



**Boston**  
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29<sup>th</sup> Annual  
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

## **Poster Session III**

Friday May 26

9:30 AM – 10:20 AM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 9:20 AM)

### **III-1 - Measuring Joy As a Distinct State and Trait**

Research on the emotion of joy remains sparse, despite its importance to human flourishing. We developed self-report measures of joy as a state and trait and evaluated these instruments in two studies. Both measures showed good validity and the final measures have significant implications for theories of joy.

Jhenifa P. Parker, Eastern Washington University

Philip C. Watkins, Eastern Washington University

Joshua D. Bell, Eastern Washington University

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-2 - Multimodal Evidence for the Rewarding Nature of Anger Rumination in Borderline Personality Disorder**

Why do individuals with borderline personality disorder engage in anger rumination despite its negative outcomes? Our findings from two studies demonstrate that anger rumination may replace distressing feelings of shame and activate reward-related neural regions. Interventions designed to target immediately rewarding behaviors, such as for addictions, may be warranted.

Jessica R. Peters, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Ruth A. Baer, University of Kentucky

David S. Chester, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Clinical Science)

### **III-3 - Individual Differences in the Experience of Serenity and Regulation of Emotions**

The present study explored the relation between individual differences in the experience of serenity (i.e., inner haven, trust, and acceptance) and cognitive emotion regulation tendencies. Significant correlations were found between serenity and various emotion regulation tendencies.

Fang Zhang, Assumption College

Maria Parmley, Assumption College

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-4 - Poetry Enthusiasts Are More Creative!**

The purpose of the study is to establish the relationships between the frequency of contact with poetry, creativity abilities, reception of poetry. Participants filled out several questionnaires and took creativity test. The results have shown that poetry enthusiasts are more creative, especially if they are “feeling oneself into” poetry content.

Małgorzata Osowiecka, University of Social Sciences and Humanities

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-5 - The Sky Is Falling: Evidence of a Negativity Bias in the Social Transmission of Information**

Using the method of serial reproduction, we explored the social transmission of emotional information. Results revealed a bias, favoring the selective transmission of negative information, and the negative resolution of ambiguous information, across successive transmission episodes. The role of anxiety in the expression of this bias was also explored.

Bebbington Keely, The University of Western Australia

Colin MacLeod, The University of Western Australia

T. Mark Ellison, Australian National University

Nicolas Fay, The University of Western Australia

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-7 - Overprediction of Severe Weather in Females and Males**

Overprediction of danger is associated with anxiety disorder symptoms. We examined gender differences in overprediction of severe weather dangers. Overprediction of weather dangers is common in both men and women with weather phobia. However, overprediction of threats occurs in men but not women with weather-related PTSD.

Michelle Bancroft, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(SSCP Poster)

### **III-8 - Biomarkers of Emotion Reactivity Are Associated with Childhood Sexual Abuse**

To investigate associations between childhood maltreatment and emotion reactivity, we collected self-report and heart rate variability (HRV) data from 29 undergraduates. Sexual abuse was significantly associated with resting-state sympathetic predominance and lower resting-state high-frequency HRV. The association between resting-state sympathetic predominance and sexual abuse persisted when physical abuse was controlled.

Samantha Smith, William Paterson University

Melirah Searcy, William Paterson University

Michele Cascardi, William Paterson University

Megan Chesin, William Paterson University

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-9 - Guilt Leads to Approaching Inclination in Perception**

We explored whether guilt affects our approaching-inclination perception, by requiring participants with guilt or neutral state to judge the walking direction (facing towards or away) of an ambiguous biological motion. We found that guilt significantly influenced one's approaching inclination perception, but was constrained to the one felt guilty to.

Chengfeng Zhu, Zhejiang University

Xiqian Lu, Zhejiang University

Mowei Shen, Zhejiang University

Rende Shui, Zhejiang University

Jifan Zhou, Zhejiang University

Zaifeng Gao, Zhejiang University

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-10 - Distress Co-Expression in Homeless/Highly Mobile Caregiver-Child Dyads**

Homeless/highly mobile children are at elevated risk for socioemotional problems, and high cumulative risk in addition to homelessness may further impede caregivers' ability to promote resilient socioemotional functioning. This study examines cumulative risk as a moderator of the association between caregiver and child distress expression during a conflict discussion.

Carrie E. DePasquale, University of Minnesota

Madelyn Labella, University of Minnesota

Ann S. Masten, University of Minnesota

(Developmental)

### **III-11 - Mommy and Me, Let's Get Cuddly: Depressive Symptoms, Maternal Affect and Infant Cuddliness**

Maternal positive affect may protect against the negative correlates of postpartum depressive symptoms. In this study, maternal positive affect was positively associated with infant cuddliness. Analyses also found evidence of ethnic differences; effects were only observed among Latina women, not White women.

Alina M. Ostrander, University of California, Irvine

Yasmin B. Kofman, University of California, Irvine

Belinda Campos, University of California, Irvine

Ilona S. Yim, University of California, Irvine

(General)

### **III-12 - Victims in Plain Sight: The Stronger Deontological Moral Judgment, the Lower Cardiac Vagal Tone**

We investigated whether individual differences in cardiac vagal tone, a physiological marker of emotion regulation and stress-related responding, would be associated with action-based, deontological moral judgments, when emotional processing was facilitated.

Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University

Da Eun Chun, Azusa Pacific University

Elisha Johnson, Azusa Pacific University

Jessica Guyer, Azusa Pacific University

Britini Hester, Azusa Pacific University

Ali Valver, Azusa Pacific University

(Social)

### **III-13 - Negative Mood Regulation Expectancies Predict—and Are Influenced By—Emotional States**

Negative Mood Regulation Expectancies (NMRE) predicted momentary affects after a subtle musical mood induction, and affects in turn predicted small changes in NMRE. Individuals with weak NMRE might experience vicious cycles of ineffective mood regulation efforts, increasingly negative mood, and further weakening of NMRE.

Salvatore J Catanzaro, Illinois State University

Angela K Carey, Illinois Central College

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-14 - The Effect of Intranasal Oxytocin on Emotion Recognition**

In a double-blind, placebo-controlled study, we compared oxytocin's effect on facial emotion recognition performance in depressed and anxious participants (N = 60). Depressed participants

showed an expected deficit in recognizing happy faces. Contrary to expectations, oxytocin did not improve accuracy or speed of recognition of happy faces relative to placebo.

Lauren A. Rutter, Boston University

Daniel J. Norton, Massachusetts General Hospital

Svetlana Goncharenko, Boston University

Timothy A. Brown, Boston University

Bonnie Brown, Boston University

(Clinical Science)

### **III-15 - Emotion Regulation Flexibility: Gender Differences in Context Sensitivity and Repertoire**

This study explored gender differences in emotion regulation (ER) flexibility by using free-writing and ER strategy selection during three hypothetical real-life scenarios. The results indicate that women consistently use more ER strategies and are more flexible in the implementation of these strategies than men.

K. Elise Goubet, University of Kansas

Evangelia G. Chrysikou, University of Kansas

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-16 - Parental Beliefs on the Efficacy of Productive Struggle and Their Relation to Homework-Helping Behavior**

This study assesses parental attitudes towards productive struggle – a cognitively enhancing learning strategy – and makes correlations between parents' attitudes and how often they help their child with math homework, their perceptions of their child's ability in math, and the affect of the homework-helping interaction.

Salvador R. Vazquez, University of California, Los Angeles

Gerardo Ramirez, University of California, Los Angeles

Brad A. Ermeling, Pearson Research and Innovation Network

(Cognitive)

### **III-18 - Structural Equations Modelling of a Cognitive-Behavioral Model of Test Anxiety on Argentinean University Students: The Contribution of Automatic and Elaborative Processing**

The present study proposes a cognitive-behavioral model of test anxiety for the prediction of academic procrastination and anxiety on 1342 Argentinean university students. Structural equation modelling was used to evaluate the model. Results show an optimal model fit revealing information to make evidence-based decisions in clinical and educational backgrounds.

Luciana Sofía Moretti, 21st Century University (Universidad Siglo 21); PSIBE Institute

Leonardo Adrián Medrano, 21st Century University (Universidad Siglo 21)

(Cognitive)

### **III-19 - A Comparison of Self-Explanation and Practice Retrieval: Impacts of Strategy and Working Memory Capacity on Verbatim Recall and Inference Generation**

A comparison of retrieval performance one week after either rereading, practice retrieval, or self-explanation showed that practice retrieval, but not self-explanation, significantly improved inference generation when compared to rereading. Working memory capacity predicted verbatim recall in the rereading condition and inference generation in the self-explanation condition.

Zoua Lor, St. Olaf College

Jenni L. Redifer, Western Kentucky University

Laura Duncan, Western Kentucky University

(Cognitive)

### **III-20 - Let Me Learn, I Want to Know: A Need for Autonomy in the Development of Reasoning Skills**

Does more autonomy predict higher reasoning skills? Across a large sample of adolescents (n=696) we find expectations for autonomy predict reasoning skill. When looking at developmental differences, whereas perceived autonomy given by teachers predicted reasoning skills in early adolescence, in later adolescence perceptions of one's own autonomy predicted reasoning skill.

Anahid S. Modrek, UCLA

William A. Sandoval, UCLA

(Developmental)

### **III-21 - Instructional Predictors of Kindergarten Mathematics Achievement in the U.S. and China**

Twenty-one American and fourteen Chinese teachers reported time spent in daily basic-math, higher-order-math, and fine-motor instruction. Students were assessed at the start and end of kindergarten on math achievement. Fine-motor instruction was a significant and negative predictor conversely basic-math instruction was significant and positive. Higher-order math was not significant.

Emily Ann Lewis, Tulane University

Lindsay Weixler, Tulane University

(Developmental)

### **III-22 - Student Learning in STEM through Link2Success: An Evaluation of Peer-Led Team Learning (PLTL) Initiative at a Southern Hispanic-Serving Institution (HSI)**

This study investigated and evaluated student learning processes and outcomes of a Peer-Led Team Learning (PLTL) Initiative called Link2Success at a community college from 2015 to 2017. The study adopted an exploratory correlational design with mean comparisons and focus groups. Findings suggested that L2S was successful. Practical implications were discussed.

Mingsan Pierre Lu, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

(Cognitive)

### **III-23 - Test of a Social Cognitive Model of Academic Satisfaction in Online Learning in University Students from Argentina**

Academic satisfaction is a key variable for the promotion of academic achievement, persistence and psychological wellbeing among university students. This investigation evaluates a social cognitive model of academic satisfaction on 5686 Argentinean online university students using structural equations modelling.



Leonardo Adrián Medrano, 21st Century University (Universidad Siglo 21)

Luciana Sofía Moretti, 21st Century University (Universidad Siglo 21)

(Cognitive)

### **III-24 - The Dynamic Nature of the Resilience Building Process of Teachers in an Alternative High School**

This year-long ethnography builds upon the psychological domain of Johnson's (1990) Constellation of Workplace Variables. Analysis of observations, interviews, and artifacts from Second Chance Charter (SCC), a non-traditional/alternative high school for students placed at-risk, reveal that a resilience building process occurs when SCC teachers adapt to workplace stressors or adversity.

Shanna Rose Thompson, University of Massachusetts Lowell

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-25 - “You Don’t Seem like That Kind of Person”: A Basic Inductive Study of the Influence of Gender Stereotype on Female Students’ Choices of Majors**

This qualitative study is to address gender stereotype's influence female students' choices of majors using basic inductive methodology. Two common themes were found regarding two groups of female students (i.e. high stigma consciousness group and low stigma consciousness group). Discussions and recommendations were made according to the findings.

Shiyu Song, University of Connecticut

(General)

### **III-26 - Indirect Measures of Effectiveness, but Not Direct Measures, Support the Effectiveness of the Flipped Psychology Classroom Pedagogy**

This poster describes how an Educational Psychology course was flipped and provides a comparison between students' grades and course ratings at the end of the flipped course and at the end of a regular course. Students' reactions to the flip are presented along with suggestions for making it more effective.

Mona M. Ibrahim, Concordia College

Itohan Agbenin, Concordia College

Natalie Rivera, Concordia College

(General)

### **III-27 - Personality Type and Preferred Teaching Methods: A Pilot Study**

This study examined the relationship between MBTI personality type (introversion/extraversion) and teaching methods for 73 undergraduate college students. The results indicated no differences were obtained between personality type and teaching methods. Introverts preferred guest speakers/demonstrations, while extraverts preferred classroom discussion/games. Implications of the study are discussed.

Laurie Murphy, Saint Joseph's College of Maine

Karen Croteau, Saint Joseph's College of Maine

Nina Eduljee, Saint Joseph's College of Maine

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-28 - Biculturals' Flexible Identity Affects the Retrieval of Autobiographical Memories: An Online Replication of Wang (2008) Using a Pretest-Posttest Group Design**

Seventy-one Asian-Americans recalled a recent memory before and after being primed as either Asian or American. On pre-prime memories, conditions did not differ. However, on post-prime memories, subjects primed as American recalled more memories focused on self-agency and those primed as Asian recalled more memories focused on social interactions.

Hyun Seo Lee, Azusa Pacific University

Janna Schirmer, Azusa Pacific University

Marika Heinrichs, Azusa Pacific University

Tamara Lee, Azusa Pacific University

Benjamin U. Marsh, Azusa Pacific University

(Cognitive)

### **III-29 - Testing Enhances Both Memorization and Conceptual Learning of Chinese Characters**

The testing effect refers to the finding that self-testing enhances learning more than the study strategies commonly used by undergraduates. In two experiments, we report that relative to repeated restudy, testing helped students with no prior Chinese language experience memorize Chinese-English translations and learn the Chinese radical system.

Jessika A. Powers, University of Houston-Downtown

Kit W. Cho, University of Houston-Downtown

(Cognitive)

### **III-30 - Cross Race Effect Is Eliminated in Bicultural Latino-Americans By Making Their American Identity Salient**

In this study, bicultural Latino-Americans were primed either as Latino or American, and read a brief description of the nationality of the Latino and White faces before studying the faces. Latino-Americans primed as Latino exhibited the cross-race effect. In contrast, those primed as American showed no cross-race effect.

Benjamin U. Marsh, Azusa Pacific University

Stephanie Sosa, Azusa Pacific University

Cassandra Del Rosario, Azusa Pacific University

Sabrina Salinas, Azusa Pacific University

(Cognitive)

### **III-31 - Does Training Lead to a General Enhancement in Working Memory Function?**

The effects of two different WM training paradigms were compared to test whether working memory (WM) training leads a general enhancement in WM. Training effects were found to be task specific (i.e. no transfer across paradigms) suggesting training does not lead to a fundamental change in the efficiency of WM.

Joni Holmes, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

Francesca Woolgar, MRC Cognition & Brain Sciences Unit

Susan Gathercole, University of Cambridge

(Cognitive)

### **III-32 - Sensorimotor Integration in Statistical Learning**

Learning to play a musical instrument involves mapping visual+auditory cues to motor movements and anticipating transitions. Inspired by serial-reaction-time and artificial-grammar paradigms, we investigated explicit and implicit transition learning in a sensorimotor task. We used a 2×2 between-subjects design to investigate the contributions of motor involvement and auditory cues.

Christopher R Madan, Boston College

Anthony Singhal, University of Alberta

(Cognitive)

### **III-33 - Individual Differences in Handedness on Categorical Versus Coordinate Spatial Processing**

Inconsistent- (ICH) versus consistent-right-handedness (CRH) is associated with increased access to right hemisphere processes. Coordinate versus categorical spatial processing may be right versus left hemisphere mediated, respectively. Using 3D virtual environment navigation, ICH outperformed CRH regardless of task type. ICH may have superior spatial processing generally or different strategy use.

Ruth E. Propper, Montclair State University

Andrew Wolfarth, Montclair State University

Christophe Carlei, University of Geneva

Tad Brunye, Tufts University; U.S. Army Natick Soldier Research, Development and Engineering Center

Stephen D. Christman, University of Toledo

(Cognitive)

### **III-34 - The Neural Correlates of Intention-Driven Illusory Behaviors**

This study explores the underlying neural correlates related to intentions being misremembered as completed actions, with results revealing ERP components associated with this phenomenon during information encoding and retrieval. Further work is necessary to explicate these specific components, and understand the associated cognitive processes.

Aashna Sunderrajan, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Colleen Hughes, Indiana University

Dolores Albarracin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Social)

### **III-35 - I Agree, Therefore I Remember? an Examination of the Congruency Effect in Memory for Opinion Statements Vs. Factual Statements**

It has long been known that information which is compatible with our prior factual knowledge is better remembered than incompatible information. We demonstrate that this robust “congruency effect” does not extend to situations where the incoming information is compatible (incompatible) with our opinions (i.e., non-factual prior knowledge).

Moran Sela, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Anat Maril, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Cognitive)

### **III-36 - The Distorting Effects of Self-Confidence on Problem Solving and Planning**

The Tower of Hanoi evaluates problem solving performance. Literature indicates that the Tower is used to measure frontal lobe efficiency (Goel and Grafman, 1995), while also testing language skills (Jalali-Moghadam and Kormi-Nouri, 2015). Our interest lies in examining effects of overconfidence on performance.

Noah Cohen, Long Island University--Brooklyn

(Cognitive)

### **III-37 - Cognitive Load Mediates the Relationship Between Implicit Beliefs and Creative Thinking Scores**

This study examined how perceived cognitive load mediates the relationships between working memory, implicit theories of creativity, and creative thinking. Entity beliefs about creativity led to higher perceived cognitive load. Lower cognitive load, in turn, predicted higher creative thinking (fluency and originality) scores.

Jenni L. Redifer, Western Kentucky University

Christine Lee Bae, Virginia Commonwealth University

Morgan DeBusk-Lane, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Cognitive)

### **III-38 - Stereotyping of Athletes**

We examine stereotyping.

Devon Carter, Lehigh University

Gordon B. Moskowitz, Lehigh University

(Social)

### **III-39 - The Relationship Between Prejudice and Time Perception**

We provide evidence that a higher concern about appearing prejudiced makes people more likely to overestimate the duration of African-American male faces compared to White male faces. This distorted perception of time may explain previous findings on the relationship between such concern and early termination of interaction with stigmatized-others.

Irmak Olcaysoy Okten, Lehigh University

Gordon B. Moskowitz, Lehigh University

Cynthia Gooch, Temple University

(Social)

### **III-40 - Implicit Stereotyping and the Judgments Made of White Versus Black Athletes**

Implicit stereotypes of athletes were triggered by quotes varying by race and occupation. Quotes described behaviors ambiguous along two stereotypic domains related to white and black

athletes. Judgments were affected by stereotypes specific to each subtype, with white athletes interpreted as more hardworking, and black men as more confident.

Devon Carter, Lehigh University

Gordon B. Moskowitz, Lehigh University

(Social)

### **III-41 - Interpersonal Functioning and Complex Emotion Recognition in Individuals with Body Dysmorphic Disorder**

This study examined differences between 28 healthy controls and 16 BDD participants on 3 social cognitive tasks and domains of interpersonal functioning. BDD individuals demonstrated impaired interpersonal functioning, performed equally well on an emotion and identity recognition task and performed better than controls on a complex emotion recognition task.

Eliza Davidson, Massachusetts General Hospital

Rachel Porth, Massachusetts General Hospital

Dylan Abrams, Massachusetts General Hospital

Laura Germine, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School; Harvard Medical School

Wilhelm Sabine, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Angela Fang, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

(Clinical Science)

### **III-42 - The Effect of Positive Vs. Negative Hispanic Stereotype Activation on Emotion Recognition of Hispanic Faces**

Activated positive or negative stereotypes of Hispanics influenced accuracy in detecting cropped emotional expressions of Hispanic faces. Caucasians showed greater accuracy than non-Caucasians when negative stereotypes were activated. Non-Caucasians were more accurate than Caucasians when positive stereotypes were activated. Moreover, there were significant interactions in picture viewing reaction time

Maria Czyzewska, Texas State University

Roque V. Mendez, Texas State University

Pedro Barrera Valdivia, Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua

David Hernandez, Texas State University

Brian B. Hill, Texas State University

Christine Davila, Texas State University

Shelbee Hensley, Texas State University

(Social)

### **III-43 - Feedback Training Reduces People's Uncertainty in Lie Detection**

Two experiments were conducted to investigate how feedback affects lie detection performance. Experiment 1 was a lie detection test with lie-truth option. Experiment 2 was a lie detection test with lie-truth-uncertainty option. Comparison of the two experiments suggested that feedback could reduce people's uncertainty in lie detection.

He Li, Department of Psychology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences; State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Science, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Xiaolan Fu, State Key Laboratory of Brain and Cognitive Science, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Cognitive)

### **III-44 - Disagreeing with Correct Answers to Realize Values: Refusing Money for Truth**

People in a position of ignorance often agree with better informed others, but surprisingly often they knowingly offer wrong answers. Participants (N=54) offered 25¢ for each correct answer disagreed, answering incorrectly, 33% of the time; those offered 50¢ disagreed 17% of the time. This speaking-from-ignorance effect supports values-realizing theory.

Jeein Kang, Gordon College

Mary Catherine Aston, Gordon College

Kimberly McQuade, Gordon College



Bert H. Hodges, University of Connecticut

(Social)

### **III-45 - Individual Differences in Theory of Mind Predict Fairness in Children**

How does theory of mind contribute to the emergence and expression of fairness in children? In our study (N = 360; 180 pairs; 6-9 years old), individual differences in theory of mind predicted fair decisions. However, there was no effect of a direct perspective-taking manipulation on children's behavior.

Lily Tsoi, Boston College

Katherine McAuliffe, Boston College

(Developmental)

### **III-46 - Identifying Causes of Person Perception Inaccuracy Using a Computational Approach**

Using a neural network, we explore why people make mistakes when inferring personality from faces. Rather than simply caused by a lack of diagnostic facial cues, our limited foresight when predicting the minds of strangers appears partly driven by our limited insight into the minds of those we already know.

Poruz Khambatta, Stanford University

Michal Kosinski, Stanford University

(Social)

### **III-47 - A Referential Theory of the Truth Effect**

People judge repeated statements more likely to be true compared to new statements, a phenomenon known as the truth effect. We propose a referential theory to explain this effect. Six experiments test the core assumptions of this theory and demonstrate why the proposed processes should lead to valid beliefs.

Sarah Christina Rom, University of Cologne

Christian Unkelbach, University of Cologne

(Social)

### **III-48 - Birth Narratives and Well-Being in an HBCU Sample**

We examined relations between familial well-being and birth narratives in 41 African-American males from an HBCU in Atlanta, Georgia. It was hypothesized that participants who wrote more elaborated, connected narratives would indicate higher familial locus of control and greater knowledge of their family history, for which results showed partial support.

Jennifer Gray Andrews, Morehouse College

Ariel Blakey, Spelman College

(Developmental)

### **III-49 - The Present Study Examined and Found Support for Religious Coping and Frequency of Church Attendance As Moderators of the Association Between Exposure to Tropical Storm Erika and Perceived Sleep Problems Among a Sample of Emerging Adults from Dominica.**

The present study examined and found support for religious coping and frequency of church attendance as moderators of the association between exposure to tropical storm Erika and perceived sleep problems among a sample of emerging adults from Dominica.

Royette Tavernier, Wesleyan University

Lauren Conte, Wesleyan University

Leyla Wade, Wesleyan University

(Developmental)

### **III-50 - Negative Interpretation Bias's Effect on Stress and Depression in Adolescents**

The study's purpose is examining whether adolescents' interpretation tendencies in ambiguous social situations might be associated with vulnerabilities to depressive symptoms, and further, to test whether such interpretation styles are predictive of their daily feelings of stress using a novel measure: the Ambiguous Social Cue Task – Adolescent Version (ASCT-A).

Dominique Nicole Egger, University of Texas at Austin

Hae Yeon Lee, University of Texas at Austin

David S. Yeager, University of Texas at Austin

(Developmental)

### **III-51 - Family Functioning and Youth Gender As Moderators of the Link Between Parent Depression and Child Anxiety**

Research examined youth gender and family functioning as moderators of the relation between parental depression and adolescent anxiety in high-symptom early adolescents (N=94, ages 12-15). Both moderators were significant, albeit in directions opposite to those hypothesized. Risks associated with parental depression may depend partly on family functioning and youth gender.

Stephanie A. Traver, Tufts University

Jessica L. Schleider, Harvard University

(Clinical Science)

### **III-52 - Therapeutic Alliance in the Treatment of Adolescents with Anorexia Nervosa**

This study examined the therapeutic alliance observed in parent-focused treatment (PFT) and family-based treatment (FBT) for adolescents with anorexia nervosa and their parents. Results indicated that therapeutic alliance among parents did not differ by treatment type, while adolescents self-reported greater alliance with their direct provider in PFT than in FBT.

Arielle C. Feldman, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Katharine L. Loeb, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Erin C. Accurso, University of California, San Francisco

Susan Sawyer, The University of Melbourne

Elizabeth K. Hughes, The University of Melbourne

Daniel Le Grange, University of California, San Francisco

(Clinical Science)

### **III-53 - Household Chaos Is Linked to Adolescents' Depression, Problematic Substance Use, and Physical Health**

We examine whether household chaos in tenth grade is linked to adolescents' mental and physical well-being in twelfth grade (N = 238). Greater chaos was associated with higher levels of problematic substance use and worse physical health. Parent hostility moderated the relationship between chaos and depression.

Corinna Jenkins Tucker, University of New Hampshire

Erin Hiley Sharp, University of New Hampshire

Karen Van Gundy, University of New Hampshire

Cesar Rebellon, University of New Hampshire

(Developmental)

### **III-54 - Evidence of Legal Right Comprehension Rarely Sought in Youth Interrogations**

Analysis of the delivery of legal rights in a sample (N = 31) of police interviews with youth suspects revealed that police officers rarely attempt to verify that youth understand their legal rights.

Meagan I. McCardle, Memorial University of Newfoundland

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - Doing the Most for the Many)

### **III-55 - Friendless Youth: Do Perceptions of Environmental Threat Affect Their Distress?**

This study examined how perceived environmental threat (e.g., unsafety) may account for the maladjustment of friendless youth in middle school. The results suggest that friendless youth felt less safe, more victimized and perceived more student misconduct. These threat perceptions in turn heightened psychological distress over the course of middle school.

Leah M. Lessard, University of California, Los Angeles

Jaana Juvonen, University of California, Los Angeles

(Developmental)

### **III-56 - Other Risk Factors Affect the Relationship Between Parental Monitoring and Marijuana Use Among American Indian Adolescents**

American Indian (AI) adolescents demonstrate elevated levels of marijuana use. Parental monitoring affects adolescent substance use, but how other risk factors influence this relationship is unknown. Using structural equation modeling trees, we found significant differences in this relationship across various subgroups of AI youth.

Jessica A. M. Mazen, University of Virginia

Steven Boker, University of Virginia

(Developmental)

### **III-57 - Adolescent Predictors of the Incidence of Suicide Related Outcomes in Young Adulthood**

This poster examines data from the 1,071 respondents that participated in a two-wave survey to examine the incidence of suicide related outcomes in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Participants completed the first wave when they were 12 to 17 and the second eight years later.

David Menendez, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Corina Benjet, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz

Guilherme Borges, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz

Yesica Albor, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz

Ricardo Orozco, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz

Maria Elena Medina-Mora, National Institute of Psychiatry Ramon de la Fuente Muñiz

(Clinical Science)

### **III-58 - Prosocial Motivation and Performance: Exploring How and When Employees Channel Prosocial Motivation into Positive Performance**

Research has demonstrated the positive impact prosocial motivation can have on employee performance. However, relatively little work has investigated the role anticipated emotions play in this association. This study uses the feedback theory of emotion to support the process in which anticipated emotions lead to productive changes in work performance.

Victoria Whitaker, Saint Louis University

Dustin K. Jundt, Saint Louis University

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-59 - The Effects of Motivational Systems on Music Perception**

The Behavioral Inhibition and Behavioral Activation Systems (BIS/BAS) have been found to affect perception. We looked at their effect on music that had varied emotionality in melodies and lyrics. People who were high in either system tended to rate the songs higher in happiness, likability, excitement, and familiarity.

Michael C. Silverstein, Muhlenberg College

Laura L. Edelman, Muhlenberg College

Amanda Hawthorne, Muhlenberg College

Erik Berger, Muhlenberg College

(Cognitive)

### **III-60 - Effects of Primed and Perceived Self-Efficacy on Goal-Directed Behavior**

Three studies examine if perceived self-efficacy can have unconscious origins and be primed to facilitate goal-directed behavior, and how primed self-efficacy operates in conjunction with perceived self-efficacy. Results suggest that primed self-efficacy influences goal-directed behavior, and that this effect operates without the assistance of perceived self-efficacy.

Alex Stajkovic, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Kayla Nordgren, University of Wisconsin - Madison

Suzanne Peterson, Arizona State University

Jessica Greenwald, St. Ambrose University

Dongseop Lee, Korea University

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-61 - Conflicting Influences of Prosociality on Creativity: Roles of Prosocial Impact of Task**

With two laboratory and one quasi-field experiments, the current research found that prosociality has conflicting influences on creativity; prosociality increases usefulness, but decreases novelty of ideas, which makes its overall influence on creativity non-significant. Prosocial impact of task enabled prosocial employees to be creative via enhancing intrinsic motivation (moderated mediation).

Yeun Joon Kim, University of Toronto

Sojin Park, No Affiliation

Jisok Choi, University of Toronto

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-62 - Effects of Facebook Use on Well-Being: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective**

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of Facebook use on well-being. Findings suggested that using Facebook with autonomous motivation predicted significant well-being. The relationship between relative autonomy gained from Facebook activities and daily-well-being was mediated by daily need satisfaction at Facebook.

Elif Manuoğlu, Middle East Technical University

(Social)

### **III-63 - Resist: A Methodological Toolkit for Measuring Self-Control**

Measures of self-control have become increasingly common in applied psychological literature. The present literature review explores the methodologies used to assess self-control and presents them as a methodological toolkit for researchers. Common methods include persistence tasks, executive functioning tasks, delay of gratification tasks, subjective-report scales, and physiological indices.

Drew Michael Morris, Clemson University

June J. Pilcher, Clemson University

(Methodology)

### **III-64 - Extending the 3 x 2 Achievement Goal Model to the General Academic Domain**

Recent research found evidence of a six-factor structure of goal orientation when goals were specified as course specific. This study answers the call for examining achievement goal orientation measures at different levels of specificity. Our findings suggest that this recent theoretical advancement of the 3x2 framework generalizes to broader contexts.

Sara J. Finney, James Madison University

S. Jeanne Horst, James Madison University

(Social)

### **III-65 - The Relationship Between Different Rating Sources of Psychological Grit and Children's Martial Arts Performance**

The construct of "grit" has been shown to be related to performance in contexts that require prolonged and sustained effort to achieve goals. This study examined this relationship in a martial-arts context using different rating sources for grit. Hypotheses were supported for instructor-rated grit and partially supported for parent-rated grit.

Thomas Sawyer, Elmhurst College

James Wade, Karate for Kids

Lisa Hollis-Sawyer, Northeastern Illinois University

(General)

### **III-66 - Socioeconomic Status and Dietary Decision-Making.**

Low SES individuals engage in disease-causing behaviors such as smoking, drinking, and unhealthy eating more often than affluent individuals. Using a dietary decision-making task, we show that low SES participants choose healthy foods less often than high SES participants, opening the door to explore mechanisms and interventions in future work.

Daniel James O'Leary, Stanford University



James J Gross, Stanford University

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-67 - The Impact of Social Ostracism on Delay of Gratification**

People's ability to delay gratification is impaired when belongingness thwarted by social ostracism. In 3 experiments, we tested this hypothesis and explored the moderating role of resource scarcity. The studies found that individuals under ostracism prefer instant gratification in a gift-choosing condition and resource scarcity moderates the relationship.

Zhiqi Xu, Central University of Finance and Economics

Donghui Dou, Central University of Finance and Economics

Fangzheng Guo, Central University of Finance and Economics

(Social)

### **III-68 - Learning Style Preference and English Language Competence on Academic Performance**

This study examined the effects of learning style preference and English language competence on academic performance for a culturally diverse group of college students. Results supported the hypotheses that test grades would be positively related to abstract conceptualization and not due to differences in English language fluency scores.

Howard Sisco, New York City College of Technology, The City University of New York

Tina Kao, New York City College of Technology, The City University of New York

(General)

### **III-69 - Morality and Conventionality in Elementary School Children: North-Americans Are More Liberal and Differential Than Brazilians**

Based on the domain model, 129 matched children from urban elementary schools in the US and Brazil rated how acceptable and punishable 12 protagonist moral vs. conventional violations were. Repeated-measure ANOVAs suggested that participants were more accepting and less punishing of conventional violations; more so for older or North-American children.

Ebenézer A. de Oliveira, Malone University

Susana K. de M. Oliveira, Universidade Federal do Ceará

Deise M. L. F. Mendes, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

Luciana F. Pessôa, Pontifícia Universidade Católica, Rio de Janeiro

(Developmental)

### **III-70 - Autobiographical Memory and Self-Description in Adults from India and the United States**

This study explores cultural differences in autobiographical memory between adults in India and the United States. Participants provided descriptions of their memory, age at the time, and completed an abridged Twenty Statements Test through Mechanical Turk. Those in India reported memories that exhibited a mix of individualistic and collectivist characteristics.

Sara N. Sermarini, Shippensburg University

Emily Eadie, Shippensburg University

Mark Swokel, Shippensburg University

Wendy Fisher, Shippensburg University

James Griffith, Shippensburg University

(Social)

### **III-71 - A Comparison Between Brazilians and Americans on the Relationships Among Emotion-Regulation, Coping and Life Satisfaction.**

This study aimed to compare a sample of Brazilians and Americans on emotion regulation, coping, and their correlations with life satisfaction. The study examined 89 Brazilian and 56 American university students. Results showed a positive correlation between life satisfaction and self-esteem in both samples and conflicting results on emotion regulation.

Fernando Cavalcante Krause, Adelphi University

(General)

### **III-72 - Examining the Effect of Expatriate Narcissism Levels on Cultural Adjustment and Global Leadership Effectiveness**

The current study investigated the relationship between expatriate narcissism, cultural adjustment, and leadership outcomes. It was predicted that cultural adjustment would partially mediate the relationship between narcissism and self-perceptions of leadership effectiveness. Fifty-three expatriates across two cross-cultural settings completed an online survey. Results indicated support for the partially mediated relationship.

Emily Martin, Western Kentucky University

Amber N. Schroeder, University of Texas at Arlington

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-73 - The Stranger's Address?: Contextualizing Moral Values in Modernizing Cultures**

Values are in flux in modernizing cultures—socially constructed rather than static, the result of personal choice rather than duty. In two studies, one in the US and one in Brazil, we measure the values of Brazilian and Chinese religious exemplars, documenting both continuity in values and transformation.

Kaye Cook, Gordon College

Si-Hua Chang, Gordon College

(General)

### **III-74 - Mental Illness Stigma in South Asian Individuals: Associations with Cultural Values and Parent Mental Illness Explanations**

Two studies examined associations between cultural values, mental illness stigma, and parental socialization. In Study 1, South Asian Americans reported higher endorsement of courtesy stigma compared to European Americans. In Study 2, parents' beliefs in responsibility for mental illness were associated with behavioral avoidance.

Tahani Chaudhry, Wellesley College

Stephen H. Chen, Wellesley College

(Social)

### **III-75 - Developmental Differences in Canadian and Persian Children's Moral Evaluations of Modesty Lies**

Children develop the understanding of lie-telling through a combination of social and cognitive development. This ongoing study is examining children (N = 150 ages 5, 7, 9, 11 yr) moral evaluations of lie and truth-telling. Results suggest that five and seven-year-olds rated modesty lies more poorly than nine and eleven-year-olds.

Shohoudi Mijdehi Atiyeh, McGill University

Victoria Talwar, McGill University

(Developmental)

### **III-76 - Bush Allowance: Factors Affecting Sexual Exploitation of Schoolgirls in Ghanaian Schools**

This phenomenological research examined the factors underlying sexual exploitation of school girls by male teachers in rural schools in Northern Ghana. 89% of the 35 interviewees blamed girls. Irresponsible parenting, poverty, pressure by male teachers, lack of punitive measures, and shortage of teachers were also reported as major causes.

Isabelle D. Cherney, Merrimack College

Sahada Alolo, Northern Girl Initiative

(General)

### **III-77 - Role of Primary Language in Culturally Focused Psychiatric Intervention for Latino Americans with Depressive Symptoms**

This study examined whether a Culturally Focused Psychiatric Consultation Program (CFP) for Latino American primary care patients with depressive symptoms was equally effective for English-speaking and Spanish-speaking patients. The CFP was equally effective in both groups, suggesting that additional factors beyond language matching may contribute to culturally focused psychiatric interventions.

Laura Curren, Boston University; Massachusetts General Hospital

McKee Madison, Massachusetts General Hospital

Nhi-Ha Trinh, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Clinical Science)

### **III-78 - “Establishment of Self-Esteem: Differences Between American and Japanese Female Students”**

Educational institutions and social norms in different cultures may have an effect on the construction of self-esteem in young adults. In order to elucidate the factors that determine cultural differences in self-esteem, correlations between the personality, parenting styles, and degrees of self-esteem is studied in American and Japanese college students.

Ayako Nakashita, Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-79 - Mother and Fathers in Turkey and USA: Parenting Style Differences**

This study examined cultural moderation of maternal-paternal parenting style differences and their relationships to outcomes of undergraduates in two countries (196 from Turkey and 231 from the USA). Parenting style gender differences were not the same in the two countries, nor were the relationships between parenting styles and students' self-esteem.

Hamide Gozu, University at Albany

Joan Newman, University at Albany

Kimberly Colvin, University at Albany

(Developmental)

### **III-80 - Individual Differences in Intervention Response: Socioeconomic Status and Reading Disability As Predictors**

We investigated neurocognitive correlates of intervention response in children with dyslexia across socioeconomic status backgrounds. Compared to a waiting-list control group, intervention participants showed a relative reading benefit, which was greatest for children from lower-SES backgrounds and lower performing readers. Structural neuroimaging and behavioral assessments differentiated intervention responders from nonresponders.

Joanna A Christodoulou, MGH Institute; Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Rachel Romeo, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Kelly Halverson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Abigail Cyr, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Jack Murtagh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Patricia Chang, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Allyson Mackey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Pamela Hook, MGH Institute

John D. Gabrieli, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

(Clinical Science)

### **III-81 - The Association Between Blood Pressure and Cognitive Flexibility in Smokers and Non-Smokers**

The use of tobacco may lead to a reduction in cerebral blood flow, which reduces the amount of oxygen delivered to the brain and results in cognitive impairment. The current study found that smokers had an increase in their blood pressure and performed worse on assessments that measure cognitive flexibility.

Lilian Azer, California State University, Dominguez Hills

(Cognitive)

### **III-82 - Eye-Tracking Study of Emotion Understanding for Faces in Children and Adults**

Differences between children and adults in parts of the face used for emotion understanding were explored in this study. When presented with tasks requiring interpretation of neutral facial expressions, the amount of time spent in areas of interest (e.g. the eyes) differed as a function of age.

Erin Bertero, Christopher Newport University

Laurie S. Hunter, Christopher Newport University

Leslie Rollins, Christopher Newport University

Kelly Bowers, Christopher Newport University

(Developmental)

### **III-83 - Distance-Related Alterations in Connectivity Strength and Efficiency in Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder.**

Abnormal small-network topology and its relationship with cognition as well as clinical symptoms has been observed in both schizophrenia (SZ) and bipolar disease (BD). We examined connectivity strength, global and local efficiency in patients with bipolar disorder and schizophrenia at various connection distances between regions.

Jae Wook Cho, George Mason University

Barbara L Schwartz, Washington DC VA Medical Center

James C Thompson, George Mason University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

### **III-84 - Differences in Endogenous Vs. Exogenous Attention within the Fronto-Parietal Network: A Short-TR fMRI Study.**

This study collected fMRI data from healthy young adult participants while completing endogenous and exogenous attention tasks. Robust activity was found throughout the dorsal frontal-parietal attention network in each condition, but a significant interaction showed frontal regions, including the supplementary motor area, were more strongly linked with endogenous processes.

Kristin Nicole Meyer, University Of North Carolina Chapel Hill

Feng Du, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Emily Parks, Duke University

Joe Hopfinger, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

(Cognitive)

### **III-85 - Global White Matter Diffusion Characteristics Predict Longitudinal Cognitive Change Independently from Amyloid Accumulation in Older Adults**

We examined whether diffusion characteristics of global versus tract-specific white matter predict longitudinal cognitive decline in healthy older adults. Diffusion imaging was performed at baseline. Cognition was examined longitudinally (up to 6 years). Linear mixed models found that global, rather than tract-specific, white matter predicted longitudinal changes in cognition.

Jennifer S. Rabin, Massachusetts General Hospital

Rodrigo Perea, Massachusetts General Hospital

Rachel Buckley, Massachusetts General Hospital; University of Melbourne

Keith Johnson, Massachusetts General Hospital

Reisa Sperling, Massachusetts General Hospital; Brigham and Women's Hospital

Trey Hedden, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Biological/Neuroscience)

### **III-86 - Improvement in Motor Skill Following a Short Period of Wakefulness Does Not Depend on Post-Learning Activity**

Performance on the Motor Sequence Task (MST) shows a temporary “boost” 15 minutes after training. Here, we report that this performance improvement occurs regardless of whether this 15-minute interval consists of active wake or quiet rest.

Graelyn Humiston, Furman University

Erin J. Wamsley, Furman University

(Cognitive)

### **III-87 - Dietary Protein and Memory in Male Rats**

Protein impacts memory, cognition, and hippocampus morphology. The current study examined the effects of dietary protein on object recognition, spatial memory, anxiety, and locomotive behavior. Forty male Sprague Dawley were randomly assigned to 6%, 20%, and 40% protein diets. Diets resulted in weight differences, but didn't significantly affect behavioral tests.



Rosemarie K. Lenz, The College of Saint Rose

Robert W. Flint Jr., The College of Saint Rose

(Cognitive)

### **III-88 - Do General Ordinal Relationships Account for Symbolic Number Representation in the Brain? an Fmr Adaptation Study**

Is intraparietal sulcus (IPS) activation during number processing driven by general ordinal associations between symbols? To test this, brain activation correlated with letters and numbers was measured. The IPS responded to numbers but not letters. These results suggest that number representation cannot be accounted for by general ordinal relationships.

Celia Goffin, University of Western Ontario

Stephan E. Vogel, University of Graz

Daniel Ansari, University of Western Ontario

(Cognitive)

### **III-89 - Long-Term Memory Specificity Depends on Inhibition of Distantly Related Items**

Participants studied abstract shapes. At test, they responded “old–remember”, “old–know”, “new–related” or “new–unrelated” to old, variably related, and new shapes. Distantly related and new item “new–related” response rates were equivalent, which suggests long-term memory specificity depends on inhibition of distantly related items rather than recall-to-reject.

Brittany M. Jeye, Boston College

Cassidy R. McCarthy, Boston College

Scott D. Slotnick, Boston College

(Cognitive)

### **III-90 - The Interference of Symbolic and Nonsymbolic Numbers in a Novel Enumeration Stroop Task**

Researchers have debated whether symbolic and nonsymbolic numbers are represented in the same way. We used a novel enumeration stroop paradigm to examine facilitation and interference symbolic and nonsymbolic numbers during a number comparison task. Results revealed that symbolic numbers are processed more automatically than nonsymbolic numbers.

H. Moriah Sokolowski, University of Western Ontario

Zachary Hawes, University of Western Ontario

Tali Leibovich, University of Western Ontario

Daniel Ansari, University of Western Ontario

(Cognitive)

### **III-91 - The Logical Development of Perceptual Ambiguity**

To better understand the reasoning underlying complex perceptual experience, we examined the children's understanding of logical connectives, counterfactual thinking, and ambiguous figure reversals. With 3- to 8-year-olds, we used three subtests to measure these abilities. The development of logical reasoning is essential to perceptual ambiguity.

Jay F. Kosegarten, Southern New Hampshire University

Katelyn Walker, Southern New Hampshire University

Chelsea Keyes, Southern New Hampshire University

(Cognitive)

### **III-92 - Can We Use Lexical Knowledge to Help Identify Words When Letter Recognition Is Difficult?**

We measured word-recognition accuracy for blurred words. For mild levels of blur, accuracy approaches that of an ideal observer that makes optimum use of lexical knowledge to infer word identity. For severe levels of blur, however, accuracy matches a model that makes no use of lexical knowledge.

J. Stephen Mansfield, SUNY College at Plattsburgh

Taylor R. West, SUNY College at Plattsburgh

(Cognitive)

### **III-93 - Can Lay People Accurately Judge Human Social Nature? Social Psychological Perception and Its Correlates**

Three studies (N = 565) investigated social psychological perception – lay individuals' prediction of social psychological phenomena. Studies 1 and 2 demonstrated reliable individual differences in social psychological perception. Studies 2 and 3 revealed that person attributes associated with decreased cognitive and motivational bias predict accuracy in social psychological perception.

Anton Gollwitzer, Yale University

John A. Bargh, Yale University

(Social)

### **III-94 - Social Support Only Affects Visual Perception Tasks That Also Vary with Physiological Resources**

Given an embodied account of visual perception, social support either functions to signal additional available physiological resources or alters beliefs regarding behavioral potential. This research demonstrates that the effect of social support is specific to perceptual measures that typically vary with physiological resources, arguing against a general mechanism account.

Elizabeth Blair Gross, Randolph College

Dennis R. Proffitt, University of Virginia

(Cognitive)

### **III-95 - Repetition Hinders Computation of Summary Statistics**

The visual system is usually very reliable and quick in computing a general summary from its sensory environment. However, the summarizing process is impaired when several identical items are presented simultaneously.

Sujala Maharjan, Brandeis University

Robert Sekuler, Brandeis University

(Cognitive)

### **III-96 - Emotional Embodiment As a Result of Hand Embodiment: A Study on the Rubber Hand Illusion**

We used the rubber-hand illusion to study the emotional embodiment as a result of rubber hand embodiment. We observed that participants' attitudes toward finger movements on the rubber hand changed as a function of hand ownership, becoming similar to those attitudes on the real hand only after rubber hand ownership.

Samira Fahey, Lasell College

Zane Zheng, Lasell College

(Cognitive)

### **III-98 - Music As a Stressor in Relation to Musical Knowledge and Background**

This study examines the influence of individual's musical knowledge and background on the arousal effect of music. Participants of different musical knowledge and background were divided into their own musical groups, listened to four genres of music and were compared, using their results, on how much did music aroused them.

Jashon Ray S. Fabia, Brigham Young University-Hawaii

(General)

### **III-99 - Visuo-Haptic Integration Can Either Enhance or Impede Tactile Sensitivity of the Toes Depending on Cue Validity and Stimulus Intensity**

The rehabilitation of neurologically-compromised patients involves using intact, multisensory circuits. Hierarchical integrative efficiencies, however, are not well understood. By coincidentally presenting visual cues with tactile foot presentations, we psychophysically measured visuo-haptic integration across sub- to supra-threshold levels and found significant motor performance interactions with intensity.

Kenneth D. MacLam, Lakehead University

Katelyn D. Varga, Lakehead University

Vineet B. K. Johnson, Lakehead University

Michael F. Wesner, Lakehead University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

### **III-100 - Checking Again Vs. Checking out Loud: A Surprising Second Best**

For data checking, previous research showed double entry is out-performs visual checking and partner read aloud. No research has examined solo read aloud. Among 322 participants without data entry experience, double entry had the fewest errors and was most likely to produce perfect data. Next best was solo read aloud.

Kimberly A. Barchard, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Amber K. Stephens, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Elizabeth Ochoa, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

(Methodology)

### **III-101 - Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM): Extending Understanding of Factor Structure and Measurement Invariance to Include Native American Populations**

The current study investigated measurement invariance of the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure across three ethnic groups—Native American (n=307), Asian (n=348), and White (n=549). Results supported configural invariance but not weak metric invariance both across the three groups and between the Native American group and Asian group.

Li Lin, University of Oklahoma

DeXin Shi, University of South Carolina

Lori Anderson Snyder, University of Oklahoma

Taehun Lee, Chung-Ang University

William Demar Taylor, The Human Resources Research Organization

(Methodology)

### **III-102 - School Burnout Inventory: An Item Response Theory Analysis**

Item response theory analyses examined the School Burnout Inventory in U.S. undergraduates. IICs (item information curves) and GRM item discrimination parameters reveal a 4 item SBI scale (SBI-4) that offers reasonably high levels of information for assessing burnout in comparison to the original 9 item SBI

Ross W May, Florida State University

Gregory S Seibert, Florida State University

Allison T Janzen, Florida State University

Ron D Rogge, University of Rochester

Matthew E Jaurequi, Florida State University

Frank D Fincham, Florida State University

(General)

### **III-103 - Emotion Regulation and Academic Underperformance: The Role of School Burnout**

Time lagged analyses examined the role school burnout (SB) plays in explaining emotion regulation (ER) relationships with undergraduate academic outcomes. ER strategies at Time 1 predicted SB at Time 2, which was further related to GPA/absenteeism. SB served as a mechanism linking the effects of ER strategies with academic outcomes.

Kristina N Bauer, Illinois Institute of Technology

Ross W May, Florida State University

Greg S Seibert, Florida State University

Allison T Janzen, Florida State University

Matthew E Jaurequi, Florida State University

Frank D Fincham, Florida State University

(General)

### **III-104 - Living Meta-Analysis**

Our poster introduces ‘Living Meta-Analysis’—a free online platform that was developed to enhance openness, reliability, and cumulativeness of psychological research. The platform

allows to host multiple meta-analytic databases, run basic meta-analysis (including moderator analysis), and includes visualisation tools for displaying studies grouped according to moderator variables.

Tomáš Rubín, University of Portsmouth

Jacek Kopecký, University of Portsmouth

Hartmut Blank, University of Portsmouth

(Methodology)

### **III-105 - Comparing Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling and Existing Modeling Approaches for Multiple Regression with Latent Variables**

This study compared the performance of structural equation modeling (ESEM) with structural equation modeling (SEM) and regression (REG) in multiple regression with latent variables. The Monte Carlo simulations showed that: (1) ESEM had the least estimation bias with non-zero cross-factor loadings; and (2) higher statistical power than SEM across conditions.

Yujiao Mai, University of Notre Dame

Zhiyong Zhang, University of Notre Dame

Zhonglin Wen, South China Normal University

(Methodology)

### **III-106 - Economic Downturns Undermine Helping**

We argue that cues that the economy is performing poorly make people more likely to hold a generalized view that the success of one person implies less success for others. This zero-sum view of success in turn makes employees less inclined to help.

Marko Pitesa, Lee Kong Chian School of Business, Singapore Management University

Nina Sirola, INSEAD

(Social)

### **III-107 - The Macroeconomic Environment and the Psychology of Work Evaluation**

In this research, we predicted that when the macroeconomic environment is perceived to be more (less) prosperous, people's generalized sense of the extent to which individuals have control over outcomes increases (decreases), leading them to attribute more (less) responsibility for work outcomes to individuals rather than contextual influences.

Nina Sirola, INSEAD

Marko Pitesa, Lee Kong Chian School of Business, Singapore Management University

(Social)

### **III-108 - What to Do with Outliers in Bayesian Analysis**

A Monte-Carlo simulation study examined different methods to treat outliers in Bayesian analysis. Robust estimation using a t-distribution and rank-based inverse normal transformation (RIN) showed superior performance over no-treatment, outlier deletion by Cook's D, and Box-Cox transformation.

Bommae Kim, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

Xin Tong, University of Virginia

(Methodology)

### **III-109 - Ilearn: Connecting Generations and Communities**

This poster presentation is an overview of the ILEARN project, which is an intergenerational learning and mentoring program. ILEARN connects younger generation students with a diverse group of older generation adults. This project is a component of the World Health Organizations Age-Friendly Cities and Communities and the AARP Livable Communities.

Elizabeth Raymond, West Chester University

Jasmin Tahmaseb McConatha, West Chester University

Amarachi Akwarandu, West Chester University

(Social)

### **III-110 - Age-Related Changes in Susceptibility to Asymmetric Dominance Effect: The Role of Motivational and Cognitive Factors**



The aim of the current research is to explain life changes in asymmetric dominance effect (ADE) as a function of motivational and cognitive variables. Age-related changes in ADE were minimal. Older adults were also unexpectedly more risk-taking in their decisions and more prone to ADE manipulations than younger adults.

Grzegorz Sedek, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Maciej Koscielniak, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Klara Rydzewska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

(Cognitive)

### **III-111 - The Effects of Aging and Control on Conspiracy Stereotypes and Beliefs**

We measured conspiracy beliefs about social events and conspiracy stereotypes regarding ethnic groups in two age groups of participants (age 19-30 and 65-76). We found significant interaction Age x Control only for social conspiracy beliefs, but not for conspiracy stereotypes.

Klara Rydzewska, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Grzegorz Sedek, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

(Social)

### **III-112 - Self-Transcendence in Healthy Aging: A Narrative Analysis**

Self-transcendence (intrapersonal, interpersonal, transpersonal self-expansion) is an important dimension of healthy aging. Grounded theory analysis of high- and low- self-transcenders' life stories revealed themes of closure, self-actualization, lifelong learning, interconnectedness, and spiritual pluralism. Themes were validated on new narratives, correlating highly with self-reported self-transcendence, well-being, generativity, and the Big Five.

Hollen Nichole Reischer, Northwestern University

Laura Roth, Northwestern University

Dan P. McAdams, Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

## **III-113 - Motivation-Cognition Interactions in Older and Younger Adults**

We examined how older and younger adults integrate the motivational value of monetary and liquid (e.g., juice, neutral, saltwater) incentives to modulate cognitive performance. Our data reveal that OA are 1)less sensitive than YA to motivational impact of liquids, and 2)slower to adaptively adjust cognitive strategies to improve task performance.

Debbie M Yee, Washington University in St. Louis

Sarah Adams, Washington University in St. Louis

Jessica Weiss, Washington University in St. Louis

Todd S. Braver, Washington University in St. Louis

(Cognitive)

## **III-114 - Stereotype Threat and the Financial Decision Making Abilities of Older Adults**

With financial elder abuse on the rise, this study investigates the effect of stereotype threat on the financial decision making abilities of older adults. The results showed that participants internalized age-based financial stereotype manipulations; however, compared to the control group, no significant differences were found between groups on financial tasks.

Samantha R. Lacey, Drew University

(Social)

## **III-115 - Developing Intellectual Competences Across the Lifespan: Efficiency of Combined Cognitive and Physical Interventions**

The main field of our study was to prove the beneficial influence of combined cognitive and physical interventions on cognition in elderly adults. Our study mainly focused on measuring it in variety of cognitive dimensions. We have found changes in reaction times and basic working memory tasks.

Barbara Kaja Zarzecka Sr., SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Aneta Brzezicka, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

(Cognitive)

### **III-116 - Age Differences in the Perception of, but Not Reactivity to, Dynamic Emotional Stimuli**

Older adults are particularly adept at processing emotional information relative to neutral information. Various methodologies have been employed to uncover how attention to emotional stimuli alters as people age. Results revealed age-related differences in the perception of stimulus arousal but not in physiological reactivity to those stimuli.

Maria J. Donaldson, Cleveland State University

Eric S. Allard, Cleveland State University

(Personality/Emotion)

### **III-117 - Effects of Timbre Distortion and Arousal on Memory for Vocal and Instrumental Melodies**

Does memorial representation of vocal melodies differ from that of instrumental melodies in feature binding of timbre? Do arousal and attentional orienting efficiency relate to recognition performance for instrumental and vocal melodies? Results from music exposure, covert-orienting, and recognition tasks suggest distinctive auditory processing mechanisms for vocal and instrumental music.

Anna Elisabeth Schwartz, Brown University

Elena K. Festa, Brown University

William C. Heindel, Brown University

(Cognitive)

### **III-118 - Need to Belong Predicts Drinking Motives, Not Drinking Behavior**

This study examined the effects of need to belong on drinking motives and alcohol consumption among college students. Results suggest that need to belong is unrelated to positive motives or alcohol consumption. However, need to belong predicted greater negative motives and drinking to fit in.

Hannah R. Hamilton, Loyola University Chicago

Tracy DeHart, Loyola University Chicago

(Social)

### **III-119 - Construal Level and Mixed Messages**

The combined influence of an abstract mindset (versus concrete mindset) and a message framing temporally outcomes (versus no message) lead people to base their behavioral intentions on long-term consequences (versus short-term consequences). The effect of construal level only occurs when mixed messages were included, not in control condition.

Amparo Caballero, Autonoma University of Madrid

Dolores Muñoz Sr., Autonoma University of Madrid

Itziar Fernandez, UNED

Pilar Carrera, Autonoma University of Madrid

(Social)

### **III-120 - User Adaptability in Response to Computer System Delay**

Sixty-one participants completed 8 computerized tasks across 4 time delays. Participants rapidly adapted to system delay, with errors relatively the same rate across system delay. Time-to-finish tasks increased with system delay, but users were only slowed by system delay itself. Future implications for estimating reduced system delay are discussed.

Brian D Hall, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Justin D. Rueb, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

Tim Krause, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

(Cognitive)

### **III-121 - Some Goods Are Greener Than Others: The Impact of Organic Labeling on Whole and Processed Food Evaluation**

In two experiments we examined whether the perceived advantage of organic over conventional food generalizes across different types of food. Organic (vs. conventional) whole food exemplars

were perceived as more healthful, tastier and less caloric. The advantage of the organic claim for processed foods was less clear.

Marilia Prada, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

Margarida V. Garrido, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

David Rodrigues, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL)

(General)

### **III-122 - Bridging the Political Divide: Highlighting Explanatory Power Mitigates Biased Evaluation of Climate Arguments**

Focusing on the mechanistic explanatory power of anti-climate change scientific explanations substantially reduced biased evaluation and bridged the divide between Republicans and Democrats.

Dan R. Johnson, Washington and Lee University

(Cognitive)

### **III-123 - Associations Between Construal Level, Self-Concept and Self-Control**

In this research from a dispositional perspective we extend the theory of action identification (Vallacher & Wegner, 1987) and the theory of construal level (Trope & Liberman, 2003) to the dimension of cross-situational consistency of self (i.e., independent self-concept) and the self-control

Itziar Fernandez, UNED

Amparo Caballero, Autonoma University of Madrid

Dolores Muñoz Sr., Autonoma University of Madrid

Pilar Carrera, Autonoma University of Madrid

(Social)

### **III-124 - Evaluating the Differential Impact of Statement Type and Practice on Deception Detection**

We tested how veracity assessments are impacted by amount of practice as well as the type of statement (description, denial). Participants were more accurate for descriptions that had been practiced once relative to thrice as well as recognizing a thrice-repeated truthful statement. Lies that were thrice-repeated were harder to identify.

Daniella K. Cash, Louisiana State University

Samantha Knotts, Louisiana State University

Lillian Foster, Louisiana State University

Niels Dickson, Louisiana State University

Baylee Jenkins, Florida Southern College

Deah S. Quinlivan, Florida Southern College

Sean M. Lane, Louisiana State University

(Cognitive)

### **III-125 - Walking on Sunshine! the Benefits of an Outdoor Study Break on Memory and Mood**

This study examined the influence of being outside on memory and mood. After reporting mood, college students studied a list of words, were randomly assigned to take a walk (indoor/outdoor), and then reported mood and recalled words. Unfortunately, our hypotheses were not supported; discussion will address limitations and future research.

Melissa Burke, Hastings College

Madeleine Sharp, Hastings College

Stephanie D. Furrer, Hastings College

(Cognitive)

### **III-126 - Changes in Societal and Individual Optimism As a Result of the 2016 US Presidential Election**

Our study investigated changes in individual and societal optimism resulting from the presidential election. Societal optimism significantly increased for Trump supporters while individual optimism decreased for Clinton supporters. These results and other findings were discussed in terms of age and the five emerging adult dimensions.

Alix Cooper, University of Mary Washington

Emily Stallings, University of Mary Washington

Ellen Diakun, University of Mary Washington

Gregory Johnson, University of Mary Washington

Debra C. Steckler, University of Mary Washington

(General)

### **III-127 - Burnout in Emergency Medical Service Providers**

Emergency medical service (EMS) providers, emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics, are assumed to be at high risk for burnout because of the nature of their job. Yet, little research has been undertaken on this population. This study examined burnout in a sample of 1356 EMS providers.

Sporer Celia, Queensbrough Community College

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-128 - Measurement of Adult Intellectual Development: Validity and Reliability of a Current Events Knowledge Assessment**

Investment theories of adult intellectual development focus on the acquisition of domain knowledge and expertise. This study describes the procedures used to develop a current events knowledge measure. The validity and reliability of the domain knowledge measure will be discussed.

W. Jackeline Torres, Rice University

Margaret E. Beier, Rice University

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-129 - Grief, Anxiety, and Depression Independently Predict Cognitive Failures in Bereaved Family Members**

Complicated grief is associated with memory and attention difficulties. It is unknown whether these difficulties generalize to cognitive failures and whether they are affected by co-morbid

anxiety and depression. Present results indicate complicated grief, anxiety, and depression are independently associated with cognitive failures following bereavement.

Alexander G. Liu, Uniformed Services University

Joscelyn E. Fisher, Uniformed Services University

Jing Zhou, Uniformed Services University

Stephen J. Cozza, Uniformed Services University

(Cognitive)

### **III-130 - Contingencies of Self-Worth As Mediators of the Association Between Global Self-Esteem and Eating Disturbances in Female College Students**

We examined contingencies of self-worth as mediators of the relationship between global self-esteem and eating disturbances. Results indicated that self-esteem associated with appearance and competition mediated the association between self-esteem and drive for thinness, whereas those associated with appearance, competition, and virtue mediated the association between self-esteem and bulimic symptoms.

Abigael G. Lucas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Lily E. Morris, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Casey N. H. Batterbee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Tina Yu, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jerin Lee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Kayla R. Stam, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Edward C. Chang, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

### **III-131 - Empowerment, Stress and Depression in Female Survivors of Domestic Violence**



The study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of Personal Empowerment Programs (PEP) and experiences with relaxation techniques in increasing empowerment and decreasing stress and depressive symptoms in female domestic violence (DV) survivors.

Esmeralda R. Garcia, University of California, Irvine

Ilona S. Yim, University of California, Irvine

Jane K. Stoeber, University of California, Irvine

(General)

### **III-132 - Neighborhood Violence Moderates Association Between Parent-to-Child Aggression and BMI**

We examined whether parent-to-child aggression and neighborhood violence interactively predict body mass index (BMI). Adolescents (N = 103) reported family and community violence; five years later, they reported BMI. Both father-to-child and community violence predicted higher BMI; however, when community violence was elevated, father-child aggression conferred no additional health risk.

Yehsong Kim, University of Southern California

Merai Estafanous, University of Southern California

Corey Pettit, University of Southern California

Kelly Miller, University of Southern California

Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

### **III-133 - Understanding the Mediating Role Connectedness and Wellbeing Have on Civic Engagement**

This study explores how connectedness moderates the relationship between civic engagement and wellbeing. We found that individuals who reported high thriving and high connectedness to their community at the beginning of the semester reported the most civic engagement at the end of the semester.

Nour Hisham Elshabassi, George Mason University

Rachel Shor, George Mason University

Lauren B Cattaneo, George Mason University

(Social)

### **III-134 - The Role of Stigma Against Tattoos in the Hiring Process**

This two-part study examines how stigma against tattoos (SAT) can predict participants' likelihood to hire a job candidate with visible tattoos. In Study 1, we examined qualified non-tattooed candidates and over-qualified tattooed candidates. In Study 2, we examined unqualified non-tattooed candidates and qualified tattooed candidates.

Sydney Reichin, Middle Tennessee State University

Mark Frame, Middle Tennessee State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

### **III-135 - Diversity Exemplars and Race: Their Influence on Perceptions of Career Preparedness**

Diversity is a pressing matter for organizations. Students are watching how companies value diversity. This study examines the relationship between having company exemplars and feeling prepared for one's career. Results suggests Caucasians feel more prepared for careers than non-Caucasians, and that diversity exemplars matter.

Mary Kate Kelly, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Imina Emokpae, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Maytar Nebel, Binghamton University

Ariana Loncar, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Kimberly Jaussi, Binghamton University (SUNY)

(General)

### **III-136 - Components of Executive Function Are Differentially Related to Basic English Reading Skills in a Longitudinal Study of School-Age Dual Language Learners**

We examined the respective associations of attention focusing, inhibitory control, behavioral persistence, and cognitive flexibility with basic English reading skills in a longitudinal sample of dual language learners from Chinese American families (N = 258). Our analysis showed these executive function components to be differentially related to reading proficiency.

Ezra Mauer, University of California, Berkeley

Qing Zhou, University of California, Berkeley

Yuuko Uchikoshi, University of California, Davis

Silvia A. Bunge, University of California, Berkeley

(Developmental)