. McCabe
Western Washington University

(Clinical Science)

VI-47 - Comparing Measures of Ego Dissolution

Ego dissolution is a complex phenomenon to measure. The Ego Dissolution Inventory quantifies drug-induced experiences of self-loss. In contrast, the Ego Dissolution Scale measures trait-like propensities towards self-loss experiences without reference to antecedent experiences. Here, we examine both scales, their psychometric properties, and their relations with other constructs of interest.

Fiona G. Sleight
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Steven J. Lynn
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(General)

VI-48 - Profiles of Latino Adolescents’ Ethnic Racial Identity: Implications for Mental Health

Using a cultural adaptation framework, four profiles of ethnic racial identity (ERI) among Latino adolescents were identified and differentially predicted internalizing symptoms. Profiles marked by greater ERI affirmation particularly promoted mental health. Findings suggest the importance of positive identity affirmation for Latino youth well-being in clinical or educational contexts.

Michaela S. Gusman
Arizona State University (Tempe Campus)

Nicholas M. Morelli
San Diego State University/University of California, San Diego Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology

Leah D. Doane
Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

VI-49 - Beyond Negativity: Granularity in Positive Emotional Experience Buffers Against Effects of Stress on Psychological Health

Emotion differentiation (ED; ability to discriminate between emotional states) is important for psychological health. However, little is known regarding benefits of positive ED. We found that stress predicted greater psychological symptoms for individuals reporting low (but not high) positive ED. Results suggest positive ED may be an important clinical target.

Stanley Seah
Kent State University

Karin G. Coifman
Kent State University

(Clinical Science)
VI-50 - The Expression of Satanist Identity: The Relationship between Visible Identifiers of Religion, Discrimination, and Depression

The current research examines the relationship between visible identification of religion, experiences of discrimination, and depression in a sample of modern Satanists. Findings indicate a negative relationship between expression of Satanism and discrimination, expression of Satanism and depressive symptoms, and in-group ties and discrimination.

Ally Dudley
Minnesota State University Mankato
Eric Sprankle
Minnesota State University Mankato
(Clinical Science)

VI-51 - Symptoms of Major Depressive Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Veterans with Mild Traumatic Brain Injury: A Network Analysis

Depression and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are common mental health problems following concussion and are strong contributors to the persistent post-concussion symptoms. The objective of this poster is to investigate the symptom structure of post-concussion PTSD and depression to identify targets for mental health interventions through a network approach.

Shuyuan Shi
University of British Columbia-Vancouver
Erin Almklov
Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System
James Pittman
Veterans Affairs San Diego Healthcare System
(Clinical Science)

VI-52 - Prospective Trajectory of Depression Predict Mortality in Cancer Patients

Latent Growth Mixture Modeling was used to identify prospective trajectories of depression in 2,342 patients diagnosed with cancer. Demographic correlates of trajectories were examined, and trajectories were used to predict mortality. Four trajectories were identified: resilient, chronic, emerging, and recovery. Resilient patients had the lowest mortality rate four years post-cancer.

Drishti Sanghvi
Teachers College, Columbia University
Shuquan Chen
Teachers College, Columbia University
George A. Bonanno
Teachers College, Columbia University
(General)

VI-53 - Distilling Models of Dissociation: Clarifying Correlates and Mediators of Dissociation

This project seeks to clarify important correlates and mediators of dissociation while statistically controlling for other potentially explanatory variables. Results from forward multiple regression analyses and mediational analyses support the unified theoretical model of dissociation and suggest that sociocognitive variables may associate reciprocally with sleep to engender dissociative experiences.

Craig P. Polizzi
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Damla E. Aksen
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Fiona G. Sleight
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Steven J. Lynn
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
(Clinical Science)
VI-54 - Recovery, Support, & Understanding: Breaking Down the Responses to Self-Injury on Reddit
The project used latent Dirichlet allocation to identify prominent themes in responses to self-injury in the largest self-injury group on Reddit (85,000+ members). Identified themes included: 1) positive recovery; 2) wound care/concealment; 3) perspectives on healing and living; and 4) professional help-seeking. These results can inform professional responding to self-injury.
Emma G Preston
USC
Amy West
Children’s Hospital of Los Angeles
(Clinical Science)

VI-55 - The Role of Empowerment in Facilitating Successful Treatment and Retention Rates for Pregnant and Postpartum Women Seeking and Receiving Treatment for Co-Occurring IPV and Oud
Pregnant and postpartum women who experience IPV and opioid misuse experience complex barriers and facilitators to treatment. Qualitative analysis of 43-semi structured interviews of IPV and opioid misuse providers, show strength-based approaches create greater sense of control and competence and increased trust resulting in improved retention rates.
Emily Yourish
Chatham University
(General)

VI-56 - Unhappy or Unsatisfied: Distinguishing the Role of Negative Affect and Need Frustration on Depression over the Academic Year and during the COVID-19 Pandemic
Are negative affect and basic psychological need frustration antecedents or concomitants of depression? Students (Nstudy1 =379; Nstudy2 =235) completed measures over a year and the pandemic. Fully cross-lagged models were used. Need frustration predicted negative affect and depression over time. These results highlight the relative importance of need frustration in predicting depression.
Shelby Levine
McGill University
Claire Brabander
McGill University
Amanda Moore
McGill University
Koestner Richard
McGill University
(Clinical Science)

VI-57 - The Ego Dissolution Scale: A Novel Measure for Quantifying Experiences of Self-Loss
This project extends the study of ego dissolution through the development and validation of a new measure, the Ego Dissolution Scale, for quantifying trait-like propensities towards self-loss experiences. This two-factor scale exhibited adequate reliability and validity. Further, this project postulates that ego dissolution and dissociation, although related, are independent constructs.
Fiona G. Sleight
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
Steven J. Lynn
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
(Clinical Science)
VI-58 - I Think You like Me More Now: Contact with Outgroup Members in an Academic Setting Promotes Positive Meta-Perceptions over Time

Academic settings are promising contexts for intergroup contact that may reduce outgroup bias. However, worries about how others perceive oneself (meta-perceptions) may be a barrier to change. Across a semester of intergroup contact in a service-learning course, students reported more positive perceptions and meta-perceptions of racial and socioeconomic outgroup members.

Christina Steele
University of Pennsylvania/Research Facilitation Laboratory; University of Pennsylvania

Rista Plate
University of Pennsylvania

Theodor Lenz
University of Pennsylvania

Violet Tu
University of Pennsylvania

Adrianna C Jenkins
University of Pennsylvania

Loretta Flanagan-Cato
University of Pennsylvania

(Social)

VI-59 - Peer Independent and Interactive Associations with Conduct Problems in Girls

Given increasing prevalence and burden of conduct problems, we examined correlates of conduct problems in school-age girls, a significantly underrepresented population in the literature. Peer risk factors (victim of relational/physical aggression) were positively associated with multidimensional conduct problems (self-, teacher-, parent-report) and elevated peer support significantly attenuated these associations.

Sara Jordan Schiff
UCLA Psychology Department

Steve S. Lee
University of California, Los Angeles

(Clinical Science)

VI-60 - Stronger Together: Family and Peer Support for Black Young Adults during the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Black Lives Matter Movement

This study investigated how perceiving support from family or peers differentially impacted Black young adults’ psychological adjustment during the COVID-19 pandemic and the Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests. Results proposes that family support relating to the pandemic, and peer support relating to the BLM, were associated with heightened psychological adjustment.

Élodie Audet
McGill University

Julie Leboeuf
McGill University

Anne Holding
New York University

John Davids
Black Community Resource Centre (BCRC)

Xiaoyan Fang
Black Community Resource Centre (BCRC)

Koestner Richard
McGill University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-61 - A Remarkable Alliance: Sibling Autonomy Support and Goal Progress in Emerging Adulthood

This study investigates whether sibling autonomy support enhanced goal progress, psychological need satisfaction, and subjective well-being. A five-wave prospective longitudinal study was conducted. The effects of sibling support demonstrated high goal progress, need satisfaction, and well-being. The beneficial effect on well-being was mediated by enhanced goal progress and need satisfaction.

Élodie Audet
McGill University

Shelby Levine
McGill University

Holding Anne
New York University

Theodore Powers
University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Richard Koestner
McGill University

(Personality/Emotion)
VI-62 - Examination of Existing Treatments for Patients Suffering from Misophonia
This project’s purpose was to identify and assess treatments for misophonia using data from randomized controlled trials that fit predetermined inclusion criteria. Only one randomized controlled trial was discovered, which showed effectiveness for cognitive behavioral and psychomotor therapies. Suggestions for future research and current clinical practice are discussed.

Samantha Levy
Columbia University

Bailey Walters
Columbia University

Shayna Feuer
Columbia University

(Clinical Science)

VI-63 - Seeing Is Believing: Racialized Exclusion Impacts Acceptability Scores
This study explored racialized preferential language (RPL) use on dating apps among men who have sex with men. Analyses of 561 participant surveys elucidated relationships among openness to multicultural experiences, RPL use, acceptability ratings, and racial identity. Implications of RPL as a manifestation of racism or sexual liberty are discussed.

Lorenz Angeles
Illinois School of Professional Psychology

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-64 - Contributing Factors of Adolescent Mental Health in Indonesia
We map determinants of Indonesian adolescents’ emotional problems, suicidal behaviours, problem behaviours, and wellbeing using GSHS 2015 and Surabaya school-survey 2017. Findings suggest a comprehensive health-promoting school strategy should be implemented in improving students’ mental health, particularly optimizing socio-protective relationships, reducing risk behaviours, managing school bullying and cultivating health behaviours.

Margaretha Margaretha
Utrecht University

(Clinical Science)

VI-66 - Race and Ethnicity Moderate the Protective Associations between Psychedelic Use (MDMA/ecstazy and psilocybin) and Major Depressive Episodes (MDEs)
MDMA and psilocybin are psychedelic compounds that are receiving increased attention within clinical research for their potentially powerful therapeutic effects. This study demonstrates that race and ethnicity significantly moderate the protective associations that MDMA/ecstazy use and psilocybin use share with major depressive episodes (MDEs).

Grant Jones
Harvard University

(Clinical Science)

VI-67 - The Impact of Childhood Trauma and Insecure Attachments on Emotional Regulation in Indian Immigrant Mothers.
Our study explores the role of insecure attachments and maternal childhood trauma on emotional regulation in immigrant Indian mothers. The insecure attachment was a significant moderator for childhood trauma history and emotional regulation. The results show that emotional regulation capacity improved if the mother’s attachment style is more avoidant.

Pavithra Viswanath
Adelphi-Derner

Kate Szymanski
Adelphi University

Carolyn M Springer
Adelphi University

(Clinical Science)
VI-68 - Poverty, Unemployment, Depression and Anxiety in COVID-19: Interaction with Race and Gender
This study examined the effects of 1) gender, 2) race, 3) COVID-related consequences on depression and anxiety symptoms among individuals with substance use disorder and also explored the interaction effects. Results showed that financial hardship and unemployment due to COVID-19 had a significant adverse impact on depression and anxiety.

Aijia Yao
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
Jennifer D Ellis
Johns Hopkins University
Andrew S Huhn
Johns Hopkins University

(Clinical Science)

VI-69 - The Interaction between Recent Reward-Relevant Life Event Exposure and Trait Reward Sensitivity in Neural Activation to Reward Cues
This study tested the reward-hypersensitivity model, which posits that trait reward hypersensitivity should elicit hyper/hypo-approach motivation following life events that activate or deactivate the reward system, respectively. Results showed that reward-hypersensitive participants exhibited distinct neural (fMRI) activation to reward cues following exposure to reward-relevant events, with implications for understanding psychopathology.

Iris Ka-Yi Chat
Temple University
Erin Dunning
Temple University
Corinne P. Bart
Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University
Ann L. Carroll
Northwestern University
Mora M. Grehl
Temple University
Katherine S.F. Damme
Northwestern University
Lyn Y. Abramson
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Robin Nusslock
Northwestern University
Lauren B. Alloy
Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VI-70 - Clarifying the Relations between Intellectual Humility and Misinformation: Pseudoscience, Conspiracy Theories, and Fake News
We examined whether intellectual humility (IH) was related to less misinformation (pseudoscience, conspiracy theories, fake news). We examined these relations in three samples. Although IH tended to be negatively associated with misinformation, there were differences across IH and misinformation measures. Research should examine whether IH interventions lessen endorsement of misinformation.

Shauna Marie Bowes
Emory University
Arber Tasimi
Emory University

(Personality/Emotion)
VI-71 - What Do Emotion and Attention Tell Us about Vulnerability to Depression Among University Students?

Depression is the third leading cause of disability worldwide. Given that individuals in depression display specific errors at the level of emotional experience and attention networks, this study taps into these cognitive faculties to understand vulnerability to depression among youths. Findings suggest visible cognitive differences between healthy and subclinical population.

Nidhi Sinha
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad

Priyanka Srivastava
International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad

Ganesh M P
Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India

(Clinical Science)

VI-72 - People See Algorithms As More Sexist Than Humans

Do people see algorithms as more or less prejudiced than humans? In contrast to prior work, we find in 4 studies (N=1,252) that for the same discriminatory action, people see algorithms as more motivated by sexism than a human. Importantly, this motivational perception mediates our social cognition.

Nicholas Surdel
Yale University

Yochanan Bigman
Yale University

Melissa Ferguson
Yale University

(Social)

VI-73 - An Addition to the Sacramento Area Latino Study of Aging (SALSA): Factors Associated with Cognitive Health and Aging in Hispanic Older Adults

In an effort to understand how to support Hispanic/Latínex older individuals with cognitive impairments, we examined the associations among cognitive function and various factors and found that depression, activities of daily living, instrumental activities of daily living, age, acculturation, and head injury were significantly associated with cognitive function.

Brittany Heuchert
Krithika Sivaramakrishnan
Dorthy Schmidt
Sruthi Swami

(Cognitive)

VI-74 - Crisis Line Workers Experience Strains but Also Positives in Their Work during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

This study examined 102 crisis line workers’ feelings and experiences related to their work during the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a slight tendency for participants to feel strains (e.g., stress, pressure) in their work, but a moderate tendency to experience positives (e.g., sense of community, appreciation) due to their work.

Katie Lysakowski
Simon Fraser University

Ma Zhu
University of British Columbia

Anita M. Hubley
University of British Columbia

(General)
VI-75 - Minority Stress and Mental Health Among Diverse Gender Minority Youth
A nationwide online cross-sectional survey of 1,943 14- to 18-year-old gender minority (GM) adolescents in the US found that GM stressors (prejudice events, expectations of rejection, internalized transnegativity, and concealment) mediated the relationship between identity (race/ethnicity and GM subgroups) and depressive and anxiety symptoms.

Ej Jardas
University of Pittsburgh

Annie Maheux
University of Delaware

Sophia Choukas-Bradley
University of Delaware

Brian Thoma
University of Pittsburgh
(Clinical Science)

VI-76 - Positive Concurrent and Prospective Associations between Well-Being and Self-Esteem in the Context of Father- and Mother-Child Closeness in Adolescence: A Random-Intercept Cross-Lagged Panel Model
Consistent with the scar model of self-esteem(SE), analyses of data from 4 waves of adolescents (N=350) suggested that wellbeing (WB) prospectively predicts SE after accounting for parental closeness. Findings also indicated that concurrent relations exist between SE, WB, and perceived closeness to father (PCF).

Tiffany Tran
Vanderbilt University

Qimin Liu
Vanderbilt University

David A. Cole
Vanderbilt University
(Clinical Science)

VI-77 - Is Development of Trauma Symptoms Following Exposure to Racial Discrimination Moderated By Adverse Childhood Experiences?
Adverse childhood experiences have been shown to moderate perceived discrimination and psychological stress. The current study evaluated an ethnically-diverse sample of young adults (n = 118) to show that racial discrimination may produce trauma symptoms, with a higher impact for those with no or low experience of childhood maltreatment.

Kaela Farrise
San Francisco State University

Emily Wu
Stress, Trauma, and Resilience Lab

Melissa J. Hagan
San Francisco State University
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VI-78 - Attachment, Peer Relations, and Delinquency: The Developmental Initiation of the School-to-Prison Pipeline
Synthesis of prior research suggests attachment may initiate socioemotional processes leading to poor educational outcomes. This study examined the association between attachment and peer insecurity in adjudicated adolescents. Parent communication and alienation was associated with higher levels of peer insecurity and peer insecurity was negatively associated with school suspension status.

Taylor Gusler
Auburn University

Elena Gagliano
Auburn University

Kelli R. Thompson
Auburn University
(Developmental)
VI-80 - Exploring Differential Relationships between Objective and Subjective Measures of SES and Alcohol and Cannabis Use

The current study explores the variation in commonly reported measures of socioeconomic status (SES) across studies and their differential relationships to alcohol and cannabis measures. We seek to demonstrate key differences between subjective versus objective indicators of SES, and how they relate to alcohol and cannabis use and problems.

Emily A. Levine
University of California, Berkeley
Danielle Jones
Florida State University
Keanan Joyner
University of California, Berkeley
(Clinical Science)

VI-81 - Receiving Social Support Moderates the Association between Healthcare Access during the COVID-19 Pandemic and Anxiety in at-Risk Adolescents

Social support moderates the relationship between healthcare access during the COVID-19 pandemic and anxiety such that at-risk adolescents who received lower social support presented a stronger association between healthcare insecurity and anxiety symptoms. Our findings illuminate the potential role healthcare policy has in promoting adolescent mental health during medical crises.

Ashley P.T. Tran
UCLA Psychology Department
Emma L. Rodgers
University of California, Irvine
Nazly Restrepo
Project Youth OCBF
Kate R. Kuhlman
University of California, Irvine; University of California, Los Angeles
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: How Can Psychological Science Contribute to the Study of Structural Inequities Related to Stigma and Prejudice?)

VI-82 - An Examination of the Associations between COVID-Related Distress and Disordered Eating

The present study examined whether COVID-related distress contributes to risk for engaging in patterns related to disordered eating in a diverse sample of undergraduate students. Results indicated that, even after controlling for demographic variables and general stress, COVID-related distress accounted for unique variance in this deleterious outcome.

Cherish R. Wilson
San Francisco State University
Frances A. Lauten
San Francisco State University
Natalie E. Wong
San Francisco State University
Sarah R. Holley
San Francisco State University
(General)

VI-83 - Rejected Vs. Ignored: Understanding Social Exclusion in Girls with ADHD

Rates of peer rejection and peer neglect were evaluated from childhood to adolescence among a sample of girls with and without ADHD. Girls with ADHD, but not those without, experienced increased peer rejection over time as well as greater severity in overall rates of social exclusion.

Meryum Syeda
UC Berkeley
Phuc T. Nguyen
University of California, Berkeley
Ashley Halkett
University of California, Berkeley
Stephen P. Hinshaw
University of California, Berkeley
(Clinical Science)
VI-84 - Implications of Parental and Peer Attachment on Readiness to Change in a Sample of Male Adolescents Adjudicated for Illegal Sexual Behavior

Levels of parental and peer attachment were measured and compared to scores on a readiness to change for assessment in a sample of male youth offenders. Results show peer attachment, but not parent attachment, were associated with readiness for change. Peer communication was the best predictor.

Elena Gagliano  
Auburn University

Taylor Gusler  
Auburn University

Kelli R. Thompson  
Auburn University  
(Clinical Science)

VI-85 - Children’s Self-Blame for Mothers’ Sadness Predicts Lower Reparative Behaviors during Middle Childhood

In this longitudinal study, child-reported self-blame for mother’s sadness and parent ratings of children’s use of reparative behaviors were assessed during early and middle childhood. Higher self-blame predicted lower reparative behaviors during middle but not early childhood. Self-blame may impede mending relationships during middle childhood when moral emotions are prominent.

Katherine French  
Georgia State University

Kyrsten A. Buote  
Georgia State University

Erin M. McDonald  
Georgia State University

Erin C. Tully  
Georgia State University  
(Developmental)

VI-86 - Differences in the Association between Religious Coping Styles and Psychological Well-Being Among Christian and Muslim Young Adults

In a sample of 111 emerging adults (58 Christians and 53 Muslims), the deferring coping style was negatively associated with anxiety and positively associated with life satisfaction among Muslims, whereas there were no significant associations between religious coping and well-being among Christians.

Tasmiah Basher  
Derner school of Psychology, Adelphi University

Amna Khan  
Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University

Katherine Leigh Fiori  
Adelphi University  
(Personality/Emotion)

VI-87 - Applying the Illness Identity Model to Mental Health

With 626 undergraduate students, we adopted an illness identity measure to the mental health domain and found a reliable factor structure. We found that one aspect of identity (engulfment) predicts several stigmatizing attitudes, including perceived alienation, perceived discrimination, social withdrawal, stigma resistance, and stereotype endorsement even after controlling for depression.

Max G. Hernand  
Stefanie Russman Block  
University of Michigan Medical School

Hans S. Schroder  
McLean Hospital  
(Clinical Science)
VI-88 - Effect of Visuospatial Interference on Memory Consolidation for Familiar or Unfamiliar Environments

Examined the effect of visuospatial interference (Tetris) on memory for familiar (own campus) or unfamiliar (novel campus) environments. Results showed main effects for familiarity on free recall, cued recall, and recognition. Primary details were retained; the only effect of visuospatial interference was seen for minor peripheral details.

Sofia Herrera  
Muhlenberg College

Joseph Neeh  
Muhlenberg College

Kyra Schmidt  
Muhlenberg College

Gretchen Hanson Gotthard  
Muhlenberg College

(Cognitive)

VI-89 - Indirect Effects of Parent-Child Relationship Quality on Internalizing/Externalizing Problems Via Empathy in Emerging Adult Women and Men

Prior research has found a relationship between parenting and empathy in children. The current study surveyed 470 college-attending emerging adults regarding their parental environment, empathy, and psychopathology to measure relations among empathy, parent-child relationship, and internalizing/externalizing problems. Various direct and indirect effects were found between the variables.

Khirsten J. Wilson  
Mississippi State University

Tram Nguyen  
Mississippi State University

Cliff McKinney  
Mississippi State University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-90 - Perceived Occupational Social Support from Developmental Networks: Who Is Most Important for Occupational Goal Engagement and Satisfaction?

This multi-sample study of emerging adults tested the unique contributions of occupational support from parents, nonparental adults, and romantic partners for occupational development via indirect effects of goal engagement. We found that support from nonparental adults and romantic partners had unique effects on occupational development relative to mothers and fathers.

Ha Bui  
Soka University of America

Esther S. Chang  
Soka University of America

(Developmental)

VI-91 - Interaction between Socially Constructed Views of Gender and Gender Identity in Parents’ Attitudes Towards Psychological Services for Their Children.

Limited research has been conducted relating to parents’ attitudes towards psychological services for their children and the reasoning behind gender differences. This study shows there may be a significant interaction between socially constructed views of gender and gender identity, with female caregivers reporting more positive attitudes towards child psychological services.

Kaylena Rose Mann  
California State University, Channel Islands

Argero Zerr  
California State University, Channel Islands

(Developmental)
VI-92 - Gender As a Moderator in the Relationship between COVID-19 Impact and Anhedonia

The current study investigated gender as a moderator in the link between COVID-19 impact and anhedonia in a historically underrepresented sample of adolescents. Contrary to our hypothesis, there was no significant difference in this association between girls and boys. This could have important implications for the transdiagnostic treatment of anhedonia.

Elizabeth Antici
University of California, Irvine

Emma L. Rodgers
University of California, Irvine

Nazly Restrepo
Project Youth OCBF

Kate R. Kuhlman
University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

VI-93 - Sexual Education and the LGBT+ Community: The Impact of Information Sources on Sexual Outcomes

LGBT+ individuals (N=23) participated in an interview and questionnaire assessing how sexual education sources affected sexual outcomes. Overall, traditional sources provided little relevant information to participants and had more negative impacts on sexual outcomes, while alternative sources that provided more comprehensive information had mixed impacts on sexual outcomes.

Raven Burton
University of California, Merced

Ross Avilla
UC Merced

(Social)

VI-94 - Hidden Grievers: Bereaved College Students Experience Greater Instances of Unsupportive Social Interactions and Decreased Levels of Well-Being Compared to Their Peers

While in college, 30% of U.S. undergraduates lose a loved one (Balk, 2008). I investigated the effects of unsupportive social interactions on the well-being of students who did versus did not lose a loved one within the past year. Bereaved students’ needs differed from those of the general college population.

Alexandra Marie Stookey
Webster University

(Developmental)

2:00 PM - 3:00 PM

SATURDAY MAY 28

2:00 - 3:00 PM

VII-1 - A Preliminary Study of the Predictive Values of Drift and Working Memory on Inattention/Hyperactivity Symptomology

Performance was compared between a measure of spatial working memory and a visuospatial n-back computer task in a participant sample (ages 8-12 years old) enriched for attention problems. Rate of information accumulation on n-back decisions predicted hyperactivity level, while more standard measures (i.e., RT, accuracy) did not.

Alexandra L. Roule
The Pennsylvania State University

Elsie Xu Yan
The Pennsylvania State University

Cynthia L. Huang-Pollock
The Pennsylvania State University

(Cognitive)
VII-2 - Evidence for Proprioceptive Ability Related to Working Memory and Executive Function in Dancers Versus Non-Dancers Using the Novel Proprioceptive Trail-Making Task

We designed a novel ecologically valid version of the trail-making test to determine if cognitive performance differed as a function of proprioception involved in dance training. Results indicated that dancers exhibited significantly faster reaction time and suggest a pattern for dancers exhibiting fewer errors in part B of both tasks.

Madison R Card
University of North Texas

Kathryn Phan
University of North Texas

Luke Boyce
University of North Texas

Anthony Ryals
University of North Texas

(Cognitive)

VII-3 - Examining the Effectiveness of Social Media Nudges in Altering Stereotypes and Memories for Public Events

We examined whether social media nudges were effective in altering the perceptions and memory recall of a largely liberal sample of 216 college students. Results suggest these nudges may be effective in changing participants’ stereotypic beliefs towards out-group members, but not as effective in impacting memory recall.

Madalyn Prince
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Angelina N. Vasquez
Brooklyn College The City University of New York

Charles Stone
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Cognitive)

VII-4 - Efficient Organization of Secondary Memory and Semantic Word Retrieval Networks in Individuals with High Vs. Low Working Memory Capacity

This investigation examined semantic network differences between high vs. low working memory capacity (WMC) individuals. High WMC networks had lower average shortest path length, higher clustering coefficient, and lower modularity. These data suggest the organization of semantic long-term memory may contribute to individual differences in WMC.

Sophia Lall
Montclair State University

Sabrina Lopez
Montclair State University

Joshua Sandry
Montclair State University

(Cognitive)

VII-5 - Investigating the Metacognitive Mechanisms Underlying the Internet Fixation Effect

Previous research has found that searching for information online can increase the likelihood of searching for other information online—a phenomenon known as the Internet Fixation Effect. The results of four experiments failed to find evidence that this effect is driven by participants’ metacognitive under-confidence in their internal memory.

Dana-Lis Bittner
University of California, Santa Cruz

Benjamin C. Storm
University of California, Santa Cruz

(Cognitive)
VII-6 - Priming with an Image of COVID-19 Is Associated with Time-Based Memory Distortions for the Previous Year
During the lockdowns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, people have reported altered experience of time. This experimental study determined that after priming participants with an image of the SAR-CoV-2 virus (versus a neutral control image), they had altered and more distorted memory of time increments for the last year.

Megan E. Kelly  
University of North Texas
Bianca J. Pirotina  
University of North Texas
Luke Boyce  
University of North Texas
Kara Stuart  
University of North Texas
Kathryn Workman  
University of North Texas
Anthony Ryals  
University of North Texas

VII-7 - On or Off? Investigating the Effects of Webcams in Synchronous Online Lectures
Webcam use is a controversial topic in synchronous online learning. If webcam use improves online learning by promoting social presence, interpolated quizzing during a lecture may provide similar benefits. An experiment was conducted to examine the effects of webcam use and interpolated quizzing on learning after a synchronous lecture.

Oscar Ramirez Perez  
Mississippi State University
Annie S. Ditta  
University of California, Riverside
Julia S. Soares  
Mississippi State University

VII-8 - Memories in Retrospect: Anxious Partners Remember More Intense Negative Memories While Avoidant Partners Ignore Positive Ones
We examined the relationships between attachment (anxiety and avoidance) and characteristics of autobiographical memory that involve their romantic partners. Higher anxiety predicted heightened emotional intensity, more negative valence, and more able to relive negative memories. Higher avoidance predicted more negative valence, lower confidence, and less ability to relive positive memories.

Cristian Alejandro Valencia  
California State University, Sacramento
Jianjian Qin  
California State University, Sacramento

VII-9 - Romantic Rejection: Effect on Memory and Desire to Belong
700 Participants used a dating app simulator and requested a date and experienced different rejection conditions (comparative – rejected for another, inadequate – not good enough, and chance - busy that night). Inadequate rejections resulted in the strongest retrograde recall, and increased likelihood to seek another relationship.

Allan Raymond Schneider  
Butler University
Reyna Carrillo  
Butler University
Joseph Price  
Butler University
Amanda C. G. Hall  
Butler University
VII-10 - Generative Retrieval, Not Direct Retrieval, Supports the Retrieval Mechanism of Music-Evoked Autobiographical Memory

We dissociated lyrics and melodies and combined the interference paradigm to examine the retrieval mechanism of music-evoked autobiographical memories (MEAMs) based on the Self-memory System Model. Results showed that the retrieval mechanism of MEAM might be a generative retrieval process relying on both lyrics and melodies.

Siyu Li
Fudan University

Haibin Yu
Fudan University

Jianqin Wang
Fudan University

(Cognitive)

VII-11 - The Effect of Manipulating Time Spent in an Offline Waking State on Memory

Two experiments aimed to manipulate the amount of time spent in an offline waking state following declarative memory encoding. Study 1 demonstrated that offline time can be manipulated by changing cognitive load. However, manipulating cognitive load did not affect either offline time or memory retention in Study 2.

Bridget Scalia
Furman University

Justin Barron
Furman University

Lauren Omotosho
Furman University

Erin J. Wamsley
Furman University

(Cognitive)

VII-12 - Is There a Temporal Gradient of Nonspecific Retroactive Interference?

In two experiments, we hypothesized that nonspecific interference would be more deleterious to memory when it occurred immediately after learning, rather than when it followed a short rest period. We found partial support for this hypothesis, consistent with a role for post-learning rest in memory stabilization.

Justin Barron
Furman University

Lauren Omotosho
Furman University

Megan Collins
Furman University

Erin J. Wamsley
Furman University

(Cognitive)

VII-13 - The White Christmas Study

This study examines how different psychological factors (e.g., nostalgia, anchoring bias) impact one’s memory of the number of past white Christmases (WCs) experienced and influence their predictions of future WCs. Participants tended to estimate a decline in WCs over time. Future WC guesses were also related to climate change attitudes.

Katherine C. Tuzzolino
Clinton Merck

(Cognitive)


The enactment effect refers to better memory for words acted out rather than read. This meta-analytic review integrates behavioral, neuroimaging, and patient studies to highlight the potency of multimodal encoding to enhance later memory. Enactment was found to be a highly effective mnemonic tool for neurotypical and patient populations.

Brady R. T. Roberts
University of Waterloo

Colin M. MacLeod
University of Waterloo

Myra A. Fernandes
University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)
**VII-15 - Expanded Mnemonic Discrimination Task: Using ERPs to Evidence Naturalistic Memory Discrimination Processes**

The current study examined patterns of brain activity while students performed a new episodic memory task that utilizes emotionally laden naturalistic stimuli during encoding (i.e., a series of videos including everyday life experiences) in order to assess this task’s applicability in an event-related potential framework.

Jasmin Marie Humble  
Ball State University

Krista Price  
Ball State University

Grace Ericson  
Ball State University

Ann Ramsey  
Ball State University

Alexa Pellegrino  
Ball State University

Arash Assar  
Arash Assar

Stephanie L. Simon-Dack  
Ball State University  
(Biological/Neuroscience)

**VII-16 - Face Masks Degrade Memory Performance for Face-Name Associations More Than Predicted**

Face-name pairs were presented with or without a face mask. Face masks degraded participants’ ability to recall proper names. Interestingly, the face mask deficit was larger for actual memory than for memory predictions. Results support theories of holistic face processing and indicate that face masks impair memory more than predicted.

Alexandra M. Rodriguez  
University of Tampa

Sara B. Festini  
University of Tampa  
(Cognitive)

**VII-18 - Do More Guesses Lead to More Benefits? on the Consequences of Multiple Attempts in the Pretesting Effect**

Across two experiments, we compare the benefits of pretesting with a single guess versus multiple guesses, and we consider the role competition may play in the pretesting effect. We find consistent benefits of pretesting, but no significant difference between the single guess and multiple guess conditions.

Kelsey K. James  
University of California, Santa Cruz

Benjamin C. Storm  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
(Cognitive)

**VII-19 - Effect of Tiktok As a Visuospatial Interference Task in Episodic Memory Consolidation**

Effectiveness of visuospatial interference (computer game Tetrish or TikTok app) on virtual reality memory was tested. TikTok produced lower free recall scores and words generated than Tetrish, with no differences on cued recall or recognition. TikTok interfered with memory recall more than Tetrish, perhaps due to the app’s personalized nature.

Victoria Schaffer Retterholt  
Muhlenberg College

Caroline H. Armknecht  
Muhlenberg College

Abigail Wilson  
Muhlenberg College

Gretchen Hanson Gotthard  
Muhlenberg College  
(Cognitive)
VII-20 - Parent Sex Moderates the Associations between Feeding Coparenting and Food Parenting

Little is known about how parent sex moderates the relationship between feeding coparenting and food parenting. This study revealed that male parents use more autonomy-promoting feeding when they are more actively engaged in feeding with their partner and more coercive control feeding when they take on more solo feeding responsibilities.

Adelyn Sherrard  
The University of Toledo  
Deborah Wong  
The University of Toledo  
Michael Vang  
The University of Toledo  
Cin Cin Tan  
The University of Toledo  

VII-21 - Misdirecting Memory: How Magicians Use Misinformation to Create False Memories

Our results show that magicians can alter participants’ memories of which agent (i.e., the magician or spectator) performed different actions (i.e., shuffling and cutting playing cards). Experiment 2 also suggests that the magician’s verbal misinformation impacts participants’ confidence in their memories of the trick and the different agents’ actions.

Alice Pailhes  
Goldsmiths University of London  
Kole Lee  
Goldsmiths University of London  
Gustav Kuhn  
Goldsmiths University of London  

VII-22 - Memory Suppression: The Importance of Baseline Learning for the Think/No-Think Task

This study investigated the optimal baseline for word-pairs learnt in the Think/No-Think paradigm. The goals were finding the effect that learning-baseline has on suppression-induced forgetting and whether the TNT paradigm could be replicated online. The TNT paradigm was replicated online and a 50% learning-baseline was optimal compared to 75% learning-baseline.

Curtis Rogers  
College of William and Mary  
Christopher Ball  
College of William & Mary, VA  

VII-23 - Creativity Predicts Cryptomnesia Memory Errors in a Word Puzzle Paradigm

We investigated whether certain personality traits predict cryptomnesia, a memory error in which individuals misattribute the source of an idea to themselves or they mistakenly believe that a previously encountered idea is original. Our findings suggest that creativity significantly predicts the likelihood of making both types of cryptomnesia errors.

Tyler Outlaw-Bradley  
Butler University  
Emma Keicher  
Butler University  
Amanda C. G. Hall  
Butler University  

VII-24 - Dietary Glycomacropeptide Effects on Cognition and Neuropathology in an Alzheimer’s Model

Glycomacropeptide (GMP) is a food additive in infant formulas, whey proteins, etc. GMP in mouse chow improved memory and reduced neuropathology in a mouse model of Alzheimer’s disease. Over-the-counter whey protein containing GMP administered in the water bottles did not improve cognition or neuropathology.

David Delotterie  
University of Tennessee Health Science Center  
Mike McDonald  
University of Tennessee Health Science Center  

(Cognitive)  
(Biological/Neuroscience)
VII-26 - Cognitive Load during Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories – a Method to Decrease Symptoms of Posttraumatic Stress.
A novel one-session intervention for decreasing distressing symptoms related to trauma memories has been evaluated in two pilot studies, one performed in the laboratory and one via video-link. Results show large effects in decreasing symptoms of posttraumatic stress, as well as improvement in symptoms of depression, anxiety, and daily functioning.

Anna Bjärtå
Midsweden University
(Clinical Science)

VII-27 - Context Manipulations Influence Illusory Recollection
Two experiments demonstrated illusory recollection increases when the study modality is more transient. Both investigations manipulated background details to influence the likelihood subjects would report details for items they never saw or heard. We conclude illusory recollection is based on both strategy as well as an inheritance of related details.

Josh Woods
Grand View University
(Cognitive)

VII-28 - Partisan Bias in False Memories for Fake News Stories of the 2021 U.S. Capitol Riot
This study examined memory for false stories about the 2021 U.S. Capitol riot. As predicted, Democrats falsely remembered more pro-Democrat stories than did Republicans, whereas Republicans falsely remembered more pro-Republican stories than did Democrats. These results demonstrate that people of different political parties have different memories of a political event.

Dustin P. Calvillo
California State University, San Marcos
Justin D Harris
California State University San Marcos
Whitney C Hawkins
California State University San Marcos
(Cognitive)

VII-29 - Higher ACEs Scores Predict Poorer Working, but Not Semantic Memory
This study explores the correlations between adverse childhood experiences, depression, working memory, and semantic memory. Participants completed the ACEs questionnaire, Beck’s Depression Inventory, digit span task, and a 30-question general knowledge test. Results show a significant relationship between ACEs and working memory span.

Madison Michelle Sendek
Tennessee Technological University
Stephanie A. Kazanas
Tennessee Technological University
(Clinical Science)

VII-30 - Distracted Listeners Reduce Detail Shared in Personal Memories and Recall One Month Later
This study examined how listener responsiveness affects the telling of personal negative memories and its effects on conversational recall in the moment and after one month. Speakers told more factual and interpretive information to an attentive listener, and effects of attentive listening were evident one month later.

Melanie Baime
Dickinson College
Ethan Cantor
Dickinson College
Andrea Alvarez
Dickinson College
Hanna Riley
Dickinson College
Azriel Grysman
Dickinson College
(Cognitive)
VII-31 - Estimating the True Associations between Verbal and Nonverbal Declarative Memory Abilities

We address a methodological problem in individual differences research by examining verbal and nonverbal declarative memory abilities within a single task, which permits better estimation of the true correlation between the two while keeping memory and task demands identical. Results reveal large correlations, modulated by stimulus, but not task, features.

Yin Zhang  
Kent State University

Daniel Byrnes  
Kent State University

Christopher A. Was  
Kent State University

Phillip Hamrick  
Georgetown University

(Cognitive)

VII-32 - Depression, but Not Fear of Dementia, Predicts the Subjective Memory of First-Degree Relatives and Care Providers of Individuals with Dementia

We investigated how fear of dementia and depression affect older adults’ subjective memory and whether these relationships differ for care providers versus first-degree relatives of dementia patients. Dementia worry and depression correlated significantly, but depression was the strongest predictor of subjective memory in both groups of aging adults.

Cassidy Marie Tiberi  
Butler University

Sophia N Demerdjian  
Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver  
Butler University

(Cognitive)

VII-33 - Implicit Learning of Melodic Structure

Evidence suggests that pitch influences musical processing, with melodic processing being enhanced in higher and rhythmic processing being enhanced in lower pitches. As such, pitch may constitute a constraint on musical learning mechanisms. One such learning mechanism is implicit learning. We investigated implicit learning of melodies under varying pitch conditions.

Daniel Byrnes  
Kent State University

Christopher A. Was  
Kent State University

Phillip Hamrick  
Kent State University

(Cognitive)

VII-34 - Collaborative Recall Improves Post-Collaborative Memory

The current study examines how differential expertise influences whether participants benefit from collaboration on a memory task. Participants memorized pairs of names and faces, and either collaborated or recalled separately on the second of three recall trials. Collaborating participants experienced post-collaborative benefits when compared to those who recalled separately.

Azriel Grysman  
Dickinson College

Jessica J Scarlett  
Dickinson College

Meredith Franchini  
Dickinson College

Celia B. Harris  
Western Sydney University

(Cognitive)
VII-35 - Lying Creates Persistent False Memories
Participants (N=1003) wrote false stories about a subset of childhood events, embellished with plausible sensory and autobiographical details. Later, they reported only their sincere memories for those and other control events. Writing about the events increased the likelihood of subsequent memories, and those memories persisted one month later.

Steven J. Frenda
California State University, Los Angeles
Chenxin Yu
Oklahoma State University
Demi J. Hart
California State University, Los Angeles
Alexis A. Hogan
California State University, Los Angeles
Elizabeth F. Loftus
University of California, Irvine
(Cognitive)

VII-36 - The Effect of Compatibility between Observed and Executed Serial Body Movements
I conducted three experiments in which participants observed the movements of a model and executed a compatible (similar) action or incompatible (different) action involving the hand or the foot. The participants consistently executed a compatible action more quickly than they executed an incompatible action.

Hiroshi Ito
Faculty of Letters, Aichi University
(Cognitive)

Using a sample of 669 African American college STEM students, preliminary results suggest that the impact of future time perspective on STEM performance decreases over time. A conditional process analysis determines what personal factors that impact academic behaviors mediates and moderates this relationship.

Victoria Davis
Virginia State University
Cheryl Talley
Virginia State University
(Developmental)

VII-38 - Objectivity of Secondary Tasks in Cognitive Load Measurement during Complex Learning
The current study investigates the objective measure of two secondary tasks, rhythmic tapping method (RTM) and tactile detection response task (TDRT), by looking at their sensitivity to cognitive load measurement. Results revealed TDRT was more sensitive to levels of cognitive processing than RTM as measured by reaction time and accuracy.

Kevin Greenberg
University of Utah
Robert Zheng
The University of Utah
(Cognitive)

VII-39 - Older Psychology Majors Have a More Accurate Mental Model of Their Academic Degree Plan Than Younger Majors.
This study investigates the factors that effect a psychology major’s memory for their psychology major. Participants wrote three short essays regarding their psychology major classes. Results showed a significant positive relationship between a student’s age and the accuracy of their mental model for a portion of their degree plan.

Robert J. Hines
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
(Cognitive)
VII-40 - Instructions Promote Self-Testing in a Difficult Task

Simple instructions can get students to use repeated retrieval as a study strategy. Would instruction fail when task difficulty was increased? We found that students given instruction tested more frequently than those in the control condition. We conclude instruction can lead to better study choices even with difficult material.

Patti Simone  
Santa Clara University

Lisa C. Whitfield  
Santa Clara University

Matthew Bell  
Santa Clara University

(VII-42 - Bullshit Can be More Persuasive Than Lies: A Sleeper Effect Test of the Insidious Bullshit Hypothesis)

Frankfurt’s (1986) insidious bullshit hypothesis (i.e., bullshit is evaluated less negatively than lies but more harmful to society than lies) is examined within a sleeper effect procedural paradigm. Compared to a dishonest discounting cue, bullshit cues resulted in more extreme immediate and delayed attitudes in line with a persuasive message.

John V. Petrocelli  
Wake Forest University

Catherine E. Seta  
Wake Forest University

John J. Seta  
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(VII-41 - Combining Clustering Retrieval with Self-Generated Cues: Developing New Strategies to Enhance Eyewitness Memory)

This poster reports an experimental study using a between-subjects design to test if clustering retrieval can be used in conjunction with self-generated cues to enhance eyewitness memory. The results support clustering retrieval can be crucial for obtaining detailed accounts from eyewitnesses, with self-generated cues having practical advantages in police investigations.

Rui Paulo  
Liverpool John Moores University

Bárbara Pinto  
University of Minho

Delfina Fernandes  
University of Minho

Pedro B. Albuquerque  
University of Minho

(VII-43 - Collaborating on Recall Enhances Accuracy for Auditorily-Experienced, but Not Visually-Experienced Witnessed Events)

Format of recall and type of stimuli on recall accuracy of a witnessed event was examined. Results demonstrated significantly better recall for collaborative over individual groups, and for visual-only as opposed to auditory-only stimuli. A significant interaction showing a collaborative advantage in the auditory-only but not visual-only condition also occurred.

Mercedes Stanek  
Ohio Northern University

Cunisha Fluitt  
Ohio Northern University

Noah Stamper  
Ohio Northern University

Kristie E. Payment  
Ohio Northern University

(VII-44 - Collaborating on Recall Enhances Accuracy for Auditorily-Experienced, but Not Visually-Experienced Witnessed Events)
**VII-44 - Factors and Networks of Well-Being in Emerging Adults: Comparing Subjective Well-Being and Perma**

Two analytic approaches are conducted to investigate measures of well-being (PERMA and SWB) in a sample of emerging adult students. First, through traditional CFA and SEM approaches, PERMA and SWB were found to be highly correlated with each other. Second, networking approaches demonstrated that PERMA and SWB formed separate networks.

Jaymes Paolo Rombaoa  
Claremont Graduate University  
*(Methodology)*

**VII-45 - The Interplay between Emotional Well-Being, Social Support, and Upper Respiratory Illness Severity: Evidence of Ethnic Differences**

We examined if emotional and social well-being were differentially related to illness severity between 271 African (AA) and 700 European Americans (EA) across several viral exposure studies. Positive affect, psychological well-being, and interpersonal support significantly predicted lower illness severity in EAs, but only positive affect predicted lower severity in AAs.

Cameron R. Wiley  
University of California, Irvine  
Darcianne Watanabe  
University of California - Irvine *(School of Social Ecology)*  
Barbara Adade  
University of California - Irvine *(Department of Psychological Science)*  
Vida Pourmand  
University of California, Irvine  
DeWayne P. Williams  
University of California, Irvine  
*(Personality/Emotion)*

**VII-46 - Romantic Attachment, Emotion Regulation, and Subjective Happiness in Emerging Adults**

Our study shows that difficulties with emotion regulation of negative emotions explain the relations between four out of five insecure romantic attachment styles and subjective happiness in young adults *(N =161)*. Findings are relevant for more insecurely attached individuals who experience greater difficulty regulating emotions and thus, less subjective happiness.

Nathalia Ayala Aguilera  
Adelphi-Derner  
Stephanie M Waslin  
Adelphi University  
Joanna Hurley  
Adelphi University  
Laura E Brumaru  
Adelphi University  
*(Personality/Emotion)*

**VII-47 - Positively Satisfied with My Future: The Relationship between Life Satisfaction, Attitudes Towards the Future, and Spirituality in Emerging Adults**

This study looks at the relationship between life satisfaction, attitudes towards the future, and spirituality in emerging adults. As hypothesized, life satisfaction is found to have a positive correlation with attitudes towards the future *(r = .356, p = .0001)*, while spirituality showed no significant relationship with either variable.

Laurel Mooney  
Cal Lutheran University  
Ricardo Arturo Machón  
Loyola Marymount University  
Chloé Colbert  
Pepperdine University  
Lindsey Peterson  
Loyola Marymount University  
*(Developmental)*
VII-48 - Adaptation of the Emotion Regulation Skills Questionnaire for Adolescents Using Cognitive Interviewing

We adapted the Emotion Regulation Strategies Questionnaire for adolescent self-report using qualitative methodological strategies. Results indicate that use of qualitative methods can improve interpretability of measures prior to validation and that youth utilize a wider range of strategies to maintain their positive emotions than what is represented in current measures.

Jennifer Renee McCullen  
Montana State University

Shelby Wuertz  
Montana State University

Kaleb Gara  
Brandon G Scott  
Montana State University  
(Methodology)

VII-49 - Feeling Poor or Feeling Poorer: Comparing Subjective Measures of Economic Status in Predicting Health and Well-Being

The present study compared the effects of two distinct, subjective measures of economic status on health and well-being outcomes. Results indicated that subjectively appraising one’s income in relation to basic needs had a more positive effect on self-reported health and well-being than appraising one’s income in relation to others.

Karen Gilbert  
University of Rochester

David Weissman  
University of Rochester

Andrew Elliot  
University of Rochester

Nicolas Sommet  
University of Lausanne  
(Social)

VII-50 - Valuing Time over Money Brings Happiness to Other-Focused People: Evidence from a Cross-Cultural Comparison

The current research was conducted in China and America to examine cultural differences in valuing time over money and the impact on happiness. Results demonstrate that American value time more than money than Chinese and individuals who are more other-focused tend to value time more are happier, especially for Chinese.

Danjun Wang  
Tsinghua University

Xiaoyu Zhou  
Tsinghua University

Kaiping Peng  
Tsinghua University  
(General)

VII-51 - The Importance of Meaning for Natural Spaces and Wellbeing

How do natural places influence wellbeing? We argue that meaning people attach to places influences wellbeing. We found that oceanic spaces in participant-provided photos of a personally meaningful place were deemed most meaningful, but greenspaces predicted wellbeing. Exploring sources of meaning, social motives were most salient across all place categories.

Emma Fahey  
Victoria University of Wellington (NZ)

Johannes Alfons Karl  
Victoria University of Wellington

Ronald Fischer  
Victoria University of Wellington  
(Social)
VII-52 - It Is Meaningful to Go Beyond Duty: Relations between Moral Expectations and Perceptions of Meaning

Does going beyond moral duty benefit the actor? Three pre-registered studies (N=498), examine how varying the moral expectations of prosocial acts as supererogatory (beyond moral duty) and obligatory (moral duty) impacts perceived meaning and happiness. We find that supererogation predicts significantly greater perceived meaning and happiness, than obligation.

Ishita Singhal
The University of Chicago

Fan Yang
The University of Chicago

(Social)

VII-53 - Growth Mindset Alone Does Not Guarantee Well-Being! Both Growth and Fixed Mindsets in Talent Contribute to Perceived Physical and Mental Health Outcomes

This study explores the association of implicit beliefs in talent with subjective well-being, academic buoyancy, and general health among Filipino adolescents. Results indicate that whereas incremental theory was more strongly correlated with buoyancy, connectedness, and joy of learning, entity theory was more strongly associated with educational purpose and general health.

Jana Patricia Millonado Valdez
Jesus Alfonso Daep Datu
The Education University of Hong Kong

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-54 - The Contribution of Mindfulness, Social Support, and Spirituality Towards the Well-Being and Life Satisfaction of African Americans: A Path Model

We explored the mediating role of mindfulness, social support, and spirituality between age and gender, and psychological well-being and life satisfaction among African Americans. We tested a path model, based on previous research with Latinos, on a community sample of 394 African Americans. The model was supported.

Alejandro Leguizamo
Roger Williams University

Jesse Sands
Roger Williams University

(Clinical Science)

VII-55 - Adolescents' Daily Purpose Predicts Daily Subjective Well-Being and Autistic Traits Fail to Moderate Benefits

Using over 70 days of observation, we show that when adolescents (N=204) feel more purposeful than usual, they tend to experience greater same-day subjective well-being. Individual differences in autistic traits fail to moderate these benefits, suggesting support of daily purpose opportunities may stand to advantage an inclusive range of youth.

Kaylin Ratner
Cornell University

Qingyi Li
Cornell

Gaoxia Zhu
Academy of Postdiplomata Education

Melody Estevez
GripTape

Anthony L. Burrow
Cornell University

(Developmental)
VII-56 - The Functional Brain Anatomy of Self-Reflection during Emerging Adulthood: A Neuroimaging Meta-Analysis

Applying neuroimaging meta-analysis to the neuroimaging literature on self-reflection, we found several brain regions consistently preferentially associated with the period of emerging adulthood (ages 18-24 years) compared to adolescence and adulthood. Emerging adulthood was associated with more reliable activation within specific regions of the medial prefrontal cortex and anterior insula.

Elijah Gragas
University of California, Los Angeles

Michael Parrish
University of California, Los Angeles

Lea Chamoun
University of California, Los Angeles

Matthew D. Lieberman
University of California, Los Angeles

Leah H Somerville
Harvard University

Naomi I. Eisenberger
University of California, Los Angeles

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-57 - Self-Reflection during Adolescence and Adulthood: A Neuroimaging Meta-Analysis

This neuroimaging meta-analysis revealed preferential activation in the DMPFC, TPJ, primary motor cortex, and rostral ACC in adolescents during self-referential processing. Adults had consistent activation in the PCC, precuneus, MPFC, and dorsal ACC compared to adolescents. Results suggest self-reflection relies upon multiple distinct neural regions dependent upon developmental stage.

Lea Chamoun
University of California, Los Angeles

Michael Parrish
University of California, Los Angeles

Elijah Gragas
University of California, Los Angeles

Matthew D. Lieberman
University of California, Los Angeles

Leah H Somerville
Harvard University

Naomi I. Eisenberger
University of California, Los Angeles

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-58 - Co-Rumination and Developing a Social Network in First Year University

Individuals who co-ruminate (intensively discuss interpersonal problems) tend to report depression and social difficulties. Our research shows that while co-rumination does not have immediate social consequences during the transition to university, people who excessively co-ruminate experience more depressive symptoms. Co-rumination may therefore put people at risk for later social difficulties.

Samantha M. Jones
University of Western Ontario

Erin Heerey
University of Western Ontario

(Social)


Contrary to research investigating correlations between self-esteem and relationship status, there is no statistically significant correlation between the two variables. By examining the dependence between relationship status and self-esteem scores, results revealed those in romantic relationships have no statistically significant differences in low self-esteem (35.9%) and combined medium-high self-esteem (48.2%).

Saloni Dangoria
Loyola Marymount University

Serena Short
Loyola Marymount University

Jonathan Au
Loyola Marymount University

Ricardo Arturo A. Machón
Loyola Marymount University

(Social)
VII-60 - Emotion and Age: Younger and Older Adults Recover Faster from Fear Compared to Sadness and Disgust

The current study examined age-related differences in emotional reactivity and recovery in response to discrete negative states that vary both on their arousal and relevance in old age. Results suggest that older adults do demonstrate a similar recovery relative to reactivity profiles within a variety of discrete effective contexts.

Amber Finley  
Cleveland State University  
(Personality/Emotion)

VII-61 - The Association between Relaxation Methods / Stress Management Techniques and Chronic Pain

Unlike acute pain, chronic pain can affect an individual for over 6 months and be detrimental in their effort to go about everyday life. This study uses quantitative measures to determine whether stress management techniques / relaxation methods and an individual’s mindfulness help relieve chronic pain in mostly college-aged students.

James Richard Gilbert Jr.  
Thiel College  
Kristel M. Gallagher  
Thiel College  
(General)

VII-62 - Mixed Findings for the Validity and Clinical Relevance of Mindfulness Language in a Digital Mindfulness-Based Intervention

Participants in online Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy (MBCT) wrote reflections in the final online program module. We calculated their use of mindfulness language and other language-derived metrics. Mindfulness language demonstrated some indication of convergent validity, but no language-derived metric was associated with self-reported mindfulness at post-intervention or depression-free days during follow-up.

Joseph Levy  
University of Colorado Boulder  
Robert Gallop  
West Chester University  
Zindel V. Segal  
University of Toronto - Scarborough  
Arne Beck  
Kaiser Permanente Colorado  
Sona Dimidjian  
University of Colorado Boulder  
(Clinical Science)

VII-63 - Online Self-Compassion Intervention Reduces Self-Coldness and Anxiety Among Indian College Students

A randomized controlled trial was conducted with 85 Indian undergraduate students to examine the efficacy of a 3-week online self-compassion intervention, consisting of a weekly meditation and writing practice. The intervention, as compared to the control, reduced self-coldness and anxiety. Reduction in self-coldness partially mediated the intervention’s effect on anxiety.

Kriti Jain  
Teachers College, Columbia University  
Avantika Bhatia  
Ashoka University  
Nivedita Nandakumar  
Monash University  
(Clinical Science)
VII-64 - The Compassion Approach to Learning Meditation (CALM): A New Intervention for Youth in Short-Term Detention

The Compassionate Approach to Learning Meditation (CALM), a manualized 5-day program that incorporates mindfulness training and compassion meditation, was implemented in a forensic setting with incarcerated juveniles (ages 12-18) in short-term detention. Results found the CALM program to be associated with significant reductions in anger and anxiety.

Maria Elena Canini  
The University of Toledo

Jeremy D Jewell  
Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Wesley A Bullock  
The University of Toledo  
(Clinical Science)

VII-65 - Examining Dose-Response in a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Program in a Forensic Population: Sex- and Age-Specific Factors

The current study examined the dose-response relationship for a Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction program for forensic participants with additional analyses conducted on age- and sex-specific factors. Significant improvements were found after eight weeks of MBSR treatment, and all participants benefitted equally from the intervention regardless of age- or sex-specific factors.

Kirsten Buckingham  
The University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock  
The University of Toledo  
(Clinical Science)

VII-66 - Brief Mindfulness Program for College Students Associated with Improved Emotion Regulation

A brief, four-week mindfulness-based stress reduction program specifically designed for college students evaluated mindfulness outcomes and program effects on emotion regulation. The program was delivered through two different formats: an in-person group and an online, self-guided app group. Significant improvements in emotion regulation were found for both groups.

Leah Kehler  
The University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock  
The University of Toledo  
(Clinical Science)

VII-67 - Equivalent Benefits Found for a Brief Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction Program for College Students Delivered Either in-Person or Digitally

In-person and digitally-delivered (online) mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) programs have independently shown effectiveness; however, the two approaches have not been directly compared. A randomized trial, using a college sample, investigated and directly compared a 4-week in-person versus digitally-delivered MBI program with regard to promoting improvements in well-being, emotional regulation, and stress.

Raegan Cupp  
The University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock  
The University of Toledo

Leah Kehler  
The University of Toledo

Maria Elena Canini  
The University of Toledo

Kirsten Buckingham  
The University of Toledo  
(Clinical Science)
VII-68 - Vicious Cycles: Self-Criticism Hinders the Ability of People with Disabilities to be Mindful and Seek Mindfulness-Based Practices

The present study examined whether a diagnosed disability impacts one's level of dispositional mindfulness, tendency to self-criticize, and the willingness to partake in mindfulness-based practices. Compared with a non-disabled sample, disabled participants showed higher levels of self-criticism, lower levels of mindfulness, and a decreased willingness to partake in mindfulness practices.

Carrisma Nicole Jackson
Ball State University

Nilou Lueke
Ball State University

Adam Lueke
Ball State University

(VGeneral)

VII-69 - The Predictive Role of Trait Mindfulness on Attention Systems during Negative Moods.

Trait-mindfulness is the disposition toward non-judgmental present-moment awareness and curiosity. Cognitive benefits of mindfulness have been demonstrated. Mechanisms underlying these benefits were explored by assessing executive-control following mood-induction procedures. Among mood-induction responders, trait-mindfulness predicted sensitivity to negative mood-induction in executive-control measures.

Gayathri Batchalli Maruthy
The University of Texas at Dallas

Lyndahl Himes
Shalika Padhi
Bart Rypma

(Cognitive)

VII-70 - An Examination of Mindfulness in Healthcare Workers during the COVID-19 Pandemic According to Monitor and Acceptance Theory: Both Present-Centered Awareness and Experiential Avoidance Protect Mental Health

Greater present-centered awareness and lower experiential avoidance independently contributed to the mental health of healthcare workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. This suggests that mindfulness training that has a dual emphasis on both awareness and acceptance may be beneficial for healthcare workers in high-stress situations such as the pandemic.

Mollie McDonald
University of Nevada, Reno

Mary Smirnova
University of Nevada, Reno

Kylie Baer
University of Nevada, Reno

Cynthia Lancaster
University of Nevada, Reno

(Clinical Science)

VII-72 - Evaluation of a Scale Assessing Perceived Benefits of Church Attendance

A brief scale was designed based on perceived reasons for attending organized religious services. The scale was based on benefits gained by individuals through attendance at religious functions. The 11-item scale showed good internal consistency (alpha = .97) and revealed relations with perceptions of personal faith and perceived religiosity.

Troy Bitson
Kellogg Community College

(Social)
VII-73 - Relativity in Stream of Consciousness Writing Is Associated with Dispositional Mindfulness and Psychological Well-Being

We examined whether relativity in stream-of-consciousness writing is related to dispositional mindfulness and well-being. Use of relativity words was positively related to the nonjudging acceptance dimension of mindfulness and negatively related to struggling with and becoming entangled in thoughts and emotions. Relativity language was also positively related to psychological well-being.

Christine Wilson-Mendenhall
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Richard J. Davidson
University of Wisconsin-Madison

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-74 - A Mindful Breathing Exercise Improves Word Retrieval

We tested whether a 10-min mindful breathing exercise could improve subsequent word retrieval during a definition-naming task. Participants who did a guided breathing exercise produced more correct responses than participants in a control condition. This simple method might be used to improve speech production in stressful speaking conditions.

Lori E. James
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

David Van Wagenen
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

(Cognitive)

VII-75 - Mindfulness and Religious Beliefs: Evangelical and Fundamental Beliefs Associated with Lower Levels of Mindfulness and Compassion

MTurk survey methodology investigated the relationship between evangelical and fundamentalist religious beliefs with commonly measured outcomes of mindfulness practices. Higher self-reported levels of fundamental religious beliefs, evangelicalism, religious commitment, and religious and spiritual struggles were associated with significantly lower levels of mindful attention and awareness, openness, and compassion for others.

Wesley Bullock
University of Toledo

Raegan Cupp
University of Toledo

Leah Kehler
University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

VII-76 - Upward Spirals of the Heart: The Role of Positive Emotions in Middle-Aged People in the US

This study provided evidence that experiencing positive emotions, such as a sense of control may facilitate mindfulness and sympathy, promote communication, and increase life satisfaction and well-being. This study found that the two roles and mechanisms of sympathy and mindfulness were influenced by a sense of control.

Ayano Yamaguchi
Rikkyo University in Japan

Min-Sun Kim
University of Hawaii at Manoa

Atsushi Oshio
Waseda University

Satoshi Akutsu
Hitotsubashi University

(Personality/Emotion)
VII-77 - Conscious Growth Belief of Feelings Mediates the Positive Relationship between Trait Mindfulness and Acceptance

We found that males with higher trait mindfulness are more likely to adopt a growth belief of feelings which thereby leads to better general acceptance. Furthermore, regardless of the level of trait mindfulness, all people can benefit from a brief mindfulness acceptance training in reducing their negative affectivity.

Hsin-Tung Hsieh
Higher Education

Rongrong Chen
BNU-HKBU United International College
(General)

VII-78 - Brief Mindfulness Improves Free Throw Shooting Among Collegiate Basketball Players

We found that a brief mindfulness intervention significantly improved the free throw shooting of 18 collegiate male basketball players whereas no such improvement was observed after a brief relaxation. Though both interventions were effective in alleviating the negative affect, participants receiving mindfulness showed higher stability in their positive affect.

Junchi Chen
BNU-HKBU United International College

Kaili Chen
BNU-HKBU United International College

Weidong Li
BNU-HKBU United International College

Rongrong Chen
BNU-HKBU United International College
(General)

VII-79 - The Modern Meditation: The Effect of Casual Video Game Play and Yoga on Mindfulness Scores

Previous research has shown significantly higher mindfulness scores from both casual video games and yoga when compared to a control. This study was designed to compare casual video game play and yoga specifically. The results from the State Mindfulness Scale indicate significant differences between mindfulness of the body and mind.

Brian Ray
Northeastern Illinois University
(Clinical Science)

VII-80 - Brief App-Based Mindfulness and Mood Monitoring Interventions Reduce Symptoms of Depression, Anxiety, and Urges to Self-Injure in First-Year College Students: A Randomized Controlled Trial

This RCT investigated the effects of a 3-week mindfulness mobile-app intervention compared to mood monitoring on first-year students’ psychological distress. Both groups showed large, significant reductions in depressive and anxiety symptoms and urges to self-injure that were not seen in an external control group and lasted throughout the 12-week follow-up.

Shreeja S. Vachhani
Lawrence University

Nupur Vaghasia
Lawrence University

Lori M. Hilt
Lawrence University
(Clinical Science)

VII-81 - Social Mindfulness: An Examination of the Relationship between Mindfulness, Social Co-Presence, and the Mediating Factors

This study explores the relationship between trait mindfulness, social co-presence, and mediating factors (anxiety, depression, stress, and burnout), through the analysis of online survey responses. Results supported our hypothesis that greater trait mindfulness relates to increased co-presence. However, we found that negative mental health factors do not mediate this relationship.

Sanjiti Sharma
California State University Northridge

Lauren E. Knox
California State University, Northridge

Hyunbum Issac Kim
California State University Northridge

Justin S. Jackson
California State University Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew
California State University, Northridge
(Cognitive)
VII-82 - A Cross-Sectional Study on the Effect of Heartfulness Meditation on EEG and HRV.

The experienced meditators showed better cardiac function and EEG activity in the frontal region compared to the non-meditators. HM meditators with higher duration of HM practice have better internalized focused attention with a relaxed state of mind simultaneously.

Krishna Dwivedi
Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)

Deepeshwar Singh
Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana (S-VYASA)

(Cognitive)

VII-83 - The Association between Emotional States and Negative Urgency: The Moderating Role of Experiential Avoidance

The present study aimed to clarify the moderating role of experiential avoidance in the association between negative affect and negative urgency controlling for gender and positive affect. The results suggest that experiential avoidance may act as a protective factor in the association between negative affect and impulsivity.

Surabhi Swaminath
University of South Dakota

Mahsa Mojallal
University of South Dakota

Raluca M. Simons
University of South Dakota

Jeffrey S. Simons
University of South Dakota

(Clinical Science)

VII-84 - A One-Week Self-Guided Self-Compassion Intervention for College Students in the U.S. and China

Novel solutions are necessary to help increase access to mental health care in under-resourced settings. Two studies examine the efficacy of a 1-week online self-compassion training to examine its effects on various mental health outcomes, utilizing college student samples at four-year universities in the U.S. and China.

Alison Cary
Pitzer College

Yilin Li
Pitzer College

Marcus Rodriguez
Pitzer College

Juliana Hwang
Pitzer College

Danika Petit
Pitzer College

(Clinical Science)

VII-85 - Emotional Clarity Moderates Distress Associated with Emotion Regulation Deployment

Via Ecological Momentary Assessment, moderating effects of adolescent’s emotional clarity on the association between distress and Emotion Regulation (ER) efforts were examined. Distress predicted using ineffective ER responses, an effect that emotional clarity moderated. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Emma Church
Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky
Cleveland State University

(Developmental)
VII-86 - Emotional Reactivity in Response to Sad Film Clips and Depressive Symptoms in Late Life

The present laboratory-based study of healthy older adults showed that depressive symptoms were linked with blunted negative reactivity and nuanced alterations in positive emotional reactivity in response to sad film clips. These results contribute to our understanding of emotional reactivity and depressive symptoms in late life.

Anika Arora
Northwestern University
(Jacquelyn E. Stephens
Claudia M. Haase
Northwestern University
(Personality/Emotion)

VII-87 - The Death Qualification Process Results in Different Capital Trial Outcomes with a Defendant with Autism Spectrum Disorder

The current research compared trial outcomes with death qualified and non-death qualified mock jurors in a capital trial involving a defendant with autism spectrum disorder. The results showed that trial outcomes depended on how the death qualification process was performed.

Sirocco Floe
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

VII-88 - Relationship between Digital Behavior and Severity of Depression

We examined one year of depressive symptoms from 145 individuals with serious mental illness against moment-to-moment digital behavior and identified significant relations with the variability of typing speed, session duration, app count, and app entropy. This work supports the growing importance and utility of digital phenotyping in psychological science.

Xiao Yang
Mindstrong
Jonathan Knights
Mindstrong Health
Audrey Klein
Mindstrong Health
Victoria Bangieva
Mindstrong Health
Holly DuBois
Mindstrong Health
Justin Baker
Mindstrong Health
(Clinical Science)

VII-89 - Identity Versus Safety Concerns with Antidepressant Use: Effects of Age and Gender

Antidepressants may be clinically effective, but their use is accompanied by both safety and identity concerns. Medication was rated as least acceptable for children, and concern with altered identity was higher for adults than children. Medication was seen as increasing social compliance more for women than men.

Megan A Bruhn
Muhlenberg College
Rebecca L Grunberger
Muhlenberg College
Jeffrey M. Rudski
Muhlenberg College
(Clinical Science)
VII-90 - An Emotion Belief Intervention Promotes Active Emotion Regulation and Emotion Recovery Among Individuals with Current Depressive Symptoms

Individuals with current depressive symptoms who received a brief intervention promoting a malleable view of emotion were more likely to use cognitive reappraisal in the moment when faced with negative affect. These individuals also had greater negative affect, yet experienced greater emotional recovery.

Elizabeth T. Kneeland
Amherst College

Lauren Simpson
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

(Clinical Science)

VII-91 - Depression Is Associated with Habitual and Laboratory Emotion Regulation Strategy Use Only in the Absence of Instructed Emotional Goals

This study examined how depression was associated with emotion regulation strategy use assessed in three ways. Depression was similarly associated with strategy use at the trait-level and in a laboratory task under instructions to view stimuli naturally, but depression was not associated with laboratory strategy use under instructions to regulate.

Claire M. Growney
Washington University in St. Louis

Renee J. Thompson
Washington University in St. Louis

Tammy English
Washington University in St. Louis

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-92 - Neurophysiological Indices of Cognitive Control in Adolescents with Bipolar Disorders: An ERP Study

In this event-related potential study of response inhibition in adolescents with bipolar disorders (BDs) versus controls using a Go/No-Go task, there were limited group differences; adolescents with BDs had earlier N200 peak latencies for Go-trials. Prior research's task and age effects were replicated. Sex-specific neurodevelopment of cognitive control was observed.

Kasey Stack
Minneapolis Veterans Affairs Health Care System

Joshua J Stim
Minneapolis VA Health Care System; University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

Valerie Santarriaga
UMN

Scott R. Sponheim
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities; Minneapolis VA Health Care System

Monica Luciana
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities

Snezana Urosevic
Minneapolis VA Health Care System

(Clinical Science)

VII-93 - Dynamics of Depressive Symptoms, Psychopathological Processes, and Stressors in Parents during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This intensive longitudinal study on the general parental population during the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that psychopathological processes (helplessness, rumination) were mostly interwoven with feeling worthless and depressed across days. Within-day and within-person effects revealed that emotion regulation difficulties tied the cluster of depressive symptoms and parenting stress symptoms together.

Nora Skjerdingstad
University of Oslo

Miriam S. Johnson
Sverre Urnes Johnson

Asle Hoffart
Modum Bad Psychiatric Hospital

Omid V. Ebrahimi
University of Oslo

(Clinical Science)
VII-95 - Relations between Resting Heart Rate Variability and Control Beliefs in College Students.
This research investigated the relations between resting heart rate variability and both anxiety control beliefs and locus of control in college students. Results suggest that young adults with physiological dysregulation tend to perceive less control over themselves and the environment.

Karsen Bradley Kelly
Montana State University;
Keegan J Diehl
Texas Tech University
Dianna C. Brown
Montana State University
Jennifer Renee McCullen
Montana State University
Brandon G Scott
Montana State University
(Clinical Science)

VII-96 - Examining Inconsistent Parenting As a Moderator of the Relation between Maternal Anxiety and Child Executive Function Outcomes
Findings from the current study revealed that inconsistent parenting moderated the association between maternal anxiety and child emotional control and inhibitory self-control at age 5. Consistent parenting may serve as a protective factor and should be considered as a potential target for parenting interventions that promote child executive function skills.

Jessica L. Hruschak
Wayne State University
Alexis Taylor
Wayne State University
Ava C. Palopoli
Wayne State University
Anna Rushing
Wayne State University
Moriah E. Thomason
New York University Medical Center
Christopher J. Trentacosta
Wayne State University
(Clinical Science)

VII-97 - Digital Technologies in Psychological Assessment: How We Use Log Data from a Computer-Based Supermarket Simulation to Assess Children’s Self-Control
Children often struggle with self-control, which is an important trait when it comes to making purchase decisions. In this study, we designed a computer-based supermarket in which we analyzed children’s behavior using complex log data. Based on theoretical assumptions about self-control, we extracted behavioral indicators and confirmed their association factor-analytically.

Philine Lioba Drake
DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education
Johannes Hartig
DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education
(Methodology)

VII-98 - Gender Attitudes Fully Account for Gender Differences in Impulsivity
Previous theorizing suggests that gender differences in impulsivity are related to how men and women are socialized. We examined the association among gender, gender attitudes, and impulsivity in a large sample. We found that gender was a significant predictor of impulsivity but became non-significant after accounting for gender attitudes.

Sasha Nicole Freedland
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Tyler Dallas White
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Shanhong Luo
University of North Carolina Wilmington
(Social)
VII-99 - Network Centrality of Frontal Pole and Cingulate Is Related to Inhibitory Control

Graph theory analysis was employed to identify how the structural position of control-related regions supports inhibitory control ability. Network centrality of control-related regions was related to performance on an inhibitory control task. Specifically, network centrality of right polar BA10, rostral BA10, and posterior BA32 was associated with better inhibitory control.

Melanie Matyi
University of Delaware

Jeffrey M. Spielberg
University of Delaware

(Cognitive)

VII-100 - Ignoring a Cellphone Uses Self-Control and Leads to Worse Subsequent Self-Control Performance

People are frequently told to ignore their cellphone while performing a wide range of tasks (e.g., while driving). Here, in two experiments, we found that ignoring a cellphone used self-control while completing a simple Go/No-Go task and lead to worse self-control performance on a subsequent task relative to control.

Kristen Lott
Trent University

Michael G. Reynolds
Trent University

(Social)

VII-101 - Differential Patterns of Change in Intentional Self-Regulation: A Latent Growth Curve Analysis

The present study is conceptualized within Baltes’ Selection, Optimization, Compensation tripartite model to evaluate longitudinal change in intentional self-regulation. Results indicate differing patterns of change in selection, optimization, and compensation across 6 time points. Findings suggest selection, optimization and compensation may change at different rates among recently immigrated Hispanic adolescents.

Sabrina Des Rosiers
Barry University

Guillermo Wated
Barry University

Jennifer Unger, Ph.D.
Keck School of Medicine University of Southern California

Tae Kyoung Lee, Ph.D.
Sungkyunkwan University

Seth J. Schwartz, Ph.D.
University of Texas at Austin

(Developmental)

VII-102 - Assessing the Efficacy of a Novel Online Platform for Emotional Skill Development

Emotional literacy is known to support psychological wellbeing. This study evaluated the effects of the Affectifi web application, which employs training with film and TV clips to boost emotional literacy. After two weeks, the experimental groups showed significantly better emotion regulation strategy use compared to a control. Results are discussed.

Ilya Alex Lyashevsky
Columbia Teachers College

Melissa Cesarano
Columbia Teachers College

(Personality/Emotion)
**VII-103 - Self-Talk MAY Contribute to Perseverance As Opposed to Performance**

This study investigated styles self-talk as they contribute to performance on an executive function task of cued task-switching in different feedback conditions. Results found components of self-talk to make small, but significant, contribution to preventing timeout error, but not performance. Suggesting self-talk is more influential in perseverance than performance.

*John Woodman*
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
(Social)

**VII-104 - Do Conversation Disruptions in Early Childhood Predict Executive Functioning and Externalizing Psychopathology?**

Frequent disruptions in conversations may inhibit a child’s ability to practice cognitively complex turn-taking. In a longitudinal study of 275 families, contrary to hypotheses, greater conversational disruptions were associated with better executive functioning performance and marginally with lower externalizing symptoms. Future directions will differentiate between cooperative and interruptive conversational overlaps.

*Amy E. Carolus*
Unc chapel hill
*Margaret A. Sheridan*
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
*Liliana J. Lengua*
University of Washington
*Katie A. McLaughlin*
Harvard University
*Rachel R. Romeo*
UMD
(Developmental)

**VII-105 - Presentism and Its Relation to Self-Control**

A scale was created to quantify presentism, the degree to which thinking about the future is tied to one’s present situation. This scale had sub-constructs Future Orientation, Prospective Memory, Fear of Future, and Conservatism. This presentism scale was highly related to a measure of self-control.

*Jay Brown*
Texas Wesleyan University
(Cognitive)

**VII-106 - Confirming a Hierarchical Model of Regulation**

A confirmatory factor analysis revealed a hierarchical model of regulatory behavior. A single general regulatory factor is comprised of self and social regulatory sub-factors. These in turn are comprised of internal and external sub-factors. Under these are sub-factors related to more specific regulatory behavior.

*Jay Brown*
Texas Wesleyan University
(Cognitive)

**VII-107 - Poverty and Preschoolers’ Attentional and Behavioral Regulation: Differential Pathways through Material Hardship and Family Chaos**

Path analyses were examined longitudinal patterns from age 1 to 5 within the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N = 1,965). Bootstrapping results suggested that material hardship fully mediated the association between poverty ratio and behavioral self-regulation. Household chaos partially mediated the association between poverty ratio and attention self-regulation.

*Qingyang Liu*
Syracuse University
*Ying Zhang*
Clarkson University
*Rachel A. Razza*
Syracuse University
(Developmental)

**VII-108 - How Should Reflection be Supported in Higher Education? —a Meta-Analysis of Reflection Interventions**

The present study adopted a meta-analytic approach to evaluate reflective interventions, using controlled experimental designs. The results showed a positive and significant medium-sized effect (g=0.56, SE=0.06) on learning outcomes. The moderator analyses revealed that the effect varied as a function of intervention duration, peer interaction and reflective activities.

*Lin Guo*
Syracuse University
(General)
VII-109 - Specificity of Perceived Executive Function Domains on Resilience
The study of resilience is nascent, and the cognitive contributions are underspecified. Global and component measures of executive function were tested to distinguish which best contribute to resilience. Hierarchical linear regression analyses indicated that better cognitive flexibility and emotional control are significant contributors of resilience.

Vanesa Bedregal Barboza
Palo Alto University
Levi A. Cole
Palo Alto University
Stacie L. Warren
Palo Alto University
(Cognitive)

VII-110 - With Great Power Comes Great Moral Volatility: People Render More Extreme Moral Judgments As Others' Power Increases
Three observational studies and two experiments show that people see high-power groups and individuals as more moral than low-power targets when their ideological beliefs are similar to their own beliefs. In contrast, people see high-power (vs. low-power) targets as less moral when their beliefs are different to their own beliefs.

Russell Roberts
The University of Chicago Booth School of Business
Alex Koch
University of Chicago Booth School of Business
(Social)

VII-111 - Institutional Trust within the American Healthcare System: A Comparison between African-American and White Patients
Institutional trust in healthcare is critically important in both delivery and reception of medical treatment. African-American’s lack of trust in the healthcare system can lead to avoiding seeking out medical treatment. We examined racial differences in trust in the healthcare system as a function of perceived racial bias in healthcare.

Jeremy Jagers
DePaul University
Grevelin Ulerio
DePaul University
Christine Reyna
DePaul University
(Social)

VII-112 - Does Source (un)Trustworthiness Moderate the Effects of Repetition and Contradiction on Information’s Truth-Value?
We manipulated trustworthiness through the facial features of information-sources and presented participants with messages repeating vs. contradicting previous information. We tested the potential of source-trustworthiness to counteract the rejection of contradictory messages, and of source-untrustworthiness to counteract the intuitive acceptance of repeated false messages as a potential information correction strategy.

Rita R. Silva
ISCTE-University Institute of Lisbon
Margarida V. Garrido
ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon
(Social)
VII-113 - Back Depressive Inventory (BDI) Scores Were Negatively Associated with Identification of Trustful Faces at Low Spatial Frequency (LSF)

The current study examined whether trait anxiety and/or depressive symptoms—measured by the Beck Depressive Inventory (BDI)—were associated with the ability to discriminate trustworthiness of faces at different spatial frequencies. The result showed that BDI scores were negatively correlated with accuracy of identifying trustworthiness of faces at low spatial frequency (LSF).

Gewnhi Park
Westmont College
Lydia Grenko
(Cognitive)

VII-114 - When Perception Becomes Reality: The Nuanced Relationship between Attractiveness and Trustworthiness

99 adolescents participated in research examining the relationship between attractiveness, typicality and trustworthiness. A stimulus-based, 10-question survey asked subjects to choose the more trustworthy target between two female faces. Regression analyses with DFT (distance-from-typical-face) and judgement type as x-variables suggest that typicality predicts trustworthiness. However, the attractiveness-trustworthiness relationship is nuanced.

Caroline Brucella
Sacred Heart Academy
(Cognitive)

VII-115 - Visual Cues of Trustworthiness: Unique Effects of Social Vs. Nonsocial Cues on Trust-Related Behavior and Memory

We conducted a novel adaptation of the Multi-Round Trust Game using valenced visual cues in a nonsocial comparison condition. Results revealed that even when social and nonsocial visual cues similarly influence subjective impressions of trustworthiness, social cues exert a stronger impact on behavioral interactions and associative memory for visual cues.

Jordan Schotz
University of Central Florida
Nichole R Lighthall
University of Central Florida
Natalie C. Ebner
University of Florida
(Cognitive)

VII-116 - Do I Belong? Development and Validation of a New Workgroup Integration Scale

The present study describes initial efforts to develop and validate a new measure designed to assess workgroup integration, an employee’s perception that s/he is an integral part of the workgroup. Internal factor structure is examined and dimensional relations with existing measures of group inclusion, psychological safety, and exclusion are reported.

Onyinye Miriam Uwolloh
Northern Kentucky University
Molly Diamon
Northern Kentucky University
Jordan Holmes
Northern Kentucky University
Jason Midkiff
Northern Kentucky University
Philip J. Moberg
Northern Kentucky University
(Industrial/Organizational)
VII-117 - Cultural Values: Moderators of the Emotion Suppression to Strain Relationship
Using MLM to examine the mitigating effect of individual-level collectivism on the relationship between emotion regulation and employee strain, I found that inauthenticity and emotional exhaustion were significant mediating mechanisms. Furthermore, culture moderated such that individuals with high levels of collectivism reported low levels of inauthenticity, but not emotional exhaustion.

Roxanne Lawrence
University of South Florida
(Industrial/Organizational)

Study was conducted to examine the role of cognitive flexibility, compensation fairness and turnover intention of employees. A total of 195 bank employees were given standardised scales to measure the association. Differences were tested for significance using t-test, regression analysis was conducted to model the effects of predictor on criterion.

Prashant Das
Vishwakarma University, Pune
Tushar Singh
Banaras Hindu University
(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-119 - Facilitators and Obstacles at the Lowest Rung in Leadership Journey
Recent studies show that the perception and practice of leadership by men and women is not significantly different. Nonetheless self-rating scores of women as effective leaders have been reported to be low in various studies. The purpose of this paper is to compare men and women at the entry level.

Shubhra Prateek Gaur
MICA, Ahmedabad, India
(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-120 - Bear Bridge Mentoring Program: Theory-Informed, Data-Driven, and Faculty-Focused
Reports on a new approach to supporting diverse faculty and the data beginning to shape its evolution. Connecting senior and junior faculty members across disciplinary boundaries may facilitate tenure-track success and retention. Data from two cohorts highlight shared concerns and facilitate refinement of an optimism scale tuned to academic work.

Timothy K. Daugherty
Missouri State University
Judith Martinez
Missouri State University
(General)

VII-121 - Bpower: The Efficacy of Resampling Methods in Power Analysis
We conducted a simulation study exploring the efficacy of the bootstrap in accounting for the uncertainty from sampling variability attached to effect size estimates used in power calculations. Although the classical, contemporary, and bootstrap approaches produced widely variable power estimates, bootstrapping is a flexible and viable alternative to power analysis.

Jacob J. Coutts
The Ohio State University
Jolynn Pek
The Ohio State University
(Methodology)

VII-122 - Interventions to Improve the Accuracy of References: Accounting for Some Inaccuracies
We examined the effects of two novel interventions for improving the accuracy of referees’ personality ratings of job candidates. A monetary incentive did not affect rating accuracy, whereas a reason giving manipulation had unintended negative consequences. This finding suggests a noteworthy avenue for addressing certain inaccuracies found in references.

Cullen W. D. McCurrach
Fanshawe College/UWO
Richard D. Gaffin
University of Western Ontario
(Industrial/Organizational)

We explored the effect of state and trait emotion on perceptions of emotionally-attributed behavior. We predicted that individuals would judge deviant actions less harshly if attributed to their own current emotional state. Our findings suggest that boredom and anger may have similarly influential effects on social perceptions of deviant behavior.

Sally McHugh
The New School for Social Research

Claire Walsh
The New School for Social Research

Ali Revill
The New School for Social Research

Isabel Glusman
The New School for Social Research

Emily R. Weiss
The New School for Social Research

McWelling Todman
The New School for Social Research

(Clinical Science)

VII-124 - Examining the Relationship between Interpretation Bias, Racial and/or Ethnic Identity, and COVID-19 Anxiety

We examined whether negative interpretation bias, racial and ethnic identity, and their interaction would be associated with COVID-19 anxiety. Negative interpretation bias had a significant, positive association with COVID-19 anxiety. Individuals’ racial or ethnic identity were not associated with COVID-19 anxiety, nor was the interaction.

Tylar N. Schmitt
University of Virginia

María A. Larrazabal
University of Virginia

Jeremy W. Eberle
University of Virginia

Bethany A. Teachman
University of Virginia

(Clinical Science)

VII-125 - Examining Response Styles Using Funnel Items

Response styles influence the interpretability of scores by introducing construct-irrelevant variance. In the current study, we re-design traditional Likert items into items mimicking the hypothesized decision process respondents use. Results suggest this design can illuminate the presence of extreme response style and, potentially, mitigate effects of midpoint response style.

Stephanie LeRoy
James Madison University

Brian C Leventhal
James Madison University

Allison Boykin
University of Arkansas

Deborah L. Bandalos
James Madison University

(Methodology)

VII-126 - When Time Is Not on Your Side: Subjective Experience of Slowed Time Predicts Sustained Negative Affect

Colloquially and empirically, time perception and affective states are intrinsically linked. However, time perception has been relatively ignored in clinical applications. The present study tested whether experimentally manipulated distorted time perception predicted sustained negative affect in an online paradigm. Results confirm that perceived time distortion leads to higher negative affect.

Skye Napolitano
Purdue University

Sean P Lane
Purdue University

(Clinical Science)
VII-127 - Performance of Bayesian Model Fit Indices for Knot Specification in Piecewise Growth Curve Modeling
Bayesian piecewise linear growth modeling is a flexible tool for capturing nonlinear change. It breaks the overall growth trajectory into connected linear segments. In this study, we evaluated Bayesian model indices for specifying changepoints. Our results suggest the BIC and DIC have decent selection rates for the true model.

Lydia Marvin
University of California, Merced

Haiyan Liu
University of California, Merced

Sarah Depaoli
University of California, Merced

(Methodology)

VII-129 - The Complex Relationship between Curiosity and Empathy
We investigated the relationship between curiosity and empathy towards politically similar and dissimilar others. Our results indicate that the relationship between curiosity and empathy is complex and multidirectional. Curiosity is positively related to cognitive empathy, but is negatively or unrelated to emotional empathy.

Victoria Lagrange
Indiana University Bloomington

Jasmine Litton
Indiana University

Alison Jane Martingano
The National Institutes of Health

Sara Konrath
Indiana University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-128 - A Substantive Basis for Conceptualizing Oq-45 Items As Causal and Effect Indicators Based on Clinical Judgment
We asked a sample of 41 clinical psychologists to indicate among the symptoms on the OQ-45 whether the symptom was the result or cause of psychological distress. These data provide a substantive basis for identifying items as causal or effect indicators. The results are discussed in terms of item content.

Lindsay Arader
St. John’s University

William Chaplin
St. John’s University

(Methodology)

VII-130 - Infrequency Items As Measures of Careless Responding: Item Flag Rate and Standard Deviation Predict an Infrequency Item’s Construct Validity
It’s unclear why some infrequency items seem to assess careless responding more effectively than do others. In a sample of undergraduate students (N = 387) we found that an item’s flag rate and standard deviation of responses accounted for 83.6% of variance in the construct validity of 51 infrequency items.

Mark Christopher Ramsey
Wright State University

Nathan A. Bowling
Wright State University

Alec Drabish
Wright State University

Bragg Caleb
Central Connecticut State University

(Methodology)
VII-131 - Effects of Social Support on College Students’ Adherence to Daily Routines

It is not known whether social support leads to greater routine adherence in college students, and vice versa. Greater social support positively impacted college students’ daily routines. The more social support a college student perceives, the more likely their routines will stay consistent.

JoHannah Smith
Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

Kelsey Coulthard
Louisiana State University

Mary Lou Kelley
Louisiana State University

(Social)

VII-132 - Impact of Number of Groups and Predictors in Dyadic Research: Practical Guidelines

This study addressed two primary research questions: 1) What are the changes in AIC, bias, and power for the number of dyads and level-1/level-2 predictors included when ignoring multilevel structure? and 2) What are reasonable guidelines for the number of dyads and number of predictors in dyadic multilevel research?

Alison Winiarski
Azusa Pacific University

Jocelyn Bolin
Ball State University

(Methodology)

VII-133 - Scrutinizing Stereotypes about Scientists: Social Evaluations of Scientists and Their Impact on Prototypicality and Trust

Across four studies, we found that all scientific occupations we investigated (over 30) are seen as competent, relatively moral, and averagely sociable, though differences between occupations form several clusters. Scientific prototypicality of an occupation is based on perceptions of competence, while trust is based on perceptions of competence and morality.

Vukašin Gligorić
UvA

Bastiaan T. Rutjens
University of Amsterdam

Gerben A. van Kleef
University of Amsterdam

(Social)

VII-135 - Does Incivility Hurt? Evidence from Trauma Patient Resuscitations

Our observational study of trauma resuscitations examined whether (in)civility among medical team members affects the pain experienced by patients under their treatment. Results showed that incivility was associated with increased patient pain, whereas civility was associated with reduced patient pain, and engaging in support-seeking behaviour buffered against incivility’s negative effects.

Sandy Lim
National University of Singapore

E-yang Goh
National University of Singapore

Yew Kwan Tong
National University of Singapore

Jeremy Choon Peng Wee
Singapore General Hospital

Jeremy Chung Fai Ng
Singapore General Hospital

Ting Hway Wong
Singapore General Hospital

Marcus Eng Hock Ong
Singapore General Hospital

Seo Kiat Goh
Singapore General Hospital

(Industrial/Organizational)
VII-136 - Orthographic Knowledge Predicts Reading on Word-, Sentence-, and Text-Level for German Elementary School Children over and Above Vocabulary Knowledge

This study examined the relation between vocabulary and orthographic knowledge and their contribution to reading on word-, sentence, and text-level in German elementary school children. Analyses showed that the two predictor variables did not correlate. Orthographic knowledge predicted reading on all levels, while vocabulary knowledge contributed only to text-level reading.

Jelena Zarić
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Fenke Pascale Kachisi
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Alexandra Schmitterer
DIPF Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education; Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA)

Telse Nagler
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education (Developmental)

VII-137 - German Children with Reading Difficulties Adapt Their Reading Strategy Behavior over Time and Depending on the Presented Material’s Characteristics

The present study investigated reading strategy behavior of German third graders with reading difficulties implementing an oral word and pseudoword reading task. Results indicate that children adapt their reading strategies depending on the reading material’s characteristics and proceed to more efficient retrieval strategies over time when reading familiar reading material.

Telse Nagler
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Jelena Zaric
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education

Fenke Pascale Kachisi
Center for Individual Development and Adaptive Education of Children at Risk (IDeA); DIPF | Leibniz Institute for Research and Information in Education (Developmental)

VII-138 - Mixed Method: Investigation of Flow in E-Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic from Students’ and Teachers’ Perspectives

The purpose of this mixed-method study was to investigate fourth and fifth grade students’ flow experience in e-learning during the Covid-19 outbreak and teachers’ perspective regarding flow as model of students’ engagement in e-learning. The results have shown that although students experience flow, the teachers couldn’t acknowledge the flow experience as a concept.

Jehan Abduljabbar
(Personality/Emotion)
VII-139 - Self-Regulated Learning Skills in Talented Students: Within-Group Heterogeneity

Through a person-centered approach, this study proposes identifying profiles of self-regulated learning based on effort regulation towards academic challenges, critical thinking towards new learning, and metacognitive self-regulation in a sample of 287 talented Chilean students. We used latent profiles analysis, choosing the four-profile solution as the best fitting model.

Fabiola Gómez
Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile
M. Loreto Martínez
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Patricio Cumsille
Pontificia Universidad Católica, Chile

VII-140 - Using Online Learning Platform Improves Students’ Academic Growth? It Depends.

The current study provides informative evidence that using online learning platform could have a significant positive impact on students’ mathematical reasoning ability when students didn’t experience strong learning anxiety and stress. Students’ interests in math and academic self-efficacy could facilitate the development of math achievement.

Manjie WANG
17 Education & Technology Group
Qinghong Luo
Chengdu Research Institute of Education Science

VII-141 - Learning By (Wrong) Example

Science learning is challenging because it requires comprehending complex diagrams. In math, research has found that explaining incorrect worked examples can support learning. This study explored the effectiveness of explaining errors in conceptual diagrams for supporting text comprehension. Results showed that explaining errors supported comprehension compared to a control condition.

Cynthia Johnson
St. John’s University
Nahal Heydari
St. John’s University
Allison J Jaeger
St. John’s University

VII-142 - Family Caregiving during a Pandemic: Well-Being Is Multifaceted

Family caregivers in Wisconsin (n=230) completed online surveys about their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic. A multivariable tree analysis indicated family caregivers had increased depressive symptoms when they expressed a complex interaction between emotional loneliness, reported more impact of COVID-19, conveyed less resilience, or cared for someone with medical conditions.

Lauren M Beverung
Milwaukee School of Engineering
Jessica Schnell
Medical College of Wisconsin
Laura Brusky
Medical College of Wisconsin
Abiola Keller
Marquette University
Robyn Hardt Schultz
Wisconsin Family Ties
W. Hobart Davies
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Abir Bekhet
Marquette University
Colleen Galambos
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Louann Sullivan
Clinical and Translational Science Institute (CTSI) of Southeastern Wisconsin

(General)
VII-143 - I’m so Humble, Let Me Brag: Humility’s Counterintuitive Effect on the Memory Self-Efficacy of Young, but Not Older, Adults

We compared how young and older adults’ self-reported memory self-efficacy (MSE) relates to humility, depression, and item framing. Inconsistent with past research, depression related broadly to MSE regardless of item framing. Additionally, humility affected the memory self-reports of young, but not older adults, particularly on positively- and neutrally-worded items.

Rachel Shay Henderson
Butler University
Zoe Strepek
Butler University
Keegan G. Sawin
Butler University
Thomas P. Hermsen
Butler University
Emily M. Flandermeyer
Butler University
Shelby J. Eaton
Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University

(Cognitive)

VII-144 - Social Desirability Mediates the Relationship between Objective Memory Ability and Memory Self-Efficacy in Young and Older Adults

This study investigated the influence of social desirability, depression, and objective memory on memory self-efficacy in young and older adults. Social desirability was higher in older adults but shared a stronger relationship with memory self-efficacy in young adults. Additionally, social desirability mediated the relationship between objective memory and memory self-efficacy.

Keegan Sawin
Butler University
Rachel Shay Henderson
Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University

(Cognitive)
VIII-2 - Racial Disparities in Mental Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic Depend on How Mental Health Is Measured

The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated a decade-long decline in U.S. undergraduates’ mental health. With a 61% BIPOC college sample (N=451), we found robust racial disparities in mental health during the pandemic using social health indicators (e.g., loneliness, social connectedness). Emotional health indicators (e.g., anxiety, depression), however, showed notably fewer racial differences.

James L. Floman
Yale University

Megan Kirk Chang
Yale University, Center for Emotional Intelligence

Peihao Luo
Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Dana Kim
Yale University

Julia Sulkowski
Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-3 - Survival of the Fittest?
Assessing Bias in Compliance to Ecological Momentary Assessment Protocols

Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) is increasingly popular, yet concerns remain about participant burden leading to biased missing data. In our 12-week EMA study (352 timepoints, N=450), we predict non-compliance via a wide range of variables, including passive activity tracking, retrospective mood assessments, and qualitative accounts for missing data by participants.

Ricarda Proppert
Leiden University

Carlotta L Rieble
Leiden University

Eiko Fried
Leiden University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Methodology)

VIII-4 - A peer-to-peer education model to de-stigmatize adolescent mental health

Mental Health for Every Adolescent educates students about mental health and seeks to understand the need for community-based, youth mental health intervention. We completed 74 workshops globally and reached over 3100 students. Here, we describe a successful implementation of programmatic materials that can be disseminated and incorporated into school curriculums.

Sairandri Sathyanarayanan
McGovern Medical School at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston

Brooke Thimmig
University of Washington

Aniruddh Saxena
University of Washington

Ed van Bruggen
University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-5 - The Link between Intergenerational Social Mobility of Cohorts and Individual Self-Rated Health: A Multi-Country Analysis

A multilevel analysis of data on social mobility of cohorts and individual self-rated health across 44 countries (N = 86,006) revealed that individuals born to cohorts of higher upward and relative mobility reported lower self-rated health overall. This negative link was primarily driven by low income and low GDP countries.

Jacinth J. X. Tan
Singapore Management University

Bek Wuay Tang
Singapore Management University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)
VIII-6 - Black and Latinx Students’ Experiences of Everyday Discrimination and Well-Being at a Hispanic-Serving Institution.

The present study examined potential differences in everyday discrimination and psychosocial and physical well-being among Black and Latinx students. Results revealed that Black students reported more everyday discrimination, but greater physical and psycho-social well-being than Latinx students.

Jarschire Christian Dennis  
University of California, Merced

William Meese  
University of California, Merced

Jennifer L. Howell  
University of California, Merced

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-7 - Best Practices for English to Spanish Translation of Psychological Measures

There is currently a lack of consensus regarding the process of translating psychological measures from English to Spanish. Equivalent translations are necessary to ensure research in Spanish-speaking populations is valid. We review current translation strategies, and identify best practices for accuracy. Suggested guidelines are presented for researchers to follow.

Solange I Roussetzki  
Binghamton University - State University of New York

Thomas Dylan Castro Ovalle  
Binghamton University - State University of New York

Gabriela Canaveral  
Binghamton University - State University of New York

Quinn E. Hendershot  
Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-8 - LGBTQ Wellbeing & Telomere Length: The Role of Political Salience

The LGBTQ population disproportionately experiences negative physical and mental health outcomes. The current study examined the impact of internalized homophobia, sense of belonging, and political salience on health. Given the underexplored nature of political salience, a measure was developed. Participants’ health was examined using telomere length to assess cellular aging.

Kasey Klimo  
Colorado State University

Libby Poulin  
Colorado State University

Kelley Quirk  
Colorado State University

Natalia Sanchez  
Colorado State University

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-9 - When Recalling a Stressful Event, Youth with Autism Receive Lower Credibility Ratings Than Neurotypical Youth

Autistic youth are at increased risk of adversity. Yet they can provide accurate eyewitness testimony. How do adults judge the credibility of youth with autism? Adults watched videos of autistic and neurotypical adolescents recalling a stressful (Trier) experience. Autistic youth were rated as less credible, even with accuracy statistically controlled.

Rayna Enriquez  
University of California, Davis

Jonni Johnson  
California Department of Public Health

Peter C. Mundy  
University of California, Davis

Gail S. Goodman  
University of California, Davis

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)
VIII-11 - Measurement Invariance of Commonly Used Psychosis Screening Scales in U.S. Spanish and English Speaking Latinx

Latinx English speakers, non-Latinx English speakers, and Spanish speakers completed several measures of psychosis symptoms and social determinants of health. The scales displayed configural invariance, but some lacked scalar invariance. Psychosis scores were associated with social determinants of health including acculturative stress, discrimination, and ethnic identity in the Latinx samples.

Thomas A. Bart  
University of North Texas

Charlie C. Su  
University of North Texas

Jonathan R. Cohn  
University of North Texas

Deisy P. Gonzalez Zapata  
University of North Texas

Megan M. Hricovec  
University of North Texas

Clare Alsup  
University of North Texas

Jennifer L. Callahan  
University of North Texas

Camilo J. Ruggero  
University of North Texas

David C. Cicero  
University of North Texas

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-13 - Black Pregnant Women Have Higher Rates of Postpartum Depression; Benefits of a Pilot Prenatal Psychoeducational Support Group Series

The rate of postpartum depression risk is doubled in Black women compared to White women in a one-year period. Medical discrimination is an important factor to investigate. This pilot study tested the benefits of a prenatal psychoeducational support group series and found reduced levels of perceived medical discrimination after participation.

Erica Sauro  
Cedars Sinai Medical Center

Samira Torna  
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

Wenonah Valentine  
iDREAM for Racial Health Equity

Kacie C.A. Blackman  
California State University, Northridge

Wyconda Cotton-Curtis  
California State University, Northridge

Ellen Branch  
iDREAM for Racial Health Equity

Kelly O’Connor Kay  
Maternal Mental Health NOW

Eynav Elgavish Accortt  
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-12 - Anti-Homosexuality Law and Bio-Psychosocial Crises Among Sexually and Gender Diverse Individuals

The poster presents an exploratory (using sequential mixed-methods) study that examined the biological, psychological and social (biopsychosocial) crises that emanated due to the enactment of same-sex marriage prohibition act (SSMPA) in Nigeria as there are paucity of studies that serve similar purpose in the African continent.

Abayomi Oladele Olaseni  
University of South Africa

Juan A. Nel  
University of South Africa

Rotimi Oguntayo  
Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)
We examined the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on internalized racism and racial microaggressions impacting Asian compared to Latinx people. Results suggested that Asian experienced more internalized racism and microaggressions during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to Latinxs. Furthermore, microaggressions operated as a mediator for the race effect on internalized racism
Aldo M Barrita
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Janelle Ferraris
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Ting Tong
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Anthony King
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
Gloria Wong-Padoongpatt
University of Nevada, Las Vegas
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-16 - Belongingness of Transgender Students on College Campuses: The Impact of Professors Mentioning Personal Pronouns When Introducing Themselves in the Classroom Setting
Victimization of gender-diverse students contributes to the higher suicidality of the gender-diverse community, but belongingness mediates these two factors (Hatchel et al., 2018). The present study examined whether professors stating their pronouns and asking students to state theirs when introducing themselves impacts belongingness and perceptions of faculty’s diversity acceptance.
Mia Shelton
Meredith College
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-18 - Do Relational Resources Moderate Cycles of Abuse? a Preliminary Glance at the Impact of Social Support on the Pathway between Maternal Childhood Trauma and Child Abuse Potential
The intergenerational transmission hypothesis suggests abusive parents were traumatized during their childhood. Social support may be a key protective factor against this relationship. This study’s goal is to examine whether social support from various sources influences the relationship between maternal childhood trauma and parental child abuse.
Regan Moss
Auburn University
Jessica Norton
Auburn University
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)

VIII-19 - Health Inequities Among Indian Transgender Persons: Exploration through Intersectional Lens.
Indian transgender persons experience inequities. We explored the role of intersectionality in health inequities faced by Indian transgender persons. Narrative analysis suggests age, socio-economic status, education, caste, colour and family support serve role in health inequities, which results in the development of ‘pervasive trans phobia’ in the Indian healthcare system.
Harleen Kaur
Banaras Hindu University
Tushar Singh
Banaras Hindu University
(Cross Cutting Theme Poster: Social Justice and Equity: Impacts on Health)
VIII-20 - Jurors’ Decisions in a Capital Trial with a Defendant with Autism Spectrum Disorder Differ across Genders

We examined whether juror gender predicted decision-making in a capital murder trial with an autistic defendant. Men were more likely than women to find the defendant guilty and vote for the death penalty. Women were more sympathetic towards the defendant and victim. There were no gender differences for victim blameworthiness.

Divina Fernandez  
Fielding Graduate University  

Chelsea Wessel Sloan  
Fielding Graduate University  

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  

(Clinical Science)

VIII-21 - Treating Pediatric Pain: Massage and Acupuncture Increases Quality of Life for Chronic Pain

Despite the pervasiveness of pediatric pain, it’s frequently overshadowed by the spotlight on adults. Alternative treatments are oftentimes omitted from pediatric care exacerbating this lapse in research. Data collected from pediatric patients seeking treatment reflected changes in pain intensity and an increase in quality of life for all treatment groups.

Rika M.L. Meyer  
California State University, Northridge  

Marie Page  
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER  

Rosalia Rojas  
Yale School of Medicine  

Nallely De La Rosa  
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER  

Cristina Carrera  
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER  

Lara Villavicencio  
Marlborough School  

(Clinical Science)

VIII-22 - Influence of Family Cohesion, Expression, and Conflict on Emerging Adult Risky Sex Behavior and Substance Abuse

Risky sex behavior (RSB) and substance use in emerging adults are associated with various outcomes, many of which are related to familial upbringing. Using AMOS 28.0, results of the current study revealed that parental conflict, cohesion, and expression associated with RSB and substance use in emerging adults.

Brooklyn Marie Moudy  
Assistant Researcher - Student  

Richard K. Nelson  
Mississippi State University  

Cliff McKinney  
Mississippi State University  

(Developmental)

VIII-23 - Relationship between History of Physical Abuse and White Matter Tract Integrity in the Brain

This study examined the association between white matter microstructure integrity in the brain and a history of childhood trauma due to physical abuse. As trauma experience increased, the integrity in white matter tracts around the limbic system decreased. These findings may have implications for behavioral outcomes of traumatic physical abuse.

Keyoor Joshi  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  

Brooks Matthew  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  

Maurizio Bergamino  
Barrow Neurological Institute  

Hideo Suzuki  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln  

(Biological/Neuroscience)
VIII-24 - Cultural Differences on Child Abuse and Neglect in White-American Families and Hispanic-American Families

The purpose of this study was to determine if there is a significant difference between Hispanics and Caucasians when it comes to Child Abuse and Neglect. Results show that there are significant differences in emotional abuse and physical neglect with Hispanics reporting less emotional abuse and physical neglect than Caucasians.

Michelle Lozada
Barry University

Linda Bacheller
Barry University
(Developmental)

VIII-25 - Exploring Multidimensional Profiles of Childhood Trauma Experiences in Active-Duty U.S. Military Members

Using latent profile analysis, five distinct subgroups of childhood trauma history were uncovered in a sample of 4,200 active-duty military personnel. The groups differed meaningfully on constructs including PTSD, depression, social support, and psychological resilience. Results underscore the importance of assessing qualitatively unique trauma histories in treatment and military settings.

Sarah Vacek
UTSA

Willie Hale
UTSA
(Clinical Science)

VIII-26 - The Buffering Effects of Resilience on Childhood Trauma and Depression

Data from 663 college students showed resilience may play a buffering role in the effect of childhood trauma on depressive symptoms beyond demographic, sociopsychological, and physical health factors. These findings are relevant to the association between depression symptoms and childhood trauma and have implications for interventions targeting college students’ resilience.

Kathie Li
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Jaci Philliber
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Danielle Barnes
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Hung-Chu Lin
University of Louisiana Lafayette
(Developmental)

VIII-27 - A Dyadic Relationship to Internalizing Symptoms of Children between Negative Emotion and Marital Conflicts Using Panel Data

This study investigated the mutual influence between negative emotions and marital conflicts at each time point using a panel study of Korean Children. Moreover, we explore whether dyadic relationship predicts internalizing symptoms. The findings suggest marital conflicts influence negative emotion, and both negative emotion and marital conflicts predict internalizing symptoms.

Hasom Moon
Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Soobeen Cha
Sungkyunkwan University

Kyuli Lee
Sungkyunkwan University

Youngshin Ju
Sungkyunkwan University

Hyungeun Oh
Sungkyunkwan University

Sohee Park
Sungkyunkwan University

Seungryeol Lee
Sungkyunkwan University

Hyein Chang
Sungkyunkwan University
(Developmental)
VIII-28 - Emotional Abuse and Internalizing Problems: The Role of Personal Protective Factors
This study investigated the role protective factors have on the effects of emotional abuse on depression and anxiety. College students reported on childhood emotional abuse, mental health outcomes, and protective factors. Personal protective factors, but not family or social, were found to moderate the effects of emotional abuse on depression.

Jiana J. Ejbara
California State University Northridge
Sara R Berzenski
California State University Northridge
(Developmental)

VIII-29 - Self-Efficacy and Problem-Focused Coping Mediate the Association between Childhood Neglect and Depression
Moderated mediation revealed that childhood neglect was negatively associated with self-efficacy and problem-focused coping, leading to increased young-adult depression. This model was stronger among families high in cohesion and low in conflict. Higher levels of cohesion in neglectful families may impact development of future problem-focused coping skills and initiative taking.

Julia A Salcedo
California State University Northridge
Sara R Berzenski
California State University Northridge
(Developmental)

VIII-30 - An Examination of Parenting, School Connectedness, and Self-Esteem As Protective Factors Against Adverse Outcomes Following Exposure to Childhood Trauma
Associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and outcomes like depression, delinquency, and substance use are established. This study investigated potential factors (i.e. parent support, school connection, and self-esteem) that may reduce risk for these outcomes. Results suggested that effects of parental support on substance use varied according to ACE exposure.

Abby Albrinck
University of Dayton
Courtney Gibson
University of Dayton
Jackson A. Goodnight
University of Dayton
(Clinical Science)

VIII-31 - The Social Scars of Childhood Maltreatment
Childhood maltreatment may predict lowered effects on social competence in adulthood. In a longitudinal sample of women with/without childhood ADHD, we found associations between emotional maltreatment (abuse and neglect) in childhood and lower rates of adult social competence (initiation of relationships, personal information disclosure, conflict management, and assertion of displeasure).

Elizabeth H. McBride
University of California, Berkeley
Phuc T. Nguyen
University of California, Berkeley
Stephen P. Hinshaw
University of California, Berkeley; University of California, San Francisco
(Clinical Science)
VIII-32 - Parental Resilience Moderates the Association between Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences and Child Executive Functioning

To date, there is minimal research examining the association between parental ACE exposure and youth executive functioning (EF). This study found parental ACE exposure to be negatively associated with child EF. Further, parental resilience was found to significantly moderate the relationship between parental ACE exposure and child EF.

Tucker Short  
Texas Technical University

Gabriela Lelakowska  
Texas Tech University

Amber J. Morrow  
Texas Tech University

Emily Ambs  
Texas Tech University

Joaquín P. Borrego Jr.  
Pacific University

Jason Van Allen  
Texas Tech University

Adam T. Schmidt  
Texas Tech University  
(Developmental)

VIII-33 - Peer Aggression and Prosocial Behavior in Child Witnesses of Intimate Partner Violence

We assessed how witnessing IPV and provocation affected decisions to engage in prosocial or aggressive behavior during peer interaction in children ages seven to 13. Children who had witnessed IPV chose to aggress more, regardless of provocation status. Treatment implications for child witnesses of IPV are explored.

Emma Turton  
UNCW

Brittanie Carol Moore  
The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Jessica Leigh Glenn  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Gabby Bruia  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Abigail Braa  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Bailey Lowry  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Emily Tango  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Sydney Broadway  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington

Caroline Clements  
The University of North Carolina Wilmington  
(Clinical Science)

VIII-34 - Current Life Stress Interacts with Childhood Adversity to Selectively Increase Facets of Reward Processing

Low levels of current life stress were associated with increased sensitivity and motivation for reward. In the latter case, however, the relationship varied in a non-linear manner based on experiences of childhood adversity; i.e., the relationship held in cases of ‘mild’, but not ‘no’ or ‘severe’ childhood adversity.

Cinthia Tao  
The University of Toronto

Olivia Tiberio  
The University of Toronto, Scarborough

Suzanne Erb  
The University of Toronto  
(General)
VIII-35 - Adolescents Who Have Experienced Sexual Abuse: Non-Supportive Responses, Self-Blame, and Trauma Symptoms

This study examines non-supportive responses to adolescents who disclosed sexual abuse—from caregivers, friends, and other adults—as correlates of adolescent adjustment. Such responses from caregivers and friends contribute to adolescent trauma symptoms, with responses from caregivers appearing to relate to trauma symptoms by increasing adolescent self-blame for the abuse.

Melissa Sitton
Southern Methodist University

Adrianna Adams
Southern Methodist University

Mindy Jackson
Dallas Children’s Advocacy Center

Renee McDonald
Southern Methodist University

Ernest N. Jouriles
Southern Methodist University

(VIII-36) - Understanding Resilience: The Impact of ACE, Self-Discipline Domains, and Locus of Control on Resilience

Exposure to childhood traumas (Adverse Child Experiences: ACEs) impact several key areas of life. ACEs influence resilience; this study aims to further understand this relationship. Significant hierarchical regression analyses show ACEs positively predict resilience in adulthood and this model is strengthened when adding in the other factors, in particular self-regulation.

Allen Zollinger
Fort Hays State University

Brett Bieberle
Fort Hays State University

Jisook Park
Fort Hays State University

Brooke Mann
Fort Hays State University

(VIII-37) - Men Who Have Experienced Maltreatment Report Greater Perceived Threat of COVID-19

Experience with early life adversity is associated with higher levels of perceived COVID-19 threat. We investigated whether there were gender differences in the relation between early life adversity and perceived COVID-19 threat. Men who had experienced maltreatment in early development, but not women, showed greater perceived threat from COVID-19.

Ian Dennis
Miami University

Katherine M. Knauf
Miami University

Vrinda Kalia
Miami University

(Personality/Emotion)

(VIII-38) - Development of Cognitive Control during Adolescence: The Integrative Effects of Family Socioeconomic Status and Parenting Behaviors

Latent growth modeling was used to examine the direct, indirect, and interaction effects of family SES via parenting behaviors in predicting developmental trajectories of cognitive control. We found higher SES was associated with higher intercept and steeper decreases in fronto-parietal activation during cognitive control at high levels of parental monitoring.

Morgan Lindenmuth
University of Massachusetts Amherst

Mengjiao Li
University of Massachusetts Amherst

Kathryn Tarnai
Virginia Tech

Sarah Gellert
Virginia Tech

Jacob Lee
Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Brooks King-Casas
Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon
Virginia Tech

Kirby Deater-Deckard
University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Developmental)
VIII-39 - Profiles of Maternal Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms in Early Childhood Longitudinally Predict Children’s Mental Health Outcomes in Middle Childhood

Parents’ history of trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) elevate risk for mental health problems in their offspring. Using a longitudinal design, this study found that profiles of parental PTSD during early childhood (i.e., repeatedly elevated PTSD symptoms) predicted children’s internalizing and externalizing behavior in middle childhood.

Christopher Khudari
Stony Brook University

Kristin Bernard
Stony Brook University

Mary Dozier
University of Delaware
(Clinical Science)

VIII-40 - Affects of ACEs on Health Behaviors Partially Mediated By Protective Childhood Experiences

Protective childhood experiences partially mediated the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and health-risk behaviors, indicating that a portion of the participation in health-risk behaviors was attributable to lacking protective experiences. Thus, childhood adversity predicts a lower likelihood of receiving experiences which contribute to the prevention of health-risk behaviors.

Hannah Moore
Fairmont State University

Zachariah Moore
Fairmont State University

Nina Slota
Fairmont State University
(Developmental)

VIII-41 - Parenting Sense of Competence Mediates COVID Stress and Child Behavior in the Presence of the Moderation of High Parental ACEs

This study looked at the relations between parenting sense of competence (PSOC), COVID-19 stress, and child behavior problems and the moderation of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on those associations. For parents with high ACEs but not low, PSOC significantly mediated the association between COVID-19 stress and child behavior problems.

Madison Hannapel
Eastern Michigan University

Sarah E. Freeman
Eastern Michigan University

Jeffrey Lock
Eastern Michigan University

Myranda Ivey
Eastern Michigan University

Kazia Kelly
Angela D. Staples
Eastern Michigan University

Jamie Lawler
Eastern Michigan University
(General)

VIII-42 - Effects of Mental Health and Educational Needs an Children within Emergency Shelter Care

This study found that children in foster care placed in emergency shelters at entry into the system had higher needs in attention deficit/impulse control and substance abuse compared to children without shelter placements.

Lydia Simms
Emily Manko
Loyola University Chicago

Sargent Elizabeth
Loyola University Chicago

Leon Scott
Loyola University Chicago
(Clinical Science)
VIII-43 - Effects of Adverse Childhood Experience on Physiological Regulation Are Moderated By Evolved Developmental Niche History

Evolved Developmental Niche (EDN) in childhood supported women’s (N=113) physiological regulation/cardiac vagal adaptability (RSA) even in the presence of ACEs (adverse childhood experiences), buffering effects of trauma and promoting healthy functioning. The EDN may be a key ecological component that not only ameliorates adversity but promotes health across the lifespan.

Mary Tarsha  
University of Notre Dame

Darcia Narvaez  
University of Notre Dame  
(Developmental)

VIII-44 - Investigating the Influence of Reward-Related Processes in the Relationship between Childhood Adversity and Problems Associated with Substance Use

Childhood adversity predicts substance use problems in young adulthood. The present study assessed whether impairments in the anticipation, consumption, and learning of rewards influence this relationship. Childhood adversity predicted reward anticipation, but no mediating role of different reward-related processes was found, thereby highlighting that reward-related processes contribute to distinct outcomes.

Nayani Ramakrishnan  
University of Toronto

Cinthia Tao  
University of Toronto

Suja Tiba  
University of Toronto

Farhat Ullah  
University of Toronto

Abby Goldstein  
University of Toronto

Suzanne Erb  
University of Toronto  
(Biological/Neuroscience)

VIII-45 - Meaning in Life in Emerging Adulthood: Links to Trauma History, Disorganized Attachment Stances, and Social Support.

We found that young adults’ greater trauma history, greater disorganization/disorientation with fathers, less social support, and less affective caregiving with mothers were associated with less meaning presence. Disorganization/disorientation with fathers and social support mediated trauma and meaning’s relations. Results highlight disorganization/disorientation and social support’s importance for trauma and meaning-related research.

Travis K. Nair  
Adelphi University

Jessica L Wang  
Adelphi University

Naa-Adjeley A Kuma  
Adelphi University

Yaasameen Rhiman  
Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu  
Adelphi University  
(Developmental)

VIII-46 - Intimate Partner Violence Exposure and Self-Regulation in Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Review

This study systematically reviewed 10 peer-reviewed studies that quantitatively examined the effects of intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure on self-regulation in children and adolescents. Of those, nine studies identified significant negative effects of IPV exposure on aspects of self-regulation, and two studies identified indirect pathways through parenting and maternal depression.

Ying Zhang  
Clarkson University

Samantha Cannata  
Clarkson University  
(Developmental)
VIII-47 - Lived Experiences of Working Mothers during the COVID-19 Pandemic: Obstacles and Paths Forward

The current study presents experiences of working mothers during the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings suggest working mothers faced obstacles because of the pandemic (e.g., loss of hours and wages, childcare stressors, strained relationships). Mothers also expressed their desires for future trainings to advance their careers in light of these challenges.

Lisa Helene Rosen  
Texas Womans University

Shannon R. Scott  
Texas Woman’s University

Rebekah Urban  
Oklahoma State University

Shazia Ahmed  
Texas Woman’s University  
(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-49 - History of Parental Incarceration Increases Risk of Developing Early Maladaptive Schemas

Our research examined whether parental incarceration increased risk of early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) in young adults. Young adults with a history of parental incarceration showed significantly higher EMS scores overall and in 8 of 13 EMSs. These results accentuate the need to develop support for children affected by parental incarceration.

Tamara Meister  
Fielding Graduate University

Danielle Litz  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

VIII-48 - Understanding Neighborhood Risk Effects on Childhood Aggression and Anxiety

This study evaluated mediators of neighborhood risks on aggression and anxiety in childhood. Results revealed an indirect effect from neighborhood risk to child aggression through heightened community violence exposure and to child anxiety through both community violence exposure and insensitive parenting. These findings underscore community- and parent-level interventions.

Gilberto Torres  
University of California, Riverside

Amanda Sadri  
University of California, Riverside

Tuppert Yates  
University Of California, Riverside  
(Developmental)

VIII-50 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Somatic Symptoms and Chronic Health Problems in Adulthood

Childhood maltreatment has been found to predict somatic symptoms and chronic health problems in adults. Our research found emotional abuse and physical neglect the strongest predictors of somatic symptoms, while emotional neglect the best predictor of IBS. Results suggest complex relationships between types of childhood maltreatment and specific health outcomes.

Anh Ho  
Fielding Graduate University

Kimberly Keiser  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)
VIII-51 - Emotional Intelligence and Exposure to Childhood Trauma Predict Resilience in Adulthood

This research examined whether emotional intelligence (EI) and exposure to childhood trauma predict resilience in adulthood. Our results revealed that EI and emotional neglect were strong predictors of resilience. However, contrary to expectations, EI did not moderate the relationship between emotional neglect and resilience.

Abigail Langham  
Fielding Graduate University

Anh Ho  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

VIII-52 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Difficulties with Emotion Regulation in Adulthood

Our research examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment and emotion dysregulation in adulthood. We found that the strongest risk factors for emotion dysregulation in adulthood were childhood emotional abuse, physical neglect, and physical abuse.

Fernanda Covert  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

VIII-53 - Exposure to Childhood Trauma and Cognitive Intelligence Predict Resilience

In response to gaps in literature, our research examined whether childhood trauma predicts resilience, and if cognitive intelligence moderates that relationship. Emotional neglect, physical neglect, physical abuse, crystallized intelligence, and fluid reasoning predicted resilience, but cognitive intelligence did not moderate the relationships between childhood trauma and resilience.

Ying Kalin Mo  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Social)

VIII-54 - Emotional Intelligence Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Maltreatment and Adult Sexual Perpetration in Men

Past research found childhood maltreatment, emotional intelligence, and gender predicted sexual perpetration. However, it had not been determined if emotional intelligence moderates these relationships. We found that emotional intelligence negatively moderates the relationship between physical abuse and neglect and sexual perpetration in men.

Kasey Connors-Beron  
Fielding Graduate University

Jessica M. Hargreaves  
Fielding Graduate University

Dawn Y. Lanaville  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Social)

VIII-55 - Familial Incarceration and ACEs Predict Illegal Behavior for African Americans

Research shows that individuals who experience familial incarceration are at risk for participation in unlawful behavior. Similarly, adverse childhood experiences have been shown to predict negative consequences in adulthood. Our research found that familial incarceration and adverse experiences during childhood predicted illegal behavior in African American adults.

Amanda Abbie-Hall  
Fielding Graduate University

LaTanya Tolan  
Fielding Graduate University

Latrease R. Moore  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Social)
**VIII-56 - Stressful Life Events Mediate the Relationship between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Insomnia**

We hypothesized that the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and insomnia severity would be mediated by recent stressful life events. Data from 2108 undergraduates was collected via an online survey using standardized scales. Our mediation hypothesis was supported. Overall, our model accounted for 32% of the variance in insomnia severity.

*Grant Benham*
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

*Joceline Mena Teran*
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

*Ruby Charak*
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

*Jordan Kenemore*
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

(Clinical Science)

**VIII-57 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Difficulty Coping with Chronic Pain during Adulthood**

The purpose of this study was to determine if childhood maltreatment predicts challenges in coping with chronic pain during adulthood. Four hundred twenty-five adults participated in this anonymous online study. The best predictors of difficulties coping with chronic pain in adulthood were childhood emotional abuse and physical neglect.

*Sydney D. Mitchell*
Fielding Graduate University

*Ashley K. Dorsey*
Fielding Graduate University

*Kristine M. Jacquin*
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

**VIII-58 - Giving Social Support Moderates the Association between Childhood Adversity and Proactive Aggression**

Social support may be protective against aggression among adolescents with early life adversity. Adolescents completed surveys for measurements of early life adversity, aggression and social support. Giving social support was a protective against proactive aggression among adolescents with ELA.

*Negin Ghaffari*
University of California, Irvine

*Nazly Restrepo*
Project Youth OCBF

*Kate Ryan Kuhlman*
University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

**VIII-59 - Childhood Trauma Exposure and Trauma Integration Predict Emotional Intelligence in Adults**

American adults were recruited from Prolific to examine if childhood maltreatment would predict emotional intelligence, and trauma integration would act as a moderator for emotional intelligence. The results supported our hypothesis that childhood trauma predicts emotional intelligence, but trauma integration was not a moderator for emotional intelligence.

*Colleen M. H. Kocik*
Fielding Graduate University

*Lisa R. Kromer*
Fielding Graduate University

*Kristine M. Jacquin*
Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)
**VIII-60 - Early Maladaptive Schemas Predict Emotion Dysregulation in Adulthood**

Our research examined the predictive value of early childhood maladaptive schemas on adult emotion dysregulation. Maladaptive schemas explained a large portion of the variance in emotion dysregulation. The best predictors were incompetence, abandonment, insufficient self-control, fear of losing control, dependency, and vulnerability schemas.

_Brian Jayakumar_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Fernanda Covert_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Kristine M. Jacquin_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
*(Clinical Science)*

**VIII-62 - Experiencing Childhood Maltreatment Increases Risk of Aggressive Behavior in Adulthood**

The study examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment and aggression as adults. Results revealed that childhood physical abuse, emotional abuse, and physical neglect predicted higher aggression while emotional neglect predicted lower aggression in adults.

_Xaviera Gadpaille_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Ashima Saigal_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Kristine M. Jacquin_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
*(Social)*

**VIII-61 - Experiencing Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Being Physically and Sexually Abused As an Adult**

This research explores the relationship between childhood maltreatment and adult abuse. We expected that childhood maltreatment would be associated with experiencing adult physical and sexual abuse. Results showed that childhood maltreatment predicted adult maltreatment, and type of adult abuse was best predicted by the same type of childhood abuse.

_Stephanie Ioannou_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Kristine M. Jacquin_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
*(Social)*

**VIII-63 - Childhood Emotional Abuse As a Predictor of Early Maladaptive Schemas**

Young's schema model suggested that childhood adversity may contribute to the development of maladaptive schemas. Our research confirmed that childhood emotional abuse was a strong predictor of early maladaptive schemas in adults. The schemas most strongly related to childhood emotional abuse were incompetence, defectiveness, and emotional deprivation.

_Sheila Turner_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Kristine M. Jacquin_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
*(Clinical Science)*

**VIII-64 - Trauma Integration Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Physical Abuse and Adult Resilience**

This study examined the relationship between childhood maltreatment, resilience, and trauma integration. Physical abuse predicted high resilience; conversely, emotional neglect predicted low resilience. Trauma integration moderated the relationship between physical mistreatment and resilience. These results suggest that integration of trauma may increase resilience in victims of physical abuse.

_Lisa R. Kromer_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
_Kristine M. Jacquin_  
*Fielding Graduate University*  
*(Clinical Science)*
VIII-65 - Race As a Marginal Moderator between Parental Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Child Emotional Lability

Authors examined the relationship between a parent’s own adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and his or her child’s emotional lability/negativity as moderated by parent race. Results revealed a significant relation between ACEs and child emotional lability with a trend toward a stronger association in Black/African American families.

Rachael Les
Eastern Michigan University

Kristin Aho
Eastern Michigan University

Coreena Forstner
Eastern Michigan University SEED Lab

Jamie Lawler
Eastern Michigan University

Angela D. Staples
Eastern Michigan University


Researchers are often interested in interaction effects. When the variables involved in the interaction are not directly observed, latent methods should be used. This poster gives an applied example of a latent method called the Product Indicator approach programmed in R with a sample of rural Latinx adolescents.

Jessica L. Fossum
University of California, Los Angeles

Amanda K. Montoya
University of California, Los Angeles

(VIII-67 - The Interaction between Gender Expression and Sexual Orientation on Social Distance: Distance Greatest Against Straight, Conforming Man

This study examined college students’ social distances against male vignette targets that varied by conformity of gender expression and sexual orientation. Participants reported the greatest social distance against the straight target with conforming gender expression. Social distance did not differ in all three other combinations, suggesting acceptance.

Madeline M Jones
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Hung-Chu Lin
University of Louisiana Lafayette

(VIII-68 - Moderation Effects of Pandemic Impact on the Association between Self-Care and Stress Among Undergraduate Students

Self-care has a negative effect on stress among undergraduate students. There is a significant interaction of self-care and psychological impact on stress such that self-care is more effect at reducing stress for those in the higher psychological impact group.

May D Xiao
DePaul University Psychology Department

Yan Li
DePaul University

(General)
VIII-69 - Natural Mentors: The Impact of Mentor-Mentee Similarities on the Adverse Effects of Discrimination in Underrepresented Students

The current study investigates the buffering effect of mentor-mentee similarities on social belonging due to discrimination. Participants included 109 underrepresented students and results show that the negative impact of discrimination was lessened when participants reported higher similarities to their natural mentor.

Jasmine Cosby
Fordham University

Ariana DeJesus-Rodriguez

Nicola Forbes
Fordham University

Tripat Rihal

Elizabeth B Raposa
Fordham University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-70 - Impact of COVID-19 News Coverage on Stereotypes Used for Asians on Twitter

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has led to increase in anti-Asian racism. This increase has been attributed to rhetoric around the pandemic. We will use 12 million tweets from before and during COVID-19 to analyze changes in stereotypes used for Asians as a function of COVID-19 news coverage.

Richa Gautam
University of Delaware

Jennifer T. Kubota
University of Delaware

Jasmin Cloutier
University of Delaware

(Social)

VIII-71 - Racial Essentialism Predicts Outgroup Social Comfort

Racial essentialism predicts negative outcomes like stereotyping and discrimination. Social comfort varies with social distance and in-group comfort has been found to be stronger than out-group comfort. Our results suggest that essentialism, specifically perceiving categories as cohesive, is associated with less social comfort in interactions where social distance is low.

Lauryn Lu
Northeastern University

Alec Rutherford
Northeastern University

Jessica S. Leffers
Eckerd College

John D Coley
Northeastern University

(Cognitive)

VIII-72 - Discrimination and Distress in the Context of the COVID-19 Pandemic Among Emerging Adults

Discrimination and distress in an emerging adult sample is assessed within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic across three timepoints. Results demonstrate differences in peer and institutional discrimination based on timepoint and racial identity. Findings add nuance to literature demonstrating a relationship between racial identity and pandemic related impacts.

Keely H Bieniak
DePaul University

Rebekah Sheih
DePaul University

Amanda Barry
DePaul University Psychology Department

Jacquelyn N Raftery-Helmer
Worcester State University

Alison M Stoner
Reliant Medical Group, UMass Medical School

Susan T. Tran
DePaul University

(Clinical Science)
**VIII-74 - The Influence of Racial Socialization and Racial Identity on Internalizing Symptoms Amongst Black Emerging Adults Experiencing Racial Discrimination**

Racial socialization and racial identity are known to play a role in Black people's experiences of discrimination. However, these variables are often investigated amongst Black youth. Using a sample of 1,654 Black emerging adults, this study focused on the influence of racial socialization messages on racial identity and mental health.

**Taleesa Peck**  
Howard University  
*Clinical Science*

**VIII-75 - A Content Analysis of Teen Media: Portrayals of Characters of Color**

The study aims to examine how race and racism are depicted in popular media by examining whether and how various facets of color consciousness and color-blind racial attitudes are portrayed in teen television shows.

**Janelle Ferraris**  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas  
*Social*

**VIII-76 - Sexual Orientation and Gender Stereotypes of Asian Individuals**

The purpose of the current study is to examine stereotype application at the intersection of gender, sexual orientation, and ethnicity/race, with a focus on queer Asian individuals. Results suggest that Asian identity (relative to White identity) influences perceptions of gender and sexuality.

**Madeline Young**  
The Pennsylvania State University  
*Cory Lynn Pedersen*  
Kwantlen Polytechnic University  
*Social*

**VIII-77 - The Gendered Link between Depression and Passive Coping Styles for Ethnic Discrimination**

The purpose of this study was to examine how depression, resilience, and coping with ethnic discrimination are related, with implications to help guide tailored support/intervention. Depression and resilience had a strong, inverse relationship. Depression had a significant positive correlation with passive coping for women; this relationship had a small-medium effect.

**Lauren Strickland**  
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga  
*Tomorrow Arnold*  
The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga  
*General*

**VIII-78 - #Blackintheivory: An Examination of Black Scholars’ Tweets of Racial Discrimination in Academia**

In our study, we explore the narrative experiences of being Black in academia as recounted by Black individuals. We conducted a content analysis on 1,000 random tweets using the hashtag #Blackintheivory using the social media analytics manager Sysomos. Black scholars reported experiences of discrimination in the workplace.

**Le'Elle Davis**  
The University of Michigan  
*Arianna Mcclellan*  
The University of Michigan  
*Personality/Emotion*
VIII-80 - Understanding Underrepresented Students’ Experiences with Microaggressions on a Predominantly White College Campus

In-depth interviews examined underrepresented students’ experiences with campus climate and microaggressions. Different patterns reflecting types of microaggressions, outcomes of experiencing microaggressions, and factors buffering against microaggressions by identity were identified. Implications of patterns for support and change regarding microaggressions on college campuses are discussed.

Monica E. Schneider  
State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Katrina Saylor  
State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Joelmy Acevedo  
State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Abigail George  
State University of New York, College at Geneseo
Xiara Colon  
Isabella Higgins  
Quaana Lake  
Dr. Sasha Eloi-Evans  
University of Rochester

VIII-81 - Asian-American Undergraduate Students’ Experience during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Eighty-nine undergraduate Asian-American students responded to an online survey on their experiences during the pandemic. Participants reported experiencing resource challenges (primarily, space), anxiety, depression, and concern about discrimination due to their country of origin. Respondents who reported higher levels of concern regarding discrimination did not differ significantly on collectivism scores.

Anjoo Sikka  
The State University of New York, Geneseo
Jacob D Houseman  
State University of New York - Geneseo
Tucker P Landwehr  
State University of New York - Geneseo
Sean McBride  
State University of New York - Geneseo
Ashley M Romano  
State University of New York - Geneseo
William J Widarsono  
State University of New York - Geneseo

(VIII-82 - Abortion Stigma Measure Finds Older People Less Stigmatizing

Who is more likely to hold stigmatizing attitudes toward people who have had an abortion? This study tested a new measure of Abortion Stigma, finding that greater religiosity and conservatism predicted the tendency to stigmatize. Older people were less likely to engage in abortion stigmatizing compared to younger people.

Patricia L. Waters  
Colorado College
Emma Cardin  
Colorado College

(Social)
VIII-83 - When Skinfolk Are Kinfolk: Higher Perceived Support and Acceptance Characterize Close Same-Race Relationships for People of Color

In two national (n = 1618) and weekly-diary (n = 103) studies, young Black, Latin, and Asian adults received more support and acceptance from close same-race (vs. interracial) relationships. In turn, greater same-race support and acceptance predicted greater well-being, both in terms of flourishing and in terms of depressive affect.

Regine Debrosse
McGill University
Sabrina J. Thai
Brock University
Tess Brieva
University of Michigan
(Social)

VIII-84 - Microaggressions and Cannabis Use and Related Problems Among Black Adults: The Roles of Cannabis Use Motives

Among 106 Black current cannabis users, microaggressions (MA) were related to cannabis problems (r=.30), not cannabis frequency (r=.03). MAs were related to cannabis problems indirectly via coping, b=.014, and conformity, b=.002, motives; and via the sequential effects of coping motives and cannabis frequency, b=.003.

Julia D. Buckner
Louisiana State University
Michael J. Zvolensky
University of Houston
Caroline Scherzer
Louisiana State University
(Clinical Science)

VIII-85 - The Relationship between Racial Essentialism & Inhibitory Control

Racial essentialism, the belief that racial group membership is determined by a causal essence, leads people to view racial groups as naturally occurring and members within them as highly cohesive. Essentialist beliefs about race were negatively related to inhibitory control, where reduced essentialism is associated with greater inhibitory control.

Jessica S. Leffers
Eckerd College
John D Coley
Northeastern University
(Cognitive)

VIII-86 - Political Lenses Influence Our Perceptions of Racism

This experiment aimed to examine the effects of politics on an ability to identify racist statements. We found Democrats were more likely than Republicans to label a racially charged statement as “racist.” However, this difference was eliminated when subjects did not know who made the statement.

Josh Woods
Grand View University
(Social)

VIII-87 - Discrimination and Social Isolation Among African Americans: The Moderating Role of Skin Tone

This study investigated the relationships between discrimination, skin tone, and objective and subjective social isolation among African Americans using data from the National Survey of American Life. The analyses indicated that discrimination was positively associated with subjective and objective isolation. Skin tone moderated the association between discrimination and subjective isolation.

Ann W. Nguyen
Case Western Reserve University
Harry Owen Taylor
University of Toronto
Verna M Keith
Weidi Qin
Uchechi A Mitchell
(Social)
VIII-88 - The Joint Impact of Collectivistic Value Orientation and Independent Self-Concept on Ally Behaviors for Disadvantaged Outgroups

This research examined the relationship between group members’ individualistic-collectivistic cultural orientation and allyship. In four studies (one experiment and three surveys), we found that a combination of a collectivistic value orientation and an independent self-concept led to allyship intentions to improve the status of disadvantaged outgroups.

Hayeon Lee
SKKU

Hoon-Seok Choi
Sungkyunkwan University

VIII-89 - Moving Morality Beyond the in-Group: Liberals and Conservatives Show Differences on Group-Framed Moral Foundations and These Differences Mediate Perceived Bias and Threat.

Few studies have examined the functioning of moral foundations on attitudes at the intergroup level; the present research demonstrated that the moral foundations associated with political ideologies vary with specific- and abstract-groups, and show different relationships with prejudice and threat toward immigrants, which provides avenues for improving political dialogues.

Brandon D. Stewart
University of Birmingham

David S. M. Morris
University of Birmingham

VIII-90 - Pathogen Threat, Tourist Negative Stereotype and Resident Hospitality: The Boundary Condition of COVID-19 Origin Belief

We examined the effect of pathogen disgust (PD) on residents’ hospitality (RH). Further, we assessed mediating and moderating roles of tourist negative stereotype (NS) and COVID-19 origin belief (OB). We found PD to facilitate RP, with NS mediating negatively. OB strengthened the direct and indirect effects of PD on RH.

Collins Opoku Antwi
Zhejiang Normal University

Michelle Allyshia Belle
Zhejiang Normal University

Asante Adom Eric
Hong Kong Metropolitan University

Jun Ren
Zhejiang Normal University

VIII-91 - Heart Rate Variability Modulates Task Performance on Identifying Negative Words Superimposed on Racially in-Group Faces.

We presented positive or negative words superimposed on either racially out-group or in-group faces. White participants were less accurate in trials where negative words were superimposed on in-group faces. However, people with higher cardiac vagal tone were more accurate in trials where negative words were superimposed on in-group faces.

Gewnhi Park
Westmont College

Carli Roberson
(Social)
**VIII-92 - Childhood Racism and Oppositional Behavior: Examining the Moderating Roles of Child Skin Color and Gender**
Utilizing a longitudinal study of 250 child-caregiver dyads, we evaluated a moderation model wherein we discovered a positive relationship between children’s experiences of racism at age 10 and their oppositional behavior problems at age 12 as moderated by child gender and skin color.

*Oretioluwasefunmi Agbelusi*
University of California Riverside

*Jessie Bridgewater*
University of California, Riverside

*Tuppett Yates*
University Of California, Riverside

(Developmental)

**VIII-93 - Rebels or Racists? Beliefs about the Confederate Flag’s Symbolism and Their Associations with Racism and Discrimination**
We examined perceptions that the Confederate flag symbolizes racism, heritage, or rebellion. Study 1 found that heritage and rebellion beliefs were associated with negative racial attitudes. In Study 2, participants who disagreed with arguments that the flag stands for racism were more likely to discriminate in an interracial helping situation.

*Jessica McManus*
Hood College

*Sarah Harmon*
Carroll College

*Anna Wurzer*
Northern Illinois University

*Cameron Herriges*
Arizona State University

(Social)

**VIII-94 - Underlying Factors Predict Attitudes Toward Latino Immigrants Among Latinos and Caucasian Whites**
We examined how Right-wing authoritarianism and Social dominance in Latinos and Caucasian whites predicted attitudes toward Latino immigrants. Latino participants held more favorable views toward Latino immigrants, but both factors were linked with less favorable attitudes toward Latino immigrants in both groups. Shared beliefs inform us of prejudices toward immigrants.

*Roque V. Mendez*
Texas State University

*Alessandra Rizzo Esposito*
Texas State University

(Social)

**VIII-95 - The Difference in Avoidance and Approach Tendency for the Asian Victim Vs. the Black Victim Following the Exposure to the Hate Crime and the Systemic Racism**
Participants exposed to a hate crime toward an Asian victim, of which systemic racism was suggested as a reason, showed avoidance tendency towards Asian facial photos compared to the photos of Black and White. The other group exposed to a Black victim showed an avoidance tendency towards White facial photos.

*Jihye Choi*
The College of William and Mary

*Cheryl L. Dickter*
The College of William and Mary

(Social)
VIII-96 - The Associations of Racism-Related Stressors to Well-Being Among Asian Americans during the COVID-19 Pandemic
The Asian American Attitudes Study surveyed 305 Asian American adults about their experiences with racism-related stressors and their overall well-being. Asian Americans who experienced high levels of varying racism-related stressors such as vicarious racism, microaggressions, and discrimination during COVID-19 experienced heightened levels of depression, anxiety, and body image concerns.
Christine Chang
Chapman University
David Frederick
Chapman University
(Clinical Science)

VIII-97 - Perception of Classroom Assessment: The Impact of Personal Experience on Pre-Service Teachers Future Use of Classroom Assessment
The current study uses a qualitative approach to examine the preconceptions of pre-service teachers within one year of their student teaching experience. Data was analyzed using a thematic analysis, within a critical realist framework. Results indicated substantial inner-connected themes among the preconceptions of pre-service teachers and their lived experience.
Robyn Fisher
Ball State University;
(General)

VIII-98 - Metaphorically Teaching: Framing the Teacher and Student Relationship with Metaphors
Metaphors that frame the relationship between teachers and students may help communicate requirements and expectations. Students were asked to consider seven (e.g., teacher as gardener, student as plant), and indicate whether they reflected actual or ideal experiences. Scores were compared to measures of student engagement and entitlement.
Noah B Wasserman
Bridgewater State University
Elizabeth R. Spievak
Bridgewater State University
(General)

VIII-99 - Optimal Remote Learning Environment
To determine the optimal remote learning environment, students were assigned conditions based on camera requirements, background requirements, and break requirements. Mandatory cameras and breaks resulted in lower levels of anxiety and higher levels of mindfulness. When compared to in-person classes, the difference in levels of anxiety and mindfulness negligible.
Carmine Velez
New York Institute of Technology
Melissa Huey
New York Institute of Technology
Anna Shumskaya
New York Institute of Technology
(Cognitive)

VIII-100 - Practicing Connections: Videos That Highlight Core Concepts Enhance Student Learning in Undergraduate Statistics
In two random-assignment studies, we examine whether embedding a 24-video core-concept instructional intervention within students’ online textbook improves learning. Across both studies (N=471), students watch videos at rates lower than anticipated, but students who watch more intervention video perform better on end-of-textbook assessments when controlling for prior performance.
Laura Fries
University of California, Los Angeles
Ji Y. Son
California State University, Los Angeles
James Stigler
UCLA
(Developmental)
VIII-101 - Exploratory Learning Improves Knowledge Transfer in Undergraduate Physics Learning

Providing a novel activity prior to lecture can improve students’ conceptual understanding. Participants completed a novel physics activity either before (explore-first condition) or after instruction (instruct-first condition). Exploratory learning led to greater knowledge transfer to other physics concepts.

Derek McClellan
The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Raymond J. Chastain
University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro
University of Louisville
(Cognitive)

VIII-102 - Quantitative Comparisons of Virtual Vs. In-Person Instruction: Implications for Teaching and Learning Psychological Science

We found significant differences in learning between virtual and in-person instruction. Scores on exams that assessed the learning of facts decreased significantly after a transition to in-person instruction, whereas scores on exams that assessed applications of facts increased significantly after this transition. Implications for both education and psychotherapy were revealed.

Samuel L Browning
E. Scott Geller
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
(General)

VIII-103 - Findings from a Mixed-Methods Study of Educators of Students with Learning Differences in the 2020-2021 School Year

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted how educators are supporting students, especially students with learning differences. Researchers conducted an exploratory mixed-methods longitudinal study with educators of students with learning differences during the 2020-21 school year. The study explored educators’ affective experiences, challenges faced, and social emotional learning as a protective factor.

Miranda Wood
Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Kaveri Sehgal
Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Lauren Naples
Yale University

Abigail Eveleigh
Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Amanda Cook
EdTogether

Gabrielle Schlichtmann
EdTogether

Christina Cipriano
Yale University; Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence
(Social)

VIII-104 - Analyzing Adolescent Development of Self-Reflection Using Narrative Structures: Plot, Symbol, Theme, and Perspective

Developmental/narrative research using Tree of Meaning© protocol, shows that self-perspective may develop between ages 11 and 19 (p < .026). Levels of narrative comprehension develop sequentially: 1) Plot; 2) Narrative Symbol; 3) Story Theme; 4) Self-Perspective. Students may develop Self-Perspective by 11, but most achieve this level by 19.

Julia Penn Shaw
Empire State College, The State University of New York
(Developmental)
VIII-106 - Transferable Skills Gained By Underrepresented Minority Groups from Peer Leader Service

We examined transferable skills gained by women and underrepresented minority (URM) individuals who were peer leaders in peer-led team learning programs. Compared to non-URM leaders, URM leaders experienced higher gains in leadership, collaboration, confidence, and problem-solving. These results have positive implications for diversity in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics courses.

Danka Maric
IUPUI

Tony Chase
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Anusha Rao
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Gabrielle Kline
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

Pratibha Varma-Nelson
Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis

VIII-108 - Exercise Increase Student Liking of Statistics - If It’s Greek to Me I Don’t like It

A quick instructional activity significantly increased student self-measured “liking” of common symbols used in statistics. The exercise also produced robust data usable for the semester on topics such as scales, measures of central tendency, variability, inter-rater reliability, hypothesis testing for repeated measures, and correlation.

Sandy S. Venneman
University of Houston, Victoria

VIII-107 - The Application of the Perusall Platform, an Alternative to Traditional Text, Provides Documentation of Reading, While Allowing Student Connectedness and Satisfaction in on-Line Instruction

We examined students’ feelings of connectedness, reading assignment completion, pleasure and satisfaction with the textbook using the Perusall platform. Analysis of students’ survey responses and course evaluations suggest that Perusall is effective at alleviating some documented challenges faced by students in online learning with no negative impact on instructor evaluations.

Melanie Lemanski
University of Houston - Victoria

Sandy S. Venneman
University of Houston, Victoria

VIII-110 - Putting the Professor into the Technology Acceptance Model Applied to Higher Education: Student Reactions to Remote Learning

Combining the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and instructor contribution from the literature regarding online pedagogy, we examined instructors’ contribution to student satisfaction with remote course technology and with courses overall. Findings indicate instructor contribution related directly and indirectly, via TAM’s perceived usefulness and ease of use variables, to both outcomes.

Gary A. Adams
Marquette University

VIII-112 - Gender Bias in Student Evaluations of Teaching

A virtual storytelling analog was used to represent the instruction of an online collegiate course. The construct produced null results that we believe are conceptually significant. We believe these outcomes are concomitant to widespread academic misconceptions leading to our off-base but comprehensively constructive instituted methods.

Kiyan Irani
Columbia University

Audree Britte
Utah State University
VIII-113 - The Neural Mechanisms of Parallel Individuation and Numerical Approximation
This EEG study investigated the neural basis of perceiving small (1~3) and large-numbers (4+). Participants viewed stimuli containing 1~6 dots, pressing a key whenever they detect a change. Parietal-occipital-temporal junction analyses revealed that cardinality modulated the N170. A later positivity (LP) linked to change detection was modulated by numerical ratio.

Jean Tang-Lonardo
Teachers College, Columbia University
Nick Bisbee
Johns Hopkins University
Maitri Jain
Teachers College, Columbia University
Erin Kirby
Teachers College, Columbia University
Sadra Gerami
Teachers College, Columbia University
Melissa Coffel
Teachers College, Columbia University
Daniela Sezcon-Cepeda
Teachers College, Columbia University
Kai Gilchrist
Teachers College, Columbia University
Samah Abdelrahim
Teachers College, Columbia University
Sungbong Kim
ICESCO (Islamic World Educational, Scientific, and Culture Organization)
Peter Gordon
Teachers College, Columbia University
(Cognitive)

VIII-114 - Head-Vision Synchronization Affects on Contrast Discrimination
Current study manipulating head-vision synchronization has revealed that the contrast discrimination ability was enhanced when the visual field was synchronized with head movement as in a natural circumstance, compared to the unsynchronized condition. This suggests that the physical constraints on vision are appropriately compensated and reflected in the visual function.

Leo Takahashi
Kyoko Hine
Toyohashi University of Technology
Yuma Taniyama
Toyohashi University of Technology
Shigeki Nakauchi
Toyohashi University of Technology
(Cognitive)

VIII-116 - Color Discriminability at Extreme Peripheral Vision
This study measured color discrimination ability in extreme periphery at a viewing angle of 94.85 degrees using monochromatic LEDs. We found that red/green LEDs were discriminated with $d' = 1.57$ when stimulus intensity was large enough.

Kazumitsu Sawamoto
Toyohashi University of Technology
Kyoko Hine
Toyohashi University of Technology
Shigeki Nakauchi
Toyohashi University of Technology
(Cognitive)
VIII-117 - Eye Spy an Error: Comparing Psychometric and Psychophysic Ocular Strain

We investigated the association between observable and theoretical attributes: measures of accommodative lag and self-reports of blurred vision were recorded pre-and-post participant virtual reality immersion. We hypothesized that self-reported blurred vision had a significant negative correlation with accommodative lag. Our results indicated that blurred vision may not influence accommodative lag.

Hyunbum Issac Kim  
California State University Northridge

Cynthia Y. Delgado  
California State University, Northridge

Breana Aceituno  
Zabrina Legarda  
California State University Northridge  
DeVere A. Vidamuerte  
California State University, Northridge  
Stefanie A. Drew  
California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VIII-118 - Keep Scrolling! : Tiktok Potentially Sharpening Sustained Attention

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the social-media app TikTok grew in popularity. We examined the relationship between TikTok usage and sustained attention. Participants completed the OddBall task before and after either scrolling on TikTok, online window shopping, or reading. Results indicated the TikTok group had better-sustained attention than the reading group.

Nidah Mohammed  
Zabrina Legarda  
California State University Northridge  
Justin S. Jackson  
California State University Northridge  
Catherine Khajadourian  
Alfredo Santiago  
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER  
Lauren E. Knox  
California State University, Northridge  
Stefanie A. Drew  
California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

VIII-119 - Turning the Virtual Page: Accommodative Lag and Cognitive Load of Virtual Reality Reading

This pilot study investigated the relationship between accommodative lag and cognitive load when reading in a virtual environment. Our results indicated that cognitive load may not influence an individual’s oculomotor strain after reading in virtual reality. Examination of additional data is needed to support this relationship.

Olivia Ramos Jacquez  
California State University Northridge

Cynthia Y. Delgado  
California State University, Northridge  
Hyunbum Kim  
Alfredo Santiago  
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER  
Gabrielle Bien Tupaz  
CSUN-MBRS BUILD PODER  
Stefanie A. Drew  
California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

IX-120 - The Relationship between Telework and Counterproductive Work Behavior

We conducted an experience-sampling study and found that telework (vs. in-person work) was associated with less interpersonally-directed but not organizationally-directed counterproductive work behavior (CWB). Telework was also associated with less performance monitoring and interpersonal contact, and with more work flexibility, but these constructs did not mediate the telework-CWB relationship.

Julia I. Baines  
George Mason University  
John A. Aitken  
George Mason University  
JeongJin Kim  
George Mason University  
Jordan Hassani  
George Mason University  
Ze Zhu  
University of Nebraska Omaha  
Seth A. Kaplan  
George Mason University  
Reeshad S. Dalal  
George Mason University

(Industrial/Organizational)
VIII-120 - APS Abstract: Socially Unavailable: Having Your Camera on Increases Your Social Co-Presence

This study investigated the relationships between gender identity and camera usage with social presence and co-presence in online environments. The results support our hypothesis that those with cameras on more often experienced greater social co-presence. However, we found that women experienced the more social presence in virtual meetings than men.

Carlos A. Couzin  
California State University Northridge  
Lauren E. Knox  
California State University, Northridge  
Stefanie A. Drew  
California State University, Northridge  
(Cognitive)

VIII-122 - A New Measure of Emotional Prosody Recognition: Reliability and Validity of the Emotional Prosody Assessment

We evaluated the reliability and validity of a new emotional prosody recognition measure, the Emotional Prosody Assessment (EPA). The EPA had good internal consistency without suffering from significant floor or ceiling effects. EPA scores correlated with but did not duplicate scores on an emotional facial recognition measure.

Ashrey N Burley  
Butler University  
Allison Devedjian  
Butler University  
Colleen Frank  
University of Texas at Dallas  
Tara T. Lineweaver  
Butler University  
(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-123 - Qualitative Data on Participant Experiences with a Virtual Personalized (N-of-1) Trial of in-Home Yoga and Massage for Chronic Lower Back Pain

The study utilized follow-up interviews to evaluate the acceptability and satisfaction of a series of personalized (N-of-1) trials for delivery of massage and yoga treatment in participants with CLBP. Participants were highly satisfied with in-home treatment, though considerations of individual needs are necessary to ensure an inclusive and equitable experience.

Danielle Miller  
Northwell Health  
Melissa Kaplan  
Northwell Health  
Alexandra Perrin  
Northwell Health  
Stefani D’Angelo  
Northwell Health  
Mark Butler  
Northwell Health  
Karina Davidson  
Northwell Health  
(Clinical Science)
VIII-124 - Overall and Individual Level Associations between Retrospective Pain Ratings and Ecological Momentary Assessment of Pain in Participants with Chronic Lower Back Pain

Presenter: Lindsay Arader

Among participants with chronic lower back pain (CLBP), we assessed the relation between Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) summaries and retrospective pain ratings. EMA ratings were associated with retrospective pain ratings but with substantial variation among individual participants, providing support for the EMA assessments for treatments of CLBP.

Lindsay Arader
St. John’s University

Mark Butler
Northwell Health

Stefani D’Angelo
Northwell Health

Danielle Miller
Northwell Health

Melissa Kaplan
Northwell Health

Zarrin Tashnim
Northwell Health

Alexandra Perrin
Northwell Health

Thevaa Chandereng
Columbia University

Ken Cheung
Columbia University

Karina Davidson
Northwell Health

(Clinical Science)

VIII-125 - Hybrid Work Has Not Affected Employees’ Work-Related Sense of Coherence

During COVID-19, we investigated the effects of hybrid work on employees’ work-related Sense of Coherence (Work-SoC). Results reveal that although employees worked remotely, it did not affect their experience of Work-SoC compared to office work.

Ingela Eng
Mid Sweden University

Michaela Tjernberg
Mid Sweden University

Marie-France Champoux-Larsson
Mid Sweden University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-126 - Hybrid Work Increases Work-Life Balance and Improves Health

During the Covid-19 pandemic, we investigated the effects of hybrid work on employees’ Work-Life Balance (WLb) and health. Results reveal that employees used the increased work-flexibility and reduced commute time for health-promoting behaviors and enhancement of WLb. Most participants wanted their organizations to implement the hybrid work model permanently.

Michaela Tjernberg
Mid Sweden University

Ingela Eng
Mid Sweden University

Marie-France Champoux Larsson
Mid Sweden University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-127 - Bayesian Model Fit and Selection Indices for Detecting Misspecification: The Case of Bayesian Piecewise Growth Modeling

We examined the performance of Bayesian model fit and selection indices (CFI, TLI, BIC, DIC, RMSEA, and posterior predictive p-value) to detect model misspecification in Bayesian piecewise growth models. The indices produced disparate performance from one another across various conditions of growth trajectory, sample size, knot location, and prior specification.

Ihnwhi Heo
University of California, Merced

Fan Jia
University of California, Merced

Sarah Depaoli
University of California, Merced

(Methodology)
VIII-128 - Gc at Its Boundaries: Cultural Variables Predict Regional Variations in the Composition and Nature of Declarative Knowledge

We investigated the properties of a comprehensive declarative knowledge test when applied in representative samples from three countries. The results confirm the important role of item sampling in knowledge assessment and empirically demonstrate the influence of cultural variables on the composition and nature of crystallized intelligence.

Luc Watrin
Ulm University

Ulrich Schroeders
University of Kassel

Oliver Wilhelm
Ulm University

(Cognitive)

VIII-130 - Alterations in White Matter Microstructure for Youths with Chronic Pain Relate to Pain Catastrophizing: An Evaluation of Diffusion MRI Data Using Multi-Compartment Modelling

In this study, we examined white matter microstructure in a pediatric pain population, and explored how this microstructure relates to key individual differences, namely the level of experienced disability and pain-related catastrophic thinking. We implemented the multi-compartment modeling approach neurite orientation dispersion and density imaging (NODDI), deriving more biologically informative indices.

Alexandra G. Tremblay-McGaw
Stanford University

Emma E. Biggs
Stanford University School of Medicine

Laura E. Simons
Stanford University School of Medicine

Inge Timmers
Stanford University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

VIII-131 - Why be Kind When They Are Toxic? Strategies Employed By Benevolent Repliers to Toxicity Online

In Young Reusser et al. (2021), 39% of replies to machine-learning-classified toxic Reddit comments from January 2016 were rated as benevolent. Our coders rated the extent to which the top 669 most-benevolent replies appeared to be correcting vs. going along with each toxic comment. Correcting was a more common strategy.

Alison I. Young Reusser
Houghton College

Kristian Veit
Olivet Nazarene University

Elizabeth Gassin
Olivet Nazarene University

Jonathan Case
Houghton College

(Social)

VIII-132 - A Classroom Visiting Scientist Program Impacts Teachers’ Plans for Using Reform-Based Pedagogy

A popular enrichment activity in the K-12 classroom is to invite a visiting scientist to present a lesson, however, little information is available regarding the impact on the classroom teacher. Results revealed teachers reported learning content information and were enthusiastic about moving towards using reform-based pedagogy after the classroom visit.

Karen L. Yanowitz
Arkansas State University

Kevin D. Phelan
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Noor Akhter
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Mohsin Syed
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Billy R. Thomas
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Gregory R. Snead
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

(General)
VIII-133 - A Panel Study of the Relationship between Psychological Health and Job Performance: Serenity at Work Increases Proactive Performance and Poor Task Performance Increases Irritability

Based on a two-wave panel design and a three-month time lag, we mainly found evidences of auto-regressive predictions for psychological health and for job performance dimensions. Yet, we found that serenity at work increases subsequent proactive performance and that a poor task performance increases subsequent irritability.

Jean-Sébastien Boudrias
Université de Montréal
Vincent Roberge
Université de Montréal
Alexandre J.S. Morin
Concordia University
(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-134 - Student Perceptions of Instructor Teaching Effectiveness: Determining the Minimal Meaningful Difference on 5-Point Rating Scales

In the current investigation, anchor-based and distribution-based approaches were used to determine a minimally meaningful difference on 5-point rating scales of perceived teaching effectiveness. Results suggest that this difference may vary depending on the quality of the instructor, but overall lies between .75 and .84.

Catherine Marie Bain
The University of Oklahoma
Raymond Brian Giesler
Butler University
(General)

VIII-135 - Role of Workplace Ostracism and Workplace Alienation in Organizational Commitment: Understanding Psychological Capital As Moderator

The sample of this study included 250 employees. To carry out this study, correlational research design was used and correlation analysis, hierarchical regression analysis and moderated regression analysis was performed. It was reported that both the variables negatively impacted commitment and psychological capital played the significant role as moderator.

Dr Nitu Singhi
(Industrial/Organizational)


Study examines the writings of adolescents in social writing and how critical thinking is constructed through them. An intervention study based on longitudinal quasi-experimental design was conducted among 15 students from a rural government school. Results unfold a dialectical interplay between the human mediators, cultural tools, motives and critical thinking.

Sunaina K
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi
(Cognitive)

VIII-137 - Heat and Collective Violence in 20th Century India: Curvilinear Effects on Hindu-Muslim Riots

We analyze a geocoded dataset of Hindu-Muslim riots in Uttar Pradesh from 1902 to 1995 to test whether the effect of temperature on collective violence is curvilinear. Multivariate results find that collective violence increases with increasing temperature but that at very high temperatures the odds decrease.

Barry Ruback
Penn State University
Abdul Basit Adeel
Penn State University
(Social)
VIII-138 - Development of an “Attitudes Toward Errors Scale” for Aviation

Scale development results are reported for a measure of Attitudes Toward Errors for use in aviation. Cognitive components of the scale were significantly correlated with behavioral intentions to report errors, while Affective-Cognitive Consistency moderated the relationship. Error reporting is crucially related to safety in aviation and high-risk industries.

Kahea Chang
Saint Louis University
Edward J. Sabin
Saint Louis University
Erin E. Bowen
University of Texas at Arlington
(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-139 - The Flexible Impact of Member Affect on Group Creativity

We examined whether the effect of affective states on group creativity depends on the currently dominant attentional focus (global vs. local). As expected, when a global focus is currently dominated, happy groups are more creative than sad groups. But when a local focus is currently dominated, this pattern reversed.

Young-Jae Yoon
Loyola University Chicago
James R. Larson Jr.
Loyola University Chicago
Jeffrey R. Huntsinger
Loyola University Chicago
Gabriela Paiz Palma
Loyola University Chicago
(Social)

VIII-140 - Moral or Not? the Morality of Everyday Behaviors and Individual Differences in Moral Detection

In this study, we explored people’s judgments about the morality of everyday behaviors [e.g., ignoring a sign not to walk on the grass]. Initial results suggest that many everyday behaviors are indeed viewed as carrying moral weight and that there is wide variation in people’s tendency to make such judgments.

J. Dean Elmore
Benedictine College
Jerome A. Lewis
Bellevue University
Zachary M. Himmelberger
Maryville College
Jefferson A. Sherwood
The University of Southern Mississippi
(Social)
IX-1 - Parenting Stress and Child Outcomes: The Role of Parenting Behaviors and Coparenting during the COVID-19 Pandemic
This longitudinal study completed during the COVID-19 pandemic found a significant indirect effect between parenting stress and child total behavioral problems operating through parental overreactivity. Additionally, higher levels of positive coparenting practices attenuated the negative association between parenting stress and parental acceptance.

Joanna N. Keane
Northern Illinois University
Sophie K. Zolinski
Northern Illinois University
Jill R. Caradec
Northern Illinois University
Elizabeth C. Shelleby
Northern Illinois University
Laura D. Pittman
Northern Illinois University
David J. Bridgett
Northern Illinois University
(Developmental)

IX-2 - The Propensity to Experience Negative Events on Peak Negative Affect
Via Electronically Activated Recording (EAR), a robust naturalistic sampling methodology, moderating effects of adolescent’s perception of their caregivers’ parenting practices on the relationship between home environment’s affective tone and youths’ affective states were investigated. Negative-valanced environmental contexts and poor parental supervision independently predicted youths’ distress. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Emma Church
Cleveland State University
Caitlin Tytler
Cleveland State University
Ilya Yaroslavsky
Cleveland State University
(Developmental)

IX-3 - Familial Transmission of Maladaptive Emotion Regulation
The present study investigated the relationship between emotion regulation (ER) transmission from parent to offspring, and whether discrepant child-parent perception of parenting practices moderate this transmission. ER transmission was moderated by discrepant positive parenting discrepancies. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Emma Church
Cleveland State University
Caitlin Tytler
Cleveland State University
Ilya Yaroslavsky
Cleveland State University
(Developmental)
IX-4 - Chinese-American Sibling Relationships: The Role of Age, Culture, and Responsibilities on Identity Development

This qualitative study examines the sibling relationships of Chinese-American college students. A thematic analysis led to the emergence of three themes. The findings revealed the unique role of age in sibling relationships and the distinct sibling-specific responsibilities influencing identity development within Chinese-American culture.

Terry Lei  
State University of New York at Geneseo

Qing Li  
State University of New York at Geneseo

Elena Cheung  
State University of New York at Geneseo

Katharine Martin  
State University of New York at Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo  
State University of New York at Geneseo; University of Rochester

Ganie DeHart  
The State University of New York, Geneseo  
(Developmental)

IX-5 - Maternal Behavioral Sensitivity and Childhood Emotional Abuse Predict Latent Growth Curves of Infant Negative Affect in the Still-Face Paradigm

A latent growth curve model of Still-Face Paradigm data from a longitudinal study of 119 mother-child dyads obtained good fit. Hypotheses received mixed support. Maternal sensitivity and childhood emotional abuse predicted the intercept and slope of infant negative affect, respectively, but were not associated with later externalizing behaviors.

Daniel J. Mulligan  
Wayne State University

Marjorie Beeghly  
Wayne State University

Moriah E. Thomason  
New York University Medical Center

Christopher J. Trentacosta  
Wayne State University  
(Developmental)

IX-8 - Acculturation, Cultural Preservation, and Identity Development: An Analysis of African Immigrant Sibling Dynamics

This research examines African Immigrant emerging adults’ concepts of sibling relationships to contextualize the nature and relevance in cultural preservation, identity development, and acculturation. Thematic analysis revealed salient themes regarding identity development, cultural transition and acculturation experiences, and cultural preservation.

Luiza Perez Ortiz  
The State University of New York, Geneseo

Elise Miller  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Beula Akande  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Selena Pham  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Jacqueline Johnson  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Ganie DeHart  
The State University of New York, Geneseo; SUNY Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo  
State University of New York at Geneseo; University of Rochester  
(Developmental)
IX-9 - A Perceived Negative Parenting Style Was Not Associated with Eating Disorder Risk in a Female Caucasian and Hispanic/Latinx College Sample
The current confirmatory study examined whether Hispanic/Latinx and Caucasian participants differed in parent-child attachment, parent protectiveness/overcontrol, low care-high protection parenting style, eating disorder risk, and body dissatisfaction. The moderating role of race/ethnicity between the relationship of parental influences and eating disorder risk and body dissatisfaction was also investigated.
Alisandra Macias
San Diego State University
Matthew Withers
California State University Chico
May Yeh
Child and Adolescent Services Research Center; University of California, San Diego; San Diego State University
Argero Zerr
California State University, Channel Islands
Kristen McCabe
University of San Diego; Child and Adolescent Services Research Center (CASRC)
(General)

IX-10 - Forgiveness and Reflective Functioning in the Mother-Child Relationship in Early Adolescence
This study examined the role of forgiveness within the mother-child relationship (N=77, M child age=12.01) and its relation to mothers' reflective functioning capacity. Our findings showed that forgiveness levels within the mother-child dyad were not related, but maternal reflective functioning was associated with mothers' forgiveness towards children.
Gabriela A. Rodrigues
Adelphi University
Christina Kiernan
Adelphi University
Dominic Fareri
Adelphi University
Laura E Brumariu
Adelphi University
(Developmental)

IX-12 - Maternal Child-Directed Language in Toddlerhood Predicts Communicative Development Outcomes at 30 Months in a Very Preterm Sample
In this longitudinal study of children born very preterm (< 32 gestational weeks) and children born full-term, the amount and quality of maternal child-directed language at 18 months corrected age accounted for unique variance in communicative developmental outcomes (expressive vocabulary, word combinations, and communicative gestures) at 30 months corrected age.
Georgina Drury
Wayne State University
Marjorie Beeghly
Wayne State University
Melissa Maye
Henry Ford Health System
Karen Olson
Harvard Medical School
(Developmental)

IX-13 - Co-Parenting Relationship Quality and Conflict during the COVID-19 Pandemic
This study found that higher co-parenting relationship quality was associated with lower pandemic-related co-parental conflict. Analysis of qualitative responses regarding co-parenting challenges during the pandemic found that disagreements regarding safety and leaving the home during stay-at-home orders were salient sources of conflict.
Maya N. Cook
The George Washington University
Vicky Ho
The George Washington University
Barunie Kim
The George Washington University
Christina B. Gee
The George Washington University
(Developmental)
IX-14 - Improvements in Parent Problem-Solving and Family Functioning Following an Intervention to Improve Adherence to IBD Medications

Parent- and family-level outcomes are understudied in the context of interventions to improve self-management skills in youth with chronic health conditions. After participating in a brief problem-solving skills intervention, parents reported improvements in select parent and family functioning domains.

Lindsay Durkin  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science  
Stacy Kahn  
Boston Children’s Hospital  
Rachel Greenley  
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science  
(Clinical Science)

IX-15 - Parenting and Callous-Unemotional Traits in Emerging Adults: Moderation By Negative Affect and Gender

Prior research has found that parent-child relationship quality has an impact on children’s callous-unemotional traits. The present study examined negative affect as a moderator of the relation between parent-child relationship quality and callous-unemotional traits. Various moderation effects were found between the variables.

Bryce Tucker  
Tram Nguyen  
Mississippi State University  
Cliff McKinney  
Mississippi State University  
(Personality/Emotion)

IX-16 - Mother-Child Dyadic Cooperation during Difficult Tasks Moderates the Negative Association between Family Conflict and Preschool-Aged Children’s Executive Functioning

This study investigated the connection between mother-reported family conflict at age 3 and children’s executive functioning at age 5 and whether it is moderated by observed mother-child dyadic cooperation at age 3. Dyadic cooperation attenuated the negative association between family conflict and children’s later shifting, emotion control, and planning/organizing abilities.

Anna Rushing  
Wayne State University  
Marjorie Beeghly  
Wayne State University  
Chris Trentacosta  
Wayne State University  
Moriah E. Thomason  
New York University Medical Center  
(Developmental)

IX-17 - Social Influences on Emerging Adults’ Depressive Symptoms: The Role of Parents, Friends, and Siblings

We examined links between emerging adults’ social relationships and depressive symptoms utilizing Add Health data. Closeness with mothers and with fathers each predicted lower depressive symptoms, whereas more interaction with mothers was associated with higher depressive symptoms. These associations were not moderated by the number of one’s friends or siblings.

Nicole Zikopoulos  
Adelphi University  
Christina M. Marini  
Adelphi University  
(Social)
IX-18 - An Intergeneration Study on Parental Bonding, the Perceptions of Parental and Spousal Criticism and Marital Relationship Quality

Path analysis found that participants’ perceptions of parental criticism significantly predicted perceptions of spousal criticism ($p < .001$) and how critical participants’ children perceived them ($p < .001$). The more critical participants rated their mothers, the more critical they rated their spouses and the more critical their children rated them.

Michelle Jin Yee Neoh
Nanyang Technological University

An An Lieu
Nanyang Technological University

Hilda Nah
Nanyang Technological University

Jan Paolo Balagtas
National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University Singapore

Albert Lee
Nanyang Technological University

Gianluca Esposito
Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

IX-19 - The Role of Pediatric Diabetes Routines in Diabetes Family Behaviors and Treatment Adherence

This study aimed to explore the role that pediatric diabetes routines (PDR) played in the association between both supportive and non-supportive diabetes family behaviors (DFB) and treatment adherence. These findings have implications for targeting PDR for intervention, despite supportive or non-supportive family behaviors, to increase treatment adherence.

Audrey Ambrosio
University of Southern Mississippi

Maddison Knott
University of Southern Mississippi

Jessica Pierce
Nemours Children’s Hospital

Lauren Short
University of Southern Mississippi

Sara Jordan
University of Southern Mississippi

(Clinical Science)

IX-20 - Parent and Dating Aggression Predict Negative Expectancies before Romantic Partner Discussions

To understand how exposure to aggression relates to adult relationship problems, we investigated whether parent, peer, and dating partner aggression are associated with young adults’ negative expectancies before emotion-evoking discussions. Negative expectations were linked to parent and dating partner but not peer aggression. Direct links were mediated by rejection sensitivity.

Alexis Beale
University of Southern California

Marie-Ève Daspe
University of Montreal

Yehsong Kim
University of Southern California

Gayla Margolin
University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

IX-21 - Parent Impulsivity in Child Emotion Regulation: The Moderating Role of Age

This study explored the relationship between parent impulsivity and child emotion regulation (ER) moderated by parent age. Findings suggest that parent impulsivity is associated with poorer child ER and greater lability/negativity, however parent age did not moderate the relationship. Implementing interventions for parents with high impulsivity may improve child ER.

Joely Drew Reznik
Eastern Michigan University SEED Lab

Amanda M Hicks
Eastern Michigan University

Krysten Schultz
Eastern Michigan University SEED Lab

Josie Uerling
Hayley Nur
Gabrielle Bryant
Jamie Lawler
Angela D. Staples
Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)
IX-22 - Maternal Depression and Expressive Language Development during Early Childhood: The Mediating Role of Mutual Engagement

Children in Early Head Start experienced greater expressive language development when the mother-child dyad shared more mutual engagement. However, mutual engagement did not mediate the relationship between maternal depression and expressive language development. The impact of clinically significant maternal depression is explored to better understand its role on expressive language.

Haley Ringenary
University of Missouri, St. Louis

Emily D. Gerstein
University of Missouri-St Louis

(Developmental)

IX-23 - Adjustment to Remote Work during COVID-19

In a sample of remote workers during the COVID-19 pandemic (N = 126), individual differences such as segmentation preferences, trait mindfulness and psychological detachment were found to be associated with worker outcomes such as psychological well-being, work-to-family conflict and family-to-work conflict.

Nicholas P. Carruth
DePaul University Psychology Department

Mounica Reddy
DePaul University

Jane Halpert
(Industrial/Organizational)

IX-24 - Caribbean College Students’ Perceptions of Sibling Relationships: The Role of Family and Culture in Identity Development

This qualitative research examines the sibling relationships and cultural identity processes of Caribbean college students. Emergent themes were examined using thematic analysis. The findings revealed that Caribbean culture influences sibling relationships and identity through parenting styles, familial values, and differential sibling expectations.

Ganie DeHart
The State University of New York, Geneseo

Nicholas P. Palumbo
State University of New York at Geneseo

Rachel Green
SUNY Geneseo

Taresa Crimi

Maxine Finley
Leia Dombroske
(Developmental)

IX-25 - Coping during Lockdown: Common Dyadic Coping Buffered the Impact of Financial Strain on Relationship Satisfaction during COVID-19 Lockdown

This study examined changes in relationship satisfaction during the first lockdown period of the COVID-19 pandemic and the moderating roles of financial strain, perceived threat of COVID-19, and dyadic coping. Dyadic coping moderated the negative impact of financial strain, but not perceived threat of COVID-19, on relationship satisfaction over time.

Emily Carrese-Chacra
Concordia University

Kayla Hollett
Concordia University

Gizem Erdem
Koç University

Jean-Philippe Gouin
Concordia University

(Social)
IX-26 - The Role of Family in Latinx College Students’ Developing Identities
This phenomenological research examined the interaction between sibling relationships and culture in Latinx college students. Thematic analysis revealed participants identifying strongly with Latinx culture describe the importance of inter-familial dialogue and roles in their identity development, while parental expectations and values drove identity development in participants with less cultural exposure.

Cassidy Jones Goucher
The State University of New York, Geneseo
Daniella Quiroz
State University of New York at Geneseo
Jillian DeMaria
State University of New York at Geneseo
Soleil Rivera
State University of New York at Geneseo
Annabella Vargas
State University of New York at Geneseo
Nicholas P. Palumbo
State University of New York at Geneseo; University of Rochester
Ganie DeHart
The State University of New York, Geneseo

(Developmental)

IX-27 - Maternal Gatekeeping As a Function of Relationship Stability and Child Negative Reactivity
Relationship instability and child negative reactivity were used as predictors of maternal gatekeeping behaviors. In a study of 89 mothers of children under the age of six, relationship stability and child reactivity predicted maternal gatekeeping using the Maternal Gatekeeping Measure and Gate Closing behaviors using the Parental Regulation Inventory.

Theah Vasquez-O’Brien
Eastern Connecticut State University
Elizabeth Rellinger Zettler
Illinois College
Allison Woosley
Illinois College
Theah Vasquez-O’Brien
Eastern Connecticut State University
(Developmental)

IX-28 - Intergenerational Transmission of Maternal Gatekeeping: Avoidant Attachment As a Mediator between Grandmothers’ and Mothers’ Gatekeeping
We hypothesized that grandmothers engagement in gatekeeping behaviors would foster an avoidant attachment in their daughters, who would later engage in higher rates of gatekeeping. Using survey data from 89 mothers, a model in which avoidant attachment mediated the relation between grandmothers’ and mothers’ gate closing behaviors was supported.

Allison Woosley
Illinois College
Elizabeth Rellinger Zettler
Illinois College
Theah Vasquez-O’Brien
Eastern Connecticut State University
(Developmental)

IX-29 - College Students’ Opinions about Parents, Parenting Behaviors, and Feelings of Autonomy, Competence, and Relatedness
To investigate the relationship between opinions about one’s parents and their feelings of psychological needs satisfaction, college students completed a series of surveys. Results suggest that one’s parental opinions were more related to personal autonomy, competence, and relatedness than the types of parental behavior they experienced.

Viktoria M Carr
Albion College
Andrea P. Francis
Albion College
Mareike B. Wieth
Albion College
Shanti M Brown
Albion College
Meghan F Webb
Albion College
(Developmental)
IX-30 - Adolescents’ Vs. Parents’ Perceptions of Parenting Style: Comparable Reliability and Validity or Not?

We reworded items in the PAQ to create a Parent Version (PAQ-PV). Reliability and validity tests of the PAQ with students and PAQ-PV with parents revealed divergent results. While the PAQ had psychometric properties comparable to Buri’s study, the PAQ-PV had good reliability and criterion validity but questionable discriminant validity.

Sarah L. Hutson-Comeaux  
Denison University
Andrea Lourie  
Denison University
Cara Bodary  
Denison University
Josh Vens  
Denison University
Stella Boeckman  
Denison University

IX-31 - Parent Reports: Parenting Style and Technology Use By Gender Dyad

We examined relationships between parents’ reports (rather than students’ reports) of parenting styles and technology use. Parents of students ages 14-18 reported on parenting styles, satisfaction with communication, and technology control. Technology control was associated with parenting style. Relationships differed for daughters and sons and by gender dyad.

Andrea Lourie  
Sarah L. Hutson-Comeaux  
Denison University
Blake Glatley  
Denison University
Abrham Gelan  
Denison University

IX-33 - Preschoolers’ Secure Base Script Knowledge: How and with Whom Do Secure Children Problem Solve?

Secure base script knowledge reflects our caregiving history and serves as a framework for understanding relationships. This study examines themes among preschoolers’ secure base scripts to identify problem solving strategies, use of attachment figures to problem solve, and whether parent-child affection is common among scripts at this age.

Jill M. Trumbell  
University of New Hampshire
Colette Merchant  
University of New Hampshire
Rebecca Proulx  
(Cognitive)

IX-34 - Parental Emotional Availability and Attitudes of Emotional Expression Predict College Student Symptoms of Alexithymia and Susceptibility to Stress

Study examined the relationship between student perceptions of parental emotional availability as well student attitudes about emotional expressions in predicting symptoms of alexithymia and susceptibility to stress. Maternal emotional availability, attitudes about emotional expression predicted alexithymia and these three factors in turn predicted student susceptibility to stress.

Kirsten Li-Barber  
High Point University
Kelly L. Curtis  
High Point University

(Cognitive)
IX-35 - Parenting, Internalizing Symptoms, and Alcohol Use over the Latinx Transition to College: Do Associations Differ between Sexual Minority and Majority Groups?

Greater parental monitoring and support were associated with reductions in internalizing symptoms and alcohol use among sexual minority Latinx adolescents, compared with their heterosexual Latinx peers. Findings highlight the importance of positive parental behaviors for multiply-marginalized youth, with implications for mental health interventions.

Joseph M. Green  
Arizona State University

Michaela S. Gusman  
Arizona State University (Tempe Campus)

Jeri Sasser  
Arizona State University, Tempe

Leah D. Doane  
Arizona State University  
(Developmental)

IX-38 - We Were Just Playing: Differences in College Students’ IPV Frequency By Perceptions of Context

Differences in IPV frequency and type by perceived context were examined in 279 college students. More women than men described the context of last IPV experience as playful or sexual. Perpetration and victimization frequency for physical IPV and threats was higher for those reporting any playful or sexual context.

Rebecca Weston  
The University of Texas at San Antonio

Taylor M. Rush  
The University of Texas at San Antonio

Margaret A. DiCocco  
The University of Texas at San Antonio  
(Social)

IX-39 - Congruence in Marital and Parenting Behaviors: Implications for Later Parent-Child Relationships

This study investigated whether parents' marital relationships during the young adulthood years indirectly predict later older parent-adult child relationships through congruence in parents' marital and parenting behaviors over time. We found that parents' marital hostility covaried with parents' parenting hostility over time, which predicted later parent-adult child relationship quality.

Florensia F. F. Surjadi  
Northern Illinois University

Kandauda (K. A. S.) Wickrama  
The University of Georgia  
(Developmental)

IX-40 - Maternal Choices and Outcomes in International Adoption

We examined choices made by 473 internationally adopting parents. Parents that specified a choice in age, sex of child, and ethnicity of child reported less satisfaction a year after they adopted. Some level of regret was reported by those adopting non-special needs children. Support for most families decreased post-adoption.

Breanna Barfield  
Kennesaw State University

Moriah G. Boynton  
Kennesaw State University

Rachel K. F. Zimmerman  
Kennesaw State University

Lexi G. Kinard  
Kennesaw State University

Danielle G. Podolin  
Kennesaw State University

Nicole G. Martin  
Kennesaw State University  
(Developmental)
IX-41 - Nature in the Balance: Symmetry in Perceived Human-Nature Relations Predicts Pro-Environmental Attitudes

Understanding how people perceive the relationship between humans and nature is important in encouraging pro-environmental behavior. We show that the human-nature relationship is perceived asymmetrically and anthropocentrically, and that the degree of asymmetry predicts environmental values, nature relatedness, and even conceptions of what constitutes “nature.”

Jo Hyun Kim
Northeastern University

Nicole Betz
Northeastern University

Kyleigh Watson
Northeastern University

Kelly Marchese
Northeastern University

Keith Ellenbogen

Steven Scyphers
Northeastern University

Brian Helmuth
Northeastern University

John D Coley
Northeastern University

IX-42 - Social Dominance Orientation and Climate Information Processing: Threat to Self-Esteem

Social dominance orientation (SDO) has been identified as a predictor of environmental attitudes. The current study explores how those high in SDO interpret climate change information. The results support an identity-protective goal, as evidenced by negative change in self-esteem following the presentation of climate information.

Allison Graham

David P. Valentiner
Northern Illinois University

Kae Heroldt
Northern Illinois University

Kenna Ebert
Cornell College

Nina S. Mounts
Northern Illinois University

Holly Jones
Northern Illinois University

IX-43 - Fertility Preservation: Climate Change and Environmental Factors Impact Decisions to Store Sperm and Eggs

Environmental uncertainty is influencing fertility preservation (FP) decisions. Of 124 participants studied, over 16% reported serious consideration of fertility preservation. Parents wishing to freeze their sperm or eggs were more likely to cite factors such as climate change, environmental catastrophes, and the current pandemic for their decision than non-parents.

Franklin Aucapina
Baruch College & The Graduate Center, CUNY

Suzy Hernandez
Baruch College - City University of New York

Jenna F Tipaldo
Hunter College - City University of New York; Macaulay Honors College; Baruch College - City University of New York

Alexander Rubin
Queens College - City University of New York

Mahira Zaman
City College - City University of New York

Mindy Engle-Friedman
Baruch College - City University of New York

(Cognitive)
IX-44 - Dispositional Coping Styles Predict Coping with Climate Change
Features of a stressful situation influence coping strategies used, but dispositional coping style also has a role. We explored the relationship between dispositional and situational coping in the context of climate change, finding that they are related. When dealing with stress related to climate change, people use habitual coping strategies.

Andrea Mah
UMass Amherst

Brian Lickel
UMass Amherst
(Clinical Science)

IX-45 - Gender Differences in Climate Worry and Parental Role
Using a mixed methods design, this exploratory study evaluates if gender differences exist in climate worry and parental role in terms of educating and caring for one’s child(ren) during a climate crisis. Preliminary results between gender and climate worry have been insignificant, but further analysis is to be completed.

Kyra Simons

Terra Léger-Goodes
Université de Sherbrooke

Catharine Malboeuf-Hurtubise
Bishop’s University

Courtney Plante
Bishop’s University
(Personality/Emotion)

IX-46 - Attention Bias Variability in a Dot-Probe Task of Attentional Bias to Climate Change Images: Link to General Reaction Time Variability
Attentional bias to climate change information can be measured with the dot-probe task, but the traditional index has reliability concerns. Attention bias variability captures shifts in attention, but its reliability weakens when reaction time variability is controlled, indicating it is unsuitable for assessing individual differences in attention to climate change.

Caleb Coughtry-Carpenter
Northern Michigan University

John Foley
Northern Michigan University

Lin Fang
Northern Michigan University

Josh Carlson
Northern Michigan University
(Cognitive)

IX-47 - Attention Bias Modification Training Enhances Attention to Climate Change Information
We aimed to determine the degree to which the allocation of attentional resources to climate change relevant information could be enhanced through attention bias modification training. We found that training led to increased attention to climate change information, and in certain training conditions led to increased concern about climate change.

Madeline Voltz
Northern Michigan University

John Foley
Northern Michigan University

Lisa Gentry
Northern Michigan University

Lin Fang
Northern Michigan University

Josh Carlson
Northern Michigan University
(Cognitive)
IX-48 - Personal Distress Moderates the Relation between Connection to Nature and Environmental Intentions

Personal Distress moderates the relation between personality and prosocial behaviors. This study found that it also moderates the relation between Connection to Nature and Environmental Intentions. Results indicated that while Connection to Nature predicted Environmental Intentions at all levels of Personal Distress, the relation was weaker at high Personal Distress.

James B Allen  
SUNY Geneseo

Elizabeth Haley  
SUNY Geneseo

Shania Yang  
SUNY Geneseo

Grace Holzman  
SUNY Geneseo

Vera Woodard  
SUNY Geneseo

(Social)

IX-49 - Political Affiliation and Gender Differences in Barriers to Pro-Environmental Behavior

The effects of political affiliation and gender on psychological barriers to performing pro-environmental behavior (PEB) were evaluated. The results indicate that compared to Democrats, Republicans believed change was unnecessary. Men were more likely than women to believe that change was unnecessary and that PEBs conflict with their goals.

Dave Kolar  
University of Mary Washington

(Genral)

IX-50 - Psychological and Socio-Demographic Factors in the Pre-Decision Stage for the Purchase of e-Cars

The present study investigated if the (goal) intention to buy an electric car can be predicted by variables like implicit and explicit attitudes, personal and social norms, and the perceived usefulness of electric cars. Besides, it was investigated if attitudes depend on socio-demographic variables and mindfulness aspects.

Franziska Anna Schreter  
University of Regensburg

Markus Siebertz  
University of Regensburg

Hofmann Philipp  
University of Regensburg

Jansen Petra  
University of Regensburg

(Social)

IX-51 - Development and Initial Validation of the Climate Action Readiness Index (CARI)

The current study develops and evaluates a production-based measure of climate change attitudes, titled the Climate Action Readiness Index (CARI), using a stages of change model. The CARI exhibited good interrater reliability and theory-consistent validity, supporting the use of the CARI as a measure of climate action readiness.

Kenna R. Ebert  
David P. Valentiner  
Northern Illinois University

Allison Graham  
Kae Heroldt  
Northern Illinois University

Nina S. Mounts  
Northern Illinois University

Holly Jones  
Northern Illinois University

(Genral)
**IX-52 - 7-Year-Olds’ Associative and Cooperative Play with Sibling and Friends**

As part of a longitudinal study, we examined rates of associative and cooperative play in 7-year-olds’ interactions with siblings and friends during free play, a construction task, and a board game. The nature of their social engagement depended on their relationship with their play partner, task at hand, and gender.

Haley Peck  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Claire Shroder  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Maya Dengler  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Natalie Knox  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Dhavan Brahmbhatt  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Abigail Harrington  
The State University of New York at Geneseo

Ganie DeHart  
The State University of New York, Geneseo  
(Developmental)

**IX-53 - The Function of Physical Touch before and after the Covid-19 Pandemic**

This qualitative study explored young people’s relationships with physical touch, especially during and after the time of the coronavirus pandemic. Physical touch was discussed as a form of nonverbal communication affected heavily by gender dynamics, and an aspect of human life that shifted during the pandemic.

Julia Christine Leet  
Kalamazoo College  
(Social)

**IX-54 - Finding Effective Communication Formats to Correct the Exponential Growth Bias and Increase Support for Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions That Fight COVID**

The study assesses the impact of communicating exponential growth on adopting non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPI). We asked people (N=300) to partake in an estimation task followed by a set of questions on NPI. Our result showed that people are more likely to follow NPI’s when they understand the exponential growth better.

Ouroz Khan  
IIT Delhi

Sumitava Mukherjee  
Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

David Levine  
Berkeley, Haas  
(Cognitive)

**IX-55 - Persuasion Tactics and Emotions Used in COVID-19 Vaccine Twitter Discussions**

This research explored persuasion and emotional tactics employed by social media users to bolster their argumentative perspectives vis-à-vis online Twitter conversations central to attitudes about the COVID-19 vaccine and intentions to receive it. Findings indicate that different types of tactics are used depending on Pro-, Anti-, or Neutral attitudes.

Keith Strasbaugh  
University of Oklahoma

Marina Mery  
The University of Oklahoma

Shane Connelly  
University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen  
The University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda  
The University of Oklahoma

Georgia Kosmopoulou  
The University of Oklahoma  
(Cognitive)
IX-56 - Mad, Sad, and Confused: Increased Negative Emotionality and Cognitive Processes Associated with Miscommunication in 2.2 Million Tweets

To capture how people react to miscommunication, we compared the natural language use of 1.04 million tweets containing the word “miscommunication” to a control sample. Our results indicate that people have strong negative emotional reactions to miscommunication, and they seek to understand miscommunication through a variety of cognitive processes.

Ky Bray
Ball State University

Cam Lexa
Ball State University

Emily M. Cronk
Ball State University

Yasmine Griffin
Ball State University

Allison Sederlund
Ball State University

Zeenat Tabaku
Ball State University

Caelie P. McRobert
Ball State University

Maia Blazek
Ball State University

Kyla Romines
Ball State University

Thomas Holtgraves
Ball State University

(Social)

IX-57 - Emotional Appeals in Social Identity and Issues Rhetoric from Violent and Non-Violent Ideological Groups

Ideological groups craft online messages to exert ideological influence. We examine differences in violent and non-violent ideological group rhetoric in Twitter vis-à-vis social identity, issues, and emotions. Non-violent and violent ideological groups leveraged different patterns of emotions when discussing issues and social identity in messages to followers.

Marina Mery
The University of Oklahoma

Divya Patel
The University of Oklahoma

Bachazile Sikhondze
The University of Oklahoma

Ares Baira Lopez
The University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda
The University of Oklahoma

Shane Connelly
University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen
The University of Oklahoma

(Social)

IX-59 - Later Is (Usually) Worse: Differentiation Drives Negative Description and Evaluation in a Series

In three studies, people described a series of persons. Descriptions and subsequent evaluations became more negative later in the series. The explanation is that people spontaneously described a person by how they differ from previously described persons, and interpersonal differences are more likely to be negative rather than positive attributes.

Andrew Bromley
Booth School of Business, University of Chicago

Alex Koch
The University of Chicago

(Social)
IX-60 - I Know What You Mean Even If You Don’t: Receiver Overconfidence in Emoji Interpretation

Past research indicates that senders tend to overestimate the likelihood that receivers will accurately interpret their message. The present study extends this by using emoji as the stimuli and demonstrating that both senders and receivers overestimate communicative success, and that receivers overestimate significantly more than senders.

Allison Sederlund
Ball State University

Yasmine Griffin
Ball State University

Ky Bray
Ball State University

Thomas Holtgraves
Ball State University

IX-61 - Safeguards to Ensure Procedural Fairness and Security during Democratic Deliberation Improve Cooperation in Politically-Polarized Moral Dilemmas

This study examined the effect of deliberation structures on Republican and Democrat participants’ need satisfaction (e.g., procedural justice, self-determination, security), trust, and willingness to cooperatively resolve a politically-contentious moral dilemma (i.e., abortion). Participants reported greater need satisfaction, trust, and cooperation when deliberation was well-structured and civility was enforced.

Alanea Graci
University of Louisville

Daniel DeCaro
University of Louisville

Marci S. DeCaro
University of Louisville

IX-62 - Spoken Word Recognition and Masks

We examined listeners’ recognition of spoken words in three different mask conditions (no mask; cloth mask; Kn95 mask) in easy (low density, high phonotactic probability) and hard (high density, low phonotactic probability) words. Listeners’ recognition was more efficient with Kn95 masks than with cloth masks, consistent with previous research.

Bethany G. Cox
Cleveland State University

Jessica R. Morich
Cleveland State University

Conor T. McLennan
Cleveland State University

IX-63 - Mental Health Among Refugees: Increasing Screening Efficiency with an Internet-Based Tiered Screening Procedure

An online tiered screening procedure adapted for refugees was tested with the aim to increase screening efficiency in psychiatric assessment. The tool showed good psychometric performance and efficiency, and thus constitutes a feasible alternative to standard procedure when screening for mental health problems among refugees.

Jennifer Meurling
Mid Sweden University

Elisabet Wasteson
Mid Sweden University

Anna Leiler
Mid Sweden University

Elisabet Rondung
Mid Sweden University

Gerhard Andersson
Linköping University

Shervin Shahnaz
Karolinska Institutet

Derek Richards
Trinity University

Anna Bjärtå
Mid Sweden University

(Clinical Science)
IX-64 - Contextual Discriminability, Semantic Similarity and Dissimilarity in a Standard English Lexicon and Corpus of Contexts for Similar Nouns
Sortings of contextual discriminability and rated similarity and discriminability were analyzed in a Standard English lexicon and corpus of contexts for 65 similar nouns among Black and Majority type respondents. Contextual discriminability correlated strongly with relatedness ratings. The data supported a contextual hypothesis of meaning, optimally among Majority group informants.

Walter George Charles
North Carolina Central University
(Cognitive)

IX-65 - Can You Hear Me Now? Reduced Interpersonal Coordination during Remote Communication Using Zoom
During in-person conversations, partners produce verbal and non-verbal behaviors that tend to converge with each other. Conversations held over Zoom showed convergence only in speech patterns, but not movement patterns, and only at the slower time scales. Results suggest interpersonal convergence is disrupted during online conversations over Zoom.

Camila Alviar
University of California, Merced
Rick Dale
University of California, Los Angeles
Nancy Rodas de Leon
University of California, Merced
Christopher Kello
University of California, Merced
(Cognitive)

IX-66 - Do Face Masks and Sunglasses Impair Facial Expression Recognition in Child and Adult Faces?
We explored the impact of masks and sunglasses on recognition of basic emotional expressions. Three important findings emerged: (1) accuracy of recognition is best with full facial expression; (2) different patterns for occlusion were revealed for various emotions; (3) overall pattern was confirmed with adult faces, not child faces.

Laurie S. Hunter
Christopher Newport University
Rachel Many
Christopher Newport University
Karen Salazar
Christopher Newport University
Evelyn Vioral
Christopher Newport University
Ananya Kanal
Christopher Newport University
(Personality/Emotion)

IX-67 - Happy Prosodic Conformity Unconsciously Modulates Fun of Conversation.
Here we reported how the prosodic conformity modulates talker’s impression of conversation. Participants talked with others who spoke with synchronous/asynchronous voice prosody and rated own and speaker’s emotion and impressions of their conversation. Results showed that the happy prosodic unconformity increased the fun of conversations without noticing voice change.

Miho Kitamura
Waseda University
(Personality/Emotion)
IX-68 - An Investigation into Chinese International Students’ Cross-Cultural Adaptation

Cross-cultural adaptation is a key determinant of international students’ academic performance, academic experience, life satisfaction, wellbeing, and mental health (Lee & Ciftci, 2014; Yu & Shen, 2012). This study is to evaluating the level of Chinese students’ cross-cultural adaptation and to identifying factors that influence Chinese students’ cross-cultural adaptation.

Xinyi Tao
Miami University

Anzhuo Wu
Miami University, Oxford

Aimin Wang
Miami University of Ohio
(Developmental)

IX-69 - The Immediate Suppression and Delayed Persuasion of Health Information with High-Arousal Sentence Starters: Evidences from Health News Repository and Experimental Studies

Individuals are overexposed to tabloid-like information online, like information with high-arousal sentence starters (HASS), such as “shocking!”. Previous research has investigated the immediate impacts of such news, few studies have studied its long-term impacts. The current study examined both the short- and long-term persuasion effects of shock-mongering health information.

Xiaoyu Zhou
Tsinghua University

Zhang Tan
Tsinghua University

Danjun Wang
Tsinghua University

Fei Wang
Tsinghua University

Kaiping Peng
Tsinghua University

Ruifang Liu
Sichuan University
(Social)


This study aimed at investigating language use and behavior-shaping during the Covid-19 Pandemic. Adopting a mixed-methods Confirmatory Design, 100 participants were subjected to questionnaire, interviews, and focus-group discussions. Halliday’s (1978) SFL Model used to analyze data. Findings have implications for ‘medicalese’ and behavior-shaping, for Public Health Policy Formulation & implementation.

Comfort Beyang Oben Ojongnkpot
UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, BUEA-CAMEROON

Cherie Ayuk Asek Agborndip
UNIVERSITY OF BUEA, BUEA-CAMEROON
(Personality/Emotion)

IX-72 - Navigating the Bilingual Cocktail Party: Bilingual Advantage in Competing Speech Tasks

We recruited English-French bilinguals to complete a competing speech task with English and French targets. While most participants performed better when the target spoke their first language, a small subset performed similarly for both language targets. Regardless of target language, participants’ first language was always the most effective masker.

Emilia Colasante Lew
Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Sophie Hallot
McGill University

Krista Byers-Heinlein
Concordia University

Mickael L.D. Deroche
Concordia University
(Cognitive)
**IX-73 - How Hope Impacts Achievement: An Investigation into Students’ Hope and Psychosocial Perceptions**

Literature identifies the relationship between hope and beneficial academic outcomes but lacks an understanding of how hope affects achievement. In this study, the longitudinal relationship between hope, psychosocial perceptions, and GPAs was assessed. Results indicate psychosocial perceptions predict achievement and that hope indirectly predicts achievement via academic self-concept and motivation.

Érsie-Anastasia Gentzis  
*Michigan State University*

Dante D. Dixson  
*Michigan State University*  
(Social)

**IX-74 - Spirituality and Beliefs in the Future Among Chinese Children during the Pandemic**

Based on a two-wave longitudinal study, we examined the changes in spirituality and beliefs in the future of Chinese children in Mainland China before and after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the effects of these two positive attributes on Chinese children’s physical and mental health during the pandemic.

Lu Yu  
*Higher Education*  
(Developmental)

**IX-75 - Does Hope Help You Cope? Utilization of Emotional Social Support As a Mediator of the Relationship between Hope and Academic Success**

The purpose of this study was to evaluate whether academic coping acts as a mediator of the relationship between hope and academic success. Use of emotional social support, but not instrumental social support, mediated the relationship between hope and GPA, controlling for gender.

Lauren A Sparks  
*Hope College*

Alexis Koehl  
*Hope College*

Nhi Hoang  
*Hope College*  
(Clinical Science)

**IX-76 - How Do We Learn to Hope? the Development of the Parent Report of Child Hope**

This study explored the reliability and validity of a novel measure of early childhood hope, The Parent Report of Child Hope. The PRCH adequately assessed individual differences in early childhood hope. The PRCH was determined to be one of the first valid and reliable measures of hope in young children.

Lauren A Sparks  
*Hope College*

Nhi Hoang  
*Hope College*

Alexis Koehl  
*Hope College*  
(Social)

**IX-77 - The Relationship between Age and Food Label Literacy**

How do children decipher between healthy and nonhealthy foods? Are children food label literate? This study looks at three age categories (8–9-year-olds, 11–13-year-olds, and 18–22-year-olds) to determine if there were significant differences in healthy eating behavior and food label literacy between the three age groups.

James Richard Gilbert Jr.  
*Thiel College*

Natalie Lynn Homa  
*Thiel College*  
(Developmental)
IX-78 - Examining Person and Item-Level Attributes Related to College Exam Performance
We examined how person-level factors and readability of items interact in terms of the exam performance of college students in large general education classes. Comprehending longer items proved difficult for students with inadequate comprehension skills, but with active learning exercises, performance increased.

Teckanus Simmons Vantrease
MTSU
Michelle Martinez
Middle Tennessee State University
Stuart Bernstein
Middle Tennessee State University
Teresa L. Davis
Middle Tennessee State University
Catherine Crooks
Middle Tennessee State University
(General)

IX-79 - Bigger Is Better: Resolving Conflicting Behavioral Evidence for Semantic Size Bias in the Lexical Decision Task
Previous literature is inconsistent in showing a RT benefit for words that represent large versus small real-world objects. We show differences in familiarity between the large and small words and, after accounting for familiarity, find an increased effect of size, providing an explanation for prior discrepancies.

Daniel Larranaga
Purdue University
Ava M. Minolli
Purdue University
Anne B. Sereno
Purdue University
(Cognitive)

IX-80 - Electrophysiological Responses to Semantic Relatedness during Lexical Judgment
This study examined the electrophysiological responses to two sets of word pairs with varying degrees of semantic relatedness. Results suggest that two measures were highly correlated. N400 mean amplitudes were smaller for related versus unrelated targets. Visual inspection showed that ERPs displayed differential patterns to lists with varying degrees of semantic relatedness.

Yun-Ruei Ku
The University of Alabama
(Cognitive)

IX-81 - Depression Literacy Scale (DLS) the New Bi-Dimensional Tool for Measuring Depression Literacy
In ten studies with a total sample of over 4,600 participants from three countries, we document the development and validation of the Depression Literacy Scale (DLS). This 14-item self-report measure captures how people vary across two dimensions of knowledge about depression - accurate/evidence-based knowledge vs. stereotypical/lay knowledge).

Katarzyna Kulwicka
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw Faculty of Psychology
Ágata Gasiorowska
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities
(General)
**IX-82 - Adolescent Loneliness during the COVID-19 Pandemic: The Role of Pre-Pandemic Risk Factors**

We examined pre-pandemic risk factors for loneliness and examined mediation and moderation models to identify potential disparities in loneliness among 369 adolescents. Internalizing and externalizing symptoms predicted early pandemic loneliness, whereas anxiety symptoms predicted mid-pandemic loneliness. Risk models generalized across races/ethnicities, while gender moderated or mediated different risk pathways.

*Hena Thakur*
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

*Morgan Stutts*
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

*Jae Wan Choi*
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

*Jeff R Temple*
University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston

*Joseph Cohen*
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

*(Clinical Science)*

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**IX-84 - The Relationship between Generalized Anxiety and Quality of Life, Moderated By Days in Isolation during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

The current study investigated if there was a relationship between generalized anxiety and quality of life in men and women, moderated by days in isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic. A mediation model indicated that days in isolation mediates the relationship between quality of life and generalized anxiety in women.

*Whitmore Bailey*
Mississippi State University

*Moudy Brooklyn*
Mississippi State University

*Richard K. Nelson*
Mississippi State University

*Cliff McKinney*
Mississippi State University

*(Clinical Science)*

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**IX-83 - Cognitive Reappraisal Mitigates the Impact of Loneliness on Symptoms of Distress during the COVID-19 Pandemic**

We found that feeling less lonely was related to increased use of reappraisal, which in turn was linked to decreased distress (anxiety and depression), supporting the effectiveness of reappraisal in times of crisis. These findings demonstrate that encouraging the use of reappraisal may help mitigate distress during major social stressors.

*Sarah M. Olshan*
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

*Haley V. West*
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

*Florin Dolcos*
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

*Sanda Dolcos*
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

*(Personality/Emotion)*
IX-86 - Through Jade-Colored Glasses: Loneliness Leads to Misguided Relationship Doubts and Dissatisfaction
This research investigated the effects of loneliness on perceived partner regard, romantic relationship quality, and daily affect. Results revealed that loneliness predicted lower perceived partner regard independently of self-esteem. In turn, perceived partner regard predicted satisfaction, commitment, support provision, and daily affect, and perceived regard mediated the effects of loneliness.

Jennifer Cutri
Ed Lemay
University of Maryland
Nadya Teneva
University of Maryland, College Park
(Social)

IX-87 - Loneliness Moderates the Perception of External Social Cues during Exclusion and Inclusion
We explored effects of loneliness on perceptions of social cues in an online sample randomized to conditions of exclusion, neutral control, or inclusion. Positive effects of loneliness on feelings of rejection were magnified in the neutral condition, indicating an increased role of loneliness in modifying perception in ambiguous social contexts.

Anita Restrepo
University of Chicago
Emily M. Silver
The University of Chicago
Greg J. Norman
The University of Chicago
(Social)

IX-88 - Loneliness and Sexual Assault: Higher Social and Family Loneliness Among Victims
The experience of sexual assault can strain and place distrust in the social relationships of victims. The present study shows that victims of sexual assault experience significantly higher social and family loneliness. However, no significant differences are present between victims and non-victims in regards to romantic loneliness.

Fernando Montalvo
University of Central Florida
Jordyn E. Hollander
University of Central Florida
Giovanna Machado Alves
Nova Southeastern University
Alexis Stahl
University of Central Florida
Luciana Jones
University of Central Florida
Daniel S. McConnell
University of Central Florida
Janan Al-Awar Smither
University of Central Florida
(Clinical Science)

IX-89 - Social Distancing and Loneliness during the Pandemic: A Follow-up Study
The long-term changes in perceived loneliness due to the social restriction measures during the outbreak of the coronavirus in India were examined. The mean loneliness score at T2 (N=168) was significantly higher (t=2.49, P=.014) than reported at T1 (N=614). Multidisciplinary efforts can mitigate the negative impact of lockdown confinement.

Manjit Sidhu
Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women
Prabhjot Malhi
PGIMER
Neha Pandeya
Mehr Chand Mahajan DAV College for Women, Sector 36, Chandigarh
(Social)
IX-90 - Qualitative and Quantitative Assessments of Topic Gists Extracted Using Machine Learning from Social Media Messages about COVID-19

Machine-learning models were used to extract the gist of topics on social media during the COVID-19 pandemic, using fuzzy-trace theory as a framework. Extracted topics were rated as highly coherent by students and Mturkers. Social media topics about lockdowns and comparisons to flu have important implications for public health.

Megan A. Birmingham
Cornell University
Valerie F. Reyna
Cornell University
David A. Broniatowski
George Washington University
Demetrius Bryson
Cornell University
Sarah M. Edelson
Cornell University

(Cognitive)

IX-91 - Two Latent Components Underlie Clinical Risk for Psychosis Spectrum Disorders

Two components, “Developmental Risk” and “Illness Burden,” underlie clinical risk for psychosis spectrum disorders in a sample of 401 adults diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and bipolar disorder with psychotic features. Childhood trauma as well as symptom onset and severity may be particularly important targets for clinical assessment.

Elmma Khalid
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Erin T. Kaseda
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Mira Isabelle Leese
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science
Scot Kristian Hill
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(Clinical Science)

IX-92 - Online Mental Health Screening for College Students: Rates of Use and Positive Screens

We examined the use of an online mental health screening tool for college students. During the 2021 calendar year, 2,666 screenings were completed. The most popular screenings chosen were a wide screen, and screenings for anxiety and depression. Positive screenings were extremely common. Unfortunately, substance use screenings were rarely used.

Jeffrey G. Kuentzel
Wayne State University
Vivian Truong
Wayne State University
Joseph Genna
Wayne State University

(Clinical Science)

IX-93 - Predicting Mental Health in Fire Fighters in a 2-Year Longitudinal Study

The aim of this prospective study among 529 fire fighters was to identify malleable psychological risk factors of PTSD and depression symptomatology. Results indicate that meaning of life, resilience and experiential avoidance are interesting targets for primary prevention interventions to maintain the mental health of fire fighters.

Miriam Lommen
University of Groningen, the Netherlands

(Clinical Science)
IX-94 - An Examination of the Antecedents and Consequences of Acculturation Processes across Time in Immigrant Youth – a Multi-Systems Perspective

Immigrant families who acculturate into host cultures often fare better. Using data from a longitudinal study of immigrants we examined how social adversity, family environment, school climate, and self-efficacy related to developmental indicators of acculturation and how acculturation predicted adjustment. Results showed that self-efficacy predicted higher immigrant acculturation.

Katie Francis  
University of Minnesota -- Twin Cities

Dominique Maciejewski  
Radboud University

Ann S. Masten  
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Frosso Motti-Stefanidi  
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens  
(Developmental)

IX-95 - Trust Is Good, Control Is Better: The Role of Trust and Personal Control in Response to Risk

Three studies (total N = 1,961) provide evidence for a moderation of the trust-risk association by personal control, highlighting that a lack of control could lead individuals to derive risk evaluations from beliefs about the trustworthiness of powerful others, which might explain the vital effect of trust on risk perception.

Shiva Pauer  
University of Amsterdam

Bastiaan T. Rutjens  
University of Amsterdam

Frenk van Harreveld  
University of Amsterdam  
(Social)

IX-96 - Mapping the Duration and Severity of Preschool-Aged Children’s Depressive Behaviors

Depressive behaviors are developmentally normative but can increase risk for psychopathology. In a sample of preschoolers, we identified a depression dimension across seven behaviors and specific average durations at which each behavior reflected psychometric severity. The duration factor score was associated with impairment, older child age, and less parental education.

Akira Isaac  
The University of Louisville (Kentucky)

Thomas Olino  
Temple University

Madeline Bailey  
University of Louisville

Lea Dougherty  
University of Maryland, College Park

Alyssa M. Rodriguez  
University of Louisville

Sara Bufferd  
University of Louisville  
(Clinical Science)

IX-97 - Childhood Experiences Predict in-Vivo Emotional Reactivity in at-Risk Adults: A Study of Active-Duty Firefighters

Early-life experiences influence lifetime psychological risk, but it remains unclear if childhood experiences influence in-vivo emotional reactivity in adulthood. Firefighters reporting aversive early experiences exhibited blunted physiological responses when describing stressful on-duty events; firefighters reporting protective early experiences expressed more positive expressions across contexts, suggesting two distinct pathways of risk.

Brittany J. Baugher  
Kent State University

Karim G. Coifman  
Kent State University  
(Clinical Science)
IX-98 - Why My Partner Has Sex: Gender and Attachment Insecurity Predict Perceived Partner Approach-Avoidance Sexual Motives

The present research examined how gender, sexual orientation, and attachment style maps onto perceived partner approach and avoidance sexual motives in a survey-based study with 474 participants. Attachment insecurity (avoidance and anxiety) and gender are significant predictors of avoidance sexual motives, while only attachment avoidance predicts approach sexual motives.

Rose Bern
UC Davis

Tricia Nicholson
University of Chicago

Jack Demchak
University of Chicago

Paul W. Eastwick
University of California, Davis

Yasmin Ghodse-Elahi
New York University

(Clinical Science)

IX-99 - Beyond Gender Classification: Alternative Predictors of Submissive Sexual Fantasy

Existing scholarship has focused on gender as a predictor for submissive sexual fantasy preference. We conducted hierarchical regressions to assess alternate predictors (gender rumination/reflection, perceived effort, and sexual identity exploration). Gender rumination and sexual identity exploration were positive predictors for submissive fantasy and perceived effort was a negative predictor.

Miranda Jones
University of Michigan

Ariel T. Yang
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jennifer Piemonte
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Terri Conley
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-100 - A Place for Paraphilias in the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology

Paraphilias are currently represented in the DSM 5 but not yet in Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP), a dimensional model of psychopathology. The objective of this review is to analyze existing research on paraphilias and psychopathology to determine whether there is sufficient evidence for its inclusion in HiTOP.

Jonathan W. Gleason
University of California, Irvine

Ashley L. Watts
University of Missouri

Robert D. Latzman
University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

IX-101 - Trait Correlates of Attitudes Toward Adoption of Male Contraceptions

Ostensibly, panacea male contraception options will be available in the near future. The present work sought to evaluate psychological traits that correlate with attitudes toward the adoption of these upcoming technologies. Correlations with personality, cognitive ability, conative traits, political orientation, and religiosity are presented.

Zachary R Tidler
Georgia Institute of Technology

Emily Gleaton
Georgia Institute of Technology

Levy Elaina
Georgia Institute of Technology

Emmarose Stern
(General)
IX-102 - Replicating Correlates of Sexual Harassment in a New Sample Using Classification and Regression Tree Analyses
Contextual and intrapersonal correlates of sexual harassment by peers and faculty/staff of undergraduate and graduate students from a prior study were mostly replicated in a 2021 sample (N=9,552) using the same analytical technique—classification and regression trees—suggesting some stability of correlates across samples.

Jan-Louw Kotze
UMN

Patricia Frazier
University of Minnesota

Kayla A. Huber
University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Lust Katherine
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
(Social)

IX-104 - The Kids Are Alright: Adolescent Pornography Consumption through the Lens of Uses and Gratification Theory
Employing Katz et al.’s., (1973) needs categories from the uses and gratification theory framework, this work explores how adolescents use pornography to enhance their deeply rooted social and psychological needs in support of their sexual health and well-being. Specifically, this work explores affective, cognitive, social, personal, and tension-free needs.

Cassandra Lynne Hesse
University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Cory Lynn Pedersen
Kwantlen Polytechnic University

Jennifer Shapka
The University of British Columbia
(Developmental)

IX-106 - College Men Underperceive Peers’ Reliance on Protective Behavioral Strategies for Sexual Aggression, Risky Sex, and Heavy Episodic Drinking
This study evaluates revised protective behavioral strategy (PBS) measures for sexual aggression (SA) and risky sex (RS); characterizes 1126 college men’s use of PBS strategies for SA, RS, and heavy episodic drinking; and demonstrates that college men markedly underperceive their peers’ reliance on PBS strategies in all three domains.

Teresa A. Treat
University of Iowa

Richard J. Viken
Indiana University

Olivia Westemeier
Georgia State University

William R. Corbin
Arizona State University
(Clinical Science)

IX-107 - The Effect of Sexual Objectification on Aggression
Two experiments showed that objectified people reported higher vulnerability, hostile intent attributions, and aggression than nonobjectified people. Moreover, vulnerability and hostile intent attributions serially mediated the effect of sexual objectification on aggression. These findings highlight the importance of vulnerability and hostile intent attributions in understanding behavioral responses following sexual objectification.

Kai-Tak Poon
The Education University of Hong Kong

Yufei Jiang
The Education University of Hong Kong
(Social)
IX-108 - A Promise of Feedback Makes No Difference in Willingness to Report Sensitive Behavior and Attitudes

Reports of college students regarding sensitive behaviors and attitudes were not influenced by being told that information about their responses and what they meant would be provided. Although there were gender differences for some of the measures, there were no effects of condition and no interactions between gender and condition.

Terri Dale Fisher
The Ohio State University; The University of the South
(General)

IX-109 - Increasing Young Adults’ Safe-Sex Self-Efficacy Using a Brief Instructional Video

Changes in safe-sex self-efficacy and safe-sex discussions with sexual partners after watching a brief video guiding safe-sex discussions among young adults (N = 140; M age = 19.41; 80% female) were examined. Self-efficacy to resist unsafe sex was significantly increased among the experimental condition that watched the video (p = .05).

Patricia Cabral
Occidental College
(Clinical Science)

IX-110 - Sexual Victimization in Adolescence and Young Adulthood Predicts Sexual Perpetration in Young Adulthood

Research suggests that sexual victimization experiences during earlier developmental stages may contribute to the victim-to-perpetrator cycle. We examined sexual victimization in adolescence and young adulthood, and its relationship to sexual perpetration in young adulthood. We discovered that sexual abuse in both stages significantly predicts young adulthood perpetration.

Melissa Micka
CPAS/Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

IX-111 - Visiting Incarcerated Relatives during Childhood Increases Risk of Sexual Aggression during Young Adulthood

The current study sought to explore the influence of visitation of incarcerated family members during childhood on future sexual aggression in adulthood. We hypothesized that increased family member visitation would associate with decreased aggression later in life. However, results indicated more incarcerated family member visitation predicted increased future sexual aggression.

Michael B. Becker
Fielding Graduate University

Danielle Litz
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

IX-112 - Having Sex to Avoid Others’ Disapproval Increases Risk of Sexual Aggression Perpetration in Women and Men

Sexual aggression is a substantial societal problem. Peer influence sexual aggression have been shown to influence individuals’ sexual aggression perpetration. Participants completed an online survey to measure sexual motivations and sexual aggression. Findings showed that sexual aggression risk is elevated when sex is motivated by avoiding peer and partner disapproval.

Holly Jo Collins
Fielding Graduate University

Courtnee Clark-Evans
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)
IX-113 - Exploring the Effects of Perpetrator, Victim, and Participant Gender on Perceptions Related to Sexual Assault

This study investigated undergraduate college students’ perceptions of sexual assault. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two vignettes. They read the vignette and responded to questions that assessed perceptions of the negative emotional impact on the victim and perceptions of the perpetrator’s guilt. Significant results were found.

Marissa Victoria Moore
Cindy Miller-Perrin
Pepperdine University
(Social)

IX-114 - Limited Existing Public Knowledge of ‘stealthing’ Contrasts with Perceptions of the Behavior’s Severity

The current study assessed perceptions and existing knowledge of non-consensual condom behavior, or ‘stealthing’, among community and university participants aged 18-26. Though mixed-method results indicated most individuals believe the behavior presents cause for concern, many participants reported being unfamiliar with the term ‘stealthing’ prior to participation in this study.

Madi A DeFrain
Wichita State University
Elissa Failes
Jennifer Demers
Samantha Gregus-Slade
(Social)

IX-115 - Measuring Attitudes Towards Rape in Russia: Translation and Validation of Illinois Rape Myths Acceptance Scale

There are limited measures in Russian that can be employed to investigate attitudes towards rape. Following works on rape myths, the study translates and validates Illinois Rape Myths Acceptance Scale. Using a representative sample (n=914), we present the results of EFA and CFA, finalizing the shortened version of the scale.

Maryana Balezina
HSE University
Sofia Zakharova
HSE University
(Methodology)

IX-116 - Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions for Cognitive Reappraisal: Improvements in Workplace Affect

We tested three Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions for emotion regulation at work. The interventions yielded marginally significant decreases in negative affect and significant increases in affect valence. The most effective intervention involved reappraising the situation. We discuss implications for within-person interventions at work for scholars, employers, and employees.

John A. Aitken
George Mason University
Julia I. Baines
George Mason University
Jeonglin Kim
George Mason University
Ze Zhu
University of Nebraska Omaha
Jordan Hassani
George Mason University
Seth A. Kaplan
George Mason University
Reeshad S. Dalal
George Mason University
Jennifer L. Gibson
Fors Marsh Group
Kelsey L. Merlo
University of South Florida
(Industrial/Organizational)
IX-117 - Significant Psychological Distress Is Associated with Poorer Physical Health Functioning in a Sample of Emerging Adults with Inflammatory Bowel Disease

In a sample of emerging adults with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), 22.4% reported clinically significant psychological distress. Distress did not vary as a function of key demographic factors. However, those with clinically significant distress also endorsed poorer physical health functioning in 4 of 5 domains.

Sara Lampert-Okin
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Meghan Howe
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Estee C. H. Feldman
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Amitha Prasad Gumidyala
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Rachel Greenley
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(Clinical Science)

IX-118 - Foster Youth with Disabilities: Case Plan Goals, Removal Reasons and Placement Breakdown

Youth with physical and emotional disabilities are overrepresented among those transitioning out of the foster care system. The current exploratory study utilizes a national dataset to examine removal reasons, case plan goals and stability of placements among foster youth with disabilities between the ages of 12-21.

Danielle Zandbergen
Kylee Probert
Oregon State University

Bethany Phelps
Oregon State University

Brianne Kothari
Oregon State University

(Developmental)

IX-119 - Physically Aggressive Responding of Psychological IPV Perpetrators before and after Provocation

The effects of provocation on likelihood of physical aggression were assessed in perpetrators of psychological abuse. Findings suggest psychological IPV perpetrators are more aggressive than non-perpetrators when not provoked, but, when provoked, perpetrators and non-perpetrators aggress similarly.

Jessica Leigh Glenn
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Brittanie Carol Moore
The University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Emma Turton
UNCW

Apollo Turner
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Rachael Grosser
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Caroline Boyce
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Hanson Truong
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Bailey Williamson
University of North Carolina Wilmington

Caroline Clements
University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Social)

IX-121 - The Rubber Hand Illusion: We Can Feel the Things We See

The rubber hand illusion relies on the multisensory integration of vision, tactile stimulation, and proprioception. The current study examined whether all three senses are necessary for the illusion to be experienced. We found that once the illusion was induced, if tactile stimulation was removed participants still reported tactile sensations.

John Earl
Central Michigan University

Emily K. Bloesch
Central Michigan University

(Cognitive)
IX-122 - A Multidimensional Item Response Theory Approach to Evaluating the Factor Structure of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale
Multidimensional item response theory is used to generate and compare a series of models for best fit of the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. Analyses show support for superior fit of a bifactor solution when compared to a single factor, and two factor solution when using the MIRT package.
Jesus Delgado
California State University Northridge
(Methodology)

IX-123 - Graduate Students in the Psychological Sciences Perceive a Categorical Boundary When Processing p-Values across the .05 Boundary
Psychologists have been moving away from categorizing p-values as “statistically significant” based on a .05 boundary. Nevertheless, we find a Categorical Perception Effect (CPE) when graduate students in the psychological sciences process p-values across this boundary. This may be due to statistical training: undergraduates do not show this CPE.
V.N. Vimal Rao
University of Minnesota
Jeffrey K. Bye
University of Minnesota
Sashank Varma
Georgia Institute of Technology
(Cognitive)

IX-124 - The Positive Impact of a Symmetric Distribution on the Correlation Confidence Interval
This study examines how distribution pairing types affect the performance of correlation confidence intervals (CIs). Results indicate that the Fisher z-transformation and bootstrap CIs had adequate performance if one of the paired distributions was symmetric and that bootstrap CIs had adequate performance with paired non-symmetric distributions.
John Mart Vergara DelosReyes
Old Dominion University
Miguel Padilla
Old Dominion University
(Methodology)

IX-125 - School Belonging Fails to Predict a Comprehensive Profile of Academic Success
Educational studies centered around school belonging are abundant, but mainly utilize cross-sectional designs. This study is a longitudinal examination of the relationship between school belonging and several influential academic variables. Results indicate that school belonging positively predicts a host of influential academic variables cross-sectionally, but only one longitudinally.
Leah Jansen
Michigan State University
Dante D. Dixson
Michigan State University
(Developmental)

IX-126 - Using Infrequency Items to Screen Data for Careless Responding
We tested the error balancing approach for using infrequency items to classify participants as being careless and attentive responders against a new method, namely the conservation in information method. The conservation of information method displayed incremental validity over the error balancing in predicting two criteria.
Mark Christopher Ramsey
Wright State University
Krista Harris
Wright State University
Nathan A. Bowling
Wright State University
(Methodology)
IX-127 - Sensitivity to Sick Faces: An Adaptation for Disease Avoidance
We tested adults’ sensitivity to sick and healthy faces in three studies. Adults rated sick faces as more sick, dangerous, and avoidable, looked longer at healthy faces, and had greater pupil dilation to sick faces. Humans may detect subtle signals of legitimate sickness in faces, reflected behaviorally and physiologically.

Tiffany S. Leung
University of Miami
Sarah E. Maylott
University of Utah
Guangyu Zeng
University of Miami
Diana N. Nascimben
University of Miami
Krisztina V. Jakobsen
James Madison University
Elizabeth A. Simpson
University of Miami

(Social)

IX-128 - Perceived Invalidation of Emotion Predicts Experiences of Negative Affect, Stress, and Invalidation in Daily Life
The current research used experience sampling methodology to show that perceived invalidation of emotion at the trait level predicts greater negative affect and stress at the daily level. We expanded on past research by highlighting perceived invalidation as a predictor for greater intensity of daily invalidation.

Regina E. Schreiber
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Jennifer C. Veilleux
University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

IX-129 - Feedback and Simulator Fail to Reduce Overconfidence in Multitasking Ability: Implications for Distracted Driving
In a repeated measures 4x3 mixed design experiment of 354 young adults, neither feedback on a multitasking test, nor texting in a simulator, nor their combination reduced confidence in multitasking ability. Results are discussed in relation to driving occupations and safety campaigns.

Claire E. Bowman-Callaway
Texas A&M University - College Station; Texas A&M University - College Station
Stephanie C. Payne
Texas A&M University - College Station

(Industrial/Organizational)

IX-130 - The Biasing Effects of Selection and Attrition on Estimating the Mean
The effect of selection or attrition induces measurement bias on the estimation of the restricted population mean of either the predictor or criterion. The issue is that a sample mean observed under selection or attrition neither estimates the population mean nor the restricted population mean.

Seunghoo Lee
University of Oklahoma
Jorge Mendoza
University of Oklahoma

(Methodology)

IX-131 - Sunless Tanning Use Is Associated with Greater Tanning Importance and Greater Engagement in Skin Cancer Risk Behaviors
Use of sunless tanning was associated with greater tanning importance. Tanning importance was associated with greater sun exposure, less frequent sunscreen use, and greater sunburn frequency. Further research is needed to understand individuals who use sunless tanning since sunless tanning may not mitigate engagement in skin cancer risk behaviors.

Noelle Mastrili
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science
Kristin L. Schneider
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

(General)
IX-132 - A Replication of the Ego-Depletion Effect: Control of Effort Engagement during the Depleting Task with EEG and ECG

The principal aim of this study was to replicate the ego-depletion effect while controlling the engagement of effort during the depleting task and the control task. Higher mid-frontal theta, an index of mental effort, during the depleting task was associated with worse performance during the subsequent dependent task.

Sarvenaz Daneshgar
University of Poitiers & CNRS (CeRCA, UMR 7295)

Michel Audiffren
University of Poitiers & CNRS (CeRCA, UMR 7295)

Abdelrhani Benraïss
Research Centre on Cognition and Learning, UMR CNRS 7295, University of Poitiers

IX-133 - Physical Activity during COVID: Access to Personal Training, but Not Gyms or Outdoor Spaces, Impacts Physical Activity.

Access to activity spaces may have contributed to a decline in physical activity during the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our findings indicate that restricted access to personal training, but not gyms or outdoor spaces, was associated with less engagement in physical activity, though the association decreased over time.

Jesse Bahrke
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

IX-134 - A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial of a Novel Digital Intervention Exploring “Crowdsourcing” to Reduce Depression and Anxiety

We conducted a randomized controlled trial of a digital intervention for depression and anxiety based on cognitive-behavioral therapy principles. The trial recruited 107 participants to compare a version of the intervention platform with “crowdsource” features to a content-only control platform. We evaluated depression and anxiety symptom change over 16 weeks.

Gavin Green
University of California - Irvine (Department of Psychological Science)

Jesse Bahrke
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

IX-135 - Consequences of Sampling Frequency for Estimating Dynamics in Continuous Time Models

We examine the performance of continuous time models for time series data when the sampling frequency does not match the true process frequency. We simulated autoregressive processes of varying strengths at daily or weekly frequencies, sampled at daily, weekly, and monthly frequencies, and evaluated the recovery of generating dynamics.

Rohit Batra
Simran Johal
University of California, Davis

Meng Chen
University of California, Davis

Emilio Ferrer
University of California, Davis

(Clinical Science)
IX-136 - Words Matter: Different Response Processes Reported for Positively and Negatively Phrased and Keyed Items
We examined if, and how, adults from the general public processed self-esteem items differently depending on whether they were positively or negatively phrased and keyed. Most participants thought the item types differed in difficulty level or extremity, but also thought the different item types were getting at the same thing.

Ma Zhu
University of British Columbia

Anita M. Hubley
University of British Columbia

(Methodology)

IX-137 - Emotional Responses to the Music Alone and Dance Alone Do Not Predict Responses to the Combination.
We used three different emotional stimuli (happy, sad, and neutral) and three different conditions (music alone, dance alone, or music and dance combined). Participants rated their reactions to each stimulus. Results indicated that the music and dance combined did not always match the rating of each separately.

Laura L. Edelman
Muhlenberg College

Mallory Holson
Muhlenberg College

(Personality/Emotion)

Poster Session X
APS Exhibit Hall
SUNDAY MAY 29
8:00 AM - 9:00 AM

X-1 - Social Support Moderates the Relationship between Childhood Trauma and Marijuana Use in African American Emerging Adults
This study found that childhood traumatic events (CTE) predict the quantity of marijuana consumed in African American emerging adults. The perception of social support moderates this relationship, such that CTE is significantly associated with quantity of marijuana used among participants reporting low, but not high, levels of perceived social support.

Kerry E. Chavez
University of Houston

Tzuan A. Chen
University of Houston

Iman Momin
University of Houston

Journa Cobite
University of Houston

Chaniqua D. Mazyck
University of Houston

Lorraine R. Reitzel
University of Houston

Ezemenari M. Obasi
University of Houston

(General)
X-2 - Shared Genetic Liability for Alcohol Consumption, Alcohol Problems, and Suicide Attempt Overlaps with the Genetic Basis of Multiple Dimensions of Impulsivity

We investigated whether shared liability for alcohol consumption and problems (ACP) and suicide attempt (SA) is genetically related to five dimensions of impulsivity. A common genetic factor for ACP and SA was most highly correlated with lack of premeditation, followed by positive urgency, lack of perseverance, sensation-seeking, and negative urgency.

Mallory Stephenson
VCU

Severine Lannoy
Virginia Commonwealth University

Alexis C. Edwards
Virginia Commonwealth University
(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-3 - The Prevalence and Inequality of Mental Health Among US Adults during the Covid19 Pandemic

This study finds that the pandemic increased the prevalence and inequality of mental health among US adults. More than half experienced symptoms of anxiety and depression, but few took medication and received counseling. The prevalence and unmet care need were disproportionately higher for female, younger cohorts, Hispanic/black, and low-income adults.

Julia Yi
East Brunswick High School

Olivia Chen
(Social)

X-4 - Examining Effects of Musculoskeletal Conditions on Change in Mental Health-Related Quality of Life in Military Personnel

Musculoskeletal conditions (MSKC) pose a substantial threat to operational readiness and are the leading cause of treatment seeking across all military services. This study sought to estimate effects of MSKC on changes in mental health-related quality of life (QoL), hypothesizing that self-reported QoL would decrease after experiencing MSKC.

Karen Tannenbaum
Naval Health Research Center

Wisam Barkho
Naval Health Research Center

Felicia Carey
Naval Health Research Center

Xin Tu
University of California, San Diego

Satbir Boparai
Naval Health Research Center

James Zouris
Naval Health Research Center

Andrew MacGregor
Naval Health Research Center

John Fraser

Rudolph Rull
Naval Health Research Center

Patricia Rohrbeck
(General)

X-5 - Heart-Rate Variability Biofeedback As a Treatment for PTSD in a Military Population: A Meta-Analysis

Due to issues of treatment retention and efficacy for PTSD in military populations (Kitchiner et al., 2019), heart rate variability biofeedback has recently been proposed as an alternative treatment. Results of the current study’s meta-analysis showed a moderate effect for HRVB based on pre-post treatment PTSD scores.

Jordan Kenemore
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Grant Benham
The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

Rebecca Gonzalez
UTRGV
(Clinical Science)
X-6 - Meaning in Life As a Mechanism between Perceived Posttraumatic Growth and Subsequent Wellbeing in Post-9/11 Military Veterans

Meaning-making efforts, such as perceiving posttraumatic growth (PPTG), may relate to wellbeing especially when creating meaning in life (MIL). We tested mediation models in a dataset of 410 Post-9/11 military veterans at 3 timepoints over 12 months. Findings suggest that PPTG’s association with wellbeing is fully mediated by MIL.

Adam B. David  
University of Connecticut

Crystal L. Park  
University of Connecticut

Shane J. Sacco  
University of Connecticut

Shane W. Kraus  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Rani Hoff  
Yale School of Medicine  
(Clinical Science)

X-7 - A Qualitative Analysis of Responses to Reporting Military Sexual Trauma While in Service

This qualitative study investigated the responses and consequences following disclosure of military sexual trauma (MST) for 97 treatment-seeking Veterans. Thirty eight percent of participants reported their MST while in service and identified a diverse range of responses and consequences, highlighting the need for further research and advocacy in this area.

Chelsea N Carson  
Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Kathryn E Smagur  
Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Alisson N Lass  
Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Jessica Hartl Majcher  
Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Nicola K Bernard  
Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan

Minden B Sexton  
Ann Arbor VAMC, University of Michigan  
(Clinical Science)

X-8 - Differences in Thwarted Belongingness between Disabled and Non-Disabled Veterans

The number of U.S military veterans with a service-connected disability has been on the rise. Current research suggests that disabled veterans experience an increase in mental health symptoms such as thwarted belongingness. In the present study, disabled veterans reported higher levels of thwarted belongingness compared to those without a disability.

Leeanna Golembiewski  
Old Dominion University

Michelle L. Kelley  
Old Dominion University

Michelle Koster  
The United States Navy  
(Clinical Science)

X-9 - Effects of Military Service Injury with and without Presence of Traumatic Brain Injury on Suicidality

In this study, we examined the relationship between service injury and the prevalence of suicidal ideation among veterans. Findings showed that service injury was positively correlated with presence of suicidality and veterans who reported service injury with TBI showed greater suicidal ideation than veterans who reported service injury without TBI.

Chana R Silver  
James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Rivka Rosenwasser  
James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Frank Grabarz  
Chynna Levin  
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Teacher’s College, Columbia University

Yosef Sokol  
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center  
(General)
X-10 - Mental Health Mediates the Relationship between Perceived Relationship Closeness and Help-Seeking Among Veterans

We tested whether relationship closeness moderates mental health and help-seeking in a veteran sample. A significant two-way interaction prompted mediation analysis, which showed that mental health fully mediated the relationship between relationship closeness and help-seeking. The current study extends the literature on facilitators and barriers to help-seeking for service members.

Peyton Frye
North Carolina State University; North Carolina State University

Emily Smith
North Carolina State University

Samantha Catherine Cacace
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Sarah Desmarais
Policy Research Associates

(Social)

X-12 - DSM-5 Criterion-a-Based Trauma Types in Service Members Seeking Treatment for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

We categorized descriptions of Criterion A events in a large cohort of treatment-seeking service members with PTSD (N=1,443), using a reliable trauma typing coding system (Stein et al., 2012). Moral injury by others was the most frequent type and all moral injury types were associated with greatest PTSD symptom severity.

Breanna Grunthal
VA Boston Healthcare System

Natasha Benfer
VA Boston Healthcare System

Dondanville A. Katherine
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Sudie E. Back
Medical University of South Carolina; Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center

Julianne Flanagan
Medical University of South Carolina

Peter T. Fox
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

John H. Krystal
Yale University School of Medicine

Donald D. McGearry
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Carmen P. McLean
VA Palo Alto Healthcare System

Kristi E. Pruiksma
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

Patricia A. Resick
Duke University Medical Center

Denise M. Sloan
VA Boston Healthcare System

Daniel J. Taylor
University of Arizona

Alan L. Peterson
University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio; South Texas Veterans Health Care System

Brett T. Litz
Boston University; VA Boston Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)
X-13 - Does Job Classification Type Moderate the Relationships between Role Strain and Job Satisfaction? a Comparison Study of Active Duty, Civilian, and Contracted Cyber Operators

We compare the effect of role strain on job satisfaction across three classifications of United States Air Force cyber operators: (1) military, (2) civilian, and (3) contractor. Regression analyses showed that role conflict and ambiguity were significant negative predictors and job classification moderated the effect of ambiguity on job satisfaction.

Kinsey B. Bryant-Lees
Northern Kentucky University

Tyler Mulhearn
Neurostat Analytical Solutions, LLC

Rachael N. Martinez
U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine
(Industrial/Organizational)

X-14 - The Effect of Sexual Identification and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder on Suicide Ideation Among Military Personnel

With a continued rise in the suicide rate among military personnel, research investigating the impact of sexual identification and PTSD in tandem on suicide ideation is lacking. In the present study, PTSD and sexual identification had significant main effects on suicidal ideation among military service members.

John W. Chae
Old Dominion University

Leeanna Golembiewski
Old Dominion University

Alicia L. Milam
Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Kenneth L. Ayers Jr.
Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Michelle L. Kelley
Old Dominion University
(Clinical Science)

X-15 - Couples' Division of Labor during COVID-19 and Its Implications for Relationship Functioning

The present study investigated whether contributions to household responsibilities and perceptions of fairness are associated with couple relationship satisfaction and disagreement. Responsibilities were negatively related to relationship functioning, and fairness was positively associated with relationship functioning. Results were moderated by gender and experiences of financial stress.

Yana Ryjova
University of Southern California

Alaina I. Gold
USC

Hannah F. Rasmussen
University of Southern California

Yehsong Kim
University of Southern California

Zaharah Zaidi
USC

Gayla Margolin
University of Southern California
(General)

X-16 - Advanced Psychometric Practices to Analyze Multilevel Intensive Longitudinal Data

We provide a pedagogical outline and example of best psychometric practices when analyzing intensive longitudinal data. The outline provides general guidelines on reliability (e.g., coefficient alpha), validity (e.g., multilevel confirmatory factor analysis), and the decomposition of within- and between-person effects using singly and doubly latent mixed effects models.

Saifa Sarah Pirani
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill

Daniel Bauer
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
(Methodology)
X-17 - Our Relationship Is Fine: Dominant Conflict Style Impacts Perception of Romantic Relationship Threat
The present study utilized the Unspoken Complaint paradigm to examine how maladaptive communication patterns influence susceptibility to romantic relationship threat. Dominant conflict styles moderated perceptions of relationship threat, with higher dominance linked to decreased threat perception. Findings suggest dominance is associated with avoidant coping following relationship threat.

Elsa Baumgartner
UMW Psychology Grad

Brian Merski
UMW Psychology Grad

Margaret Millar
UMW Psychology Student

Kendall McCracken
UMW Psychology Grad

Erin Palmwood
UMW Psychology Professor

(Clinical Science)

X-18 - Why Does High Self-Esteem Promote Relationship Satisfaction? Evidence for Dual Pathways Involving Perceived Regard and Relationship Efficacy
This research examines mediating pathways linking self-esteem to relationship satisfaction in romantic relationships. Results from two studies suggest that both perceived regard and relationship efficacy mediate the link between self-esteem and relationship satisfaction, both concurrently and over time.

Zizhong Xiao
University of Maryland, College Park

Ed Lemay
University of Maryland

(Social)

X-19 - Within- and between-Person Associations between Romantic Conflict and Negative Affect: The Moderating Role of Relationship Commitment
This study utilized multilevel models to examine daily relations between romantic conflict and negative affect in young adult couples. Daily and average conflict were generally associated with increased negative affect. Females with high average commitment demonstrated largest swing in negative affect, indicating a stronger tie between conflict and mood.

Selena Quiroz
Arizona State University, Tempe

Jeri Sasser
Arizona State University, Tempe

Thao Ha
Arizona State University

(Developmental)

X-20 - Passionate Love in the East Vs. West
Whether passionate love is a culturally universal or sociocultural construct is a less agreed upon subject among psychologists. This study demonstrated that physiological experiences of passionate love are not culturally universal, and those physiological differences are dependent upon culture.

Marc Jaksuwijitkorn
Roosevelt University

(General)

X-21 - How Implicit Theories of Relationships and Partner Fit Impact Participation in Post-Relationship Checking and Tracking Behaviors
The current study explored the association between self-reported relationship beliefs (i.e., destiny/growth) and participation in post-relationship contact and tracing (PRCT) behaviors following one’s most recent break-up and the moderating role of breakup initiator. Our results revealed that those endorsing destiny beliefs participated in more PRCT behaviors as did breakup non-initiators.

Rachel Willhite
UMN

Katie Gooch
University of Minnesota Duluth

Ashley Thompson
University of Minnesota Duluth

(Social)
X-22 - When It Rains It Pours: Predicting Poor Martial Relationship Quality in Mothers

Women are increasingly having to juggle multiple social domains, this contributes to role overload, which can be detrimental to mothers’ martial relationship quality. Our study included 226 married mothers and results indicated that satisfaction with life moderated the relation between depressive symptoms and worse martial relationship quality.

Lexus Church  
Wartburg College

Cora Holland  
Wartburg College

Kaylie Springer  
Wartburg College

Tyler Graff  
Wartburg College

Wendy Birmingham  
Brigham Young University

(Social)

X-23 - Late Positive Potential and Attachment Style

In a laboratory study, we examined the role of attachment in late positive potential (sustained and motivated attention) within an EEG task. Results indicated no significant effect of attachment, leading to questions about future directions regarding potential moderators.

Samantha Dashineau  
Purdue University

Kimberly Galvez-Ortega  
Purdue University

Dan Foti  

Susan South  
Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

X-24 - Lay Beliefs Relating to the Malleability of Romantic Attachment and Relationship Satisfaction: The Novel Application of Implicit Theories of Attachment

This study developed a scale assessing lay beliefs pertaining to the malleability of romantic attachment and examined the impact of these beliefs on relationship satisfaction. Individuals endorsing incremental beliefs to a greater extent reported higher relationship satisfaction than did those who endorsed these beliefs to a lesser extent.

Brieanna Muzzy  
University of Minnesota Duluth

Ashley Thompson  
University of Minnesota Duluth

(Social)

X-25 - The Physiological Effects of Social Anxiety during a Conversation with a Close Friend: A Challenge and Threat Perspective

The biopsychosocial model of challenge and threat is used to elucidate the effect of social anxiety on the physiological response to a social support context with a close friend. Results indicate that people high (vs. low) in social anxiety are more physiologically engaged, but not more challenged or threatened.

Jessica C. Lang  
Ohio University

Ashley Tudder  
Ohio University

Abriana Gresham  
Ohio University

Brett Peters  
Ohio University

(Social)
X-26 - Desired Emotional Closeness Predicts Changes in Perceived Emotional Closeness during Loving-Kindness Meditation Training in the Context of COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdowns

235 female undergraduate students were recruited for a week-long study examining perceived and desired emotional closeness during Loving-Kindness Meditation (LKM) training. In exploratory analyses, desired emotional closeness significantly predicted change in perceived emotional closeness during both LKM and friend visualization (control) conditions, $F(1,156)=14.03, p<.001$.

Zoe L Saine
Scott McQuain
Luis Flores

(Social)

X-27 - The Role of Promotion Vs Prevention Motivations in Friendships

In two longitudinal studies with college students, promotion motivations were uniquely associated with faster friendship accumulation and close friendship experiences where they experienced personal and relationship growth; prevention motivations were largely not associated with the outcome variables, likely due to friendships’ nonexclusive nature.

Eileen Zheng Wu
Northwestern University

Dan Molden
Northwestern University

Eli J. Finkel
Northwestern University

(Social)

X-28 - Man’s Best Friend: Pet Attitudes Predict Preferences for Pets over People

While previous studies provide evidence of the importance of pet-ownership and animal companionship, they do not explain why some people prefer to maintain relationships with pets over humans. This research shows that positive pet attitudes predict preferences for pet-human relationships over human-human relationships and identifies differences in relationship dynamics.

Jack Kevin Krizizke
Antioch University Seattle

Katherine Aumer
University of Hawaii West Oahu

Michael Erickson
University of California, Riverside

Marc Jaksuwijitkorn
Roosevelt University

Jennifer Åbb
Hawaii Pacific University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-29 - Emotion Dysregulation and Inhibition in the Context of Adolescent Depressive Symptoms: Does it Matter for Close Friendships?

Using a person-centered approach, we examined the roles of gender, depressive symptoms, and emotion regulation on adolescent friendship quality. Results indicated that adolescents with high levels of depression and emotional inhibition had the lowest friendship satisfaction.

Rachel Li
Janice L. Zeman
College of William and Mary

Max Gershefski
College of William and Mary

(Developmental)
X-30 - Stable Connection: Enhancing Sibling Relationships through Equine-Assisted Therapy

The goal of the current study was to develop and test an equine-assisted therapy program to enhance sibling relationship quality in children and assisting parents in reacting to sibling fighting more effectively. Differences were found on sibling warmth and on parent involvement between the pre-test and post-test.

Avidan Milevsky
Ariel University

Kristie Thudium
University of Pennsylvania

Rahamim Zamari
Ariel University

Evyatar Lasry
Ariel University

(Developmental)

X-31 - Predicting Non-Suicidal Self-Injury: Examining the Interplay between Rumination and Impulsivity in Two Psychiatric Samples

In the present study, neither impulsivity, rumination, nor their interaction predicted non-suicidal-self-injury presence six months following discharge in two psychiatrically hospitalized samples. Given these findings, it is possible that the interplay between these factors in predicting non-suicidal-self-injury may occur for emotion-driven impulsivity rather than tendencies towards impulsivity broadly.

Rachel E Frietchen
Butler Hospital

Laurel V Quinlan
Butler Hospital

Heather T Schatten
Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Melanie Bozzay
Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Michael F Armey
Alpert Medical School of Brown University

(Clinical Science)

X-33 - Expectations of Reciprocity Guide Evaluations of Fairness and Trustworthiness: Evidence from a Role-Change Version of the Ultimatum Game

We used a role-change version of the Ultimatum Game to study how people evaluate fairness and trustworthiness in others. The results support a novel perspective on the mechanisms underlying social evaluation: People primarily judge another person’s behaviors by considering how they themselves would act in the other person’s shoes.

Paul C. Bogdan
Matthew Moore
Palo Alto VA Medical Center, Palo Alto, California

Sanda Dolcos
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Florin Dolcos
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Social)

X-34 - Exploring Influential Mindsets: Applying an IO Framework to Extremist Narratives

Organizations influence employees to make decisions; however, little research explains affectivity in recruits for extremist organizations. 246 students participated to measure affective states between participants after reading faux extremist narratives. Findings support that inspirational narratives produced positive affectivity, predicting a decision. Rational narratives produced negative affectivity, not predicting a decision.

Alexis L d’Amato
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Gina S Ligon
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Douglas C Derrick
University of Nebraska at Omaha

(Industrial/Organizational)
X-35 - Numerosity Representations Can Beat Stimulus Control
In the current study, we tested mice on a count-based decision-making task to explore whether the counting behavior of mice (N = 32) exhibit a model-based or model-free view of the task structure. Results suggested that mice use task representations (model-based learning) more than the discriminative stimulus itself (model-free learning).

Pinar Toptas
University of Chicago; Koc University

Ezgi Gur
University of Manitoba; Koc University

Fuat Balci
University of Manitoba; Koc University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

IX-36 - Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Helicopter Parenting: Relationship with Academic Success
Perceptions of the frequency of helicopter parenting behavior and attitudes about its appropriateness were examined in relation to academic coping strategies, grit, and growth mindset using a sample of 218 undergraduates. Results indicated that both frequency of experiences and more positive attitudes were associated with negative academic outcomes.

Kirsten T. Li-Barber
High Point University

Ryan Mijumbi
High Point University

(General)

X-36 - The Moderation of Cheating Propensity: Moral Identity, Religiosity and Prospect Theory
We investigated the comparative advantage of moral identity and intrinsic religiosity as moderators of cheating behavior under prospect theory’s conditions of risk and reward. In addition to significant main effects, moral identity pervasively moderated cheating propensity under both risk and reward conditions, religiosity only under the risk condition.

Jamie M Trost
University of Notre Dame, Indiana

Ken McClure
University of Notre Dame

Cory O’Donohue
University of Notre Dame

Daniel Lapsley
University of Notre Dame

(Personality/Emotion)

X-37 - The Importance of Social Context in Vengeance: Personal Aggression Against Oneself Prompts People to Rate Retaliation for Strangers More Favorably Than Retaliation for Friends
Using a novel aggression task followed by vignettes, we explored people’s judgments about retaliation when enacted for an ally vs. a third-party stranger. Contrary to previous studies, we found that after completing a provocation task, participants rated stranger retaliation more favorably, especially when there was no delay between the tasks.

Catherine F Stevenson
The University of Chicago

Kim Lewis Meidenbauer
The University of Chicago

Kyoung Whan Choe
The University of Chicago

Marc G Berman
The University of Chicago

(Social)
X-38 - “Labeled” Means “Good”: Consumers Prefer Products with Quantified Attribute Labels
Across eight studies consumers preferred to buy a product option presenting either low or high attribute quantity (e.g., protein content in milk) over another product without such information. The results suggest that quantified claims are interpreted as positive signals, even when the quantity is not evaluable.

Jiaqi Yu
University of Chicago

Oleg Urminsky
University of Chicago
(Social)

X-39 - The Influence of Opportunity Costs on Subjective Experience and Performance Level in Cognitive Control Task
We tested the assumptions of opportunity costs (OC) model of effortful behavior in an experimental study (N=168). Three groups (control, high OC, low OC) completed 5 blocks of n-back task and phenomenology self-reports after each block. OC influenced n-back task performance level but not phenomenology.

Michał Nowak
Edward Hirt
(Cognitive)

X-40 - The Foreign Language Effect and Health-Related Decisions in Hindi-English Bilinguals
This study investigated the foreign language effect (FLE) in 340 Hindi-English bilinguals recruited from India via MTurk. Participants evaluated the perceived risk associated with health-threatening scenarios that were read in their native (Hindi) or non-native (English) language. As predicted FLE was revealed in two of the three outcome measures.

Kiran Misra
University of Texas at El Paso

Miguel A. Garcia
University of Texas at El Paso

Paola Alejandra Baca
University of Texas at Austin

Adolfo J. Alvarez
University of Texas at El Paso

Lawrence D. Cohn
University of Texas at El Paso
(General)

X-41 - The Ratio of Black Faces in the Crowd Is Positively Associated with Perception of Emotion
We show that the proportion of Black faces in the crowds is associated with the propensity to evaluate those crowds as emotional. Diffusion decision models revealed people accumulate greater evidence for emotional inferences based on the Black faces in the crowd, irrespective of the intensity and valence of expression.

Kyle LaFollette
Case Western Reserve University

Erika Weisz
Harvard University

Mina Cikara
Harvard University

Zi Huang
Harvard Business School

Amit Goldenberg
Harvard Business School
(Cognitive)
X-42 - Why Do People Avoid Health Information: A Qualitative Analysis
We conducted a qualitative analysis, coding open-ended text response data, to examine explanations people give after deciding to avoid disease risk feedback. The most common reasons given were: preference for a different information source, previous awareness of disease risk information, and general unwantedness of the risk information.

Sheemrun Ranjan
University of California, Merced

Raven Burton
University of California, Merced

Evelyn Rodarte
University of California, Merced

William Meese
University of California, Merced

Angela Elizabeth Johnson
University of California, Merced

Bianca Hinojosa
University of California, Merced

Jennifer L. Howell
University of California, Merced

(Social)

X-43 - Retributivism and Utilitarianism Differentially Predict Punishment Judgments for Crimes
Judgments about punishing criminal offenders can be motivated by rettributive (deservingness) or utilitarian (social welfare) moral concerns. Using both implicit and explicit measures of punishment motivations, we found (N = 298) that endorsement of the two philosophies differentially predicted sentencing severity for twelve crimes, including victim-based and victimless crimes.

Fernandes Sharlene
Georgia State University

(Cognitive)

X-44 - The Effect of Credibility Heuristics on Decision-Making in the African American Community
This study examined age differences in the influence of messages from religious leaders on political decision-making within the African American community. The results indicate that older adults were more likely than younger adults to rely on the recommendation of the pastor when information was more difficult to comprehend.

Teairra Evans
The University of Alabama

Shelia Black
The University of Alabama

(Cognitive)

X-45 - Easy Does It: Ease of Generating Explanations and Ambiguity Increase Questioning One’s Frame during Sensemaking
Changing perspectives requires questioning them. The cognitive mechanisms of this sensemaking process are not yet well understood. In this study, we explored participants’ explanations and ratings of ambiguous social judgment scenarios. The strongest correlation was between unexpected outcome likelihood, which represents questioning a frame, and participants’ ease of generating explanations.

Betsy Lehman
Michigan Technological University

Elizabeth S. Veinott
Michigan Technological University

(Cognitive)

X-46 - Analyzing the Relationship between Childhood Independence, Decision Making Capabilities, and Locus of Control
Childhood freedom around the world has decreased during recent years. Experiential learning theory establishes the importance of discovery and learning for development. Significant effects are expected between free play as a child, locus of control, decision making ability, and team effectiveness.

Dylan Morgan
Rice University

(Developmental)
X-47 - Cognitive Training in Risky Choice Persists across Time
Decisions often involve a trade-off between uncertainty and potential reward (risky options tend to be valuable, safer options less valuable). Like much human behaviour, trade-offs can be tuned through training/experience. Here we sought the address the persistence of cognitive training to tune human risk-reward trade-offs (crucial for any real-world application).

Anna Ubiali
Jarvstad Andreas
City, University of London
(Cognitive)

X-48 - The Morality Game: A Paradigm for Testing and Modeling Moral Character
In the Morality Game, participants predict other peoples’ choices after watching their past choices in game theoretic dilemmas with systematically varied payoff structures, featuring helpful, selfish, win-win, and malicious options. We find that observers represent other peoples’ moral character on three fundamental dimensions: self-value, other-value, and concern for interpersonal disparities.

Gregory Stanley
Central Michigan University and University of Michigan
Duoming Bian
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Jun Zhang
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
(Cognitive)

X-49 - Tracking Opportunities to Develop Cooperative Relationships with Needy Others
Humans are likely able to track prospective cooperative relationships. Using the “who said what?” paradigm, we test whether participants (N=706) categorize by need or concern-for-others statements. Participants categorize by need and concern, but when paired concern overpowers need. Empathy marginally moderates need, but not concern. Findings suggest competing mental processes.

Marrissa Grant
University of Colorado, Boulder
Eric Pedersen
University of Colorado Boulder
Michael E. McCullough
University of California San Diego
(Social)

X-50 - Avoiding Effort Only When Performing Well: Cognitive Effort Discounting in Children with and without ADHD
We examined how children balance effort and reward in their decisions underlying cognitive effort allocation. Only those who performed better in the preceding cognitive task showed sensitivity to the varying levels of demand in their effort choices, and this was consistently observed in children both with and without ADHD.

Elsie Xu Yan
The Pennsylvania State University
(Clinical Science)

X-51 - Development and Evaluation of the Compensatory Health Behaviors Scale
To develop and validate a compensatory health behaviors (CBeh) scale and assess associations with psychological measures. Data were from a representative Canadian sample (N = 1400). The CBeh scale (4 subscales, n = 17 items) had good model fit indices. CBeh subscale scores were associated with self-esteem and weight concerns.

Kalista Athanasia Sedemedes
Concordia University
Bärbel Knäuper
McGill University
Lisa Kakinami
Concordia University
(Methodology)
X-52 - How People Systematically Disregard Expert Advice When Forming Beliefs about Medical Treatments

We developed an experimental paradigm to examine how people integrate clinical evidence and expert advice about medical treatments into their beliefs. Using descriptive Bayesian modeling we find that participants underweighted evidence when forming treatment beliefs, but underweighted expert advice (the primary method of communicating medical treatment efficacy) even more.

Yasemin Genc
City, University of London

Andreas Kappes
City, University of London

James M. Yearsley
City, University of London

(Cognitive)

X-53 - Controlling the Narrative: Euphemistic Language Affects Judgments of Actions While Avoiding Perceptions of Dishonesty

Across multiple studies, we demonstrate how euphemistic terms (e.g., enhanced interrogation) make actions appear more favorable. Increasing participants’ action-related knowledge reduced (but did not eliminate) this effect. Notably, despite their influence, the strategic use of euphemistic terms was judged as largely honest and was associated with minimal reputational costs.

Alexander C. Walker
University of Waterloo

Martin Turpin
University of Waterloo

Ethan Meyers
University of Waterloo

Jennifer Stolz
University of Waterloo

Jonathan Fugelsang
University of Waterloo

Derek Koehler
University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

X-55 - How Do We Criterion Shift Free Recall?: The Difficulty of Systematically Manipulating Criterion for Freely Recalled Episodic Events

This study investigated how decision criterion manipulations could affect the free recall of episodic memory. Results showed a lack of statistical significance between criterion shifting conditions, which suggests that we need more systematic ways to see if free recall, like recognition memory, can be criterion shifted.

Courtney A. Durdle
University of California, Santa Barbara

Shiva Aref
University of California, Santa Barbara

Ana M. Bobrycki
University of California, Santa Barbara

Ziyuan Chen
University of California, Los Angeles

Natasha Pansare
University of California, Santa Barbara

Jessica M. Simonson
University of California, Santa Barbara

Jamie Yoo
University of California, Santa Barbara

Michael B. Miller
University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cognitive)

X-56 - Imagery, Arousal, and Choice

In advertising and marketing, there is a longstanding notion that sex sells. To test this notion, we examined the impact of imagery on decision-making, specifically as it relates to product likeability and purchase intentions. As it turns out, option probability and arousal level play important roles within this realm.

Simrat Malhotra
The George Washington University

Nils Olsen
The George Washington University

(General)
X-57 - Would You like to Know the Answer? Situational and Dispositional Influences on Curiosity
We investigated how personality and the manipulation of curiosity level might influence one’s behavioral choice (answers to questions or $5) for those in hot or cold emotional states. We found that high Need for Cognition predicted the choosing of answers; however, our manipulation of curiosity did not produce significant effects.

Lynneatte Quenin
Berry College

Victor Bissonnette
Berry College

(Social)

X-58 - Working through Negativity: The Effect of Emotion on Effort-Based Decision-Making
The relationship between emotion, intrinsic motivation and effort-based decision-making was examined in two studies. Affective states and Effort Expenditure for Rewards Task (EEfRT) were measured. Both studies revealed that negative valence states led to increased selection of easy, low-effort choices compared to neutral and positive states.

Yizhou Louis Liu
Clemson University

Kaileigh A Byrne
Clemson University

(Cognitive)

X-59 - Examining the Impact of Decision-Making Styles on Well-Being and Academic Satisfaction
One part of this study investigates how two styles of decision-making (“maximizing” and “satisficing) align with the Big Five personality traits and subjective well-being. The other part of this study explores consequences of these decision-making styles in an educational setting as it relates to curriculum satisfaction and selecting undergraduate courses.

Mark Nathin
(Social)

X-60 - Can Conceptualizing Public Health Issues As Social Dilemmas Suggest Solutions?
Framing health issues like antibiotic overuse as social dilemmas suggests solutions. Participants in two collective identity conditions should be more willing to delay treatment than controls. Online studies 1 and 2 with students did not support the hypothesis. Study 3 (557 mTurkers) found attitudes were affected, but willingness was not.

Sherry K. Schneider
University of West Florida

(Social)

X-61 - Understanding Self-Directed Investors Using the Finliti Investor Profile Indicator
The Finliti Investor Profile Indicator administered to a sample of American self-directed investors (N=237). Zeal was associated with day trading and holding volatile assets; Inhibition was associated with lower self-efficacy; Conventionality was associated with favorable attitudes toward ESG investing; and Swag was associated with portfolio returns and perceived competence.

Jennifer Schell
Finliti Corporation

Stefano Di Domenico
University of Toronto Scarborough

(Personality/Emotion)
X-62 - Willingness-to-Pay for Social Experiences: Social Cognitive Functioning Relates to Individuals’ Choices between Social and Non-Social Experiences

We investigated the degree to which sociocognitive resources play a role in shaping valuation of social relative to non-social experiences. Our results suggest that perceived social support and self-reported autistic traits differentially shape the degree to which people are willing to pursue social relative to non-social experiences.

Melanie Ruiz
Adelphi University

Joanne Stasiak
University of California-Santa Barbara

Melissa Maldonado
Adelphi University

Daejin Kim
Adelphi University

Peter Sokol-Hessner
University of Denver

David Smith
Temple University

Dominic Fareri
Adelphi University
(Cognitive)

IX-63 - Covid-19 Vaccine Conversations in Twitter: Topics and Emotions from Two Occupational Fields

Social media is an important source of information exchange about Covid-19 vaccines. Content analysis using LIWC was conducted on 6,584 Tweets from accounts associated with media and health occupations. Results showed interesting patterns of vaccine topics by occupation and how these differentially correlated with emotions for these two occupational groupings.

Shane Connelly
University of Oklahoma

Marina Mery
University of Oklahoma

Keith Strasbaugh
University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda
The University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen
The University of Oklahoma

Georgia Kosmopoulou
The University of Oklahoma
(Personality/Emotion)

X-63 - Judgments of Truth Depend on Both Repetition and Plausibility of the Propositions

Participants rated the truthfulness of old/new trivia statements and plausibility of parts of the statement. The results suggested that plausibility of the component parts of a statement plays a stronger role in truth judgments than fluency does. The results bolster support for a version of referential theory of illusory truth.

Yoojin Chang
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Peter F. Delaney
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
(Cognitive)

X-64 - Giving Advice to an Angry Leader in a Sunk Cost Situation: The Interplay between the Leader’s Emotional Display and Advisors’ Ingroup Identification

The current study investigated the moderating role of the leader’s emotional display on the relationship between advisors’ ingroup identification and their conformity to the leader’s wrong decision. As hypothesized, advisors’ ingroup identification positively predicted advisors’ conformity toward the leader in a sunk cost situation only when the leader expressed anger.

Jeong-Gil Seo
Sungkyunkwan University

Young-Jae Yoon
Loyola University Chicago
(Industrial/Organizational)
X-65 - Do Juror Decisions in a Capital Trial Vary Based on Specificity of Diagnostic Information about a Defendant with Autism Spectrum Disorder?

We examined whether specificity of diagnostic information about Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) affects juror sentencing decisions, guilt, and sympathy in a capital murder trial with a defendant diagnosed with ASD. The results revealed no effects for diagnostic specificity. Most jurors found the defendant sympathetic and not guilty of capital murder.

Savannah M Cranmer
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University

(Social)

X-66 - Creative Problem Solving in Leadership Situations: Social Intelligence May Compensate for Low Openness to Experience

Leaders must solve problems in social situations. Finding creative solutions to these problems is often advantageous. Results of this study revealed that social intelligence and openness to experience jointly affected creativity. Participants low in openness were able to generate creative solutions if they had high social intelligence.

Jody J Illies
St. Cloud State University

Caroline Doran
St. Cloud State University

Lexi Rasmussen
St. Cloud State University

Marcy Young Illies
St. Cloud State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-67 - Truth-Bias in Deception Detection: Effects of Age By Gender

Deception detection was examined using real-life video clips of people pleading for the safe return of their loved ones, half of whom were lying and ultimately convicted. Both younger and older adults accurately detected deception. Young women were most accurate, with males, independent of age, more likely to be deceived.

Amber Heemskerk
University of Florida

Tian Lin
University of Florida

Didem Pehlivanoglu
University of Florida

Gary Turner
York University

Leanne Ten Brinke
University of British Columbia Okanagan

Robert Nathan Spreng
McGill University

Natalie C. Ebner
University of Florida

(Cognitive)

X-68 - Willingness to Vaccinate during a Pandemic – What Influences Us to Take a New Vaccine?

The aim of this quasi-experimental study was to explore various aspects that could affect willingness to vaccinate. The participants answered questions in an online survey with different scenarios. Results: There was a high willingness to vaccinate, framing had effect, women was more pro-vaccine and personality factors could have impact.

Par Lofstrand
Mid Sweden University

Andreas Karlsson
Mid Sweden University

Andrea Östling
(Social)
**X-69 - Juror Attitudes about the Death Penalty Predict Decisions in a Capital Murder Trial**

Our research examined whether jurors’ attitudes toward the death penalty predicted their guilt ratings of a capital defendant diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The findings showed that attitudes significantly predicted guilt ratings. More positive attitudes toward the death penalty were associated with higher guilt ratings and death sentences.

Ariana S. Jenkins  
Fielding Graduate University

Makeda Bishop  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

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**X-71 - Picking Sides in a Fight Is a Coin Flip: Layperson MMA Fight Outcome Predictions Perform No Better Than Chance**

Determining others’ physical prowess serves an evolutionary purpose. Individuals predict others’ deceptiveness and aggressiveness above chance from appearance alone. Our study asked participants to pick the winner of a mixed martial arts fight. Participants performed at chance levels, but favored specific fighters, indicating a prediction strategy exists but was ineffective.

Jerome A. Lewis  
Bellevue University

Jefferson A Sherwood  
University of Southern Mississippi

Zachary M. Himmelberger  
Maryville College

J. Dean Elmore  
Benedictine College  
(General)

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**X-72 - Juror Beliefs, Knowledge, and Experiences with ASD Predict Decisions in a Capital Trial with a Defendant with ASD**

Mock jurors read a vignette about a defendant with ASD in a capital murder case. Participants’ beliefs, knowledge, and experiences with ASD significantly affected their decision-making regarding guiltiness and sentencing severity.

Chelsea Wessel Sloan  
Fielding Graduate University

Janelle B. Bailey  
Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

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**X-73 - The Valence of Mental Imagery Predicts People’s Willingness to Take Risk**

When making decisions, people may use their mental imagery to “pre-experience” how rewarding or threatening future outcomes of their choice will be. We present results of two studies showing that the valence of mental images may predict risk-taking willingness with more positive mental images being related to higher risk acceptance.

Joanna Smieja  
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wroclaw Faculty of Psychology

Tomasz Zaleskiewicz  
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Agata Sobkow  
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Jakub Traczyk  
SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities  
(Cognitive)
X-74 - Specificity of ASD Definition Does Not Vary Jurors' Judgement of Defendant with ASD

We examined the impact of a specific or vague definition of ASD on jurors’ blameworthiness ratings, sentence confidence, and verdict confidence for a capital defendant with ASD. Results indicated no difference in jurors’ sentence confidence, verdict confidence, and blameworthiness ratings between the vague and specific definition of ASD.

Janelle B. Bailey
Fielding Graduate University
Tamara Meister
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

X-75 - Knowledge, Beliefs, and Discomfort with Neurodevelopmental Disorders Impact Juror Decisions

Research indicates biases toward children with neurodevelopmental disorders may influence mock jurors’ decisions in a child sexual abuse trial. We found that jurors rated the defendant as less credible when they had more accurate knowledge of autism symptoms and greater perceived similarity to and comfort with people with neurodevelopmental disorders.

Taylor S. Bucher
Fielding Graduate University
Sarah Chernoff
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

X-76 - CRT Performance Unaffected By Repeat Exposure (unless given feedback)

This study investigated the relationship between feedback type (no, terminal, & continuous) and performance on repeated exposure to the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT). There was a significant effect of feedback type on CRT performance; subjects in the no feedback group performed poorer than terminal and continuous feedback groups.

Michael Wormley
College of Lake County
Matthew D. Rasmussen
College of Lake County
(Cognitive)


The social value orientation (SVO) of beekeepers as well as their beliefs about humanity’s role in the environment were shown to predict honey bee (Apis mellifera) hive management behavior and the willingness of beekeepers to use in-hive chemicals to treat Varroa destructor mites.

Gregory P Shelley
Kutztown University
Margarita M López-Uribe
Penn State University
Brock A Harper
Purdue University
Robyn M Underwood
Penn State University
(Social)
X-79 - Victim Neurodevelopmental Disorder and Severity Level Impacts Juror Sentencing Decisions in a Child Sexual Abuse Trial
Research indicates children with a psychological disorder are perceived as less credible in a sexual abuse trial. We measured the impact of victim neurodevelopmental disorder and severity level on mock juror decisions. Mock jurors reported they were less confident in their sentence when the complainant was diagnosed with ASD.
Molly F. Kapel
Fielding Graduate University
Taylor S. Bucher
Fielding Graduate University
Jeffrey Duong
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Social)

X-81 - Short-Sighted Decision-Making By Those Not Vaccinated Against COVID-19
In a multinational sample (N=4,452) recruited from 13 countries that varied in pandemic severity and vaccine uptake, we examined whether short-sighted decision-making as exemplified by steep delay discounting predicts COVID-19 vaccination status. The tendency to choose small immediate rewards over larger future rewards is a behavioral marker of vaccine compliance.
Julia G. Halilova
York University
Samuel Fynes-Clinton
Baycrest Health Sciences
Leonard Green
Washington University in St. Louis
Joel Myerson
Washington University in St. Louis
Jianhong Wu
York University
Kai Ruggeri
Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University
Donna Rose Addis
Baycrest Health Sciences
R. Shayna Rosenbaum
York University
(Cognitive)

X-82 - Social Dilemma Games and Exploring Prior to Instruction Improve Conceptual Understanding and Cooperation
This study examined how playing a social dilemma simulation game impacted understanding of social dilemmas. Participants in Explore-first and Lesson-First conditions played the game before or after instruction on social dilemmas; the Contrast condition received instruction and read an article. The game increased interest, and exploring-first increased conceptual understanding.
Jason R Bush
The University of Louisville (Kentucky)
Marci S. DeCaro
University of Louisville
Daniel DeCaro
University of Louisville; University of Louisville
(Social)

X-83 - Victimization As a Predictor of Just World Belief in Brazilian Children and Adolescents
Three studies will evaluate personal just world belief, general just world belief and victimization in Brazilian adolescents ranging in age from seven to 21. Data will be analyzed using regression analyses and ANOVAs for demographic differences.
Sydney Johnson
University of Indianapolis
Kendra Thomas
University of Indianapolis
(Developmental)

X-85 - Effects of Coworker Incivility on Work Behaviors through Work Engagement: Perceived Supervisor Support As the Moderator
Two-wave survey data collected from 243 Korean employees showed that perceived supervisor support moderated the indirect effects of coworker incivility on task performance through vigor and on counterproductive work behaviors aimed at the organization through absorption. However, coworker incivility rather directly explained counterproductive work behaviors aimed at individuals.
Youngsin Kim
Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School
Hyung In Park
Sungkyunkwan University
(Industrial/Organizational)
X-86 - Examination of Cyberaggression Among College Students: Linkages with Mental Health and Alcohol Use

Examined the prevalence of cyberaggression (CA) among college students using data drawn from three different college campuses in the U.S. Prevalence rates, as well as differential experiences of CA across gender, ethnicity and sexual minority groups were examined, as well as the relationship between CA experiences and mental health outcomes.

Jenna Dare Duncan
High Point University

Kirsten T. Li-Barber
High Point University

Ryan Mijumbi
High Point University

Sarah Ross
Senior Consultant
(General)

X-87 - Organizational Factors That Influence Organizational Effectiveness in Tackling Disruptive Behavior

This survey (n=469) investigated the factors that influenced healthcare professionals' perceptions of organizational effectiveness in addressing disruptive behavior. We found that organizational stance (B=.65) and attribution to social factors (B=-.22) were associated with organizational effectiveness. Reporting barriers (B=-.24) and situational factors (B=.21) interacted with organizational stance to differentially influence effectiveness.

Eugene Tay
National University of Singapore (NUS)

Sandy Lim
National University of Singapore

E-yang Goh
National University of Singapore

Yew Kwan Tong
National University of Singapore
(Industrial/Organizational)

X-88 - Self-Efficacy As a Mediator between the Relationship of Stress and Amotivation.

Amotivation is an important mechanism in academic performance and burnout. Self-efficacy is the belief in one's abilities and may act as a buffer between stress and motivation. College students completed motivation, stress, and self-efficacy measures. The results showed a partial mediation of self-efficacy between stress and motivation.

Allison Sederlund
Ball State University

Krissa Price
Ball State University

Chloe Woodling
Ball State University

Jas Humble

Alexa Pellegrino
Ball State University

Arash Assar
Arash Assar

Okere Ijeoma
Ball State University

Grace Ericson
Ball State University

Ann Ramsey
Ball State University

Ramat Isolagbenla
Ball State University

Anjolii Diaz
Ball State University
(General)
**X-89 - Say Cheese! : An Exploration of Personality, Burnout, and Camera Use**

Given the ongoing use of videoconferencing, understanding the relationship between personality, burnout, and camera usage are critical. We examined the relationship between these factors via survey. Results showed that camera usage was not a mediating factor. Only extroversion predicts camera usage, while agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness predict burnout.

Justin A. Gluck  
*California State University, Northridge*

Casey A. McGinnis  
*California State University, Northridge*

Lauren E. Knox  
*California State University, Northridge*

Stefanie A. Drew  
*California State University, Northridge*

**(Cognitive)**

**X-90 - Zoom out of the Way Family**

This study explores whether an individual’s real world environment (i.e. household size, lighting, room choice) during virtual meetings relates to Zoom Fatigue. We found that the amount of people in one’s physical space during virtual meetings may correlate to the amount of Zoom Fatigue one experiences.

Breana Aceituno  
*California State University, Northridge*

Alberto Guerra  
*California State University, Northridge*

Hyunbum Kim  
*California State University, Northridge*

Stefanie A. Drew  
*California State University, Northridge*

**(Cognitive)**

**X-91 - Feeling Your Joy Helps Me to Bear Feeling Your Pain: Focusing on the Positive Emotions of Those Who Are Struggling (yet Hopeful) Reduces Burnout-Related Emotions**

Correlational research shows that, among caregivers, connecting with clients’ negative emotions increases burnout, whereas connecting with clients’ positive emotions reduces burnout. We extended this work in an experimental study and showed that connecting with the positive emotions of a struggling (yet hopeful) target caused decreased burnout-related emotions in potential helpers.

Michael Andreychik  
*Fairfield University*

Taylor Lewis  
*Fairfield University*

**(Social)**

**X-92 - Using Human Resources (HR) Data to Predict Staff Turnover in a Community Mental Health Center (CMHC): A Comparison of Two Machine Learning (ML) Approaches**

The current study used machine learning with random forest (RF) and logistic regression (LG) to predict turnover in a Midwest mental health center from their historical HR data. The result suggests that HR data could provide a decent prediction of turnover, and RF outperformed LG in overall prediction accuracy.

Wei Wu  
*Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis*

Michelle Salyers  
*Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis*

Gary Morse  
*Places for People*

Sadaaki Fukui  
*Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis*

**(Methodology)**
X-94 - Compassion Fatigue, Compassion Satisfaction, and Burnout Among Filipino Frontliners in the COVID-19 Pandemic
This highlights the Filipino frontliners in their struggle to meet the demands of the increasing COVID-19 cases in 2020 whether they were medical or non-medical and delves on finding the significant differences of the variables based on demographics and finding out the relationship between compassion fatigue, compassion satisfaction, and burnout.

Marie Lenore Ng Delos Santos
Far Eastern University
Hector Monzales Perez
Polytechnic University of the Philippines
(Clinical Science)

X-95 - Community Perceptions of Domestic Violence
Informal supporters are essential to the help-seeking process for domestic violence. Acceptance of IPV myths by supporters can impede that process. This study identifies how supporters' personal characteristics and mental health relate to myth acceptance. The results provide important information about how to tailor community education efforts around IPV.

Yana Victoria Deeley
UMass Amherst
Ana Uribe
UMass Amherst
Maria M Galano
University of Massachusetts Amherst
(Clinical Science)

X-96 - What Is the Role of Religiosity in Mental Functioning? a Sociopsychological Approach with Portuguese Elderly People
This research aims to analyze the relationship between religiosity and mental functioning in Portuguese elderly people. The results showed that, although without a statistically relevant relationship between religiosity and mental functioning in general, nevertheless, there are significant differences between the frequency of participation in religious celebrations and better levels of mental functioning.

Clara Margaça
University of Salamanca
Donizete Rodrigues
University of Beira Interior/CRIA
(Clinical Science)

X-97 - Mindfulness: Living during an Unprecedented Time Predicts Loneliness and Impacts on Spirituality and Religiosity
The current study aims to continue exploring the mental health impacts of COVID-19 stress and its relationship to religiosity and spirituality among a sample of college students. The relationships between reported stress, religiosity/spirituality, loneliness, anxiety, and psychological adjustment associated with the COVID-19 crisis will be explored.

Tiffany T.Z. Shao
(General)

X-99 - Psychology of Religion and Spirituality Not Well-Represented in Introduction to Psychology Textbooks
We examined how religion and spirituality are addressed in 10 popular introductory psychology textbooks. Results indicated that the majority of religious/spiritual mentions occurred within the context of cultural and social psychology. While every textbook mentioned religion/spirituality, the subfield was relatively underrepresented.

Laura Priscilla Wesely
Pepperdine University
Cindy Miller-Perrin
Pepperdine University
(Social)

X-101 - Experiencing God v the Grateful Dead: More Similar Than Expected
Based on research comparing sports and religion, this pilot study examined if attending Grateful Dead concerts is similar to Christians attending church. Preliminary quantitative and qualitative results, while not identical, reveal many similarities with respect to descriptions of the experience and participants identification with their faith or the band.

Anthony R. Paquin
Western Kentucky University
Isabel Mukonyora
Western Kentucky University
Frederick G. Grieve
Western Kentucky University
(Social)
X-102 - “Cold” Cognitive Views of God and “Hot” Relationships with God Predict Event-Specific Gratitude to God

In a sample of undergraduates (N = 177), we examined whether views of God and ways of relating to God associated with event-specific gratitude to God (GTG). More positive views (more loving, using suffering to strengthen people) and relational factors (warmer, greater perceived engagement during prayer) associated with higher GTG.

Joshua Wilt
Case Western Reserve University
Julie J. Exline
Case Western Reserve University

X-103 - Sexual Minority Muslim Women’s Experiences of Quranic Morality, Muslim Experiential Religiousness and Salient Intersectionality

This mixed-methods study examined 39 sexual minority Muslim women’s views of LGBTQ+ Quranic morality, Muslim Experiential Religiousness and Salient Intersectionality. Participants viewed LGBTQ+ Quranic morality as either Permitted (n=14, 33%), Debatable (n=15, 35%) or Prohibited (n=10, 23%). Participants with Permitted views reported the highest average religious and salient intersectionality scores.

Chana Etengoff
Adelphi-Derner
Sara Utheim Hanna
Adelphi University
Eric M. Rodriguez
New York City College of Technology, The City University of New York

X-104 - Community Religiosity and Gratitude: State-Level Religiosity Relates to Public Expressions of Gratitude Towards Other Humans Rather Than God

We studied how state-level religiosity relates to frequency of public expressions of gratitude to God or interhuman gratitude. Using text mining techniques, we scraped 1.6 million tweets and found that state-level religiosity predicted a higher frequency of expressions of interhuman gratitude and lower frequency of expressions of gratitude to God.

Stuti Thapa
Purdue University
Abhirup Mondal
Georgia Institute of Technology
David Benjamin Newman
University of California, San Francisco
Munmun De Choudhury
Georgia Institute of Technology
Louis Tay
Purdue University

X-105 - Patient Narratives of Their Suicide Attempt Leading to Hospitalization: An Examination of Lexical, Sentiment, and Emotional Characteristics

This study examined language use of first-person narratives of the suicide attempt that led to each of the 21 participants’ hospitalization. We used natural language processing to answer two important questions about language and its characteristics: what are individuals saying about their suicide attempt and how are they saying it?

Jaclyn C. Kearns
University of Rochester
Catarina L Carosa
Butler Hospital
Kenneth R. Conner
University of Rochester Medical Center

(General)
X-106 - Covid Coping and Positive Outcomes
This study examined potential growth in coping skills because of the covid-19 pandemic in college students. Those who perceived improved coping reported fewer adverse, and more protective, outcomes. Trait resilience, self-compassion, and low hopelessness predicted membership in the improved coping group.

Nicholas Grande
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Carley Owens
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Emma Steffel
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire
(Clinical Science)

X-107 - Social Problem-Solving and Suicide Risk in College Students: Do Reductions in Perceived Stress and Suicide Anger Expression Explain the Association?
Among college students, perceived stress and suicide anger expression (i.e., reactive distress, suicide rumination, and maladaptive expression) serially mediated the relation between social problem-solving ability and suicide risk. Better social problem-solving ability was associated with less stress and, in turn, to less-maladaptive anger expression and reduced suicide risk.

Natasha M. Bourgoin
ETSU
Heather R. Altier
East Tennessee State University
Skye L. King
East Tennessee State University
Edward C. Chang
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Jameson K. Hirsch
East Tennessee State University
(Social)

X-108 - Investigating Associations between Psychotic-like Experiences and Suicidal Ideation and Behaviors Among a Sample of Demographically-Diverse Youth
This research provides evidence for differential relations between subtypes of psychotic-like experiences (PLEs) and suicidal ideation and behaviors, particularly thought control, auditory hallucinations, suspiciousness, and nihilistic thinking. Results examined potential mechanisms underlying these associations, finding that distress from PLEs may be an important, modifiable risk factor to target in interventions.

Samantha Jay
UMBC
Jason Schiffman
University of California Irvine
Grattan Rebecca
Kirstie O’Hare
University of New South Wales
Mallory Klaunig
University of California, Irvine
Jordan DeVylde
Fordham University
Nicole R Karcher
Washington University in St. Louis
(Clinical Science)

X-109 - Adverse Childhood Experiences, Emotional Regulation and Suicidal Behavior in Young Adults Population
Suicide accounts for over 45,000 deaths in USA with Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Difficulties in Emotional Regulation (DER) identified as risk factors. We examined how individual ACEs and DER associate with suicidal behaviors and found significant associations between individual ACEs and suicidal behaviors in a young adult population.

Yirdong Felix
The New School for Social Research
Polanco-Roman Lillian
The New School for Social Research
Oduro Neena
The New School for Social Research
(Clinical Science)
X-110 - Social Support, Trauma, and NSSI: The Protective Impact of Cumulative and Friend Support

Previous research has shown connections between trauma, social support, and nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI). Our findings show cumulative social support significantly moderates the relationship between cumulative trauma and NSSI behavior. When examining specific types of social support (friend, family, special someone), only friend support was a protective factor against NSSI.

Victoria Tillotson
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Amber Bouche
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

McKenna Roessler
University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Jennifer J. Muehlenkamp
University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire

(Clinical Science)

X-111 - Examining Self-Criticism and Self-Efficacy As Factors Underlying Hopelessness

Across two studies, we examined contextual factors underlying hopelessness in samples vulnerable to suicidal ideation. Study 1 was retrospective, and in Study 2, we experimentally manipulated self-criticism and self-efficacy. Across both studies, self-criticism and self-efficacy were significant predictors of hopelessness, which suggest these are important contextual factors underlying hopelessness.

Kayce Hyde Brott
University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux
University of Arkansas

(Clinical Science)

X-112 - Nightmares and Self-Injury Among High-Risk Adolescents: Examining the Role of Emotion Regulation

Self-injurious thoughts and behaviors (SITBs) are major public health concerns and are frequently reported amongst adolescents each year. This study utilizes a real-time monitoring approach in two clinically high-risk samples of adolescents to examine the link between nightmares and SITBs.

Kinjal K. Patel
Old Dominion University

Evan M. Kleiman
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Jaclyn C. Kearns
University of Rochester

Catherine R. Glenn
Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

X-113 - Suicidality and Mood: Long-Term Change and Seasonality Effects in Explicit and Implicit Cognitions from 2012 to 2018

Using advanced time-series modeling (ARIMA and Prophet Models) in a large international community sample (N > 10,445), we found evidence for long-term changes across the years and seasonal patterns in explicit and implicit self-harm cognitions. Respondents with a history of suicide attempts were particularly affected by yearly seasonal changes.

René Freichel
UvA

Brian O'Shea
Harvard University

(Clinical Science)
X-114 - Sexual Minority College Students Showed Stronger Association between Loneliness and Suicidality during the COVID-19 Pandemic

This study examined the disparity across sexual orientations in the association of loneliness with suicidality above and beyond a range of sociodemographic, psychological, and the COVID-19-related factors. Sexual minority students showed higher risks for both loneliness and suicidality. Also, sexual minority students revealed stronger impacts of loneliness on suicidality.

Hung-Chu Lin
University of Louisiana Lafayette

Aidan Guidry
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Prynceston Fant
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Clinical Science)

X-115 - Examining Links between Alexithymia, Emotion Differentiation, and Suicide Risk

We examined associations between alexithymia and suicidal behavior and whether emotion differentiation accounted for this relationship. Our hypotheses were not supported and further evidenced the need for investigations targeting within-person momentary changes in emotion differentiation across contexts and how this might vary alongside momentary suicidal ideation, especially accounting for alexithymia.

Elizabeth C Hoelscher
Butler Hospital

Rachel E Frietchen
Butler Hospital

Ellen M Wittler
Butler Hospital

Laurel V Quinlan
Butler Hospital

Megan Fydenkevez
Butler Hospital

Christopher D. Hughes
Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Michael F Armey
Butler Hospital; Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Heather T Schatten
Butler Hospital; Alpert Medical School of Brown University

(Clinical Science)

X-117 - Factors Associated with Negative Future Orientation Link Suicidal Ideation and Engagement in Risky Behavior

We investigated the relationship between suicidal ideation and risky behavior through a construct known as future orientation. By measuring low wish to live, hopelessness, and impulsivity, we were able to highlight the importance of examining cross-cutting, transdiagnostic processes such as future orientation when examining potential links between forms of psychopathology.

Emma Unruh-Dawes
Oklahoma State University

Logan M. Smith
Oklahoma State University

Tony T. Wells
Oklahoma State University

(Clinical Science)


Ideological groups use social media to articulate their ideology and occasionally promote acts of violence. An examination of violent and non-violent ideological group rhetoric in Twitter revealed that while violent actors justify the group’s stances and emphasize differences with outgroups, non-violent actors focused on group agency and future possibilities.

Ares Boira Lopez
The University of Oklahoma

Marina Mery
The University of Oklahoma

Bachazile Sikhondze
The University of Oklahoma

Divya Patel
The University of Oklahoma

Shaila Miranda
The University of Oklahoma

Shane Connelly
University of Oklahoma

Matthew Jensen
The University of Oklahoma

(General)
X-120 - Guidance and Counselling Help Prevent Ragging

The empirical study conducted between 2010-14 involved a Reconnaissance study to understand the issue of ragging. A Descriptive design with Unstructured, Open-ended Interviews as a tool was used. Information obtained from the Reconnaissance Study, helped to formulate Anti-ragging Workshops done as Pilot Study to handle ragging.

Sumit Dutta
NCERT

Vigraanth Bapu K G
Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous)
(General)

X-121 - Spatial Ability Development: Individual Differences Recorded on Mental Rotation & Perspective-Taking/ Spatial Orientation Affect Degree of STEM Representation, Interest, & Achievement

The current study examined whether individual differences in mental rotation & perspective-taking/ spatial orientation are related to STEM interest & achievement. Mental rotation tests & perspective-taking/spatial orientation tasks competency indicated higher declared entry & success in STEM fields. As a result, increasing STEM representation is directly related to spatial ability improvement.

Carlos Jesus Desme
Florida International University

Shannon Pruden
Florida International University
(Developmental)


Bots, fraudulent, and inattentive responders are prevalent on crowdsourcing platforms and threaten data quality. Using multiple prevention and detection strategies, we found far fewer problematic responses in a convenience sample compared to using MTurk, suggesting researchers need to carefully consider the consequences of their recruitment method for data quality.

Alexis D. Webster
Xuyan Tang
University of British Columbia
(Developmental)

X-123 - The Move Beyond the “Average American:” Ethnicity, Social Class, and Critical Consciousness Shape Perceived Social Mobility Estimates

Do social mobility (SM) estimates change when moving beyond the “average American” to include ethnicity/race, social class, and critical consciousness (CC)? We found over- or underemphasizing the opportunity for a target child’s upward SM depending on participant’s own and target child’s ethnicity/race and social class, and on participant’s CC.

Saige Stortz
CUNY Graduate Center

Yana Kuchirko
CUNY Brooklyn College
(Methodology)
X-124 - Evaluating Experiential Avoidance in Terms of COVID-19 Fear and Pandemic Emotional Distress Symptoms Among Latinx Adults

COVID-19 has occasioned substantial psychological distress among the Latinx population. This study evaluated the influence of experiential avoidance (EA), or an individual’s tendency to rigidly avoid negative internal experiences (i.e., feelings, thoughts, etc.), on the severity of COVID-19 fear and emotional distress symptoms due to economic adversity and social distancing.

Nubia A. Mayorga
University of Houston

Kara Manning
University of Houston

Joye L. Derrick
University of Houston

Andres Viana
University of Houston

Lorra Garey
University of Houston

Pamella Nizio
University of Houston

Cameron Matoska
University of Houston

Michael J. Zvolensky
University of Houston

*(Clinical Science)*

X-126 - The Leprous Nature of Victim Status: Being Victimized Decreases Social Desirability

Individuals who have suffered misfortune are perceived to be less desirable and experience derogation. This research positioned Moral Foundation Theory and The Theory of Dyadic Morality in a competitive model to explain social derogation. It was found regardless of misfortune type victims were less socially desirable.

Jefferson A. Sherwood
The University of Southern Mississippi

Jerome A. Lewis
Bellevue University

Joseph D. Elmore
Benedictine College

Zachary M. Himmelberger
Maryville College

*(Social)*

X-125 - Finding the Hidden Door: Gameplay and Gamer Status Both Contribute to Post-Game Creativity

In this experiment, 159 video gamers or non-gamers either watched a video or played one of two games, then completed a creativity task. Creativity results indicated that compared to the control condition, those in the gameplay conditions generated more original ideas, but not a wider range of ideas.

Jasmine Estes
Grand Valley State University

Kenzie Baker
Michigan Technological University

Kaitlyn Roose
Michigan Technological University

Elizabeth S. Veinott
Michigan Technological University

*(General)*

X-127 - Academic Stressors, COVID-Related Stressors, and Coping Strategies Are Related to Physical Activity and Sleep Among College Students during the Pandemic

In this cross-sectional online survey study of 396 college students during the pandemic, we found mostly main effects for academic and COVID-related stressors, along with coping strategies (seeking help, social engagement, and stress reduction) on sleep; only academic stressors and coping were related to physical activity.

Ingrid Thone
Rutgers University, Camden

Kelly Adams
Rutgers University, Camden

Tashmim Begum
Rutgers University, Camden

Joseph Mendoza-Martinez
Rutgers University, Camden

Laurel DiStefano
Rutgers University, Camden

Kristin August
Rutgers University, Camden

*(General)*
X-129 - Impact of an out-of-School Time Program Quality Enhancement on Youth Social and Emotional Skills over Two School Years
Encompassing two school years and the emerging pandemic, this study built on research demonstrating positive effects of quality out-of-school time (OST) programming. Among programs serving mostly communities of high socioeconomic need, implementing social and emotional learning (SEL) strategies was associated with better social-emotional ratings among predominantly elementary-age youth of color.

Stephanie Elizabeth Giannella
Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Annick Eudes Jean-Baptiste
Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Celine Provini
Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.
(Personality/Emotion)

X-130 - The Impact of Parental Beliefs of the Mother on Emotional, Social, and Behavioral Well-Being of Their Children’s Best Friend.
Using data from 942 children, we examined the impact of parental belief on the emotional, social, and behavioral well-being of children’s best friends. We found significant direct and indirect effects of parental belief on prosocial and externalizing behaviors, but not on internalizing behaviors of best friends.

Elias Chandarlis
University of Michigan

Nansook Park
University of Michigan
(Social)

X-131 - Prenatal Exposure to Environmental Pollution and Temperament in Infancy: Does Sex Matter?
The longitudinal impact of prenatal exposure to environmental air pollution (PM2.5) on early childhood temperament and whether the association is moderated by child sex was investigated in mother-child dyads. Higher PM2.5 levels during pregnancy were associated with more severe Externalizing behaviors at 18-36 months, but only for male children.

Kaitlin Kearney
City College, City University of New York

Yoko Nomura
Queens College CUNY

Sarah O’Neill
The City College of New York, CUNY
(Clinical Science)

X-132 - Relations between Cultural Orientations and Child Adjustment in Mexican American and Chinese American Preschoolers from Immigrant Families
The present study examined associations between cultural orientations and child adjustment in immigrant youth, and explored gender and cultural group as moderators. Higher heritage cultural orientation was significantly associated with fewer parent-reported internalizing symptoms and greater teacher-reported social competence. Findings suggest that heritage cultural maintenance could benefit immigrant youth.

Jiayu Luo
UC Berkeley

Stephanie L. Haft
University of California, Berkeley

Qing Zhou
University of California, Berkeley
(Developmental)
X-133 - Treatment Seeking Student Athletes Report of Mental Health Symptoms

Prior research has briefly begun to look into the relationship between college student athletes and their experiences with mental health. CSA seem to experience additional stressors than typical college students yet report less experience with mental health concerns. CSA report higher scores in substance abuse compared to traditional college students.

Anderson Boatman
University of Wisconsin Whitewater

Kristy M Keefe
Western Illinois University
(Clinical Science)

X-135 - Psychological Empowerment and Empathy As Correlates of Forgiveness

The study examined the relationships between psychological empowerment, empathy and forgiveness, surveying 350 university students using Psychological empowerment scale, Toronto Empathy questionnaire, and the Heartland Forgiveness Scale. Results show significant relationships between psychological empowerment and forgiveness as well as empathy and forgiveness. Empathy was a more powerful predictor of forgiveness.

Paul Nyende
Makerere University
(Social)

XI-1 - Effects of Card Game “Codenames” on Lexical Processing Skills

Board games can affect cognitive function, yet are largely overlooked compared to video games despite their popularity. This project will examine if the board game “Codenames” can boost the priming effect of the lexical decision task, indicating that casual board game play may improve one’s processing speed for recognizing words.

Jennifer Williams
Adelphi University

Nathan George
Adelphi University
(Cognitive)

XI-2 - Does Envy Fuel Creativity?

We aim to investigate the relationship between envy, interpersonal behaviors, and creativity in the workplace. In current research, we predict that feeling envy towards a coworker is associated with both information sharing and information hiding behaviors, which may ultimately impact creativity.

Sejin Keem
Portland State University
(Industrial/Organizational)
XI-3 - Cognitive Mechanisms Underpinning Age-Related Change in Delay Discounting Behavior

Individuals of all ages face decisions that vary along two dimensions: magnitude of reward and time until reward receipt. The delay discounting task operationalizes such decisions, though their underlying cognitive mechanisms remain unclear. This study examines how cognitive control, reward sensitivity, and their interactions contribute to delay discounting across development.

Camille V Phaneuf
Harvard University

Melanie J Grad-Freilich
Harvard University

Patrick Mair
Harvard University

Graham L Baum
Harvard University

Leah H Somerville
Harvard University

(Cognitive)

XI-4 - The Effect of Note Probability on Motor Planning in Pianists Measured Using Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

Statistical learning theories suggest that we internalize the regularities of music through passive exposure. Here we test whether implicit knowledge of note probability is recruited to plan motor actions when performing music. We propose that more predictable notes should elicit larger motor evoked potentials in pianists during sight-reading.

Alexander Albury
Concordia University, Montreal, QC.

Virginia Penhune
Concordia University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-5 - The Role of ACEs on Academic Achievement and Psychological Well-Being, and the Examination of Protective Factors

Researchers have found that academic achievement and psychological well-being may be negatively impacted by adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). The purpose of this study is to understand the effects ACEs have on academic achievement and psychological well-being, and how the protective factors of resilience, mindset, and campus connectedness mediate this relationship.

Kiara E. Martin
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Valanne MacGyvers
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Developmental)

XI-6 - Critical Age and Factors for Cultural Integration: What Predicts Biculturalism?

Is there a “critical age” for cultural integration? I previously found that positive adjustment associated with biculturalism only appeared for teenage migrants but not adults. The current proposal aims to further investigate whether teenage years are indeed the best time for bicultural integration and uncover contributing factors to this effect.

Guicheng Tan
CGU/UICI

(Social)

XI-7 - The Effect of Ranked-Choice Vs Plurality Voting Systems on Decisions to Vote for Women Political Candidates

A plurality system often forces a choice between honest and strategic voting. This disproportionately harms less “electable” candidates, often those from underrepresented social groups. This study will explore whether using ranked-choice voting (an alternate system that eliminates the honest vs strategic vote choice) increases intentions to vote for women candidates.

Amanda Mosier
Indiana University - Purdue University Indianapolis

(Social)
XI-9 - Translation and Validation of DSM-Cross Cutting for Indian Homeless Population
The DSM Cross-Cutting Symptom Measure is a self-report measure, that assess 13 mental health domains that are important across diagnoses. This project focuses on developing a Hindi translation of the DSM Cross-Cutting, and establishing its psychometric properties so that it can be used with the homeless population in India effectively.
Tanvi Sukhtankar
St. Xavier’s (Autonomous) College, Mumbai
Rupa Kalahasthi
RIT/NTID
Caroline Easton
RIT/NTID
Cory Crane
Rochester Institute of Technology
(Clinical Science)

XI-10 - I Care about the Title and Context: Diversity Training Framing, Event and Pre-Training Reaction
Drawn from signalling and event system theory, we explore how diversity training framings influence individuals’ pertaining reactions, with identification strength and event strength as moderators. We first pilot the event strengths at societal, organizational and interpersonal levels and conduct a field and an online experiment to examine our hypotheses.
Jiawei Li
University of British Columbia-Vancouver
Chang Cheng
Cornell University
(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-12 - Developing and Evaluating an Equivalence Test for Srmr in Structural Equation Modeling
We will propose an equivalence test for the SRMR fit index in structural equation modeling. We will compare the performance of our proposed test to other methods of evaluating the fit of structural equation models.
Nataly Beribisky
York University
Robert A Cribbie
York University
(Methodology)

XI-14 - Long-Term Emotional Effects of Punishment on Girls of Color
This mixed-method study uses a micro-facial expression tracking tool to map the emotional shifts of Girls of Color as they talk about being punished. We hypothesize that despite how much time has passed since the punishment, recounting these experiences will lead to anxiety, anger, and/or fear.
Shena Sanchez
University of Alabama
Yurou Wang
University of Kansas
(Personality/Emotion)

XI-15 - Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Adaptation for the Homeless in India
To provide quality mental health care for the homeless population in India, we are adapting a CBT module for psychosis. This adaptation is based on the specific culture, language and needs of the target population. It will provide access to evidence based care, guide therapists and increase fidelity to treatment.
Atulya Kharbanda
Thomas Chacko
University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
Rupa Kalahasthi
RIT/NTID
Caroline Easton
RIT/NTID
Cory Crane
Rochester Institute of Technology
(Clinical Science)

XI-16 - Gender Differences in the Effectiveness of Self-Promotion on Resumes
Despite the ubiquity of resumes as a selection tool, they are susceptible to screening biases and may result in the unemployment of marginalized groups. The current study examines the impact of gender (male name vs. female name vs. redacted name) and self-promotion (high vs. low amount) on resume ratings.
Simonne J. Mastrella
University of Guelph
Deborah M. Powell
University of Guelph
Rahul Dipak Patel
University of Guelph
(Industrial/Organizational)
XI-17 - Telehealth and Its Effectiveness for the Homeless in India.
The current research aims to establish tele-health services in the homeless shelter in India with the purpose to test its effectiveness in comparison to traditional model of therapy and meet the mental health needs of the homeless population.

Aanchal Chauhan
(General)

XI-18 - Strengths-Based Intervention for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: An Adaptation for the Homeless Population in India
A high proportion of women in India and across the world are subjected to intimate partner violence (IPV) over their lifetime. The present study intends to adapt a strengths-based CBT intervention to the population of homeless survivors of intimate partner violence in India and assess its efficacy.

Tanya Ann Antony
St Xavier's College, Mumbai
Rupa Kalahasti
RIT/NTID
Caroline Easton
RIT/NTID
Cory Crane
Rochester Institute of Technology
(Clinical Science)

XI-19 - The Relationship between Family SES and Executive Functions: A Moderated Mediation
We will investigate the relationship among socioeconomic status, parental stress, social support, and children’s executive functions in a moderated mediation paradigm. We hypothesize that parental stress mediates the relationship between socioeconomic status and EF in children. We will then further test whether the presence of social support moderates this mediation.

Doroteja Rubez
Case Western Reserve University
Rita Obeid
Case Western Reserve University
Elizabeth J. Short
Case Western Reserve University
(Developmental)

XI-21 - Modality Effects in Cognitive Reappraisal: Examining Long-Term Effects in Alleviating Math Anxiety
The current study will examine whether the modality used to teach a cognitive reappraisal technique affects how well it alleviates math anxiety among college students. Comparing textual and infographic modalities, we will examine which modality provides long-term relief from math anxiety.

Sarah N. Jones
Tennessee Technological University
Matthew J. Zagumny
Tennessee Technological University
Stephanie A. Kazanas
Tennessee Technological University
(Cognitive)

XI-22 - To Help or Not to Help: The Role of Personality Factors on Prosocial Behavior
Individual differences in grandiose trait narcissism, vulnerable trait narcissism, empathy, self-sacrificing behavior, and chronic stress will be examined as predictors of prosocial behavior. Three different contexts of prosocial behavior will be studied, including perceived, effortless, and effortful. Biological sex will also be investigated as a moderator of this relationship.

Maggie Harris
Clemson University
Kaileigh A Byrne
Clemson University
(Cognitive)

XI-23 - Examining Gender Minority Stress in Transgender and Gender Diverse United States Servicemembers and Veterans
To extend our understanding of the impact of gender-minority stressors experienced by transgender and gender diverse (TGD) servicemembers and veterans, this study will examine how stressors related to gender-minority status influence psychological distress, identity disclosure, and functioning of TGD servicemembers and veterans through interviews and self-reported assessments.

Mauricio Montes
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center
(Clinical Science)
XI-24 - Can’t We Just Have the Meeting on Zoom? Investigating the Impact of Work Modality and Task Difficulty on Team Cohesion.

With increasing opportunity to work either in-person or remotely, it is critical to understand how task difficulty combined with different work modalities affects team cohesion. The proposed study will assess if virtual group work with various task difficulties leads to decreased team cohesion compared to in-person group work.

Laura Bauer
Iona College

Daria Maletic
(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-25 - To What Extent: Quelling Covid-19 By Monetary Force

Individual demographics, Disgust Sensitivity, COVID Disbelief, Contamination Sensitivity, and the Big Five personality traits may have a correlation to monetary punishment recommendations of young adults focused on inhibiting the spreading of a global pandemic.

Jacob James Lee
Tennessee Technological University

Chris J. Burgin
Tennessee Tech University

(Social)

XI-26 - Can’t My Grad Student Just Do It? Determining the Optimal Delivery Method for Student Performance Feedback

Providing performance feedback can improve student academic performance, however delivering individualized feedback can be time consuming and labor intensive. The proposed study utilizes developments from organization psychology to determine if student performance differs following feedback from an instructor or a graduate student when provided either face-to-face or over email.

Brandon Ring
(General)

XI-27 - Building Compassion and Interconnectedness during a Pandemic: Disentangling the Immediate, Daily, and Long-Term Benefits of Brief Online Loving Kindness and Concentration Meditations

This study aims to examine unique daily mechanisms and benefits of a brief, online program comparing two forms of meditations (loving-kindness versus concentration meditation) across the pandemic.

Shinyoung Kim
University of Rochester

Jeremy P. Jamieson
University of Rochester

Ronald D. Rogge
University of Rochester

(Clinical Science)

XI-28 - Inducing Empathy in Jurors in a Capital Penalty Phase Trial: An Examination of How to Reduce Jurors’ Death Sentence Decisions

Previous research has shown that inducing empathy in jurors leads to lesser sentences. The present study will examine whether these results extend to instances where the perpetrator and victim are strangers. Additionally, the study will examine instances where the perpetrator exhibits evidence of mental illness, brain damage, or sexual abuse.

Klaudia Zuraw
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Social)
XI-29 - Psychophysiological Assessment of Affective and Autonomic Responses to Mastectomy Images with and without Reconstruction and Cosmetic Intervention

More than 100,000 U.S. women undergo some form of mastectomy annually. Psychophysiological methods will be used to study the reactions of viewers to images of mastectomy scarring with and without reconstruction and cosmetic intervention. Medical tattooing is a cosmetic intervention used for Nipple Areola Complex (NAC) simulation and scar concealment.

Miranda D Proctor  
UCF  
Jeffrey E Cassisi  
University of Central Florida  
(Clinical Science)

XI-30 - Effect of Hallucination and Delusion on Determination of Legally Insane Verdict

This study will explore how mental illness impacts the insanity ruling. Data will be collected using a Qualtrics survey given to university students using a mock news reports demonstrating hallucinations, delusions, a combination, or neither. Participants will then be asked to rule on insanity and confidence of the ruling.

Mallory Gunn  
Matthew J. Zagumny  
Tennessee Technological University  
(Social)

XI-31 - Parents’ Beliefs about Children’s Spatial Abilities: Relations to Children’s Beliefs and Differences By SES and Sex

The proposed study aims to examine the relationship between parental confidence in their children’s spatial abilities and their children’s confidence. Elementary-school children and their parents will complete a survey about the children’s confidence in spatial thinking. This study will also analyze SES and sex differences in spatial thinking confidence.

Madelyn Dawn Smith  
Department of Psychology, American University  
Jade Sosa  
American University  
Emily Grossnickle Peterson  
American University  
(Cognitive)

XI-32 - Suicidal Obsessions v Suicidal Ideations: Using First-Person Suicide Images to Conceptualize Suicidal Thoughts

Similar to suicidal ideations, those with OCD and suicidal obsessions may frequently think about suicide. While traditional suicide assessments disregard affective differences between suicidal ideations and suicidal obsessions, first-person suicide images may help clarify this case conceptualization. We hypothesize that the images will accurately predict our participants’ primary psychiatric diagnosis.

Elizabeth F Mattera  
Yale University School of Medicine  
Brian A Zaboski  
Yale University School of Medicine  
(General)
XI-33 - “Something’s Missing in His Brain”: Investigating the Detrimental Influences of Dehumanizing Language
Children dehumanize outgroups, and this could be influenced by the ways outgroups are described. In the proposed study, we will investigate whether children dehumanize a novel group more after hearing dehumanizing (vs. humanizing) descriptions of the group, and how this effect is influenced by children’s social dominance orientation.

Zoe Sargent
University of Virginia
(Vikram K. Jaswal
University of Virginia
(Developmental)

XI-35 - How Does Our View of COVID-19 Affect Pandemic-Related Memory?
We aim to examine the effect of adults’ view of COVID-19 on memory. In a previous study, we found that young and older adults rated COVID-19 to be more dangerous over time, but adults aged 31 to 49 did not. We will explore the underlying reasons for this finding.

Christie Chung
Mills College
Nastasja Jade Stahl
Mills College
Coco Gutman
Mills College
(Cognitive)

XI-34 - Brutes and Hackers: Individual Differences in Preferences for Problem-Solving Strategy
Previous work has established individual differences in preferences for so-called “finesse” laden work strategies versus “brute-force” strategies. However, this work has focused on scenarios in which competing strategies are apparent to the worker. The proposed work will investigate preferences for more ecologically valid, finesse-strategy seeking behavior.

Corey E. Tatel
Georgia Institute of Technology
Zachary R Tidler
Georgia Institute of Technology
Kahyun Kim
Georgia Institute of Technology
Natalie Spingler
Georgia Institute of Technology
(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-36 - Early Detection of Trauma Using Memory Suppression
The creation of a Think/No-Think task that can be quickly implemented without a researcher observing is the goal of this proposed study. This task could evaluate changes in an individual’s ability to suppress memories due to trauma experienced. This will be done using user-input rather than vocal response.

Curtis Rogers
College of William and Mary
Christopher Ball
College of William & Mary, VA
(Clinical Science)

XI-37 - Exploring Dynamic Interactions of Race-Based Traumatic Stress Symptoms: Network Models of Racial Trauma
This exploratory study will examine how biopsychosocial stress responses may dynamically interact to form feedback loops and influence maintenance of race-based traumatic stress. The proposed study will use network models to understand how race-based traumatic stress responses vary as a function of the type of negative racial encounter experienced.

Nathalie Dieujuste
University of Denver
Jenalee R. Doom
University of Denver
(Clinical Science)
**XI-38 - Sharing Our Stories: Relationship Closeness Reduces Use of Redemptive Storytelling**

Individuals can reframe their negative memories into positive ones (i.e., redemptive narratives); however, the context in which individuals tell stories of redemption remains underexamined. The present proposal addresses this gap by experimentally investigating whether redemptive stories increase as a result of close relationships with the audience and impression management goals.

**Grace Wasinger**  
Iowa State University

**Kristi A. Costabile**  
Iowa State University

**Abby Boytos**  
Iowa State University

**Social**

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**XI-39 - The Association between Emotional and Interpersonal Dysregulation, Self-Disgust, and Temptation to Self Harm**

The purpose of this study is to advance knowledge about self-disgust in relation to Borderline Personality Disorder symptomology and the association between self-disgust and self-compassion for individuals who endorse these symptoms. The investigators also aim to determine whether self-disgust explains the association between BPD symptoms and self harm behaviours.

**Jonathan Oakman**  
University of Waterloo

**Carla Rumeo**  
University of Waterloo

**Sarena Daljeet**  
University of Waterloo

**Katie Finch**  
University of Waterloo

**Alex Milovanov**  
University of Waterloo

**Clinical Science**

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**XI-40 - Examining the Impact of Intersectional Microaggressions and Pride on the Mental Health of Black Nonbinary Adults**

Black nonbinary individuals experience racial and gendered microaggressions which are associated with negative mental health outcomes. However, Black pride and nonbinary pride are linked to lower mental health outcomes. This study will examine the potential moderating effect of Black and nonbinary pride in the relationship between microaggressions and mental health.

**Mel Holman**  
Arizona State University

**Em Matsuno**  
Arizona State University (Tempe Campus)

**Jennifer Gil**  
Arizona State University

**Clinical Science**

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**XI-41 - Hemispheric Processing of Anagrams: The Role of Priming Text**

This research will investigate how the left and right cerebral hemispheres process anagrams during reading. Specifically, this study will present sentences that prime an anagram in a divided visual field study. These results will ultimately provide better insight into both analytical problem solving and theoretical frameworks of text comprehension.

**Ana Karen Delgado Ayala**  
DePaul University

**Firyal Khan**  
DePaul University

**Gabrielle Toups**  
DePaul University

**Nicholas P. Carruth**  
DePaul University Psychology Department

**Sandra Virtue**  
DePaul University

**Biological/Neuroscience**

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XI-42 - Augmenting Neuropsychological Feedback with a Visual-Graphic Aid to Improve Recommendation Follow-through

This proposed research will determine if augmenting neuropsychological feedback with a visual aid is associated with higher levels of patient satisfaction, better understanding of results, and a higher rate of follow-through on recommendations at 3-months post-feedback.

Lauren Dillier
Cassandra Smith
Pacific University
Kylie Courtwright
Pacific University
Douglas Sylvester
Pacific University
Shannon Hughes
Pacific University
Michael Daniel
Pacific University
(Clinical Science)

XI-43 - Behavioral Intervention for Decreasing Intertemporal Biases

The proposed study aims to experimentally compare nudge and boost interventions for reducing planning fallacy and overconfidence. We propose repeated measures mixed subject design with two interventions. Participants predict goal attainment for areas of personal and work life which success is measured after a month over period of three months.

Nicolas Say
Prague University of Economics and Business
Petr Houdek
University of Economics in Prague
Marek Vranka
University of Economics in Prague
Nikola Frollová
Prague University of Economics and Business
(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-44 - The Effects of Lo-Fi Hip Hop on Memory Retention

The proposed study will test the effects of music on memory retention, focusing on a newer genre of music called lo-fi hip hop, a subset of electronic hip hop music. This genre is advertised as music to listen to while studying, but has no empirical research supporting the claim.

Carrie Isabel Berry Womack
Tennessee Technological University
Stephanie A. Kazanas
Tennessee Technological University
(Cognitive)

XI-45 - How Individuals Process Conspiracy Texts: The Role of Figurative Language

This research will investigate how metaphorical language influences the processing of conspiracy theories. In addition, we will examine how individual differences (e.g., schizotypal personality traits) moderate this effect. Ultimately, these results will lead to more accurate theoretical frameworks of reading involving conspiracy theories and text comprehension in general.

Gabrielle Toups
DePaul University
Zachary Ngo
DePaul University
Isabel Uribe
DePaul University
Sandra Virtue
DePaul University
(Cognitive)

XI-46 - Affective Priming As a Behavioural Measure of Implicit COVID-19 Attitudes in People Who Are Vaccine Hesitant

We propose to use the affective priming paradigm to evaluate implicit COVID-19 attitudes in participants who are anti-vaccine or vaccine hesitant compared to those who are not. We predict that affective priming will not be observed for anti-vaccine or vaccine hesitant participants for COVID-19 affiliated words, complementing previous findings.

Stefania S. Moro
York University
Jennifer K. Steeves
York University and Centre for Vision Research
(Social)
XI-47 - Generational Differences in Attitudes Towards Seeking Professional Mental Health Services in Asian Americans

While the Asian American population grows, and mental health disorders remain prevalent, there is still an underutilization of services. Generation status, enculturation adherence, and stigma may predict Asian American attitudes towards seeing professional services for mental illness. This study plans to gain an understand behind these relationships.

Brianna Sadighian
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Manyu Li
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Clinical Science)

XI-48 - Does Instructor Presence in Video Lectures Improve Learning and Metacognition?

With this presentation, we propose a study that asks the following question: does the presence of an instructor in pre-recorded video lectures impact student metacognition and learning? We also aim to investigate if instructor presence affects accuracy of metacognitive judgments.

Bailey Wendt
Butler University

Maya Joseph
Butler University

Henry Bell
Butler University

Becca Greenberg
Butler University

Amanda C. G. Hall
Butler University

Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University

(Cognitive)

XI-49 - Not Moving in Synchrony Is Worse When the Music Is Emotionally Moving.

Two experiments explored the influence of groovy versus moving music on music and social bonding. In both studies participants were shown videos of movement that was in or out of synchrony with the music. The violation of synchrony was more distressing when the music was moving than when groovy.

Kathleen E. Harring
Muhlenberg College

Laura L. Edelman
Muhlenberg College

Alexa Singman
Muhlenberg College

Julianna Reiner
Muhlenberg College

Emma Roppo
Muhlenberg College

(Social)

XI-50 - A Narrative Examination of the Mental Health Help-Seeking Processes of Black Womxn to Inform Outreach Programs

Black women’s cultural identities have an essential role in how their mental health symptoms are developed, interpreted, and treated. Intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1989) and Black feminism (Collins, 1990) will guide this narrative study by calling on Black women to narrate their experiences and identities in order to inform recommendations for outreach.

Sylvia Chika Ofodu
Palo Alto University - Palo Alto, CA

(Social)
XI-51 - The Psase Project: Impact of a Vocational Intervention on Application Self-Efficacy
This study aims to assess the effectiveness of a vocational intervention designed to increase participant postgraduate school application self-efficacy (PSASE). Participants will attend application workshops and complete the PSASE scale at four time points pre- and post-intervention. It is expected that the experimental group will report higher PSASE scores.

Meaghan Rowe-Johnson
Drake University
Brittany Scott
Bridgette Browning
Alex Chavez
Joe Menke
(Clinical Science)

XI-52 - Investigation of Organizational Climate for Environmental Action
Pro-environmental actions by organizations are needed to address the global climate crisis. This research proposes the development and testing of a new construct, organizational climate for environmental action, to support the psychological aspects of organizational change towards environmental responsibility in the workplace.

Alice F. Stuhlmacher
DePaul University
Nicholas P. Carruth
DePaul University Psychology Department
Himali Bhandari
DePaul University
(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-53 - Storytelling As Vehicle of Cultural Transmission in Youtube Video Tutorials
This study investigates the adaptive function of storytelling as teaching method in three thousand YouTube food video tutorials. To do so, we will test whether specific features of the stories that are shared by cooks are correlated with an increase in the number of shares, likes and views.

Lucas Bietti
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
Adrian Bangerter
University of Neuchatel
(Social)

XI-54 - Floor-Slant Perception in Older Adults
Slanted floors are challenging for balance and previous research has only examined proprioceptive sensing of slants in younger populations, omitting older adults. Proprioception declines with age, increasing reliance on proprioceptive sensing of slants. Difficulty perceiving floor slant may contribute to the increased risk of falling of this age group.

Alexis Detrich
Ball State University
Alexa Pellegrino
Ball State University
Krista Price
Ball State University
Daniele Nardi
Ball State University
(Cognitive)

XI-55 - Small Entrepreneurs and the Pandemic Crisis: The Role of Psychological Resilience and Spiritual Mindset
Entrepreneurs during the pandemic had, more than ever, to give rise to their creativity. Which (psychological) resources do their use? How to overcome a health and economic crisis? This research aims to create an innovative model based on psychological resilience, optimism and intrinsic spirituality of individuals.

Clara Margaca
University of Salamanca
José Carlos Sánchez García
University of Salamanca
Brizeida Hernández-Sánchez
Universidad de Salamanca
(Industrial/Organizational)
XI-60 - Evaluating the Effectiveness of Online Peer-Delivered Group Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Treating Postpartum Depression
This study will evaluate the short- and long-term effectiveness of an Online Peer-Delivered Group CBT intervention on postpartum depression (PPD). The intervention’s impact on depression, anxiety, and other complications will be investigated. We hypothesize that this intervention added to treatment as usual (TAU) can improve PPD more than TAU alone.

Zoryana Babiy  
McMaster University
Ryan J Van Lieshout  
McMaster University
(Clinical Science)

XI-86 - Gut Bacteria Associated with Reduced Anxiety: Implications for Mental Health
We investigated whether a probiotic formulation containing four strains of bacteria might have anxiety-reducing effects. An experimental group of rats (n = 10), receiving the probiotics, displayed less anxiety, with statistical significance, than a placebo control group (n = 10). Results verify connection between healthy gut bacteria and improved mental health.

David Saunders-Scott  
Viterbo University
Charles Lawrence  
Viterbo University
Michael T. Parker  
Viterbo University
(Clinical Science)

XI-87 - Exposure to Mental-Health Stigma Tweets Decrease Attitudes Toward Seeking Professional Psychological Help
We explored the effects of communications conveying mental-health stigma. Participants viewed ostensible Twitter posts that were or were not critical of people seeking mental-health support. Among male participants, stigmatizing messages decreased attitudes toward mental-health treatment. Among female participants, this effect emerged only among those low in gender-role espousal.

Sarah Competiello  
Union College
George Y Bizer  
Union College
(Social)

XI-88 - A Trifactor, Multi-Informant Model of Prosocial Behavior in Early Adolescence
We fit a trifactor model to integrate measures of prosocial behavior from the children, their parents and the teachers to separate the different components of variability, identify the relative importance of different items commonly used to test prosocial behavior vis a vis the perspective and common factors.

Patricio Cumsille  
Pontificia Universidad Catolica, Chile
Maria Loreto Martinez  
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
Paula Luengo  
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile
(Developmental)
XI-89 - Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence: Expanding Current Conceptualizations

Confirmatory Factor Analyses were conducted to examine the factor structure of intimate partner violence when including economic and online abuse. Initial one-factor model did not support the proposed factor structure. Two-factor models showed the best goodness-of-fit indexes. Developmental implications and limitations are discussed.

Ana Uribe
UMass Amherst

Colin T Mahoney
University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Maria M Galano
University of Massachusetts Amherst; University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Clinical Science)

XI-90 - The Efficacy of Psycho-Education in Improving the Emotional Well-Being of Visually Impaired Adolescents in Nigeria

The present study examined the efficacy of psycho-education on the emotional well-being of twenty-eight visually impaired adolescents in Nigeria. Results showed that psycho-education significantly improved the adolescents’ emotional well-being. The study recommended that complete psycho-education programme be incorporated into the school curriculum of the adolescents.

Janet Tolulope Olaseni
ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA AKOKO ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

(Developmental)


The practice of meta-analyzing findings within a single paper (i.e., mini meta-analysis) is gaining momentum in academia. We, however, argue that many researchers have ignored a simple alternative to conducting mini meta-analysis. We reported the results of 21 simulations that compared the accuracy of different approaches.

Jessica Kwong
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Kin Fai Ellick Wong
Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

(Methodology)

XI-92 - Using Deep Learning to Generate Hypotheses across Multiple Levels of Analysis: National Pride Increases Creativity

What are the most important cultural values that shape countries’ innovation? A deep learning model identified pride in the country’s long history as the top predictor of innovation from over 800 values. Two experiments provided causal evidence for the hypothesis that pride in the country’s long history increases creativity.

Abhishek Sheetal
Nanyang Technological University

Elizabeth Degefe
Nanyang Technological University

Chin Sylvia
Nanyang Technological University

Savani Krishna
Nanyang Technological University

(Social)
XI-94 - Priming Either Positive or Negative Self-Doubt Mindset Diminished the Negative Self-Doubt Effects on Task Engagement

The results of an experiment showed a significant change in participants’ self-doubt mindset in the hypothesized direction as a result of a mindset induction (positive, negative, vs. control). Interestingly, priming either positive or negative mindset diminished the negative self-doubt effects on task engagement, relative to the control group.

Qin Zhao
Western Kentucky University
Samuel Chang
University of Michigan
(Clinical Science)

XI-95 - Pain Catastrophizing Produces a Failure to Benefit from Positive Emotional Priming

Priming with pain-related images resulted in increased generation of negative words in a word-stem completion task compared to priming with pleasant images for those low in pain catastrophizing. Pain catastrophizers failed to demonstrate this positive priming benefit and created an equal number of negative words regardless of the emotional priming.

Jessica Boyette-Davis
St. Edward’s University
(Cognitive)

XI-96 - Between-Subjects Tests Are Not Always Ideal for Addressing Missingness in Longitudinal Data: A Multilevel Modeling Alternative

Previous research has touted the advantages of the one-way ANOVA over the repeated-measures ANOVA when missingness is high and correlations between measurement points are low (e.g., Callahan, Horta, & Sperling, 2021). The present study showed that a multilevel modeling approach maintained greater statistical power than both types of ANOVAs.

Rick Sperling
St. Mary’s University
Mia Sanchez
St. Mary’s University
Michaela Robinett
St. Mary’s University
Mia Stahl
St. Mary’s University
(Methodology)

XI-97 - Mental Health Affects Emotion Word Processing: Differences across Concreteness, Imageability, and Context Availability Ratings

The current study explores word ratings for positive and negative emotion and emotion-laden words. Participants were randomly-assigned to rate words for either their concreteness, imageability, or context availability. Results showed significant differences in how participants rated these words, particularly when they scored beyond the clinical thresholds for depression and anxiety.

Sarah N. Jones
Tennessee Technological University
Stephanie A. Kazanas
Tennessee Technological University
(Cognitive)
XI-98 - Interpretation Biases Underlying Gratitude Versus Pride
We used Cognitive Bias Modification for Interpretation to investigate whether interpretation biases can be changed congruent with gratitude or pride. Relative to pride interpretation training, gratitude training resulted in more grateful interpretations on our interpretation bias test. We conclude CBM-I can be used to induce gratitude versus pride interpretation biases.

Philip C. Watkins
Eastern Washington University
Michael Frederick
Kahle Elliott
Eastern Washington University
Andrew M. Mathews
Kings College, London
(Personality/Emotion)

XI-99 - Cognitive Emotion Regulation and College Student Perceived Stress and Anxiety
This study examined the relations between perceived stress, anxiety, and cognitive emotion regulation in 341 undergraduate college students. The results indicated that college students who used adaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies showed less perceived stress and less anxiety.

Michael Morales
The State University of New York, Plattsburgh
Isabelle Creste
California State University, Sacramento
Taylor Canet
State University of New York, Plattsburgh
Kendal Carr
State University of New York, Plattsburgh
Taylor Edgar
State University of New York, Plattsburgh
(Personality/Emotion)

XI-100 - Humanness in the Era of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
We examined what defined human in the era of AI. Participants were presented with sentences with the subjective being either human or AI and judged the extent of humanness. The results indicated that emotion and communication are important but not defining characteristic of human. The use of brain defined human.

Yi Shao
Oklahoma City University
Joshua Mueller
Oklahoma City University
Rachel Hundley
Oklahoma City University
(Cognitive)

XI-101 - Pursuit of Desired Affect: Significance of Relationship between Affect Regulation & Attachment Styles
The study used a mixed method approach to explore affect regulation (variables: difficulties in emotional regulation; emotional expressivity; and psychological defenses) and attachment styles among young adults. Pre-existing questionnaires and self-constructed interview were used to collect data and subjected it to statistical and thematic analysis respectively.

Purva Tekkar
Tata Institute of Social Sciences
(Personality/Emotion)

XI-102 - The Mediating Role of Acquiescence Silence between Abusive Supervision and Employee Engagement
This study examined the impact of abusive supervision on employee engagement in the presence of acquiescence silence. A total of 325 academicians participated in the study. The results revealed that abusive supervision impacts employee engagement and acquiescence silence, reliably mediating the relationship between abusive supervision and employee engagement.

Do-Yeong Kim
Ajou University
Abeer Imam
Research Scholar, Ajou University
(Industrial/Organizational)
XI-103 - The Effectiveness of Opera Training on Neuropsychological Functions of Opera Singers

The cognitive complexity required for opera performance makes the study of opera students of particular interest to cognitive psychologists. In the present study, we compared neuropsychological functions before and after an intensive 3-month period of opera training. The present study showed the beneficial potential of opera training on neurocognitive functioning.

Negin Motamed Yeganeh
University of British Columbia-Vancouver

Anja-Xiaoxing Cui
University of British Columbia

Lara Boyd
University of British Columbia

Nancy Hermiston
University of British Columbia

Janet F. Werker
University of British Columbia

(Cognitive)

XI-104 - Attachment As a Predictor of Cyber-Physical and in-Person Physical Intimate Partner Violence

Physical IPV is escalating, and recent-innovations in technology have granted opportunity for perpetrating abuse. Avoidant and anxious attachment is linked to experiencing IPV-victimisation. Research hasn’t explored attachment as a predictor of cyber-physical IPV-victimisation. This study investigated relationship between attachment anxiety and avoidance as predictors of cyber-physical and in-person physical IPV-victimisation.

Lianne Koinis
Monash University

Archana Ranganathan
MONASH UNI

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-105 - Forgiveness and Empathy in Early Adolescence

This study examined the associations between empathy and forgiveness in early adolescence (N=70; mean age=12 years), and whether forgiveness varied by transgressor type. We found that children’s cognitive and affective empathy were not related to forgiveness and forgiveness varied by transgressor type, with early adolescents expressing more forgiveness towards caregivers.

Jessica L Wang
Adelphi University

Gabriela Rodrigues
Derner school of Psychology, Adelphi University

Dominic Fareri
Adelphi University

Kathryn Kerns
Laura E Brumariu
Adelphi University

(Developmental)

XI-106 - Predicting Developmental Delay in Very Pre-Term Infants Using Machine Learning

Our aim was to use machine learning for early identification of infants who would be delayed at 25 months. Initially, only predictors available at birth were used. ML produced models with high specificity/few false alarms and low selectivity/many misses. Adding subsequent infant assessments as predictors increased the models’ accuracy.

Gozde Merve Demirci
CUNY Graduate Center

Chia-Ling Tsai
Queens College, CUNY

Michael J. Flory
NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

Ha T. Phan
NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

Anne Gordon
NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

Santosh Parab
Richmond University Medical Center

Phyllis Kittler
NYS Institute for Basic Research in Developmental Disabilities

(Methodology)
XI-107 - Parenting, Schooling, Working, Oh My! Total Role Burden during the Early COVID-19 Pandemic As a Predictor of Distress

In 374 community adults recruited in May 2020, we showed that cumulative role burden across parenting, schooling, and employment, was associated with higher anhedonic depression symptoms and approached significance for distress symptoms but did not predict anxiety. Further, in post-hoc tests, schooling in particular was associated with distress.

Ariel Ringel
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Rosy Gonzales-Avila
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Princess Ejindu
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Elli Cole
Ball State University

Suzanne Vrshek-Schallhorn
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

(General)

XI-108 - Parental Cognitions Predict Support of Body Boundary Awareness

Research is limited regarding body boundary consent for young children. The current study analyzed parental cognitions about body boundary consent topics including knowledge, self-efficacy, beliefs, and attitudes. Parents who viewed body boundary education as important and were more comfortable with the topic reported greater willingness to support body boundary awareness.

Tiffany Amber Davison
Thiel College

Natalie Lynn Homa
Thiel College

(Developmental)

XI-109 - Mental Health and Self-Perception Correlation

This study explores the relationship between mental health and self-perception. There were 275 participants that were surveyed, and results found a positive correlation between the two constructs. Implications for practice and future research will be discussed.

Abbigail Toller
Northern Kentucky University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-110 - Positive Affect Facilitates a Reduction in Depression Symptoms during a Mobile Mindfulness-Based Intervention

This study evaluated affective patterns (e.g., positive affect, negative affect, and emodiversity) in college students (n = 127) with elevated depression symptoms who participated in a randomized controlled trial of a mobile mindfulness-based intervention (MBI; Headspace). Only change in positive affect mediated the relation between study group and depression symptoms.

Andrew Rauch
Loyola University Chicago

Swarnali Banerjee
Loyola University Chicago

Angie Georgaras
Loyola University Chicago

Ian Kahrilas
Loyola University Chicago

Kelly Polnaszek
Loyola University Chicago

Genevieve Roth
Loyola University Chicago

Carol Gonzales
Loyola University Chicago

Brynn Huguenei
Loyola University Chicago

Asnia Rafiq
Loyola University Chicago

Hassan Khan
Loyola University Chicago

Jenna Duffecy
University of Illinois Chicago

Colleen Conley
Loyola University Chicago

Rebecca L. Silton
Loyola University Chicago

(Clinical Science)
XI-111 - Emotion Recognition Ability for Masked and Unmasked Faces
Mask is currently an integral part of everyone of us in a social situation. Has mask covered our capacity to recognize emotions? This experimental research study tried to understand the differences in perceptual capacity of an masked and unmasked individual & what aids them to perceive this emotion.

Vigraanth Bapu K G
Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous)

Sharmili Chatterjee
Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous)
(Personality/Emotion)

In a sample of 276 patients with spinal cord injuries (SCI), Patients of Color reported higher pain intensity than their White peers and were more likely to have received outpatient psychotherapy for pain management within the previous 3 months. Race predicted receipt of psychotherapy even after accounting for other demographics.

Marcus G. Wild
University of Washington

Dawn M. Ehde
University of Washington

Jesse R. Fann
University of Washington

Stephen Burns
University of Washington and Veterans Administration Puget Sound Health Care System

Jeanne Hoffman
University of Washington

Charles H. Bombardier
University of Washington
(Social)

XI-113 - Cultural Beliefs and Diabetes Distress Impact Self-Care Behaviors and HbA1c Among Latino Patients with Type 2 Diabetes
This study examined the role of cultural beliefs about diabetes-related social rejection and diabetes distress on self-care behaviors and HbA1c among Latino American patients with type 2 diabetes. Structural equation modeling revealed that cultural beliefs impact diabetes self-care via the mediating role of diabetes distress.

Albert Ly
Loma Linda University

Connor Nance
Loma Linda University

Patricia M. Flynn
Loma Linda University

Hector Betancourt
Loma Linda University

XI-114 - The Effect of Perfectionism on Chronic Fatigue Among International Students
This paper considered the role of perfectionism and self-esteem in chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) among international and home students. One hundred participants completed a battery of questionnaires measuring perfectionism, self-esteem, and chronic fatigue. The study showed no significant difference between the level of CFS reports among international and home students.

Nilufar Alizada
Khazar University
(Clinical Science)

XI-115 - Using Multilevel Factor Model to Find Between-Group Constructs: An I/O Application with an Employee Opinion Survey Dataset
The multilevel factor model can be used to find constructs that are theorized to exist a between-cluster level. A multilevel bifactor model was applied to an employee survey dataset, from which the level-1 and level-2 general factor could be interpreted as “subjective evaluation” and the “aggregated employee satisfaction,” respectively.

Jingdan Zhu
The Ohio State University
(Methodology)
XI-116 - The Effect of Reward on False Associative Memory over Time: Higher Value Leads to More False Memories in a Long Term
We combined a pictorial false memory paradigm with reward learning to examine the effect of value on false memory and its effect over time. The results showed that value reward increased false recognition and false associative memory, and such effect could last as long as one week.

Yu Yao
Department of Psychology, Fudan University

Jianqin Wang
Fudan University

XI-117 - The Effect of Emotional Granularity and Emotion Word Usage on Emotion Regulation
Adults (n = 288) completed assessments of their emotion word usage, emotion word accuracy, self-reported emotional granularity (using the Range and Differentiation of Emotional Expression Scale), and emotion regulation (using the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale). Participants' emotion word usage significantly predicted improved emotion regulation.

Victoria Kelleher
University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Stephanie Chenard
University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Jennifer M. Fugate
Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences

XI-118 - The Simultaneous Processing of Music and Language: Searching for Evidence of Embodiment
Might embodied language effects be influenced by the presence of music? Despite a significant interaction of language, music, and direction of movement, we found no clear embodiment effects related to language or music. Participants did respond faster to happy is up statements as compared to sad is down statements.

Victoria L. Karpuszka
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Brooke O. Breaux
University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Kristine Melancon
(Cognitive)

XI-119 - Coping Self-Efficacy Mediates the Protective Role of Acceptance-Based Coping Against Anxiety, during Later Stages of the COVID-19 Pandemic
Acceptance as a coping strategy was not effective in reducing anxiety in the earlier stages of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it became effective later (Fall 2021), and its positive effect was mediated by Coping Self-Efficacy. These findings highlight the role of changing contextual factors in the effectiveness of coping strategies.

Haley V. West
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Florin Dolcos
Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Sanda Dolcos
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology

XI-120 - Thought in Everyday Life As Mediators of the Relationship between Age and Psychological Well-Being
Experience sampling was used to characterize thought in everyday life from adult participants across the lifespan. Thought factors were identified along with a measure of psychological well-being (PWB). A mediation analysis revealed that optimistic/constructive thinking explains approximately 50% of the direct effect of age on PWB.

Eric S Andrews
The University of Arizona

Matthew Grilli
The University of Arizona

Freya Fancy Abraham
The University of Arizona

Darrell Lee Mason
The University of Arizona

Jessica R. Andrews-Hanna
The University of Arizona

(Cognitive)
XI-121 - Are Clinicians Assessing for Emotional Abuse? a Content Analysis of Intimate Partner Violence Assessment Tools

Emotional abuse is a serious, prevalent issue that is often overlooked in clinical assessment. We conducted a content analysis of 78 measures of intimate partner violence to determine the percentage of measures and items assessing emotional abuse and the specific emotionally abusive behaviors most commonly assessed by clinicians.

Xinni Wang
Erin F. Alexander
Binghamton University, The State University of New York
(Clinical Science)

XI-122 - Decreased but Persistent Positive Impact of Handshake on Impression Formation and Cooperation during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Traditionally, handshake has been a powerful non-verbal greeting behavior in Western societies, but the COVID-19 pandemic has dissuaded this practice. Our research shows that the pandemic diminished but not eliminated the positive effect of handshakes on impression formation and subsequent social decision-making.

Xiang Quan
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
Paul C. Bogdan
Matthew Moore
Palo Alto VA Medical Center, Palo Alto, California
Sanda Dolcos
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology
Florin Dolcos
Beckman Institute for Advanced Science and Technology; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign
(Social)

XI-123 - What Do Clinicians Think about the Implementation of a Clinical Databank in a University Psychology Clinic? a Qualitative Study.

The implementation of databanks that systematically collect key data from clients is an increasingly common practice. Clinicians’ impressions on the implementation of a clinical databank were described using a qualitative inductive approach. Consulting clinicians emerged as an essential feature in this procedure. Clinical implications and avenues for improvement are discussed.

Gabrielle Riopel
Université de Montréal
Aimé Duquet
Université de Montréal
Raphaëlle Merlo
Université de Montréal
Tania Lecomte
Université de Montréal
Catherine-Marie Vanasse
Université de Montréal
Bruno Gauthier
Université de Montréal
Simon Grenier
Université de Montréal
(Clinical Science)
XI-124 - Implicit Beliefs about the Impact of the Brain and Body on Mental Well-Being Is Associated with Mental Health Treatment Preferences in University Students

We investigated associations between beliefs about the malleability of biology and mental well-being and treatment preferences. Greater belief that the brain and body affected well-being predicted preference for combined psychotherapy and medication over medication alone and an increased preference for complementary alternative treatments over traditional treatments alone.

Christopher T Webster
Michigan State University

Ania Pathak
Michigan State University

Hans S. Schroder
McLean Hospital

Jason S Moser
Michigan State University

Stefanie Russman Block
University of Michigan Medical School
(Clinical Science)

XI-125 - A Snapshot of Statistical Reporting and Power Analysis in Substantive Psychological Research

An investigation of statistical reporting in psychological research revealed gaps between theory and the practical application of statistical power analysis. Information on the types of statistical models used, significance of the individual tests, and the effect sizes reported provide context for the current climate of statistical findings and reporting.

Kathryn J. Hoisington-Shaw
The Ohio State University

Jolynn Pek
The Ohio State University
(Methodology)

XI-126 - Examining Child Welfare Staff Well-Being As a Component of Trauma-Informed Care

The experiences of child welfare staff within two trauma-focused trainings were qualitatively explored. Lower staff well-being was identified when staff faced organizational barriers. These trainings increased awareness of secondary traumatic stress and burnout. They also emphasized knowledge and implementation of strategies for building individual resilience, positive coping, and organizational resilience.

Uma Guarnaccia
Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Linzy Pinkerton
Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Patricia Garibaldi
Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine

Cassandra Kisiel
Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine
(Clinical Science)

XI-127 - Social Belonging Intervention’s Effects on College Students of Color’s Belonging, Imposterism, and Persistence

Using the Social Belonging model, this study tests an intervention to see its effects on persistence, resilience, sense of belonging, imposterism, and self efficacy on students of color. Students of color in the intervention should show higher persistence and belonging and lower imposter scores than those in the control condition.

Sydney Renae Kilgore
UCSB Psychological and Brain Sciences
(Social)
XI-128 - Risk for Financial Exploitation: Characterizing the Role of Socioeconomic Status, Cognition, and Social Decision Making

Three studies including older and younger adults revealed that risk for financial exploitation is associated with ability to appraise trustworthiness, persuadability, cognitive decline, and social support. Among older adults, socioeconomic status (SES) moderates the effect of cognitive decline on risk for financial exploitation.

Yi Yang  
Temple University

Katherine Hackett  
Temple University

Srikar Katta  
Temple University; Temple University

Johanna Jarcho  
Temple University

Tania Giovannetti  
Temple University

Dominic Fareri  
Adelphi University

David Smith  
Temple University

(Social)

XI-129 - A Bayesian Look at Field Independence and Crossmodal/Supramodal Correspondences

In an exploratory fashion, we examined the relationship between Field Independence (FI) and Figure Correspondence Task (FCT) performance using both linear and logistic regression in a Bayesian framework. Our findings indicate exciting opportunities for further investigation into correspondence performance and cognitive styles.

Blain Cameron Stumpf  
George Fox University

Chris J. Koch  
George Fox University

(Cognitive)

XI-130 - Natural Public Spaces Increase Social and Environmental Thought Content

When exploring a nature conservatory, people thought less about themselves, and felt more connected to the physical and social environment, including people nearby and around the world, compared to when they were exploring an indoor mall, demonstrating that natural public spaces can encourage socially and environmentally engaged thinking.

Kathryn E. Schertz  
The University of Chicago

Jillian E Bowman  
The University of Chicago

Hiroki P Kotabe  
The University of Chicago

Elliot A Layden  
The University of Chicago

Jenny Zhen  
The University of Chicago

Tanvi Lakhtakia  
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

Muxuan Lyu  
The University of Chicago

Olivia A Paraschos  
The University of Chicago

Stephen C. Van Hedger  
The University of Chicago

Kathleen D Vohs  
University of Minnesota

Marc G Berman  
The University of Chicago

(Social)

Educational attainment, defined as years of education completed, possesses significant genetic influences quantified using a polygenic risk score. Using this polygenic score, we predict academic performance during childhood and adolescence, and financial responsibility during emerging adulthood. Subsequently illuminating a possible developmental pathway and novel implications for this polygenic score.

Alex Olejko
Case Western Reserve University

Stephen A. Petrill
The Ohio State University

Richard Settersten Jr.
Oregon State University

Erik G. Willcutt
University of Colorado Boulder

Christopher W. Bartlett
Abigail Wexner Research Institute

Lee A. Thompson
Case Western Reserve University

(Developmental)

XI-132 - The Evolution of Gossip

With an agent-based model, this research identified a feedback loop of the evolution of gossip. Results suggested that gossip increased reputation accessibility and sensitivity. Consequently, individuals became motivated to manage their reputation by cooperating with gossipers. As a result, gossipers gained an advantage, which led to the evolution of gossipers.

Xinyue Pan
University of Maryland, College Park

Dana Nau
University of Maryland, College Park

Michele Gelfand
Stanford University

(Social)

XI-133 - Regulating Exuberance: How Temperament and Emotion Regulation Influence Later Socioemotional Functioning

Longitudinal examinations of temperamental exuberance and emotion regulation lend important information about the role of positive approach motivations for adaptive child outcomes, such as positive social behavior and friendship quality. Unique contributions of exuberance toward emotion regulation and social behavior suggest a mediational pathway towards adaptive outcomes in late childhood.

Sarah Kravitz
Catholic University of America

Kathryn A. Degnan
Catholic University of America

(Developmental)

XI-134 - Have Some Perspective: A Correlational Investigation of Empathy, Thinking Patterns, and Sociopolitical Ideology

This study examined the relationships between empathy, cognitive distortions, and sociopolitical ideology. While significant relationships were found between empathy and distortions, and between empathy and sociopolitical ideology, none were found between distortions and ideology. These findings suggest the relationship between sociopolitical ideology and empathy is not mediated by cognitive distortions.

Tyler James Robinson
Murray State University

Patrick J. Cushen
Murray State University

(Social)
XI-135 - Using Citation Network Analysis to Enhance Scholarship in Psychological Science: A Case Study of the Human Aggression Literature

We used citation-network-analysis to characterize the literature topology of human aggression (case study). We identified 15 research-communities. Our approach may provide a valuable resource for psychological scientists by outlining research-communities and their growth over time, identifying influential papers within each community, and providing opportunities to increase gender-equity in the field.

Alessia Iancarelli  
northeastern university

Ajay Satpute  
Northeastern University

Thomas F. Denson  
University of New South Wales

Chun-An Chou  
northeastern university

(Methodology)

XI-136 - Clustering Intensive Longitudinal Data Using VAR Model with Lasso Estimator

This study aimed to evaluate the performance of the Lasso estimator in clustering intensive longitudinal data using VAR models. The results from a series of simulation analyses showed that the implementation of the Lasso estimator was associated with improved clustering accuracy, which was particularly true with the GMM clustering algorithm.

Yaqi Li  
University of Oklahoma

Hairong Song  
University of Oklahoma

(Methodology)

XI-137 - Impact of an Out-of-School Time Program Quality Enhancement on Youth Social and Emotional Learning Skills over Two School Years

Encompassing two school years and the emerging pandemic, this study built on research demonstrating positive effects of quality out-of-school time (OST) programming. Among programs serving mostly communities of high socioeconomic need, implementing social and emotional learning (SEL) strategies was associated with better social-emotional ratings among predominantly elementary-age youth of color.

Stephanie Giannella  
Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Annick Eudes Jean-Baptiste  
Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

Celine Provini  
Prime Time Palm Beach County, Inc.

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-138 - The Benefit of Bimodal Training in Learning Voices

As shown previously, listeners with normal hearing can learn to identify talkers through talker-specific articulatory style which is available in multiple modalities as well as across modalities. Listeners also learn to recognize voices that have been paired with articulating faces (or static images of faces) better than voices learned alone.

Serena Zadoorian  
University of California, Riverside

Lawrence D. Rosenblum  
University of California, Riverside

(Cognitive)
XI-139 - A Meta-Analysis of the Nomological Network of Emotion Regulation in Korean Adults
This meta-analytic study examined the nomological network of emotion regulation (ER) using 36 independent samples from 32 studies (N = 13,812). Anxious and avoidant attachment were related negatively to adaptive ER, and positively to maladaptive ER. Maladaptive ER was positively associated with anxiety, depression, interpersonal relationship problems, and social anxiety.

Wonyoung Kim
SKKU

Seunghee Lee
Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School

Kyuli Lee
Sungkyunkwan University

Nayoung Kim
Sungkyunkwan University

OckA Jeong
Sungkyunkwan University

Justin Minue Kim
Sungkyunkwan University

Hyung In Park
Sungkyunkwan University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-140 - The Middle-Class Squeeze: Assessing the Psychological Implications across Two Multinational Studies
When thinking about the wealth distribution in society, we often compare the rich and the poor yet we pay little attention to the middle class. Across 49 countries and 2 studies, we found perceptions of a large middle class was related to multiple indicators of prosperous societies and citizens.

Kelly Kirkland
Psychological Sciences University of Melbourne

Jolanda Jetten
The University of Queensland

Brock B. Bastian
University of Melbourne

(Social)

XI-141 - Belonging Changes over Time: Between and within Group Differences in University Belonging Trajectories By Race, Social Class, and Gender
Sense of belonging is crucial for thriving in university contexts. Theories posit university belonging must be maintained over time. However, we know little about how it fluctuates over time. This study shows how college students of various social identities have differential trajectories of university belonging over four years of college.

Nidia Ruedas-Gracia
University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign

Ge Jiang
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Amir H. Maghsoodi
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Developmental)

XI-143 - Combining Robust Estimation with Multiple Imputation in Correcting Test Statistics in SEM
I conducted a simulation study to examine different strategies to pool the test statistics from multiply imputed data sets estimated with a robust estimator in structural equation modeling. The most popular MLR estimator didn’t work well with any pooling approaches examined. Other robust estimators showed better performance under certain conditions.

Fan Jia
University of California, Merced

(Methodology)
XI-145 - International Differences in Tilt: The Stability, Geography, and Predictive Power of Tilt for Economic Criteria

Tilt represents an ability pattern and is based on within subject differences between two competing abilities (math/science versus verbal). Tilt was measured at the country level (with PISA scores) and was stable over time. Further, math tilt (math>reading) was prominent in East Asia and predicted country level productivity (GDP).

Thomas Coyle
The University of Texas at San Antonio

Tyler L Minnigh
The University of Texas at San Antonio

David Becker
Chemnitz University of Technology

Heiner Rindermann
Chemnitz University of Technology

Jennifer Sanders
UTSA
(Cognitive)

SUNDAY MAY 29
12:00 - 1:00 PM

XII-1 - Suicidality & Temporal Self-Appraisal: How Individuals At-Risk for Suicide Evaluate Themselves Over Time

523 adults completed self-report measures regarding suicidality, depression, and temporal-self appraisal. Individuals at-risk for suicide displayed a temporal self-appraisal trajectory distinct from those not at-risk for suicide, perceiving themselves as stagnated at present as compared to their past and anticipating improvement in the future. Clinical implications are discussed.

Chayim Rosensweig
James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center; Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University

Chana R Silver
James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center

Yosef Sokol
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai; James J. Peters Veterans Affairs Medical Center
(Clinical Science)

XII-2 - Sex, but Not Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predicts Conduct Problems and Substance Use in a Mixed Clinical Sample

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and sex may both be associated with risk-taking behaviors. The present study demonstrated on the Personality Assessment Inventory-Adolescent, there is a main effect of sex but not ADHD diagnosis on impulsive behavior and drug use; among adolescents with ADHD, males remained more likely to endorse behavioral concerns.

Izhani Rosa
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Erin T. Kaseda
Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Alexandra Kirsch
NorthShore University HealthSystem
(Clinical Science)
XII-3 - Motivated Attention Among the Trauma Exposed
This study aimed to investigate motivated attention to affective images in those with traumatic exposure and those with a diagnosis of PTSD. Results indicated a main effect of traumatic exposure, that those with traumatic exposure showed less attention to the affective stimuli.

Jessica Dupree
Purdue University
Kimberly Galvez-Ortega
Purdue University
Samantha Ingram
Purdue University
Daniel J. Foti
Purdue University
Susan South
Purdue University
(Clinical Science)

XII-4 - Boredom Proneness, Media Use and Rule-Breaking during the COVID-19 Pandemic
We assessed participants’ perceived changes in their media use relative to before the pandemic, as well as their adherence to measures aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19. Results provided evidence for boredom proneness as a predictor of increased media use and rule-breaking during the pandemic.

Allison C. Drody
University of Waterloo
Jessica Lee
University of Waterloo
Lydia J. Hicks
Lakehead University
James Danckert
University of Waterloo
Daniel Smilek
University of Waterloo
(Cognitive)

XII-5 - Attention Bias Variability Is Explained By General Reaction Time Variability: Evidence from Two Different Cognitive Tasks
Heightened attention bias variability is observed in affective disorders and thought to measure fluctuations in attention towards and away from threatening/emotional information. We provide evidence that such measures are reflective of reaction time variability more broadly, which may have implications for the relationship between these measures and affective disorders.

Dahlia Kassel
Northern Michigan University
Joshua Carlson
Northern Michigan University
Lin Fang
Northern Michigan University
(Cognitive)

XII-7 - Employment Status Moderates the Relation between Anxiety and Attention-Related Cognitive Errors in Spanish-Speaking University Students
We performed a moderated regression analysis to assess the combined effect of trait anxiety and employment status on attention-related cognitive errors. A significant interaction effect was found, b = -1.0535, BCa 95% CI [-1.768, -0.293]. The results support the moderating role of employment status on this relation.

Dariana Gil-Hernández
University of Puerto Rico
Sebastián Bentz-Figueroa
University of Puerto Rico
José A. Maldonado-Martínez
University of Puerto Rico
Giovanni Tirado-Santiago
University of Puerto Rico
(Clinical Science)
XII-8 - No Evidence for an Effect of Selective Spatial Attention on the Development of Secondary Hyperalgesia: A Replication Study

We did not find evidence for the effect of selective spatial attention on the development of secondary hyperalgesia. Our study suggests that to enhance the efficiency of top-down modulation, it is necessary to reconsider engagement and goal-relevance of the attentional task used to manipulate the focus of attention.

Delia Della Porta
UCLouvain, Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium; Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve
Marie-Lynn Vilz
Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels
Valéry Legrain
Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels; Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve; Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve

XII-9 - COVID-19 Crisis Classrooms: Student Multitasking and Distractibility across Virtual and in-Person Learning Environments

We examined students’ attentiveness during in-person classes, synchronous online classes, and asynchronous video learning. Students multitasked more often and were more distractible in virtual than in-person environments. Those who tended to multitask and be distracted did so across all settings. Professor presence online did not discourage multitasking or reduce distractibility.

Allison Devedjian
Butler University
Justin Contreras
Butler University
Suneeta Kercood
Butler University
Tara T. Lineweaver
Butler University

XII-10 - Performing a Task with a (suggested) Co-Actor Attenuates the Stroop Interference Effect

Interference between relevant and irrelevant stimuli is significantly reduced in multisensory spatial tasks when a co-actor is responsible for responding to incongruent and irrelevant distractors. Results of this research suggest that a division of labor and thus reduction of interference also occurs with automatically processed stimuli and suggested co-actors.

Anika Gearhart-Edwards
University of Hawaii at Mānoa
Basil Wahn
Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Scott Sinnett
University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa

XII-11 - Relative Size-Number Magnitude Congruency/Incongruency on Temporal Processing

We examine the direct influence of attentional mechanisms in cross-dimensional magnitude interaction. We manipulated size and number magnitude to create Size-Number Congruent and Size-Number Incongruent large/small combinations. Our result suggests temporal processing was different for the congruent-large compared with congruent-small. However, no differences were observed for size-number incongruent combinations.

Anuj Kumar Shukla
Cognitive Science Lab

XII-12 - Effortful Control Modulates the Effects of Mental Workload on Startle Response

Concurrent mental workload impacts cognitive processing and induces negative affect. Startle modulation can reflect the influences of mental workload on cognition and affective states. Moreover, individual differences in effortful control buffer the effects of mental workload on startle, which have implications in applied and clinical settings.

Xiao Yang
Old Dominion University
XII-13 - Music May Improve Attention in People with Attention Disorders
This experiment explored how different types of music might help those with ADD/ADHD in retaining attention in academic settings. Calming music was best for people with ADHD and exciting music was best for those with ADD/ADHD. Neurotypical did equally well with both types of music.
Laura L. Edelman
Muhlenberg College

Emma Roppo
Muhlenberg College
(Cognitive)

XII-14 - Improving Cognitive Functioning By Modulating Interoception Via Mechanical Stimulation of the Affective Touch Pathway
In this 30-day study, recruited participants (n=31) endorsing difficulties in aspects of cognition (assessed via cognitive rating scales and ACS) tested a novel device designed to stimulate the interoceptive network via affective touch pathway. Significant improvements in sustained attention and visual memory were observed, primarily assessed via cognitive task performance.
Gina Sensale
Feelmore Labs, Inc
Angelina Distefano
Feelmore Labs, Inc
Sahithi Garikapati
Feelmore Labs, Inc
Sean Hagberg
Feelmore Labs, Inc
(Cognitive)

XII-15 - Problematic Smartphone Use in Young Adults: Psychological Distress, Personal History and Metacognitions
We examined problematic smartphone use (PSU) in young adults. PSU was positively associated with fear of missing out (FoMO) and parenting styles. PSU mediated the relationship between social anxiety and smartphone use metacognitions. Age of first smartphone did not significantly relate to PSU or FoMO or mediate any hypothesized relationships.

Brianna L. Starkey
Central Connecticut State University
Bradley M. Waite
Central Connecticut State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-16 - Young Children’s Callous-Unemotional Traits Mediate the Relationship between Maternal Negative Affectivity and Child Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
The current study investigates the relationship among maternal negative affectivity (NA), child ADHD, and child Callous-Unemotional (CU) traits. Multi-level modeling and bootstrapping methods were employed. Although the direct effect of maternal NA on child ADHD was insignificant, the maternal NA positively predicted ADHD through child CU traits.

Yingying Zhao
Texas A&M University - College Station
Fanyi Yu
Texas A&M University - College Station
Jeffrey R. Gagne
Texas A&M University
(Clinical Science)

Emotion regulation may be a central driver in academic procrastination, but we have limited tools to measure both variables. We developed two novel behavioral tasks used alongside self-report assessments. Participants who report sub-optimal emotion regulation and display a negative response bias also indicate more procrastination validated by delayed assignment submission.

Jahdai Guerrero
Edgewood College
(Fourth-year/Emotion)

XII-18 - Relations of Co-Occurring Conduct Problems on Facial Emotion Recognition and Theory of Mind in Youth with ASD

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and conduct disorder (CD) are differentially related to theory of mind (ToM) and facial emotion recognition (FER). The current study assessed the impact of co-occurring CD symptoms on ToM and FER, in ASD. Results indicate a negative relationship between CD symptoms and FER but not ToM.

Nardin Yacoub
Montclair State University
Rachel G. McDonald
Montclair State University
Eden Fowler-Benton
Montclair State University
Mary Isaac Cargill
University of Virginia
Sadaf Khawar
Montclair State University
Matthew D. Lerner
Stony Brook University
Erin Kang
Montclair State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-19 - The Effects of Parenting on the Behavior of Children with Autism: A Meta-Analysis

The current study used a meta-analysis to analyze the effects of parenting behaviors on children with autism. Negative parenting behaviors resulted in a positive correlation with externalizing behaviors, while positive parenting behaviors resulted in a positive correlation with social skills and a weak positive correlation with internalizing behaviors.

Allison P. Martin
Allyson Phillips
Ouachita Baptist University
Jennifer V. Fayard
Ouachita Baptist University
(Due to space constraints, the remaining authors are omitted.)

XII-20 - Tyles: Tablet App Supporting Autistic Children to Build Skills in Understanding Facial Expressions.

The study aimed to evaluate an app to build skills in understanding facial expressions. Psychometric tests, eye-tracking and EEG were used to measure differences in facial scanning and processing after using the app. Preliminary results show that the app is usable and frequently used in the first week.

Natalie Grace Wall
The University of Newcastle
Oliver Smith
The University of Newcastle
Linda Campbell
The University of Newcastle
Carmel Loughland
The University of Newcastle
Ulrich Schall
The University of Newcastle
(Biological/Neuroscience)
XII-21 - Comparing the Detection of Autism Spectrum Disorder within Males and Females Using Machine Learning

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has been used to investigate neural patterns of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This research explored a machine learning approach for ASD diagnostics using MRI data from ABIDE I. Sex differences in model accuracy highlight the importance of considering how general findings apply to females with ASD.

Joseph Starr Wolff
Jeffrey Eilbott
Yale University
(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-22 - Undergraduate Students Endorse Both the Social/Neurodiversity-Focused and Medical/Disability-Focused Models of Autism

Undergraduate students indicated their agreement with 10 statements representative of the Social/Neurodiversity-Focused Model and 10 statements representative of the Medical/Disability-Focused Model of autism. The majority of undergraduate students agreed with statements associated with both models, suggesting that they do not perceive these to be opposing models.

Camilla McMahon
Miami University
Sophia Thompson
Miami University
(Developmental)

XII-23 - Trauma Exposure Types and Associated Outcomes: An Exploratory Latent Profile Analysis

Trauma exposure is commonly examined using an all-or-none approach. We conducted LPAs on 8 archival college student samples (N = 2054). Results indicated a 4-profile solution, with groups differing on levels of PTSD, event centrality, depression, anxiety, stress, and coping styles. This common approach overlooks important variability in trauma-exposed individuals.

Elizabeth L. Griffith
University of North Texas
Heather R. Lucke
University of North Texas
Adriel Boals
University of North Texas
(Clinical Science)

XII-24 - Depression in Patients with Parkinson’s Disease: A Network Approach

This study used a network approach to examining depression symptoms in patients with advanced Parkinson’s disease (PD). Results indicated depression in PD patients may be qualitatively different than patients without PD and the use of network models may be a valuable tool for researchers and clinicians working with this population.

Amanda R Merner
Case Western Reserve University
(Clinical Science)

XII-25 - Disinhibition- a Neurobehavioral Trait Underlying the Relationship between Social Anxiety & Alcohol Use

This study examines the moderating effects of multiple facets of disinhibition—impulsivity, risk-taking, and rigid perfectionism—on the relationship between SA and dimensional AU in two different age groups.

Hanna S. Osborne
Georgia State University, Department of Psychology;
Isabella M. Palumbo
Georgia State University
Erin B. Tone
Georgia State University
(Personality/Emotion)
XII-26 - Benefits and Drawbacks of Teletherapy from Psychologists’ Perspectives
This study examined psychologists’ perceptions about similarities and differences between online and in-person therapy regarding the presence of various therapeutic elements. Open-ended responses were coded through thematic analysis. Two themes regarding advantages of virtual therapy and four themes pertaining to its drawbacks were extracted.

Carla Rumeo
University of Waterloo

Jonathan Oakman
University of Waterloo

Sarena Daljeet
University of Waterloo

Alex Milovanov
University of Waterloo

Katie Finch
University of Waterloo

(Clinical Science)

XII-27 - Comparing Latent Variable and Psychological Network Models in Mental and Physical Health Symptom Data
Network modeling promises conceptual and statistical benefits over traditional latent variable modeling when measuring symptoms of psychopathology and their interrelationships. We extend published comparisons of these frameworks to the health context with high-quality empirical data and argue that network centrality indices and community detection may in fact provide novel information.

Joshua Starr
McGill University

Carl F. Falk
McGill University

(Methodology)

XII-28 - Self-Reported Executive Functioning Moderates the Relationship between Stress and Anxiety in College Students
In a sample of 93 college students, self-reported executive functioning was shown to moderate the relationship between stress level and anxiety. The directionality of these associations requires further investigation, but these findings indicate that targeting executive dysfunction may serve to mitigate the pathway between stress and anxiety in emerging adults.

Tiffany Harris
University of Southern Mississippi

Fayth Walbridge
University of Southern Mississippi

Zachary Wilde
University of Southern Mississippi

Mairin Cotter
University of Southern Mississippi

Stephanie Smith
University of Southern Mississippi

(Clinical Science)

XII-29 - Effectiveness of DBT Skills Acquisition for Individuals with Varying Levels of Psychoticism.
Research suggests that DBT is an effective transdiagnostic treatment. This study examined the impact of psychoticism on coping skills acquisition after one year of DBT Skills Group. Skills acquisition differed significantly for individuals presenting with and without psychotic symptoms.

Samantha Kirshon
Stanford University School of Medicine

Jamie Hattler
Stanford University School of Medicine

Hannah E Steinberg
Stanford University School of Medicine

Sanno Zack
Stanford University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)
XII-30 - Maternal and Sibling Separation during Infancy on Adolescent Anxiety in Rats

The maternal separation model of schizophrenia was examined in infant male and female rats. Results showed an increase in anxiety on multiple tasks during adolescence, but those results were moderated by sex, as well as whether siblings were present, or whether mom was nearby (within sight/smell/hearing), during the isolation period.

Shane McClafferty  
Radford University  
Claudia Paniagua-Ugarte  
Radford University  
Jacob Eirich  
Radford University  
Laura Griffith  
Radford University  
Zoe Hannabass  
Radford University  
Pamela A. Jackson  
Radford University  
(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-31 - Understanding Covid-19 As a Potentially Morally Injurious Event.

The current study observes the appraisal of traumatic events as violating morally held beliefs in the general population. One hundred seventy participants in the US completed a survey assessing moral injury. There was a direct effect of worrying about others contracting Covid-19 and social distancing on moral injury and rumination.

Julia Superka  
The New School for Social Research  
McKenna F Parnes  
Suffolk University  
Kendall Pfeffer  
New School  
Jordana Douglas  
New School for Social Research  
Lauren Krulis  
New School for Social Research  
Adam Brown  
The New School for Social Research  
(Clinical Science)

XII-32 - Changes in Implicit but Not Explicit Theory of Mind Following Targeted Cognitive Training

This study measured changes in implicit and explicit ToM in individuals with schizophrenia who were randomized to either computerized targeted social cognitive training (TSCT) or a computer games control condition to evaluate the effect of social cognition training on ToM as well as the relationship to overall social functioning.

Broiana N Galindo  
Rush University Medical Center  
Colin Iwanski  
Rush University Medical Center  
Kristen M Haut  
Rush University Medical Center  
Savannah Lokey  
Rush University Medical Center  
Rebecca Flynn  
Rush University Medical Center  
Matthew Wronskski  
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center  
Christine I Hooker  
Rush University Medical Center  
(Cognitive)

XII-33 - Analysis of Research Trends in South Korea on Creative Problem Solving: Focusing on Thesis for Elementary, Middle and High School Students

The study aims to explore a trend of the research related to Creative Problem Solving(CPS) for elementary, middle, high school students in Korea, because CPS has been mentioned as important in the national curriculum of Korea. 186 articles published from 2000 to 2021 were analyzed by year, object, method, research field.

Janchiv Ayurzana  
Yonghan Park  
Chungnam National University  
Cho Seonghwan  
CHUNGNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
Jeonghhee Han  
CHUNGNAM UNIVERSITY  
(General)
XII-34 - Perceptions of Danger Predict Stigma Towards Depression and Schizophrenia: Experimental Data and Evidence from the General Social Survey 1996-2018

In an experimental paradigm (Study 1; \( n = 791 \)) and pre-registered analyses on nationally representative US data from 1996-2018 (Study 2; \( n = 2,715 \)), the effects of a depression and schizophrenia label on desire for distance (i.e., stigma), are consistently mediated by perceptions of the labelled individual as dangerous.

Nathan R. Huff
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Linda Isbell
University of Massachusetts- Amherst

David H. Arnold
University of Massachusetts - Amherst

(Social)

XII-35 - Potential Demographic Moderators of Abnormal P3 Among Individuals with Psychotic Disorders

A neural marker of psychosis is an abnormal P3. Within current literature there is little research regarding the impact of demographic variables on this relationship. We conducted a study using an epidemiological sample in which we examined the impact of age and gender on said relationship.

Lisa Brown
Purdue University

Katherine Jonas
Stony Brook University

Kayla Donaldson
Stony Brook University

Roman Kotov
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

David Rollock
Purdue University

Dan Foti
(Clinical Science)

XII-36 - The Role of Perceived Social Support in the Relation between Adults’ Depressive Symptoms and Loneliness

Social isolation can have significant negative psychological and physiological consequences. Here, we investigated whether levels of perceived social support mediate the relation between levels of depressive symptoms and perceived loneliness. Our findings indicate that perceived social support served as a significant mediator.

Wei-Qian Wang
Adelphi University

Melanie Ruiz
Adelphi University

David Smith
Temple University

Dominic Fareri
Adelphi University

(Clinical Science)

XII-37 - “I Don’t Care Whether They’re Rich or Poor”: Children’s Class-Based Social Preferences Depend on Effortful Control

Elementary-age children of Chinese immigrant parents (\( N = 169 \)) were administered interviews assessing their preferences for high- or low-SES children across three hypothetical social scenarios. Results indicated children’s preferences for high-SES children across all social scenarios; however, children higher in parent-reported effortful control were less likely to show class-based preferences.

Mohan Li
Wellesley College

Stephen H. Chen
Wellesley College

(Developmental)

To understand feedback-seeking processes participants were randomly assigned to read a vignette about an actor (Max) experiencing depression and directly asking for help (i.e., “I need help”) or indirectly asking for help (i.e., “asking for a friend”). Familiarity, perceptions of severity, and helpfulness of Max’s friend were significantly different between feedback-seeking strategies.

Chase W. Herndon
Kansas State University

Laura Brannon
Kansas State University

Nandita Seetalam
Kansas State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-39 - Interactive Role of Negative Urgency and Thought Suppression on Self-Harm Behaviors

The present study aimed to test the moderating role of thought suppression in the association between negative urgency and self-harm behavior controlling for gender as the covariate.

Mahsa Mojallal
University of South Dakota

Surabhi Swaminath
University of South Dakota

Raluca M. Simons
University of South Dakota
(Clinical Science)

XII-40 - Beliefs That Emotions Last “Forever” Predict Greater Use of Experiential Avoidance

Across two studies, we found that the belief that greater emotions last for long periods of time (i.e., longevity beliefs) were associated with greater experiential avoidance. In Study 2, an ecological momentary assessment also showed that greater momentary beliefs about longevity predicted greater attempts to escape the momentary distressing situation.

Elise A Warner
University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux
University of Arkansas
(Personality/Emotion)

XII-42 - Role of Social Support on Separation Anxiety during COVID-19 Financial Hardship

COVID-19 financial hardship could contribute to separation anxiety in adolescents, and social support may moderate this relationship. High social support was a protective factor against separation anxiety due to COVID-19 financial impact, which may have important implications for prevention and treatment of separation anxiety during the pandemic.

Frankie Rachel Nelson
University of California, Irvine

Zahra Mousavi
University of California, Irvine

Nazly Restrepo
Project Youth OCBF

Kate R. Kuhlman
University of California, Irvine
(Clinical Science)

XII-43 - Smaller N2 Amplitudes Are Associated with Greater Externalizing Problems in Early Childhood

The current study examined whether inhibitory control mediates the association between N2 amplitudes and externalizing behavior problems in 3- to 7-year-old children. We did not find evidence of mediation. However, this is among the first studies to identify the association between N2 amplitudes and externalizing behavior problems during early childhood.

Alexis Hosch
The University of Iowa

Isaac Petersen
The University of Iowa
(Clinical Science)
XII-44 - A prospective examination of mismatch negativity across psychotic illness
Mismatch negativity (MMN) is reduced in psychotic disorders and associated with symptoms and functioning. However, the predictive utility of these effects is not clear. This study examines the behavior of MMN amplitude over five years in psychosis. The MMN displayed good temporal stability, and predicted functional impairment and auditory hallucinations.

Kayla R. Donaldson
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
Katherine Jonas
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
Daniel J. Foti
Purdue University
Emmett M. Larsen
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
Aprajita Mohanty
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
Roman Kotov
Stony Brook University, The State University of New York
(Clinical Science)

XII-45 - Emotion Regulation Repertoire Moderates the Association between Sleep and Mental Health
We applied multilevel longitudinal analysis to examine how emotion regulation repertoire influences the coupling of sleep and stress or depression in daily diary studies. The link between total sleep time and perceived stress the next day was weakened among individuals with a broader repertoire of emotion regulation strategies.

Xinyi Zhang
Teachers College, Columbia University
Shuquan Chen
Teachers College, Columbia University
(Clinical Science)

XII-46 - Posttraumatic Stress Symptom Severity Impacting College Students' Grade Point Average
The present study examined potential negative consequences of subclinical levels of traumatic stress on academic functioning. Results of the study found that as posttraumatic stress symptoms increased, overall grade point average decreased, suggesting that trauma symptoms should be viewed as a continuous variable, increasingly impacting academic functioning.

Christian Ledet
Louisiana State University
Kelsey Coulthard
Louisiana State University
Mary Lou Kelley
Louisiana State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-47 - Do Negative Interpretive Biases Drive Low Positive Emotional Reactivity?
Negative interpretive biases predict increased negative-emotional reactivity and emotion-related disorders (e.g., mood, anxiety, stress). However, little research has examined how biases influence positive-emotional reactions. Here, we found that negative interpretive bias mediated the association between dispositional negative affectivity and positive-emotional reactivity to films, suggesting a novel pathway of risk.

Emily A. Gawlik
Kent State University
David J. Disabato
Kent State University
Karin G. Coifman
Kent State University
(Personality/Emotion)
XII-48 - Reaction-Time Variability As a Specific and Sensitive Marker for ADD Symptoms
We found that reaction-time variability was a specific correlate of symptom-severity in the inattention domain, but not in any other psychopathology domain. After testing four theoretical mechanisms, we found support for changes in locus-coeruleus norepinephrine function as a driver of reaction-time variability in children with higher inattention-symptom severity.

Michael E. Aristodemou
Radboud University Medical Center
Nanda Lambregts-Rommelse
Radboud University Medical Center
Rogier A. Kievit
Radboud University
(Cognitive)

XII-49 - A Multivariate Comparison of Stigmatization of Individuals with Schizophrenia, Binge Eating Disorder, and Intellectual Disabilities
This study compared nine aspects of stigmatization (blame, anger, pity, help, dangerousness, fear, avoidance, segregation, coercion) amongst schizophrenia, binge eating, and intellectual disabilities. Schizophrenia scored highest in all categories except blame and pity, which were highest for binge eating. Efforts to reduce stigmatization must be tailored to each disorder.

Isabella Wood
Ouachita Baptist University
Allyson Phillips
Ouachita Baptist University
(Clinical Science)

XII-50 - Validation of the Daily Anxious Apprehension Measure
The present study was designed to investigate a daily measure of anxious apprehension (AA). We hypothesized that anxiety diagnoses would be associated with daily measure of AA, but substance use diagnoses would not. Results revealed that anxiety disorder diagnoses were associated with AA, but substance use disorders were not.

Brandon Koscinski
Ohio University
Nicholas Allan
Ohio University
(Clinical Science)

XII-51 - A Population-Based Discordant Twin Study of the Relationship between Trauma and Eating Disorder Symptoms
We examined whether a history of trauma was associated with eating disorder symptoms in a large, population-based sample of adolescent and young adult female twins. Lifetime trauma exposure was not significantly associated with eating disorder symptoms, either in the full sample or the subsample of twins discordant for trauma.

Libby Ryan
Michigan State University
Megan Mikhail
Michigan State University
Timothy Brewerton
Medical University of South Carolina
Emily Sokol
Michigan State University
S. Alexandra Burt
Michigan State University
Kelly L. Klump
Michigan State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-52 - The Effects of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms on College Students' Routines
Undergraduate students experiencing posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) have less consistent routines. Routines are associated with positive overall functioning. The results showed that the number of PTS symptoms negatively impacted college students’ routines. These findings suggest that routine maintenance may be beneficial in ameliorating PTS symptoms.

Kaitlyn McCauley
Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College
Kelsey Coulthard
Louisiana State University
(Clinical Science)
XII-53 - The Impact of Prenatal Anxiety and Depression on Children's Emotional and Behavioral Problems: The Mediating Roles of Postnatal Maternal Anxiety/Depression and Parenting Stress.

We examined if postnatal maternal anxiety and depression, as well as current parenting stress, would mediate the relationship between prenatal anxiety/depression and current child emotional and behavioral problems. Significant indirect associations were found, highlighting processes by which prenatal anxiety and depression impacts child functioning at 36 months.

Ellyn C. Kennelly  
Wayne State University

Ava C. Palopoli  
Wayne State University

Ahmad Slaughter  
Wayne State University

Jessica L. Hruschak  
Wayne State University

Khush Hussain  
Wayne State University

Moriah E. Thomason  
New York University Medical Center

Christopher J. Trentacosta  
Wayne State University  
(Clinical Science)

XII-54 - Treatment Less Effective in Reducing Aggressive Behaviors in Youth with Co-Occurring Conduct Problems and Callous-Unemotional Traits

This study evaluated the effectiveness of the Stop Now and Plan (SNAP) program, a behavioral intervention, for youth with co-occurring conduct problems and CU traits in comparison with youth who only exhibit conduct problems. Results indicated that SNAP was significantly less effective at reducing aggression in youth with elevated CU.

Asia G. Perkins  
University of Connecticut, Storrs

Adam Panek  
University of Connecticut

Dori Jacobs  
University of Connecticut

Jeffrey D. Burke  
University of Connecticut  
(Clinical Science)

XII-55 - Non-Suicidal Self-Injury during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Comparison of Data from 2020 and 2021

This study examined changes in non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) in a community sample during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (May – June 2020) and approximately one year later (March – May 2021). The findings indicated that NSSI incidents, methods, severity, and degree of desired outcomes increased as the pandemic continued.

Rita Yazici  
Lakehead University

Chiao-En Joanne Kao  
Lakehead University

Josephine C.H. Tan  
Lakehead University  
(Clinical Science)
XII-56 - Mapping the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Onto the Hitop Model of Psychopathology: Exploratory Factor Analysis in Active-Duty Military
This study expands literature connecting the HiTOP model to commonly used diagnostic measures. Exploratory factor analysis of the PAI non-overlapping substantive scales resulted in a 7-factor solution reflective of HiTOP’s psychopathology dimensions. Observed factors were consistent with the six HiTOP spectra and the antisocial behavior subfactor.

Megan Keen
Sarah Hirsch
Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences
Paul B. Ingram
Patrick Armistead-Jehle
(General)

XII-57 - Impairment and Treatment Outcomes Differ Among Children with Internalizing Versus Externalizing Deficits
The present study examined differential patterns of impairment and adaptive outcomes among children with internalizing and externalizing problems enrolled in the Resilience Builder Program® (RBP). Mixed-design ANOVAs suggest RBP is effective at improving social and academic outcomes regardless of behavior type. Children with externalizing problems exhibited greater impairment overall.

Melissa Kravets
The Catholic University of America
Kathryn Guajardo
The Catholic University of America
Brendan A Rich
The Catholic University of America
(Clinical Science)

XII-59 - Intimate Relationship Satisfaction As a Potential Moderator of the Longitudinal Association between Stress and Depression
In a large probability sample of married Americans, (a) stress and relationship satisfaction were each uniquely associated with residual change in depressive symptoms, and (b) relationship satisfaction did not moderate the association between stress and depression. Results underscore the need for examining both environmental and interpersonal factors in understanding depression.

Yuze Shi
University of Colorado Boulder
Mark A. Whisman
University of Colorado Boulder
(Clinical Science)

XII-60 - The Social Functioning Scale: Validation and Recommendations for Use in Individuals at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis
The Social Functioning Scale is used in adults with psychosis but has not been validated for clinical high-risk (CHR) for psychosis individuals. CHR syndromes overlap with the adolescent/young-adult developmental period, a time with unique social demands. The current study explores the scale’s properties and validates the SFS in CHR individuals.

Franchesca Kuhney
University of Illinois at Chicago
Katherine S.F. Damme
Northwestern University
Lauren Ellman
Temple University
Jason Schiffman
University of California Irvine
Vijay Mittal
Northwestern University
(Clinical Science)
XII-61 - Understanding the Fear of Fat in Eating Disorders: The Mediating Role of Self-Disgust

This study examines the extent to which self-disgust explains the association between eating disorder (ED) diagnosis and fear of fat. Data from a community sample of females with an ED and healthy controls were analyzed and the findings showed self-disgust uniquely mediated the association between ED and fear of fat.

Elizabeth S. Woods  
Vanderbilt University

Sarah C. Jessup  
Vanderbilt University

Bunmi O. Olatunji  
Vanderbilt University

(Clinical Science)

XII-62 - Technology and Memory Use Among Teens

Researchers have shown that technology has negatively impacted children all over the world. Technology has caused significant problems in their abilities to carry out the simplest of tasks. My study hypothesized that the younger the children are exposed to technology the more detrimental their effects will be.

Catherine Reilly  
(Cognitive)

XII-63 - The Difference and Distinction between Bipolar Disorder and Borderline Personality Disorder According to Affective Temperament and Early Maladaptive Schemas

This study aims to further the understanding of the similarities and differences between the two disorders in terms of various affective temperaments and maladaptive self-schemas. These findings point to a distinction between two disorders; therefore, they are different despite their similarities and diagnostic comorbidities and belong to two different categories.

Ghasim Nabizadehchianeh  
The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa

Hamid Poursharifi  
University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences

Alireza Farnam  
Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz

(Clinical Science)

XII-64 - Clinician Perception of the Clinical Utility of the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) System

A sample of 143 actively practicing clinicians displayed robust preference for HiTOP over the DSM across indices of clinical utility, including formulating effective intervention, communicating with the client, comprehensively describing psychopathology, describing global functioning, and ease of application. Results suggest that regarding HiTOP, clinicians are capable and interested.

Caroline Balling  
Purdue University

Susan South  
Purdue University

Donald R. Lynam  
Purdue University

Douglas Samuel  
Purdue University

(Clinical Science)

XII-66 - Injections of Botulinum Toxin-a Are Associated with Reduced Depression and Rumination over Time: Preliminary Evidence Using a Prospective Design

Botulinum toxin type-A (BTX-A) has been proposed as a novel treatment for depression when injected at the corrugator supercili – a muscle site reliably associated with negative emotions and newly revealed to be activated during rumination. Deactivation of the corrugator supercili with BTX-A was associated with reductions in rumination.

Caroline Swords  
Morgan Fisher  
Elsa Hammerdahl  
Laurel Soderquist  
Lori M. Hilt  
Lawrence University

(Clinical Science)
XII-67 - The Vicious Cycle of Psychopathology and Stress Generation: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

This meta-analysis found robust evidence that stress generation, individuals’ active generation of stressful life events, is a transdiagnostic phenomenon with a nuanced presentation across specific psychiatric disorders. Findings suggest that psychopathology contributes to a vicious cycle of increasing generated stress and symptomatology that plays a central role in disorder chronicity.

Katerina Rnic
University of British Columbia

Angela C. Santee
University of Rochester

David J. A. Dozois
The University of Western Ontario

Jennifer-Ashley Hoffmeister
The University of British Columbia

Hallie Liu
The University of British Columbia

Katharine C. Chang
University of Rochester

Rachel X. Chen
University of Rochester

Richard W. Neufeld
University of Western Ontario

Daniel A. Machado
The University of Western Ontario

Lisa R. Starr
University of Rochester

Joelle LeMoult
The University of British Columbia

(Clinical Science)

XII-68 - Clinical Utility of the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI)’S Schizophrenia (SCZ) Scale with Inpatient Serious Mental Illness (SMI) Population

The schizophrenia (SCZ) scale in the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) assesses three domains of psychotic disorders. The present study examines the accuracy of the SCZ scale and subscales in identifying psychotic disorders. Our results suggest the PAI does not accurately differentiate between symptomology of psychotic disorders and overlapping disorders.

Stephanie Mojena
Calvary Fielden
Alia Warner

(Clinical Science)
XII-69 - Effects of an Online Cognitive & Social Cognitive Training Intervention on Facial Affect Recognition in Individuals at Risk for Psychosis

This study investigated whether a 10-week intervention of cognitive & social cognitive training can improve cognitive and social-cognitive skills in individuals at clinical high-risk for psychosis. Our findings suggest this type of training improved facial affect recognition, making it a potential intervention to improve social cognitive functioning in this population.

**Rebecca Flynn**  
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

**Kristen M Haut**  
Rush University Medical Center

**Savannah Lokey**  
Rush University Medical Center

**Briana N Galindo**  
Rush University Medical Center

**Matthew Wronski**  
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

**Raquelle Mesholam-Gately**  
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

**Matcheri Keshavan**  
Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

**Mor Nahum**  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

**Christine I Hooker**  
Rush University Medical Center  
(Clinical Science)

XII-70 - Improvements in Cognition and Social Cognition Following Targeted Cognitive Training in Individuals at Risk for Psychosis

This study investigated whether cognitive and social cognitive targeted cognitive training (TCT) can improve cognition and functioning in individuals at risk for psychosis. The TCT exercises were associated with improvements in overall cognition as well as social cognition and these improvements continued 9-months following the cessation of the training program.

**Kristen M Haut**  
Rush University Medical Center

**Briana N Galindo**  
Rush University Medical Center

**Matthew Wronski**  
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center

**Rebecca Flynn**  
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**Savannah Lokey**  
Rush University Medical Center

**Mor Nahum**  
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

**Raquelle Mesholam-Gately**  
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

**Matcheri Keshavan**  
Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

**Christine I Hooker**  
Rush University Medical Center  
(Clinical Science)
XII-71 - A Longitudinal Analysis of Anxiety and Depression across Childhood and Early Adolescence Considering Sex Differences
We examined how developmental age and sex predict youth anxiety and depression symptoms using a longitudinal design. We found that age and sex differentially relate to internalizing symptoms depending on symptom type. Our findings contribute to identifying critical times in development for intervention based on biological and social factors.
Daniel Gordon  
Michigan State University  
Jade N Moros  
Michigan State University  
Lili M Gloe  
Michigan State University  
Emily Durbin  
Michigan State University  
Jason S Moser  
Michigan State University  
(Clinical Science)

XII-74 - Financial Hardship and Family Conflict Moderate the Association between Disruptive Behavior Disorders and Frontoamygdala Connectivity during an Emotional Working Memory Task
Youth with disruptive behavior disorders (DBD) display reliable aberrations in cognitive-affective functioning. The current study explores the moderating effects of environmental conditions on the association between DBD and cognitive-affective functioning. Family financial hardship and family conflict differentially moderated the DBD-frontoamygdala connectivity association during an emotional working memory task.
Cortney Simmons  
Yale University  
Boris Epie  
Yale University  
Lucinda Sisk  
Yale University  
May I. Conley  
Yale University  
Bj Casey  
Yale University  
Arielle Baskin-Sommers  
Yale University  
(Clinical Science)

XII-75 - N2 ERP Amplitudes Mediate Harsh Parenting and Externalizing Problems in 3–7-Year-Old Children
The current study demonstrates that the N2 event-related potential (ERP) component partially mediates the association between harsh parenting and externalizing behavior problems in children. Results suggest that harsh parenting may influence the development of externalizing problems via its effect on inhibitory control-related neural processes as indexed by the N2 component.
Benjamin Swanson  
The University of Iowa  
Alexis Hosch  
The University of Iowa  
Isaac T Petersen  
The University of Iowa  
(Clinical Science)
XII-76 - Testing Components of the Borderline Interpersonal-Affective Systems Model in a Prospective, Longitudinal Study of Females

The Borderline Interpersonal-Affective Systems model provides a promising conceptualization of maintaining mechanisms in borderline personality disorder (BPD). Results support that, in girls with and without ADHD, a history of harmful relationships and conflict predicts young-adult BPD. Emotional reactivity surrounding interpersonal stimuli is suggested as a contributing mechanism underlying BPD.

Yasmeen Faisal
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill
Sinclaire O’Grady
University of California, Berkeley
Stephen P. Hinshaw
University of California, Berkeley
(Clinical Science)

XII-77 - Changes in Depression-Related Functional Impairment and Long-Term Functioning Among Veterans in Intensive PTSD Treatment

Veterans with PTSD reported reduced depression-related functional impairment from baseline to post-treatment in 3-week (n = 505) and 2-week (n = 245) Cognitive Processing Therapy-based intensive treatment programs. Change in depression-related functional impairment across treatment did not predict mental functioning at 3-month follow-up, and results were inconsistent regarding physical functioning.

Jessica B Tharaud
Bryn Mawr College
Mauricio Montes
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center
Philip Held
Psychiatry Department, Rush University Medical Center
(Clinical Science)

XII-78 - Neural Representation of Mental State Information in Schizophrenia: A Multivariate Pattern Analysis of fMRI Data from a Visual Theory of Mind Task

Using multivariate pattern analysis, we evaluate how mental state information is neurally represented in individuals with a schizophrenia-spectrum disorder. Brain regions implicated for non-SSD individuals are not for implicated for those with SSD’s. Despite this, we were unable to establish significant between-group differences.

Stephanie Reda
University of Rochester
Bridget Shovestul
University of Rochester
Emily Dudek
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
Abhishek Saxena
University of Rochester
Steven J. Lamberti
University of Rochester Medical Center, School of Medicine & Dentistry
David Dodell-Feder
University of Rochester
(Clinical Science)
XII-79 - Cognitive Training Improves Episodic Memory for Those at Clinical High-Risk for Psychosis
The present research investigated episodic memory performance in participants at clinical high-risk for psychosis (CHR). We found worse relational memory performance for CHR participants than healthy controls, and performance improvements for CHR participants after cognitive training. This research suggests cognitive training provides potential episodic memory benefits for those at CHR.

Matthew Wronski
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Kristen M Haut
Rush University Medical Center

Savannah Lokey
Rush University Medical Center

Briana N Galindo
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Rebecca Flynn
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Matcheri Keshavan
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Raquelle Mesholam-Gately
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center and Harvard Medical School

Mor Nahum
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Christine I Hooker
Rush University Medical Center; Rush University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XII-81 - A Cross-Lagged Panel Study: Post-Traumatic Stress Symptoms and Social Functioning in World Trade Center Responders
The present longitudinal study is focused on the relation between social functioning and post-traumatic stress (PTS) symptoms in World Trade Center responders. Results show significant bidirectional relationships between higher PTS and lower social functioning. Findings indicate social functioning can be beneficial for further investigation of protective factor against PTS symptoms.

Yang Yuanyuan
Oltmanns R Joshua
Kotov Roman
Stony Brook University

(Clinical Science)

XII-82 - The Relationship between Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Five Factor Traits, Gender, and Religiosity-Spirituality in Adults
The relationship between scrupulosity in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and personality is limited. We tested the contributions of gender, religious identity, and scrupulosity to openness and neuroticism using MTurk (N = 230). We found a predicted interaction between scrupulousness and religious identity predicting neuroticism, and a strong gender effect on neuroticism.

Anastasia Jankovsky
Yale University

Gregory N Muller
Brian A Zaboski
Yale University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)
**XII-83 - Adverse Childhood Experiences Increase the Likelihood of Probable Prenatal Depression**

We examined the association between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and prenatal depression among a diverse sample of women. Participants had a higher likelihood of prenatal depression per ACE count increase or if they reported 4+ ACEs. Each ACE domain (abuse, neglect, dysfunction) was associated with a higher likelihood of depression.

Karina Corona  
USC  

Thomas Chavez  
University of Southern California  

Kennedy Stewart  
California State University, Northridge  

Claudia M. Toledo-Corral  
University of Southern California  

Shohreh F. Farzan  
University of Southern California  

Rima Habre  

Brendan Grubbs  

Laila Al-Marayati  

Nathana Lurvey  

Deborah Lerner  

Sandrah P. Eckel  

Isabel Lagomasino  

Carrie V. Breton  

Theresa M. Bastain  
(Clinical Science)

**XII-85 - Experiencing Childhood Maltreatment Predicts PTSD Symptoms in Adulthood**

We investigated the relationship between childhood maltreatment and adult post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomology. Our results showed that emotional and physical abuse and physical neglect were significant predictors of adult PTSD, but sexual abuse was not.

Chanelle J. Yoder  
Fielding Graduate University  

Sydney Keller  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

**XII-84 - An Extension of the Hitop Model: Disentangling Body Dysmorphia and the OCD Spectrum**

This empirical study extended the HiTOP model of internalizing syndromes. In a bifactor Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) we modeled in an additional modified OCD spectrum factor with the body dysmorphic marker loading on the disordered Eating factor. This bifactor model was an excellent fit to the data.

Susan L. Longley  
TAMUCC  

Horan Jordan  
TAMUCC  

Leal Jose  
TAMUCC  
(Clinical Science)

**XII-86 - Childhood Physical Abuse and Neglect Predict Eating Disorder Symptoms in Adulthood**

Previous studies lack consensus about which types of childhood maltreatment predict disordered eating symptoms in adulthood. Our research addressed methodological limitations by using a non-clinical adult representative sample to elucidate which forms of childhood maltreatment predict disordered eating symptoms. Physical abuse and neglect were the strongest predictors of disordered eating.

Melissa Law  
Fielding Graduate University  

Melissa Micka  
CPAS/Fielding Graduate University  

Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)
XII-87 - Childhood Maltreatment Predicts Adult Anxiety and Depression

Childhood maltreatment is a serious issue associated with an increase in health problems, including the onset of adult psychopathology. Our research found that the best predictors of adult anxiety were childhood emotional abuse and physical neglect. Additionally, the best predictors of adult depression were childhood emotional abuse and sexual abuse.

Kathleen DelVecchio  
Fielding Graduate University
Sydney D. Mitchell  
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

XII-88 - Parental Attachment Predicts Childhood Anxiety and Inhibition

Anxiety disorders are the most prevalent childhood psychiatric condition, affecting 7.1% of children aged 3-17 years old. Our research examined parental attachment as a possible predictor of childhood anxiety and inhibition. Using retrospective survey instruments, we found parental attachment explained 13% of the variance in childhood anxiety and inhibition.

Tara B. Bencivenga  
Fielding Graduate University
Elise M.B. Wilder  
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)

XII-89 - Transdiagnostic Drivers Correlate with PTSD Symptoms before Therapy and in Pre-Post Therapy Improvements

The transdiagnostic approach to PTSD treatment targets the drivers of symptomology rather than the symptoms. Transdiagnostic therapy significantly reduced PTSD symptoms and underlying drivers. Situational avoidance and several forms of repetitive negative thinking were significantly correlated with PTSD symptoms before therapy and in pre-post therapy improvements, supporting the transdiagnostic approach.

Anastacia Anishchenko  
Bay Area Trauma Recovery Clinic
Matthew McKay  
The Wright Institute; Bay Area Trauma Recovery Clinic  
(Clinical Science)

XII-90 - Medical Users of Sedatives Report More Depression but Not More Self-Harm Than Non-Medical Users and Non-Users

Research has shown a relationship between medical sedative use and depression, but there is little research on non-medical use. We hypothesized that non-medical users would report more depression and self-harm. Our hypothesis was not supported with results showing significantly more depression among medical users and no difference on self-harming behavior.

Julia M. Salmon  
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin  
Fielding Graduate University  
(Clinical Science)
XII-91 - Non-Linear, Domain- and Rater-Specific Effects of Anxiety on Impairments in Pediatric ADHD
Anxiety symptoms and outcomes among children with ADHD were examined. Working memory and academic achievement showed significant, quadratic relations to self-rated physiological anxiety wherein high and low levels of anxiety were associated with worse performance, consistent with the Yerkes-Dodson Law. In contrast, behavioral outcomes showed linear relations to parent-rated anxiety.

Lauren M. Friedman
Arizona State University
Mark D. Rapport
University of Central Florida (UCF)
Ashley L. Rivard
Arizona State University
Gabrielle Fabrikant-Abzug
Arizona State University
Lindsay Chromik
Arizona State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-92 - Parental Views on Telepsychology for Treating Common Childhood Disorders
Questions remain about whether parents see telepsychology as an acceptable treatment for mental disorders in children. Parents (half with children with mental health problems) provided feedback on different forms of telepsychology for common disorders (e.g., ADHD). They rated treatments that included therapist interactions as more acceptable than alternative options.

Sarah Rabbitt
Oberlin College
Long Mai
Oberlin College
(Clinical Science)

XII-93 - Anxious and Avoidant Attachment Associated with Greater Internalizing Psychopathology in Dissociative Identity Disorder
Theory implicates attachment insecurity (AI) in the development and maintenance of Dissociative identity disorder (DID). However, no empirical work has systematically documented AI and its links to psychopathology in DID. We found higher levels of AI were associated with more severe dissociative, depressive, and PTSD symptoms in DID.

Chloe S. Kaplan
McLean Hospital
Cori A. Palermo
McLean Hospital
Xi Pan
McLean Hospital
Milissa L. Kaufman
McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School
Lauren A.M. Lebois
McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School
(Clinical Science)

XII-94 - Among Dissociative Individuals, Cognitive Distortions Predict the Intrapersonal Functions of Nonsuicidal Self-Injury
Nonsuicidal self-injury (NSSI), cognitive distortions and dissociation are understudied. Our new research suggests that cognitive distortions are positively associated with NSSI intrapersonal functions among dissociative individuals. Furthermore, dissociative symptoms were a mediator between a cognitive distortion related to preoccupation with danger and the use of NSSI to inhibit dissociation.

Xi Pan
McLean Hospital
Shae Nester
McLean Hospital
Chloe S. Kaplan
McLean Hospital
Cori A. Palermo
McLean Hospital
Lauren A.M. Lebois
McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School
Milissa L. Kaufman
McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School
Bethany L. Brand
Towson University
(Clinical Science)
XII-95 - Navigating the Social World: The Role of Cognitive and Interpersonal Processes in Depression and Social Anxiety

The ways in which interpretations of social situations influence interpersonal relationships in depression and anxiety remain unclear. Network analysis revealed that interpretation processes are indirectly related to symptoms of depression and social anxiety via markers of interpersonal functioning including rejection sensitivity, interpersonal stress, excessive reassurance seeking, co-rumination, and co-dampening.

Jonas Everaert
Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University
Lisa Vos
Tilburg School of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Tilburg University
Maria T. Gendron
Yale University
Jutta Joormann
Yale University
Michael Bronstein
University of Minnesota - Twin Cities
(Clinical Science)

XII-96 - Preschool Child Anxiety Predicts Parent Depression a Decade Later

Investigating the bidirectional associations between child anxiety and parent anxiety and depression using interview and questionnaire data reveals that baseline child anxiety symptoms significantly predict follow-up parent depressive symptoms. Parent’s baseline depression and anxiety levels predict their follow-up levels. Children’s baseline anxiety does not predict their follow-up anxiety status.

Margaret M. Redic
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Gina Cusing
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
William E. Copeland
University of Vermont Medical School
Kimberly L. H. Carpenter
Duke University Medical School
Helen L. Egger
Little Otter Company
Margaret A. Sheridan
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
(Clinical Science)

XII-97 - Risky Behaviors Predict Anxiety and Depression in Adults

Previous research shows relationships between certain risky behaviors and anxiety and depression, but until this study, had not determined the risky behaviors that best predict anxiety and depression. Our results showed that self-harm, impulsive eating, and drug use are the strongest predictors of both anxiety and depression.

Sonja Hillman Suchy
Fielding Graduate University
Courtney Searle
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

XII-98 - Neuropsychological Impairments Predict Increased Anxiety and Depression

Our research examined the relationship between self-reported neuropsychological impairment and anxiety and depression in a community-based sample across the U.S. Consistent with the hypothesis, neuropsychological impairment highly correlates with anxiety and depression, wherein increased neuropsychological impairment is significantly related to increased anxiety and depression levels.

Louise Rootes
Fielding Graduate University
Belix Belizaire
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)
XII-99 - Overestimation of Weather Dangers Predicts Anxious Responses to Severe Weather
This study examined the relationship between overestimating weather threats and responses to a severe weather challenge. The results demonstrated that overestimating weather threats is associated with more anxious responding to severe weather events introduced through a weather challenge.

Monica Echols
Fielding Graduate University
Priyanka Sunder
Fielding Graduate University
Kristine M. Jacquin
Fielding Graduate University
(Clinical Science)

XII-100 - “There Are Stereotypes for Everything”: Multiracial Adolescents Navigating Racial Identity Under White Supremacy
We use MultiCrit to examine how diverse multiracial youth negotiate racial identity development under white supremacy. Our qualitative interview analysis reveals: the salience of socializing messages from others; that such messages reinforce a (mono)racist societal structure via discrimination, stereotyping, and invalidation; and how youth resist these (mono) racist assertions.

Courtney Meiling Jones
Northwestern University
Leoandra Onnie Rogers
Northwestern University
(Developmental)

XII-101 - N-Level Structural Equation Modeling with Small to Moderate Samples
We develop an estimator for n-level structural equation modeling (i.e., SEMs with an arbitrary number of levels of nesting) that is well-suited to the types of small to moderate sample sizes (e.g., samples with fewer than 100 clusters and 500 individuals) typically seen in psychological science.

Ben Kelcey
University of Cincinnati
(Methodology)

XII-102 - The Moderating Role of Emotion Dysregulation and Emotional Intimacy in the Relationship between Stress and Depression
The relationship between perceived stress and major depression is well established. Similarly, difficulties with emotional regulation have been linked to depression. The current study sought to examine the moderating effects of emotion dysregulation and emotional intimacy on the relationship between stress and depression.

Taylor Nicole Webb
Old Dominion University
Laura B. Kenneally
Kelsie Allison
Old Dominion University
James F. Paulson
Old Dominion University
(Personality/Emotion)

XII-103 - Emerging Adult Sibling Relationship Quality Predicting Mental Health
This study examined sibling relationship qualities as predictors of mental health in emerging adults. Results showed that greater sibling relationship quality predicted lower depression and anxiety. Sex differences were also examined and showed greater sibling relationship quality was significant in predicting lower depression and anxiety for women, but not men.

Derek Daniel Morgan
Texas Tech University
Connað Dael Higgins
Texas Tech University
Christy Rae Rogers
Texas Tech University
(Developmental)
XII-104 - Parental Psychological Control Has Indirect Effects on Depression, Anxiety, and Antisocial Problems Via Emotion Regulation Difficulties

The current study examined the effects of parental psychological control on psychological problems in emerging adult women and men via emotion regulation difficulties. Results indicated that parental psychological control had an indirect effect on the three types of psychological problems across all parent-child gender dyads except the mother-son dyad.

Alyssa Williams  
Mississippi State University  
Cliff McKinney  
Mississippi State University  
(Developmental)

XII-106 - The Impact of Compression Garments on Repetitive Behaviors in Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

A within-subject study was conducted to determine if compression clothing affects repetitive behaviors in individuals with autism. Nine children with autism were recorded with and without compression clothing during 10 ABA therapy sessions. The findings suggest that compression does not influence the presence of repetitive behaviors.

Hanna Kent  
Clemson University  
Jennifer Bailey Bisson  
Clemson University  
(Developmental)

XII-105 - Mapping the Personality Assessment Inventory (PAI) Onto the Hitop Model of Psychopathology: Confirmatory Factor Analysis Using Treatment Seeking Veterans at Veteran Affairs

This study expands literature connecting the HiTOP model to commonly used diagnostic measures. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the PAI’s non-overlapping substantive scales in Veterans builds on prior work conducted with an active-duty sample. Following higher-order corrections, a well-fitted 3-super factor model was observed consistent with contemporary models of psychopathology.

Sarah Hirsch  
Texas Tech University, Department of Psychological Sciences  
Megan Keen  
Paul B. Ingram  
(Personality/Emotion)

XII-108 - COVID-19, Sleep and Anxiety: Investigating Disparities and Biological Vulnerability

Using longitudinal data, we examine gender and racial disparities in sleep problems during the pandemic, controlling for pre-pandemic sleep problems. We investigate the role of COVID-19-related stressors and respiratory sinus arrhythmia as a marker of biological vulnerability. Results suggest significant changes in sleep problems early in the pandemic.

Tanvi Krishnan  
Scripps College  
(Clinical Science)

XII-109 - Daytime Sleepiness Does Not Predict Affect Variability

The present study found that excessive daytime sleepiness did not predict affect variability. However, sleep quality and clinical status were associated with greater negative affect variability. More research is needed to understand the differential effects of daytime sleepiness and sleep on affective functioning.

Hannah Quejada  
University of California, Berkeley  
Jiyoung Song  
University of California, Berkeley  
Aaron J. Fisher  
University of California, Berkeley  
(Clinical Science)
XII-110 - Is a Polygenic Score for Educational Attainment a Marker of Vantage Sensitivity in Getting Amplified Sleep Benefits from Positive Affect?
Positive affect (PA) has been associated with better self-reported sleep. However, little is known about individual differences in benefitting from the salutary effects of PA on sleep. We found that among individuals with higher genetic propensity for education, sleep benefits of positive affect are amplified.

Selin O Goktas
Cornell University

Anthony D. Ong
Weill Cornell Medical College

Frank D Mann
Stony Brook University
(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-111 - Perceived Stress and Rumination Mediate the Link between Self-Compassion and Sleep Quality Among NCAA Division I Student-Athletes: A Parallel Mediation Model
In the context of sleep dysfunction, self-compassion might shape how collegiate athletes relate to perceived stress and preservative cognitions. Parallel mediation analysis revealed that rumination and perceived stress, but not worry, explained unique variance between self-compassion and sleep quality among NCAA Division I student-athletes.

Arash Assar
Arash Assar

Nilou Lueke
Ball State University

Daysha Copeland
Ball State University

Gabi Gonzalez
Ball State University

Alex Detrich
Ball State University

Nya Streaty
Ball State University

Carrisma Nicole Jackson
Ball State University
(Clinical Science)

XII-112 - Sleep and Adjustment in Adolescence: A Longitudinal, Person-Centered Approach
This study utilized latent profile analysis to investigate heterogeneity in adolescent sleep patterns and their prospective links with depression, alcohol use, and cannabis use. Three sleep profiles were identified (e.g., healthy, low-quantity/later bedtime, low-quality). Low-quantity and low-quality sleepers were at increased risk for depression and substance use one year later.

Jeri Sasser
Arizona State University, Tempe

Jack T. Waddell
Arizona State University

Crystal Li
Arizona State University

Kevin Trent
Arizona State University

Leah D. Doane
Arizona State University
(Developmental)

XII-113 - Poor Sleep Quality Enhances COVID-19 Anxiety: Sex As a Moderator and Perceived Stress and Worry As Mediators
The present study examined the relation between poor sleep-quality and anxiety in relation to COVID-19. Poor sleep-quality, worry, and perceived stress were significant predictors of COVID-19-related anxiety, with the effects significantly more pronounced among females than males. Findings elucidate anxiety-related risk actors in relation to COVID-19, and potentially future pandemics.

Alexis Detrich
Ball State University

Nilou Lueke
Ball State University

Arash Assar
Arash Assar

Adam Lueke
Ball State University
(Clinical Science)
XII-114 - Changes in Dream Intensity and Nightmare Frequency during the COVID-19 Pandemic Are Influenced By Personality
A comprehensive survey measured personality traits and changes in dreaming during the COVID-19 pandemic. Dream intensity and nightmare frequency increased during the pandemic, with larger increases for individuals high in agreeableness. However, neuroticism and conscientiousness negatively predicted dream intensity, suggesting these traits may be protective against pandemic-related mental health issues.
Michael Price
Texas State University Psychology Department
Julie Niziurski
Heinrich Heine University
Krista Howard
Texas State University
Carmen E. Westerberg
Texas State University
(Cognitive)

XII-115 - The Negative Effects of Inpatient Psychiatry Nocturnal Safety Checks on Sleep Disturbance and Suicide Risk
Nocturnal safety checks can lead to increased nighttime awakenings and suicide risk in psychiatric inpatients. The present study examined objective and subjective data and found over 70% of nighttime awakenings were associated with a nocturnal safety check. New safety solutions are needed to improve sleep and suicide outcomes.
Christopher Shepard
The Menninger Clinic/Baylor College of Medicine
Jessa Westheimer
The Menninger Clinic
Nithya Ramakrishnan
Baylor College of Medicine; Baylor College of Medicine
Michelle Patriquin
The Menninger Clinic/Baylor College of Medicine
(Clinical Science)

XII-116 - Heroes and Villains: The Psychological Effects of Cosplay
This study expands on prior research on immersion and identification with fictional characters by exploring whether dressing as a heroic or villainous character can prompt the adoption of morality and identity of that character in the form of prosocial or antisocial behaviors, moral judgement, and temporary change in personality.
Tammy Love Chen
University of Oklahoma
Jennifer L. Barnes
University of Oklahoma
(Social)

XII-117 - Childhood Exposure to Environmental Pollutants Is Negatively Associated with Executive Function in Emerging Adults
The study sought to determine whether childhood exposure to environmental pollutants explains unique variance in executive function (EF) in emerging adults after accounting for SES. Number of high-level pollutant exposures was inversely related to EF after accounting for SES. SES and pollutant exposure uniquely account for variance in EF measures.
Erin R. McKay
Northern Illinois University
Cassidy McCarthy
Northern Illinois University
Emily Schueneman
Junica Lugod
Northern Illinois University
Leanna Rosinski
Northern Illinois University
Sabrina D Ung
Northern Illinois University
David J. Bridgett
Northern Illinois University
(Developmental)
XII-118 - Capitalization Attempts in Daily Life: Sharing Positive Events with Close Others Is Associated with Higher Gratitude across Adulthood

In an experience-sampling study with participants aged 25-85 years, capitalization (i.e., positive social sharing) was associated with higher gratitude at the within-person and between-person levels. This relationship was strongest when individuals reported having a closer social interaction partner. Older age was associated with higher gratitude, regardless of capitalization.

Alexandra M. Gray
Washington University in St. Louis

Claire M. Growney
Washington University in St. Louis

Tammy English
Washington University in St. Louis

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-119 - Need for Cognitive Closure Predicts Negative Ratings of Children’s Creative Defiance in Classroom

Participants assumed role of teacher and read scenarios depicting fictional children’s creative defiance in the classroom. Compared to participants with lower Need for Cognitive Closure (NCC), participants with high NCC rated children’s behavior as more negative, more likely to indicate problem behavior, and less indicative of potential creativity or leadership.

Holly White
University of Michigan

Kaitlin M Mulligan
University of Michigan Ann Arbor

(Cognitive)

XII-120 - Anxiety and Depression Mediate the Relationship between Antisocial Media Consumption and Awe

Aggression, anxiety, depression, and spirituality were investigated as mediators of the relationship between violent media consumption and awe as well as mediators of the prosocial media consumption-awe relationship. Results revealed that anxiety and depression mediated the relationship between antisocial media consumption and awe, but not aggression or spirituality.

Robert D. Ridge
Brigham Young University

Christopher E. Hawk
DigiPen Institute of Technology

Kelsie J. Richards
Brigham Young University

Mariah S. Perkins
Brigham Young University

Andressa Almeida Little
Brigham Young University

Hannah Elggren
Brigham Young University

(Social)

XII-122 - Neural Representation of Emotion Concepts

Using representational similarity analysis, we found that the amygdala, medial orbitofrontal cortex, and other areas previously implicated in discrete emotion support neural representations of emotion concepts. Future work might examine how representations of emotion concepts in these areas are involved in the instantiation of discrete emotions.

Kent Lee
Northeastern University

SuhJin Lee
University of Pittsburgh

Ajay Satpute
Northeastern University

(Personality/Emotion)
XII-123 - Reducing Math Anxiety during the Covid-19 Pandemic
A writing intervention resulted in a significant reduction in math anxiety before the Covid-19 pandemic began. However, math anxiety increased significantly since the beginning of the pandemic. The writing intervention did not reduce anxiety in students taking in the fall of 2021. Additional strategies to reduce math anxiety are discussed.

Laurel J. End
Mount Mary University

Melissa Nguyen
Mount Mary University

XII-124 - Bootstrap Confidence Intervals for a Coefficient Alpha Difference between Two Independent Groups
The performance of bootstrap confidence interval (CI) methods for estimating the difference between coefficient alpha from two independent groups is investigated. Simulation results indicate that the normal theory bootstrap CI is robust to non-normal distributions, outperforming the percentile and bias corrected and accelerated CIs.

Miguel Padilla
Old Dominion University

XII-125 - Just Add Science: Impact of Informal Science Experiences on Participants’ Attitudes
Just Add Science (JAS) events engage attendees by including STEM activities in typically non-STEM focused events. This project presents the results from two JAS events; a science comedy show and a music/STEM festival. Results for both events reveal participants learned new science content and had more positive attitudes towards science.

Amy R. Pearce
Arkansas State University

Karen L. Yanowitz
Arkansas State University

Tanja McKay
Arkansas State University

John M. Artim
Arkansas State University

XII-126 - Semantic Network Analyses of Divergent Thinking, Creative Problem Solving, and Working Memory
Prior semantic network analyses involving creativity have relied on fluency-related scoring measures and on grouping procedures utilizing Gf. This study compares semantic network structures classified by divergent thinking performance (using snapshot scoring), creative problem-solving performance, and working memory. Results are discussed in terms of scoring procedures, spreading activation, and fixation.

Sarah K. C. Dygert
Mississippi State University

Andrew F. Jarosz
Mississippi State University

XII-127 - Virtual DBT (vDBT): A Feasible and Acceptable Approach to Dialectical Behavior Therapy
Clinicians and patients participating in a virtual dialectical behavior therapy (vDBT) program widely reported maintaining a strong therapeutic alliance, feeling comfortable using the technology, and being satisfied with vDBT overall. vDBT’s drop-out rate (21.5%) was low compared to in-person DBT programs. vDBT also demonstrated several unique advantages like increased accessibility.

Annika C Hogan
Reliant Medical Group

Mara Eyllon
Reliant Medical Group

J. Ben Barnes
Reliant Medical Group

Jennifer Eaton
Reliant Medical Group

Samuel S Nordberg
Reliant Medical Group
XII-128 - Perspectives on Digital Mental Health Technology from Individuals with Lived Mental Health Experience

Digital mental health (DMH) technologies are underutilized by those in need of mental healthcare and little is known about consumer preferences for technology in mental healthcare. We asked consumers’ preferences for technology in their mental healthcare by analyzing data from a cross-sectional survey and found overall favorability for DMH.

Molly Woerner
University of Washington

Patricia Areán
University of Washington

Nichole Sams
University of Washington

(Clinical Science)

XII-129 - Taking Off the Cape: Evaluating Firefighters Requesting Leave to Address Mental and Physical Health

Firefighters admit to physical injuries more readily than mental health concerns due to fears of negative stigma. The current mixed methods study suggests the negative stigma may not exist from those with evaluative authority. Those requesting help with mental health issues are likely to be treated with compassion.

Lauryn Rose Stoffregen
North Central College

Karl N. Kelley
North Central College

Faith E Bicking
North Central College

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-130 - Do Preschoolers and Adults Think That Academic and Athletic Abilities Are Inherited?

Are certain academic and athletic abilities inherited? Twenty-one preschoolers and 28 adults were presented with switched-at-birth vignettes. There were no significant differences between preschoolers and adults about the role of inheritance in the area of academics, arts, and athletics. Withing academics, adults reasoned inheritance was played a significant role.

Lakshmi Raman
Oakland University

(Developmental)

XII-131 - Confirming a Measure of Leadership Styles.

The focus of this study is to reexamine the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Leadership Behavior (Yukl, et al., 2002) as a 3-factor, 13-item model. This analysis was conducted using confirmatory factor analysis. The 13-item model yielded good model fit and had a better overall model fit than the original 12-item model.

Ashley Pearson
MTSU

Greg Silverman
MTSU

Michael B. Hein
Middle Tennessee State University

Richard G Moffett III
Middle Tennessee State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-132 - Are More Anecdotes More Persuasive?

Are people more influenced by anecdotes or research studies? To begin testing this question, participants read research study summaries accompanied by opposing personal anecdotes. The research study findings became less persuasive the more anecdotes (0, 1, or 5) countered the research findings.

Jon F. Mueller
North Central College

Tracy L. Caldwell
Dominican University

Emily Miller
University of Wyoming

(General)