Poster Session VI
Friday May 26
1:30 PM – 2:20 PM
APS Exhibit Hall
(Setup: 1:20 PM)

VI-1 - Quantity Processing of Chinese Classifiers and Measure Words

The current study investigated whether Chinese classifiers and measure words encode certain mathematical values using a priming task. Our results supported that classifiers and measure words encode mathematical values and play the role of multiplicand in relation to the numeral.

One-Soon Her, National Chengchi University

Ying-Chun Chen, National Chengchi University

Nai-Shing Yen, National Chengchi University

Chia-Chi Chen, National Chengchi University

(Cognitive)

VI-2 - Comparing Mechanical Turk and College Student Samples on Resilience Constructs

This study compared responses of Mechanical Turk users and college students on nine resilience constructs and demographics. Every demographic variable was different. Six of the nine resilience constructs were also different, but with mostly small effect sizes. Results suggest MTurk may be a viable option when studying resilience.

Zachary Kunicki, University of Rhode Island

Lisa L. Harlow, University of Rhode Island

(Social)

VI-3 - In Defense of the Questionable: Defining the Basis of Research Scientists' Support for Questionable Research Practices

One hundred grant principal investigators rated the ethicality of and their willingness to engage in various Questionable Research Practices (QRPs). Participants rated data analytic- and scientific reporting-related QRPs more defensible and communicated greater willingness to engage in such QRPs. Researchers' rationalization of QRPs predicted their willingness to engage in them.

Samuel Bruton, The University of Southern Mississippi

Donald F. Sacco Jr., The University of Southern Mississippi

Mitch Brown, The University of Southern Mississippi

Christopher J. N. Lustgraaf, The University of Southern Mississippi

(Methodology)

VI-4 - The Cascading Effect of Coaching on Team Adaptation

This study examines the relationship between team leader coaching and team adaptive performance. Based on a sample of 82 work teams (394 team members and 82 team leaders), results support the expected model that includes peer coaching as a mediator and task interdependence as a moderator.

Vincent Rousseau, Université de Montréal

Caroline Aubé, HEC Montréal

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-5 - The Racially Diverse Affective Expressions (RADIATE) Face Set of Stimuli

We present validity and reliability ratings for a new stimulus set of emotional faces that represent ethnic and racial diversity. These stimuli include 111 actors making 16 open and closed mouth emotional expressions that are publically available to the scientific community.

May I Conley, Yale University

Danielle Dellarco, University of Miami

Esteé A Rubien-Thomas, Yale University

Alessandra Cervera, Yale University

Nim Tottenham, Columbia University

Bj Casey, Yale University

(General)

VI-6 - The Harm of "Just in Case": The Paradoxical Effects of Safety Cues on Threat Inferences, Distress, and Behavior

Although assumed to be helpful, safety cues might paradoxically elicit, rather than alleviate, anxiety. Results from the two described studies supported a-priori hypotheses that hand sanitizer ironically exacerbates contamination-related inferences of danger, distress, and avoidance. Theoretical and practical implications of the paradoxical effects of safety cues are discussed.

Shannon M. Blakey, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(Clinical Science)

VI-7 - The Role of Shared Understanding and Proactivity in Project Teams

This study examines the relationships between perceived shared understanding, proactivity and team performance. Based on a sample of 111 teams of undergraduate students (521 participants) participating in a project management simulation (Pegasus Simulation), results support the mediating role of proactivity in the relationship between perceived shared understanding and team performance.

Caroline Aubé, HEC Montréal

Vincent Rousseau, Université de Montréal

Éric Brunelle, HEC Montreal

Dominic Marquez Lauzon, HEC Montréal

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-8 - Behavioral Engagement Predicts Decreased Grief Symptoms after Loss

The death of a loved one often impacts individuals across multiple roles. Greater impact of the loss on these roles is associated with more grief. Our study revealed that behavioral engagement pre-loss may decrease the degree to which roles are impacted following the loss, thereby reducing the grief symptoms experienced.

Nicole G. Lancaster, University of Nevada, Reno

Martha Zimmermann, University of Nevada, Reno

Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno

(Clinical Science)

VI-9 - Examining the Intergenerational Transmission of Narrative Content of First Memories Reported By European-American and Chinese-American University Students

Previous research indicates that Chinese and American university students differentially report on their earliest memories. This study examines the intergenerational transmission of narrative content in the first memories reported by European-American and Chinese-American university students in relation to maternal birth country (the United States or China).

Lauren Eales, University of California, Irvine

Dominique Marinello, University of California, Irvine

Emily M. Slonecker, University of California, Irvine

Angela F. Lukowski, University of California, Irvine

(Cognitive)

VI-10 - Public Anxiety and Trust in Risk Management: Analyses By Differentiating Between Risk Control and Risk Communication.

This study elucidates the relationship between anxiety about various risks and trust in risk management by differentiating between risk control and risk communication. The results show a correlation between trust in risk control and anxiety about science technology; however, it was not seen for risks of natural disaster and food.

Aya Takagi, Chiba Institute of Technology

(Social)

VI-11 - Political Skills: A Comparison Across Healthcare Professionals

Considering the importance of political skill in healthcare, this study examines whether clinicians and non-clinicians differ in how they view this construct and its dimensions. Albeit our results show measurement equivalence across the two groups, differences were found in their levels of networking ability and apparent sincerity.

Tuba Habib, Brooklyn College

Jennifer Feitosa, Brooklyn College

Marissa Shuffler, Clemson University

Tod Tappert, Greenville Health System

Sharon Wilson, Greenville Health System

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-12 - Gratitude and Mood: Do We Need to Tailor Gratitude Interventions for People with High Vs. Low Levels of Dysphoria

This study examines tailoring gratitude interventions to people with high vs. low dysphoria. Results showed that participants decreased their depressive symptoms after the gratitude interventions. However, interventions did not differ from one another in enhancing wellbeing. Gratitude interventions work regardless of whether they involve processing of positive or negative content

Pham Dung, Macalester College

(Clinical Science)

VI-13 - Emotional Reliance on Cell Phones, Social Anxiety, and Attachment

This study examined how emotional reliance on cell phones is related to both attachment styles and facets of social anxiety in 256 participants. Data analyses suggested that a factor assessing emotional response to cell phone loss was significantly associated with five dimensions of social anxiety and a preoccupied attachment style.

Gail A. Overbey, Southeast Missouri State University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-14 - Superfluous Neuroscience Information Bias Likely Due to Relative Neuroscience Admiration

Fernandez-Duque at al. (2015) found that superfluous neuroscience information enhances the appeal of research findings over superfluous hard science or social science information. We tested the validity of three interpretations of this bias. Our results replicated the phenomenon and found that a relative neuroscience admiration as the most parsimonious explanation.

Shelby T. Helwig, Lock Haven University

Mark D. Cloud, Lock Haven University

(Cognitive)

VI-15 - Justification of an Immoral Act: Influence of Morality and Personal Values

Cheating is considered immoral by most people; yet many people cheat on their partners. This scenario study shows that justifications of immoral behaviors that are congruent with one's personal values are perceived as understandable reasons for cheating. The study contributes explaining why people may act immorally based on behavioral justifications.

Mirko Saunders, University of Koblenz-Landau

Diana Boer, University of Koblenz-Landau

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-16 - Exploring the Conceptual and Visual Bases of Weapons Bias

We explored contributions of conceptual and visual processes to stereotypes linking Blacks and crime. Participants completed a Weapons Identification Task during fMRI scanning. The left orbitofrontal cortex showed greater multivoxel pattern similarity between Black-primed tools and guns than between White-primed tools and guns, suggesting interplay between conceptual and perceptual processes.

Benjamin S. Stillerman, New York University

Ryan M. Stolier, New York University

David M. Amodio, University of Amsterdam; New York University

Jonathan B. Freeman, New York University

(Social)

VI-17 - Blunting the Pain: The Impact of Three Months of Medical Marijuana Treatment on Pain, Quality of Life, and Cognition in Patients with Chronic Pain

Following three months of medical marijuana treatment, patients with chronic pain demonstrated a significant reduction in pain and concurrent improvement on measures of quality of life and cognitive performance, specifically on tasks of executive function.

Rosemary T. Smith, McLean Hospital

Kelly A. Sagar, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

M. Kathryn Dahlgren, McLean Hospital; Tufts University

Korine B. Cabrera, McLean Hospital

Ashley M. Lambros, McLean Hospital

Staci A. Gruber, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-18 - Somatization Disorder and Its Effects on Texas School Teachers

Somatization Disorder is a stress-induced biopsychological disorder where there are physical issues without medical explanations. A comprehensive study on 2,988 teachers demonstrated that predictors of somatization disorder included young age, female, Hispanic, high levels of perceived stress, low quality of life, depression, anxiety, and panic disorders (all ps <.05).

Sinjin Roming, Texas State University

Angela Johnson, Texas State University

Krista Howard, Texas State University

Kelly Haskard-Zolnierek, Texas State University

Briana Cobos, Texas State University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-19 - The Psychological Impact of Poor Tap Water Quality during the Flint Water Crisis

Results from a demographically and geographically representative community survey conducted in the midst of a community health crisis over an unsafe municipal water supply indicated that residents who reported poorer tap water quality experienced more adverse mental and physical health across a broad range of indicators, controlling for socio-demographic factors.

Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan

Suzanne Cupal, Genesee County Health Department

Sarah Bailey, Bridges into the Future

Thomas V Fockler, University of Detroit Mercy

Susan Franzen, University of Michigan

Vicki Johnson-Lawrence, University of Michigan-Flint

Marty Kaufman, University of Michigan-Flint

Gergana Kodjebacheva, University of Michigan-Flint

Brad Snyder, Genesee County Health Department

(General)

VI-20 - To Monitor or to Accept: How Subcomponents of Mindfulness Are Differentially Associated with Diurnal Rhythms of Cortisol Secretion in Sexual Minority Young Adults

The present project tested the relationship between trait mindfulness, its subcomponents, and diurnal cortisol in a sample of individuals with high stress burden. Greater mindful awareness was associated with a flatter cortisol awakening response while greater mindful acceptance was associated with a more robust awakening response and lower evening cortisol.

Andrew Manigault, Ohio University

Wilson Figueroa, Ohio University

Cari Hellenbeck, Ohio University

Anna Mendlein, Ohio University

Alex Woody, Ohio University

Katrina Hamilton, Ohio University; Ohio University

Scanlin Matt, Ohio University

Ryan C. Johnson, Ohio University

Peggy Zoccola, Ohio University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-21 - Orthorexia Nervosa: An Unhealthy Obsession with "Healthy" Eating

New scales were developed to assess orthorexia nervosa (unhealthy obsession with healthy eating). Eating attitudes and eating behaviors significantly predicted negative emotionality including OCD, anxiety and depression. Females had higher scores on many variables. This preliminary study provides some support for ideas in anecdotal and clinical reports about eating concerns.

Annabelle Collins, University of New Hampshire

Rebecca Warner, University of New Hampshire

(Clinical Science)

VI-22 - Do Embodied Food Characters Make Children from Lower-SES Homes "Happy®"?

Child-directed marketing involves branded characters- mascots created to sell products. Young children recalled more foods marketed by characters that embodied (looked like) their products. Children's favorite characters, purchase requests, and parent's food purchases varied by SES, creating links among embodied characters, family environment, and children's food preferences and consumption patterns.

Jaclyn Horowitz, Georgetown University

Sana Charania, Georgetown University

Naomi R. Aguiar, Georgetown University

Sandra L. Calvert, Georgetown University

(Developmental)

VI-23 - Impact of Caregiver-Child Relationship Quality on Social Competence and Diurnal Cortisol Rhythm Among Children Affected By Parental HIV/AIDS.

We examine the mechanism underlying the effect of caregiver-child relationship quality on diurnal cortisol rhythm among children affected by parental HIV/AIDS. Our findings indicate that higher caregiver-child relationship quality was significantly related to higher social competence, which in turn was associated with a "healthier" diurnal cortisol rhythm.

Yanping Jiang, University of South Carolina

Xiaoming Li, University of South Carolina

Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Junfeng Zhao, Henan University

Guoxiang Zhao, Henan University

(Developmental)

VI-24 - Determining the Importance of the Role of Stress Management in Improving Health Outcomes

This study investigated the relationship between cortisol, stress, and adiposity in a college student population, and if a moderate physical activity intervention would reduce their stress levels and adiposity. Results indicated there was a positive correlation between students' stress and cortisol levels, but no difference in adiposity and stress levels.

Gutierrez Ednia, Student

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-25 - Examining Non-Cognitive Factors in Relation to Organ Donation: Evidence for the Role of Death and Existential Anxiety

This study examined non-cognitive ("feeling") factors in relation to organ donation attitudes and organ donor registration status in an undergraduate sample. While organ donation attitudes was the strongest predictor of organ donor status, death anxiety and existential anxiety (non-cognitive factors) predicted donor status beyond the variance explained by attitudes.

Erin Hill, West Chester University

Kendra Houck, West Chester University

(Social)

VI-26 - Insight Versus Inference: The Effect of Narrative Scaffolding and Flexible Retrieval on True and False Memories

Distinct events can be linked in two ways: (1)Inference- flexibly recombining elements of two episodes during retrieval and (2)Insight- creating a high-level continuous narrative containing the relevant elements of each episode. Across two experiments we evaluated the role of narrative insight and associative inference on subsequent true and false memory.

Alexis C. Carpenter, Harvard University

Helen G. Jing, Harvard University

Daniel L. Schacter, Harvard University

(Cognitive)

VI-27 - Spacing Benefits the Acquisition of Motoric but Not Verbal Learning

We investigated whether the acquisition of mirror-tracing and paired-associate learning was enhanced by spacing practice trials. Results indicate that spacing practice enhanced mirror-tracing skill but not paired-associate performance. These findings support the idea that different mechanisms of memory and principles of training may apply to motoric and verbal learning.

Adam P. Young, University of Colorado Boulder

Alice F. Healy, University of Colorado Boulder

Matt Jones, University of Colorado Boulder

Lyle E. Bourne Jr., University of Colorado Boulder

(Cognitive)

VI-28 - Learners' Preference for Restudying or Engaging in Retrieval Practice Depends on Spacing

We investigated self-regulated learning involving learners choosing to restudy or take a practice test on each word pair. Short or long lags separated initial and subsequent practice. Testing was preferred with short lags and restudying with long lags, especially for items designated as valuable, indicating some appreciation of testing's benefits.

Ryan Iaconelli, Villanova University

Tom Toppino, Villanova University

(Cognitive)

VI-29 - Emphasizing Different Aspects of Positive and Negative Life Transitions: Effects on Emotion and Perceived Impact

We investigated how focusing on the concrete details (experience focus) vs. broader significance (coherence focus) of valenced transitional events influences appraisals of their impact, centrality to identity, and present affect. A coherence (vs. experience) focus led to ratings of lower negative affect and higher psychological impact for negative transitional events.

Chantal M. Boucher, University of Windsor

Alan Scoboria, University of Windsor

(Cognitive)

VI-30 - The Attentional Mechanism in Retaining Biological Motion in Working Memory

Question: Which type of attention underlies retaining biological motion (BM) in working memory (WM)? Methods: Participants were required to memorize BM or non-BM objects, a secondary task consuming domain-general, spatial, or object-based attention was inserted into WM maintenance phase. Conclusion: Domain-general attention is critical for retaining BM in WM.

Xiqian Lu, Zhejiang University

Chengfeng Zhu, Zhejiang University

Yangfan Zhao, Zhejiang University

Mowei Shen, Zhejiang University

Zaifeng Gao, Zhejiang University

(Cognitive)

VI-31 - The Effect of Emotional Content on Text Recall

To examine the impact of emotion on memory, participants read a factual text containing positive or negative emotional events added to a factual text. There was no difference among the groups on the free recall test, but students receiving positive emotional material scored better on the short answer quiz.

Jerrold E. Barnett, Northwest Missouri State University

April Haberyan, Park University

Leigh Weisbach, Northwest Missouri State University

(Cognitive)

VI-32 - Memory Priority and the Early Isolation Effect: Further Support for the Importance of Attentional Resources

When words isolated by color are given high priority at encoding, participants devote extra attentional resources to them and an early isolation effect is observed. However, this effect is reversed when isolated items are given low priority at encoding and disappears when isolated items are given high priority at retrieval.

Constance R. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University

Stephen R. Schmidt, Middle Tennessee State University

(Cognitive)

VI-33 - Seductive Details: An Impediment or Aid in Student Learning?

Previous research says seductive details— concrete, interesting, irrelevant facts— harm learning in textual studies. This study attempted to replicate effects of seductive details in a mathematics lecture as a function of high or low pressure. Results suggest, contrary to previous findings, seductive details positively impact learning outcomes in high-pressure conditions.

Fries Laura, University of California, Los Angeles

Gerardo Ramirez, University of California, Los Angeles

(Cognitive)

VI-34 - Seeing the Intrinsic Structures of Visual Scenes: Hierarchical Structure Improves Working Memory for Visual Scenes

The current study found that the memory performance (in both the change detection and painting tasks) was better for the structured visual scenes generated by a hierarchical-segmentation algorithm than unstructured scenes, suggesting that the scenes saved in visual working memory are encoded in the form of hierarchical representation.

Ning Tang, Zhejiang University

Jifan Zhou, Zhejiang University

(Cognitive)

VI-35 - Combating Proactive Interference in Visuospatial Working Memory

Proactive interference (PI) has been shown to affect performance on verbal working memory tasks, but less is known about PI in the visuospatial domain. We report two experiments that investigated the build-up of PI in visuospatial working memory and whether increasing distinctiveness across trials would reduce PI's effects.

Victoria R. Denz, Penn State Altoona

Lindsey Lilienthal, Penn State Altoona

(Cognitive)

VI-36 - Intolerance of Uncertainty and Mood, Anxiety, and OC Disorders during Pregnancy and the Postpartum

We used self-report and behavioral measures to examine the relationship between Intolerance of Uncertainty (IU), a putative transdiagnostic mechanism, and psychopathology during the perinatal period. Self-reported IU was associated with self-reported symptoms of depression, anxiety, and OCD; however, behavioral indices of IU were only associated with self-reported symptoms of OCD.

Elizabeth Lemon, University of Colorado Boulder

Sona Dimidjian, University of Colorado Boulder

(Clinical Science)

VI-37 - Greater Lifetime Cannabis Use Associated with Right Amygdala Volume in Individuals at Clinical High Risk of Psychosis

Lifetime cannabis use and regional brain volumes were examined in individuals at clinical high risk for developing psychosis. After controlling for other confounding variables, greater lifetime cannabis use was inversely correlated with right amygdala volume.

Roberto Antonio Espana, Emory University

Elaine F. Walker, Emory University

VI-38 - Mechanisms of Mindfulness for Anxiety: Role of Anxiety Sensitivity

This study aimed to examine whether anxiety sensitivity mediates the beneficial effect of mindfulness on anxiety among adults with depressive or anxiety disorders. Results indicated that lower levels of anxiety sensitivity accounted for a significant portion of the relationship between mindfulness skills and lower anxiety severity.

Angelina F. Gómez, Boston University

Kristina Conroy, Boston University

Alexa Lambros, Boston University

Masaya Ito, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry

Stefan G Hofmann, Boston University

VI-39 - High Parental Emotional over-Involvement Is Associated with Depressive Symptoms in Preadolescent Children

Although parental expressed emotion (EE) is linked to child depression, few studies have examined which specific aspect of EE (e.g., emotional over-involvement (EOI) vs. criticism) drives this relationship. In a sample of school-aged children with and without ADHD, EOI but not criticism predicted depression symptoms.

Alexandra R. Bowling, University of California, Los Angeles

Irene Tung, University of California, Los Angeles

Elizabeth C. Moroney, University of California, Los Angeles

Steve Lee, Associate Professor, UCLA

VI-40 - Socio-Emotional and Academic Correlates of ADHD Symptomatology Across Four Years of College

Data from undergraduates collected during first and senior years of college indicated greater inattention was uniquely associated with negative academic and socio-emotional outcomes, whereas greater hyperactivity/impulsivity was uniquely associated with mostly socio-emotional outcomes. Improvement and worsening of ADHD symptomatology from first to senior year was differentially associated with outcomes.

Tara E McKee, Hamilton College

Kyndal Burdin, Hamilton College

Isabel O'Malley, Hamilton College

(Clinical Science)

VI-41 - The Reciprocal Relationship Between Perceived Stress and Sleep Quality: A Bivariate Latent Change Analysis

The purpose of the current study was to apply bivariate latent change score (LCS) modeling to perceived sleep quality and stress data assessed daily for up to two weeks to evaluate temporal precedence. The bivariate LCS indicated a reciprocal relationship between perceived stress and sleep over time.

Olivia H Tousignant, Suffolk University

Nicholas Taylor, Suffolk University

Abigail Margaret Stark, Suffolk University

Michael K. Suvak, Suffolk University

Gary D. Fireman, Suffolk University

(General)

VI-42 - Emotion Dysregulation, Mindfulness and Psychopathology: A Transdiagnostic View

This study investigated how emotion dysregulation predicted various psychological symptoms via facets of mindfulness. We discovered that acting with awareness and non-judgment mediated the relationship between emotion dysregulation and eating pathology, self-injury, depression, and anxiety. Non-reactivity was also a mediator for self-injury, depression and anxiety.

Kaitlyn D. Spero, University of Arkansas

Danielle E. Baker, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas

(Clinical Science)

VI-43 - Adolescent Victimization and Early-Adult Psychopathology: Approaching Causal Inference Using a Longitudinal Twin Study

Using data from the E-Risk Longitudinal Twin Study, we approach causal inference in multiple ways to test whether 7 types of adolescent victimization increased risk of multiple psychiatric conditions. Results from longitudinal within-individual and discordant-twin analyses suggest a causal influence of victimization on generalized liability to psychopathology (the "p-factor").

Jonathan D. Schaefer, Duke University

(Clinical Science)

VI-44 - Drinking to Cope: Active Safety Seeking Behaviors Predict Problematic Drinking Behaviors

Safety behaviors include behaviors individuals use to cope with social anxiety. We examined the association between safety behaviors and alcohol use in a sample of emerging adults at risk for these behaviors – college students. Active safety behaviors predicted increases in problematic drinking, potentially reflecting the self-medication hypothesis.

Sarah J. Racz, University of Maryland College Park

Gabrielle Leget, University of Maryland College Park

Yazeed Sobahi, University of Maryland College Park

Michelle Truong, University of Maryland College Park

Lauren Keeley, University of Maryland College Park

Melanie Lipton, University of Maryland College Park

Andres De Los Reyes, University of Maryland College Park

(Clinical Science)

VI-45 - The Impact of Cognitive Performance and Perfectionism on Changes in Blood Oxygenation Across the Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex

The impact of cognitive performance and pre-existing perfectionistic tendencies on activity across the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DL-PFC) during several cognitively challenging tasks was examined. Results indicated that unique patterns of activity across the DL-PFC were associated with either performance or perfectionistic tendencies depending on the controllability of the task.

Tiffany G. Lui, State University of New York at Geneseo

Tori M. Simpson, State University of New York at Geneseo

Laura A. Dolan, State University of New York at Geneseo

Braeden K. Sharer, State University of New York at Geneseo

Caroline P. O'Brien, State University of New York at Geneseo

Michael Lynch, State University of New York at Geneseo

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-47 - Angry People Tend to Have Positive Illusions about Their Intelligence

In two studies we show that although high trait anger individuals obtain low score in cognitive ability tests, they tend to overestimate their subjectivelly assessed intelligence. Contrary to other negative emotions, anger was found to correlate with optimistic risk perception, positive affect, and high sense of individual control and certainty.

Marcin Zajenkowski, University of Warsaw

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-48 - Growth Mindset and Positive Expectations about the Future: The Relationships Among Mindset, Self-Efficacy, Self-Compassion, and Optimism

The current study examined the relationship between mindset, self-efficacy, self-compassion, and optimism. In a survey of 162 participants, self-efficacy and self-compassion significantly

mediated the relationship between mindset and optimism. A growth mindset is associated with an optimistic view of the future, through increased self-efficacy and self-compassion.

Holly H. Schiffrin, University of Mary Washington

Kathryn R. Tsagronis, Boston University

Analuisa Martinez, University of Mary Washington

Rebecca M. Cain, University of Mary Washington

Rebekah K. Selbrede, University of Mary Washington

Hilary E. Stebbins, University of Mary Washington

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-49 - Cognitive Impairment, Dementia, and Personality Stability Among Older Adults

In a large national cohort (N=9,935) we found that rank-order personality stability is progressively lower with advancing age (from rtt=0.68 in the 50s to rtt=0.58 in the 80s). However, lower personality stability in older adults was not due to age but cognitive impairment and dementia.

Antonio Terracciano, Florida State University College of Medicine

Yannick Stephan, University of Montpellier

Martina Luchetti, Florida State University College of Medicine

Angelina R. Sutin, Florida State University College of Medicine

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-50 - Psychopathy, Vengeance, and Motivations in Punishments of Crime

The purpose of this study was to examine the motivations those higher in psychopathic traits use to punish others in criminal contexts. Results found those higher in psychopathic traits allocated less harsh punishments than those lower. Those higher in psychopathic traits were less motivated by behavioral control motivations.

Leah Efferson, University of Alabama

VI-51 - Daily Coping Mediates the Relation Between Neuroticism and Distress

Structural equation modeling was used to examine daily coping strategies as mediators of the relation between neuroticism and subsequent distress. Neuroticism was associated with greater use of maladaptive strategies and less use of adaptive strategies; there were significant indirect effects of neuroticism on distress through both types of coping strategies.

Federico N. Romano, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Viann Nguyen-Feng, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Majel R. Baker, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Patricia A. Frazier, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

VI-52 - Big Five Personality Traits and Text Messaging

Researchers examined the relationship between personality and text messaging. Among women (n = 21), extraversion was positively correlated with number of text messages received. Among men (n=18), conscientiousness was negatively correlated with number of text messages sent. Thus, how personality relates to instant messaging differs for men and women.

Sabrina Basile, St. Bonaventure University

Robin M. Valeri, St. Bonaventure University

VI-53 - Self-Esteem Importance and Self-Handicapping Behaviors

Greater self-esteem importance was associated with engaging in self-handicapping behavior during practice for a cognitive challenge but was unrelated to self-reported self-handicapping. Thus people who place greater value on self-esteem were more likely to engage in behaviors to protect their esteem but do not recognize this tendency in themselves.

Thomas Ian Vaughan-Johnston, Queen's University

Jill A. Jacobson, Queen's University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-54 - Personality Correlates of Pornography Consumers

Concern over pornography use among men is rising. There`s some research on its impact on various dimensions of personality. The study marks the first step into investigating the causal role of porn on men's mental health, trait, and psychosocial correlates. The Big Five Aspect was used along with other scales.

Garen Tirtiryan, University of Toronto

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-55 - Dark Triad Traits Predict Feelings of Compassion

Previous research suggests that individuals high in the Dark Triad are disagreeable, highly aggressive and callous. A film study of 156 undergraduate students showed that psychopathy (β = -.40) and narcissism (β = .21) predicted feelings of compassion beyond trait compassion, grief, and demographic variables.

James Kent, Christopher Newport University

Sherman Lee, Christopher Newport University

Benjamin Pearce, Christopher Newport University

Haley Grace Wofford, Christopher Newport University

Jenna Knickerbocker, Christopher Newport University

Ashley McHenry, Christopher Newport University

(Personality/Emotion)

VI-56 - Language in the Development of Temporal Cognition in 6- to 10-Year-Old Children

Temporal cognition was assessed via verbal (Months Relative Order; Time Labeling) and nonverbal tasks (Draw Lifecycle of a Tree; Character Intentions) in 6- to 10-year-olds (N=66). Principal components analysis indicated significant shared variance with one underlying component, predicted by language abilities over age, nonverbal intelligence, and working memory.

Danielle DeNigris, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York; The College of Staten Island, The City University of New York

Yan Mei Nie, The College of Staten Island, The City University of New York

Fiza Akram, Staten Island Technical High School

Manar Ibrahim, The College of Staten Island, The City University of New York

Rita Obeid, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York; The College of Staten Island, The City University of New York

Patricia J. Brooks, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York; The College of Staten Island, The City University of New York

(Developmental)

VI-57 - Does Procedural Learning Predict Individual Differences in Children's Vocabulary and Grammar?

This study contrasted predictions of dual-route vs. single-route models of language acquisition in school-age children (N=63). Individual differences in procedural learning (motor coordination) predicted vocabulary and grammar skills, which were strongly intercorrelated. No support was found for the view that vocabulary and grammar are acquired via separable mechanisms.

Rita Obeid, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

Alexandria Garzone, The College of Staten Island, CUNY

Fabienne Geara, The College of Staten Island, CUNY

Patricia J. Brooks, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

(Developmental)

VI-58 - Children's Concealment Behavior While Keeping a Secret from a Parent

This study examined children's (N = 93, 4-11 years) concealment behavior while keeping a secret from a parent. The findings suggest that with age and theory of mind development, children become more aware that their behavior can be an indication of their secret keeping, thus using less concealment behaviors.

Oksana Caivano, McGill University

Jennifer Lavoie, McGill University

Ying Ying Liu, McGill University

Victoria Talwar, McGill University

(Developmental)

VI-59 - Subtyping Mathematical Difficulties Among Chinese Children

Some children find it difficult to learn mathematics no matter how hard they try. Based on cluster analyses, we found that Chinese children who were poor math-achievers fell into five subtypes of mathematical difficulties – each showing specific cognitive deficits. Such subtyping can have useful implications for assessment and intervention.

Winnie Wai Lan Chan, The University of Hong Kong

Terry K. Au, The University of Hong Kong

(Cognitive)

VI-60 - Character Awareness in Advergames Influences Children's Snack Choices and Consumption Patterns

Young children played an advergame featuring a popular media character depicted with healthy or less healthy snacks. Results indicated that children were more likely to select the snacks the character was shown with, but only when they were aware that the character was present in the app.

Marisa M. Putnam, Georgetown University

Caroline E. Cotto, Georgetown University

Sandra L. Calvert, Georgetown University

(Developmental)

VI-61 - Effects of Foster Mothers' Sensitivity on Blunted Early Morning Cortisol Levels in Young Children a Year after Placement

We assessed whether foster parent's sensitivity is associated with increases in child wakeup cortisol and normalizing of the diurnal rhythm. Greater parental sensitivity at placement predicted increases in morning cortisol 12-months later, producing a more robust cortisol rhythm. Parental sensitivity may be supporting recovery in maltreated young children.

Nicole B Perry, University of Minnesota

Carrie E. DePasquale, University of Minnesota

Megan R. Gunnar, University of Minnesota

Phillip A Fisher, University of Oregon

(Developmental)

VI-62 - ERN and Theta Dynamics: Links with Anxiety Risk in Preschoolers

Greater ERN amplitudes are related to increased anxiety in children and adults. Theta power, following incorrect responses, moderates the relationship between ERN and anxious behaviors. When ERN is greater and Theta power is low, anxiety risk is predicted, but it is not predicted when theta power is high.

Mara J. Canen, Montana State Univeristy

Rebecca J. Brooker, Montana State University

(Developmental)

VI-63 - A Pilot Study of a Tip-Enhanced Gratitude Journaling Intervention for Increasing Empathy in Third Graders

Third-grade students were randomly assigned to keep either a gratitude journal or goal-setting (control) journal for several weeks. Girls in the gratitude journaling group, but not those in the control group, showed an increase in empathy when they received feedback on following journaling tips to promote deep-level grateful contemplation.

Anna Park, Momentous Institute

Karen Thierry, Momentous Institute

Karen Norris, Momentous Institute

Rhonda Vincent, Momentous Institute

(Developmental)

VI-64 - Math Anxious Parents Provide Lower Quality Math Instruction

Children with highly math anxious parents learn less math each year than children with low math anxious parents. To examine one explanation for this phenomenon, we rated the quality of parents' math instruction (explanation quality, intrusiveness, and child's learning). Parents' math anxiety was related to the quality of their instruction.

Julianne B. Herts, The University of Chicago

Christopher S. Rozek, The University of Chicago

Marjorie W. Schaeffer, The University of Chicago

Talia Berkowitz, The University of Chicago

Whitney Stallings, The University of Chicago

Sian L. Beilock, The University of Chicago

Susan Levine, The University of Chicago

(Developmental)

VI-65 - Stories of illness and disability: Content analyses to determine whether children's picture books have changed over the decades and what they tell us

We will portray 1) trends over the last 50 years as to which specific illnesses or disabilities have been the focus of children's picture books for each decade and 2) the results of a content analysis of a sampling of such books, especially as to how illness causality is represented.

Judith L. Newman, The Pennsylvania State University, Abington College

Darby McGurk, The Pennsylvania State University, Abington College

Courtney Colkett-Harvey, The Pennsylvania State University, Abington College

(Developmental)

VI-66 - Cultural Participation and Self-Other Discrepancy in Perceived Discrimination Among Native American Students

The current study investigated the relationship between cultural participation and self-other discrepancy in perceived discrimination among Native American students. Results indicated that cultural involvement and connection were both negatively associated with the discrepancy between perceived discrimination toward oneself and perceived discrimination toward other Native Americans.

Li Lin, University of Oklahoma

Lori Anderson Snyder, University of Oklahoma

Tiffany Maglasang, University of Oklahoma

(Social)

VI-67 - Effects of Support Reciprocity in Asian American and European American Friendship Dyads

We examined cultural differences in mutual and reciprocal support for European American (EA) female friend pairs and Asian American (AA) female friend pairs concerning their mental health and relationship intimacy.

Laura Marino, Haverford College

Divya Shiv, Haverford College

Shu-wen Wang, Haverford College

(Social)

VI-68 - An Intersectional Perspective on Arab Americans Responding to Exclusion

How do Arab Americans respond to discrimination? For Muslim (but not Christian) Arab Americans, exclusion is related to higher religious and ethnic identification and lower national identification. This dis-identification with the superordinate national group in turn is related to decreases in well-being.

Nader Hakim, University of Kansas

(Social)

VI-69 - Revisiting Cross-Cultural Findings of Group Dispositional Biases

Challenging claims that collectivism is associated with group dispositional biases, this investigation (n = 300) demonstrated that Americans make group dispositional inferences more than Taiwanese. Our research highlights the need to tap group dispositions by assessing the generality of behavior across contexts, rather than by relying solely on trait endorsement.

Chiung-Yi Tseng, Ming Chuan University

Joan G. Miller, The New School for Social Research

J. Patrick Boyle, The New School for Social Research

(Social)

VI-70 - Asian Vs American Food Choices of Asian Millennials in the US: Cultural Identity or Health Goals?

Our work investigates how health goals and cultural connection may influence food choices of Asian millennials in the US. We first assumed that activating cultural identity may increase willingness to pay for Asian (vs. American) foods; surprisingly, activating health goals may increase willingness to pay for American (vs. Asian) foods.

Vu Do, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Michael L. Hair, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville

(Social)

VI-71 - A Cross-Cultural Study on Relationship Between Parenting Style, Parental Maturity Demand, and Child Temperament

Decades of research, with mostly Western participants, indicated significant relations between parenting styles and child temperament. This study extended this work to cross-cultural samples. American, Singaporean, and Korean mothers of preschoolers completed questionnaires assessing parenting dimensions (maturity demand and parental control) and child's temperament. Results revealed universal and culture-specific correlations.

Tiffany Chang, University of California, Irvine, California

Jennifer Ma, University of California, Irvine, California

Daisy Serrato, University of California, Irvine, California

Kim Elizabeth, University of California, Irvine

Chen Chuansheng, University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

VI-72 - Effects of Culture on Taste Preferences

Previous research has found that North Americans prefer similar ingredient pairings and East Asians prefer dissimilar ingredient pairings. This study further examines which aspects of culture, such as self-identification as independent or interdependent, underlie differences in taste preferences across cultures.

Alana Alves, Brandeis University

Maddie Dolins, Brandeis University

Alex Sheehan, Brandeis University

Don Katz, Brandeis University

Angela Gutchess, Brandeis University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-74 - Exploring the Association Between Ethnic Identity and Racial Discrimination: Race Matters

The current study explores the association between one's ethnic/racial identity's (ERI) and perceived discrimination. The data suggest that people who identify as non-white experience significantly more discrimination. Moreover, whether participants describe racial discrimination as being problematic or bothersome depends on an interaction of their ERI and race.

Charles Houston Ray, Fordham University

Tiffany Yip, Fordham Univeristy

(General)

VI-75 - Stigma, Religiosity, and Racial Identity As Predictors of Latinos' Help-Seeking Attitudes

In order to understand underutilization of mental health services by Latinos, this study examined the relationship between religiosity, racial identity, and stigma as predictors of help-seeking attitudes in a sample of Latino college students. Results of a hierarchical regression indicated that stigma and racial identity status significantly predicted help-seeking attitudes.

Nicole Ortiz, Alliant International University, Los Angeles

Marissa Davis, Alliant International University, Los Angeles

Brittany Salerno, Alliant International University, Los Angeles

(Social)

VI-76 - Social Class and Mixed Emotions

The present study explored the relationship between social class and mixed emotions. Across three studies, we showed that a higher social class predicted greater mixed emotions. We argue that the positive association between social class and mixed emotions may be due to the greater orientation toward cognition.

Eunsoo Choi, Seoul National University

Jongan Choi, Seoul National University

Yuri Kwon, Seoul National University

Incheol Choi, Seoul National University

(Social)

VI-78 - Three Factor Stereotype Content Model

Current research of the stereotype content model (e.g., SCM: Fiske, Cuddy, Glick, & Xu, 2002) specifies two dimensions (i.e., warmth and competence) in which stereotypes fall. We found evidence of a third dimension: deviance which creates justification for doing harm to someone who subverts a majority norms.

Patrick Eagle, Hawaii Pacific University

Victoria Green, Hawaii Pacific University

Katherine Aumer, Hawaii Pacific University

(Social)

VI-79 - Predicting Relationship Conflict in Teams from Emergent States Using a Social Network Analysis

This paper examines how relationship conflict emerges through compilation (i.e., relationship pattern) via social network analysis consisting of exponential random graph modeling (ERGM). We examine how team-member emergent states predict relationship conflict. Theoretical and practical implications, including methodological and statistical limitations are discussed.

Brian K. Costello, Roosevelt University

Joseph B. Costa, Roosevelt University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-80 - Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Perceived Vulnerability to Disease Predict Use of Sanitizers and Antibacterial Products

As concerns grow in regards to antibacterial resistance, scientists and researchers look to consumer use of antibacterial hygiene products and hand sanitizers as contributors to this health crisis. The current study investigates whether Right-Wing Authoritarianism, an ideology driven by threat perceptions, may predict antibacterial product use.

Natasha Torrence, Allegheny College

Kierra Price, Allegheny College

Randall Violette, Allegheny College

Lydia Eckstein Jackson, Allegheny College

Ryan M. Pickering, Allegheny College

Sarah Conklin, Allegheny College

(Social)

VI-81 - Do Findings from Military Samples Generalize? Evidence from over 60 Years of Team Research.

The generalizability of military research findings to organizations often gets questioned due to the military's unique environment. This paper will review over 60 years of military team research. In doing so, it will demonstrate how findings from military studies have been integrated into and advanced the broader teams literature.

Meredith Coats, The George Washington University

Gerald Goodwin, Army Research Institute

Nikki Blacksmith, Consortium Research Fellows Program, Army Research Institute

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-82 - Not a (Wo)Man like Me: Subtle Misgendering of Transgender Targets

Participants rated cisgender (non-transgender) men as more masculine and cisgender women as more feminine than their transgender counterparts. They also rated cisgender, but not transgender, ingroup members as more similar to themselves than outgroup members. Finally they ascribed a shared essence to cisgender – but not transgender – ingroup members.

Natalie M. Wittlin, Yale University

Marianne LaFrance, Yale University

John F. Dovidio, Yale University

(Social)

VI-83 - Conformity on Test Performance

Conformity occurs when an individual behaves or assumes the same attitudes as the majority. The purpose of this research was to assess college students' conformity on an assessment after an authority figure provided incorrect information. The findings showed they agreed to inaccurate information supporting the social norms theory.

Melissa Kohberger, Centenary University

Gina Galiano, Centenary University

Kris Gunawan, Centenary University

(Social)

VI-84 - Prosocial Behavior and Attitude Change

When does altruistic behavior foster or inhibit the creation of shared attitudes? We focused on the case in which the helper is an outgroup member. In Study 1, altruistic behavior had a different effect depending on the race of the person being helped; Study 2 investigated what mediates attitude change.

Serena De Stefani, Rutgers University

James Cornwell, West Point

Tory Higgins, Columbia University

(Social)

VI-85 - A Few Good Men? Gender Composition, Conflict, and Team Performance

The present study investigated the effect of gender diversity on performance and affective and task conflict in a decision making task. Gender diverse teams had more affective (but not task) conflict. Both types of conflict were, in turn, negatively related to performance. Affective conflict fully mediated the diversity–performance relationship.

Julie Blandford, Towson University

Lisa Delise, Salem College

Abby Mello, Towson University

Alaina K. Akcakaya, Towson University

Kristen M. Halsey, Towson University

Melanie R. Morris, Towson University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-86 - (Un)Natural (Wo)Man: Beliefs about the Naturalness of Transgender Individuals

Transgender targets were rated as less natural than cisgender (non-transgender) targets. Moreover, even participants with extremely positive attitudes towards transgender individuals rated a transgender woman and an individual who identified as both male and female (nonbinary) as significantly less natural than a cisgender man and a cisgender woman.

Marianne LaFrance, Yale University

Natalie M. Wittlin, Yale University

(Social)

VI-87 - Level of Coolness: The Unspoken Agreement Among Friends

Using the social relations model (Kenny Malloy & Albright 1984), we observed that coolness was most stable in a group of friends (vs. strangers) and at the group level (vs. the self-level) of perception.

Chloe Anzardi, Gordon College

Jonathan P. Gerber, Gordon College

(Social)

VI-88 - Identity Change As an Antecedent of Drinking Behavior Change Among Heavy Drinking and Non-Treatment Seeking Adults

The current study examined identity change as an antecedent to changes in the drinking behavior among heavy drinking, non-treatment seeking adults. The overall findings from the current study suggest that identity change may be an important antecedent to changes in drinking behavior among heavy drinking, non-treatment seeking adults.

Kevin Montes, University of New Mexico

Katie Witkiewitz, University of New Mexico

(Cognitive)

VI-89 - Psychosocial Correlates of Autonomic Reactivity and Drug Use

This study applied a prospective longitudinal design to examine effects of chronic stress and coping on autonomic reactivity to acute stress and subsequent impacts on drug use among 110 African American emerging adults (18-25 years). Heart rate, HRV and skin conductance were quantified to predict alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use.

Lucia Cavanagh, University of Houston

Kristin A. Wilborn, University of Houston

Ezemenari Obasi, University of Houston

Ewune Ewane, University of Houston

Sandra Yan, University of Houston

Krystal Christopher, University of Houston

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-90 - Predictive Models of Alcohol and Substance Use Using Momentary Measures

People with PTSD often use alcohol and drugs. How use is associated with momentary experiences of PTSD symptoms is unknown. With 40 male Veterans, we measured PTSD symptoms, alcohol and substance use in real time. Results show different within-time associations of PTSD-symptom clusters on alcohol and substance use. Implications discussed.

Anne Catherine Black, Yale University; VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Ned L Cooney, Yale University; VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Marc I. Rosen, Yale University; VA Connecticut Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)

VI-91 - Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms and Alcohol Use Among College Students: The Role of Mindfulness

Associations between posttraumatic stress and alcohol use are well-established. Less is known about the role of mindfulness in that association. The current study demonstrates a moderating effect of mindful awareness in the association between posttraumatic stress symptoms and alcohol use among college students. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Kevin J. Banks, University of Houston

Lia J. Smith, University of Houston

Anka Vujanovic, University of Houston

(Clinical Science)

VI-92 - A Multidimensional Model of Addiction: Consequences, Outcomes, and Stigma

A multidimensional model of addiction indicated that a Psychological model predicts lower agreement with incarceration, a Moral model with greater agreement with incarceration, a Disease model with rehabilitation, a Natural model with opposition to prison or rehabilitation, while a Sociological model did not predict treatments or outcomes.

Kieran G. Lorenz, Muhlenberg College

Allison S. Glass, Muhlenberg College

Alana R. Kantor, Muhlenberg College

Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College

(Clinical Science)

VI-93 - The Relationship Between Daily Affect and Drinking: Is Age of Onset a Moderator?

Age of onset (AO) was tested as a moderator of the relationship between daily levels of affect and alcohol outcomes. Findings revealed that individuals with an earlier AO were at greater odds of drinking and experienced more problems if they endorsed higher levels of negative mood than usual that day.

Amy Stamates, Old Dominion University

Ashley Linden-Carmichael, Penn State University

Isabelle Martin, Old Dominion University

Cathy Lau-Barraco, Old Dominion University; The Virginia Consortium Program for Clinical Psychology

(General)

VI-94 - Different Sides of the Same Addiction Coin: Common Patterns of Hormone Responses in Problem Gamblers and Heavy Smokers

We compared hormone levels (the DHEA and its sulfate, DHEA-S, to cortisol ratio) at baseline and in response to a stressor in problem gamblers, heavy smokers, and healthy controls. Similar

patterns of a blunted stress response emerged in gamblers and heavy smokers, suggesting a common physiological vulnerability to stress.

Stephanie Elaine Wemm, The State University of New York, Albany

Edelgard Wulfert, University at Albany, State University of New York

Zhimin Cao, New York State Department of Health

(Clinical Science)

VI-95 - A Comparison of Inter-Temporal Choice Using Immediately Available Money or Methamphetamine in Methamphetamine-Dependent Volunteers

Drug-dependent volunteers reliably exhibit greater impulsivity as indicated by tests of inter-temporal choice (ITC). Methamphetamine(MA)-dependent volunteers were exposed to two ITC tasks for hypothetical rewards: 1. money vs. money and 2. MA vs. money. Significantly greater impulsivity was observed in the MA vs. money task, which is a novel outcome.

Matthew Weaver, Mercyhurst University

Jin Ho Yoon, University of Texas Health Science Center Houston

Richard De La Garza, II, Baylor College of Medicine

Thomas F. Newton, Baylor College of Medicine

Robert Sucthing, Center for Neurobehavioral Research on Addictions, University of Texas Health Science Center Houston

Ilana Haliwa, University of Texas Health Science Center Houston

Christine Jacobsen, Baylor College of Medicine

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VI-96 - You Booze, You Lose: Depressive Symptoms Moderate the Relationship Between Enhancement Drinking Motives and Alcohol-Related Negative Consequences

The current study evaluated enhancement drinking motives (EDM), depressive symptoms, and alcohol-related negative consequences in a large sample of college students. EDM were

positively associated with depressive symptoms and negative consequences. Furthermore, depressive symptoms moderated the relationship between EDM and negative consequences. Clinical implications and future directions will be discussed.

Cameron P. Pugach, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Nana Amoh, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Maureen A. Allwood, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

William H. Gottdiener, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

(Clinical Science)

VI-97 - Assessing the Effectiveness of Vetchange.Org in Reducing Risky Drinking and PTSD Symptoms in OEF/Oif Veterans

VetChange.org is a free self-help website with demonstrated efficacy in reducing drinking and PTSD symptoms in Veterans. We will present data from a subsample of website users on the effectiveness of a newly redeveloped VetChange that is now available as a public website to all.

Meagan Heilman, VA Boston Healthcare System

Deborah Brief, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Justin Enggasser, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Amy Rubin, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Eric Helmuth, Boston University School of Public Health

Monica Roy, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Marika Solhan, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

David Rosenbloom, Boston University School of Public Health

Terence Keane, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

VI-98 - The Effect of Neighborhood Size and Morphology in the Chinese Language

Examine whether there is a difference in reading reaction time with similarities in semantic and phonological characteristics in different words can be overcome by morphology common within a non-alphabetically based language such as Chinese, which contains markers representing semantic and phonetical characteristics.

Long Nguyen, University of Central Florida

(Cognitive)

VI-99 - Charitable Donations Are Affected By Fund Name and Other Linguistic Frames

Linguistic framing in the form of fund names, explanation levels, and donation use restriction influenced likelihood and amount of charitable donations, with fund name exerting the greatest influence. Using requests for an exotic animal conservancy in both hypothetical (studies 1 and 3) and actual (study 2) circumstances produced similar results.

Kimberly Epting, Elon University

Anne Phelan, Elon University

Kimberly Brown, Elon University

(General)

VI-100 - Family Socioeconomic Status and Toddler Language Ability As Predictors of Sustained Attention

Family socioeconomic status was found to be associated with toddlers' language ability, which in turn predicted children's ability to sustain attention during free play and a structured token sorting task 6 months later, even when statistically accounting for prior levels of observed sustained attention.

Lucy E. Moreman, Indiana University

Maureen McQuillan, Indiana University Bloomington

John E. Bates, Indiana University

(Developmental)

VI-101 - Marking Stress Explicitly to Foster Prosodic Awareness in Late Speakers of English

Stress and rhythm are unmarked in English's orthography. To refine prosodic awareness, late speakers of English read stylistically-enhanced poems (intervention) or control conditions (plain poems; prose). Prosody sensitivity was evaluated before and after the intervention and as an individual difference variable. The results revealed predictors of prosodic awareness.

Jennifer A. Gross, Grand Valley State University

Katelin E. Leahy, Grand Valley State University

Tanveer Mangat, Grand Valley State University

Joshua Gonzales, Grand Valley State University

Andrea R. Plotkowski, Grand Valley State University

Ashley Rister, Grand Valley State University

Paulina Dzik, Grand Valley State University

(Cognitive)

VI-102 - Brains of Second-Language Learners Show Transfer of Grammatical Rules to Unstudied Languages

Native English learners can acquire the unfamiliar grammatical rule of gender agreement in Italian by generalizing knowledge from item-based information to language-wide principles. In a novel result, these learners can further transfer knowledge of this grammatical rule to a previously unstudied, but typologically similar language, Spanish.

Margarita Zeitlin, University of Washington

Judith L. McLaughlin, University of Washington

Jerimiah Rice, University of Washington

Lee Osterhout, University of Washington

(Cognitive)

VI-103 - Syllabic Processing Precedes Sub-Syllabic Processing in Mandarin Spoken Word Production

The effective units and time course of phonological encoding in Mandarin word production were investigated. Participants named pictures in Mandarin while distracting characters were

presented before, at, or after picture onset. Results suggest that both syllables and sub-syllabic units play important roles, and that syllabic processing precedes sub-syllabic processing.

Jie Wang, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Andus Wing-Kuen Wong, City University of Hong Kong

Hsuan-Chih Chen, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

(Cognitive)

VI-104 - Different Tools for the Same Job: The Changing Relationship Between Non-Literal Language and Interpersonal Conflict Resolution

The current study investigated the role of gender and language in interpersonal conflict resolution in children and adolescents. We found no role for gender; however, structural and figurative language contributed differently to social perspective taking during conflict resolution in children versus adolescents.

Ashley Toohey, Trent University Durham

Kathleen Wilson, Trent University Durham

Nancie Im-Bolter, Trent University Durham

(Developmental)

VI-105 - Individual Difference Effects on Phonological Processing during Visual Word Recognition Revealed through Reaction Time Distributional Analyses

The current research used reaction time distributional analyses to gauge the influence of individual difference measures on phonological processing in the naming task. Evidence for phonological processing was obtained in the positive tail of the reaction time distribution, and this effect was stronger for poorer spellers.

Mark Yates, University of South Alabama

Timothy J Slattery, Bournemouth University

Ethan Prueitt, University of South Alabama

(Cognitive)

VI-106 - The Effects of Language-Based Exclusion on Prosocial Behavior

MTurk workers who were employed full time participated in a two-wave study exploring the effects of language-based exclusion (LBE) and ethical climate at work on organizational citizenship behaviors. Results revealed a negative effect of LBE on OCB-Os, and interactions between LBE and ethical climate on OCB-Is.

Julia Leone, Baruch College and The Graduate Center, CUNY

Kristin Sommer, Baruch College and The Graduate Center -- CUNY

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-107 - The Dominant Role of Semantic Radicals in Chinese Phonogram Reading: Evidence from Semantic Categorization

the present study was conducted to explore the effects of semantic and phonetic radicals during the phonogram recognition, especially focusing on the relative importance of them.

Yan Wu, the Northeast Normal University

Yuefei Gao, the Northeast Normal University

Jiefei Luo, the Northeast Normal University

(Cognitive)

VI-108 - The Impact of Evidence Strength and Initial Charge on Plea Deal Decision-Making

This study examined the effects of initial charge and evidence strength on the plea decisions of participants. Preliminary results show that the size of the anchor charge and evidence strength significantly impacted decisions to take a plea; anchor charge also influenced perception of evidence strength.

Yaritza Diaz, Montclair State University

Tarika Daftary-Kapur, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Tina M. Zottoli, Montclair State University

Daniel F. Salazar, Montclair State University

(Social)

VI-109 - Perceptions of Criminal Defendants Scale: Development and Validation

A ten-item Perceptions of Criminal Defendant Scale (PCDS) was developed. During validation, the PCDS significantly differentiated perceptions of three defendants whose actions varied in harmfulness. We believe that this scale is a valid, reliable instrument to measure individuals' perceptions of criminal defendants, regardless of race, gender, or type of crime.

Donna Crawley, Ramapo College of New Jersey

Janelle Leyva, Ramapo College of New Jersey

Casey J. Ramos, Ramapo College of New Jersey

Michael DiMaggio, Ramapo College of New Jersey

(Social)

VI-110 - The Influence of Ordered Questions on Susceptibility to Misinformation

We recently found that changing the order of questions put to eyewitnesses hijacks their confidence. Does that contaminated confidence make eyewitnesses less critical of misleading information? Subjects watched a simulated crime and then took a memory test featuring ordered questions and misinformation. The results raise questions for eyewitness interviewing procedures.

Robert B Michael, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Maryanne Garry, University of Waikato

(Cognitive)

VI-111 - Not Guilty By Reason of Youth? Perceptions of Coercion in Juvenile Interrogations

Participants read all or part of a real-world interrogation in which a suspect (described as either a juvenile or adult) confesses to murder. Those who read the full transcript perceived greater coercion, but were no less confident in the suspect's guilt. Perceptions of coercion did not differ by suspect age.

Lauren Grove, Towson University

Jeff Kukucka, Towson University

(Clinical Science)

VI-112 - Cognitive Strategies Involved in Stating Truths and Lies: Interview Difficulty Matters

Do attention-demanding, forensic-style interviews cause liars to use less effective cognitive strategies than truth-tellers? Two experiments assessed liars' and truth-tellers' strategy-use in a high (reverse-chronological-order) or low (forward-chronological-order) cognitive load interview. Results support that liars use less effective cognitive strategies, experience more difficulty doing so, and take more cognitive shortcuts.

Catherine Grosz, California State University, Northridge

Elise Fenn, California State University, Northridge

Iris Blandon-Gitlin, California State University, Fullerton

Aspen Yoo, New York University

(Cognitive)

VI-113 - Attribution-Based Persuasive Messages Promote Deviant Behavior

We examined whether attribution-based persuasive messages influence deviant behavior. Participants (N = 180) completed an online coin-flipping task with incentive for monetary gain. Participants were more likely to cheat when given instructions designed to promote versus prevent cheating behavior, regardless of the valence of the attributions made in the instructions.

Lauren S. Springer, Graduate Student

Cynthia J. Najdowski, University at Albany, State University of New York

(Social)

VI-114 - New Constructs Enhances Prediction of Intentions to Cooperate with Police

New attitude items representing the social roles of police predicted intentions to cooperate with police, even when accounting for procedural justice, the current gold standard measure. Once the new constructs were accounted for, procedural justice did not account for additional variance in data from a demographically representative community sample.

Shannon F. Murphy, University of Michigan

Daniel J. Kruger, University of Michigan

(Social)

VI-115 - Justice Prevails When Tilting the Scales: How Embodied Weight Affects Judgments of an Incident Captured with a Police Body Camera

Two studies examined whether the embodiment of weight impacted perceptions of police officer decision making. In two studies, participants who watched a police vehicular pursuit video and experienced more physical and metaphorical weight, rated the driver to be significantly more dangerous.

Holly Ann Lonergan, Bridgewater State University

Laura Hunt, Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University

(Cognitive)

VI-116 - Hashtags, Comments and Likes: The Relationship Between Social Networks and the Perception of Law Enforcement

The long history of research demonstrating the power of formal and informal social networks on attitudes was extended to the social media environment, specifically to posts and comments about a police use of force video. Negative vicarious experiences with the justice system predicted less positive ratings of law enforcement.

Laura Hunt, Bridgewater State University

Holly Ann Lonergan, Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University

(Cognitive)

VI-117 - Implicit Bias, Memory, Punishment and Race in Jury Decision-Making

We measured the relationship between implicit bias, memory, punishment, and defendant race. Results showed a positive correlation between implicit bias and fine amount for Black defendants only, and misremembering a prior conviction significantly more for Black defendants than White defendants. Race may influence jurors when remembering information and determining punishment.

Amelia DeStefano, Merrimack College

Jillian Flowers, Merrimack College

Kate E. Toebes, Merrimack College

Allison E. Seitchik, Merrimack College

(Social)

VI-118 - The Influence of Liking and Wanting on Risk-Taking in Hot and Cold States: A Fuzzy-Trace Theory Approach

We examine the relationship between the two components of reward value (liking and wanting), mental representations, and risky decision-making in hungry and non-hungry adults and adolescents. Results show that liking and wanting rewards can lead to risk aversion, and that this can be influenced by drive state and age.

Elyse A. Katz, Cornell University

Tristan Ponzo, Cornell University

Rebecca K. Helm, Cornell University

Valerie F. Reyna, Cornell University

Yuval Erez, Cornell University

Shuting Lu, Cornell University

(Cognitive)

VI-119 - Augmented Reality As a Tool for Large-Scale Environmental Learning

Augmented Reality (AR) overlays virtual assets into the real world. A promising use of AR is to facilitate and enhance spatial cognition. In the present study we used the Microsoft HoloLens to examine how AR-based environmental learning and individual differences predict route learning and spatial memory in a virtual city.

Shaina B. Martis, Center for Applied Brain and Cognitive Sciences

Aaron L. Gardony, US Army Natick Soldier, Research, Development, and Engineering Center; Center for Applied Brain and Cognitive Sciences

Tad T Brunyé, Tufts University; Center for Applied Brain and Cognitive Sciences; US Army Natick Soldier, Research, Development, and Engineering Center

(Cognitive)

VI-120 - Change in Urge, Not Readiness to Change or Beliefs Concerning Odds, Predicts Gambling Following Brief Interventions.

We provided brief interventions to gamblers (i.e., brief motivational, cognitive, or control interventions) and examined their effects on mechanisms of change and behavior. Though change in readiness and beliefs about odds were hypothesized to be predictors, only change in urge predicted odds of purchasing when exposed to scratch-off tickets.

Broussard James, University at Albany

Edelgard Wulfert, University at Albany, State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VI-121 - Testing an Organizational Framework for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Correlates: The Roles of Narrative Centrality and Negative Affectivity

Using structural equation modeling techniques, we tested and refined a conceptual framework for organizing posttraumatic stress disorder correlates (Rubin, Boals, & Hoyle, 2014)that centers on the influence of narrative centrality (construal of a traumatic experience as central to one's identity and to the life story) and negative affectivity.

Shana Southard-Dobbs, Lander University

Adriel Boals, University of North Texas

Eric R. Schuler, University of North Texas

Rachael M. Cruze, University of North Texas

Teah-Marie Bynion, University of Arkansas

(Clinical Science)

VI-122 - The Signal in the Noise: Browsing Social Media Augments Users' Awareness of Who Knows What

In today's vast, geographically-dispersed social networks, how can people keep up with who knows what? In two experiments, we show that people spontaneously infer others' domains of expertise while browsing social media. Social media use could thus be key to tapping the potentially enormous informational benefits of online networks.

Ana Levordashka, IWM (Leibniz Institut fuer Wissensmedien)

Sonja Utz, IWM (Leibniz Institut fuer Wissensmedien)

(General)

VI-123 - Relative Success and Impressions of Students on a Rural Campus after Instituting a Tobacco-Free Policy

The University of Maine at Presque Isle instituted a tobacco-free campus policy in the summer of 2013. Survey data collected that year and two years later allows for comparisons of student behaviors and reflective views. Relative measures of success, concern, and changes in overall policy actions will be presented.

Allen L. Salo, University of Maine, Presque Isle

(General)

VI-124 - Filler Samples Neutralize Contextual Bias in Forensic Examination

Forensic examiners can be biased by irrelevant, contextual information when making match decisions. We tested a new method for neutralizing contextual bias in forensic match examinations. The new method uses evidence lineups to disguise which sample is from the suspect, removing the influence of bias on the suspect sample.

Adele M. Quigley-McBride, Iowa State University

Gary L. Wells, Iowa State University

(Social)

VI-125 - Navigational Feedback Technology Alters Environment Awareness

Wearable navigational technologies that confer consistent spatial orienting information show promise in improving environmental spatial awareness. The current study compared spatial orienting after using a navigational wearable providing consistent orienting information versus typical intermittent verbal feedback. Results suggest differential changes in spatial awareness as a function of spatial information provided.

Christopher Dudas-Thomas, Tufts University

Piers Echols-Jones, Tufts University

William Messner, Tufts University

Aaron L. Gardony, Tufts University; US Army Natick Soldier, Research, Development, and Engineering Center; Center for Applied Brain and Cognitive Sciences

Holly A. Taylor, Tufts University; Center for Applied Brain and Cognitive Sciences

(Cognitive)

VI-126 - Getting Away with Fake IDs?: Effects of Decision Time and Difference Prevalence on Face-Matching Errors

Face matching is deciding whether two facial images depict the same person or different people. Two experiments examined effects of image-size disparity on face-matching accuracy, in conjunction with two ecologically-valid factors: limited decision time and low prevalence of different-people trials. Results are promising for catching fake IDs in real-world settings.

Robin F. Hopkins, University of Louisville

Keith B. Lyle, University of Louisville

(Cognitive)

VI-127 - Profiles of Ice and Fire: A Latent Profile Analysis of Personality Characteristics

In response to calls for a more refined approach to personality measurement in personnel selection (Hough & Oswald, 2015), we used latent profile analysis to identify constellations of traits that predict performance. Results indicate that several profiles predict important outcomes such as performance and socially desirable responding to selection tests.

Rabiah Muhammad, U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences

Jon Willford, The George Washington University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-128 - Combating Applicant Faking on Personality Assessments in the Canadian Armed Forces

The literature suggests that faking warnings are effective at combating applicant faking on personality assessments. In a study with the Canadian Armed Forces, we found that warning recruits that we could detect faking using references and internal integrity checks reduced faking beyond existing methods.

Justin R. Feeney, University of Western Ontario

Colin Kemp, Department of National Defence

Richard D. Goffin, University of Western Ontario

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-129 - Cynical Towards What? Cynicism Towards Management and Cynicism Towards Diversity Training Differentially Relate to Post-Diversity-Training Measures

We assessed the relationships of cynicism to learning, prejudice, and interethnic ideologies following diversity training, distinguishing between cynicism towards management and cynicism towards diversity training. Cynicism towards management predicted greater learning, less

prejudice, and more positive ideologies, whereas cynicism towards training predicted less learning, greater prejudice, and more negative ideologies.

Philip P. Simmons, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Danielle B. Rutz, University of Nebraska at Omaha

Carey S. Ryan, University of Nebraska at Omaha

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-130 - Non-Cognitive Predictors of Student Success: A Predictive Validity Comparison Between Domestic and International Students

Given the increasing interest in utilizing non-cognitive predictors in the college admissions process and rising enrollment of international students, research is warranted to compare the predictive validity of these measures across domestic and international students. Results suggest some predictive validity differences may exist, and one explanation is explored.

Jacob C. Bradburn, Michigan State University

Ann Marie Ryan, Michigan State University

Neal Schmitt, Michigan State University

Morgan Showler, Michigan State University

Joshua Prasad, Michigan State University

Christopher Nye, Michigan State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-131 - Ageism in Employee Selection

Ageism may be a pervasive, hidden form of discrimination impacting selection processes. The present study used a simulated application materials review to examine whether demographic, and scores on the Fabroni Ageism Scale and the Relating to Older People Evaluation Scale were related to evaluations of a simulated job applicant.

Frank P. Igou, Louisiana Tech University

Zollie Saxon, Louisiana Tech University

Jose Valadez, Louisiana Tech University

Jason Davis, Louisiana Tech University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-132 - Handedness Sometimes Matters: Performance Differences When Controlling Integrated Input Devices for Automotive Human-Machine Interfaces

In technical environments tool use, e.g., controlling the centrally integrated input device of an in-car Human-Machine Interface while driving, often challenges the human information processing system. This study investigated the impact of handedness on simple and complex tool actions with integrated input devices in terms of an inclusive design.

Michael Oehl, Leuphana University Lueneburg

Julia Stein, RWTH Aachen University

Christine Sutter, German Police University; RWTH Aachen University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-133 - Exit Choice in an Emergency Evacuation Scenario Is Influenced By Exit Familiarity and Neighbor Behavior

'Movement-to-the-familiar' has been observed during fire-evacuation. We investigated how social-influence affects movement-to-the-familiar. Presented with two exits (familiar/unfamiliar) in a simulated virtual reality fire-evacuation, participants significantly preferred the familiar one, especially when they saw virtual neighbors also going there. However, when the neighbors went to the unfamiliar exit, social-influence negated exit-familiarity.

Brittany A. Comunale, Brown University

Max Kinateder, Brown University; Dartmouth College

William H. Warren, Brown University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VI-134 - • Pokemon Go As a Tool to Investigate Spatial Navigation: The Role of Expertise.

Pokemon Go motivates users to explore both a virtual and real world environment using augmented reality technology. It is highly engaging and provides an excellent tool for studying spatial navigation. We found expertise enhances game success and enjoyment, but, in familiar environments has little influence on navigation strategies.

Dawn G. Blasko, The Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Heather Lum, The Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Jacob Benedict, Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Grace Waldfogle, Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Kameron Landers, Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Mason McGuire, Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Tiffany Eichler, Pennsylvania State University, Erie

(Cognitive)

VI-135 - Knowing End User Affects Design Process: Argument for Robot Factors Design

Can designers apply human factors design principles when designing tools for robots? Engineering students designed and then presented a tool for either a known (human), unknown (robot), or combination (team) user. Think aloud verbalizations showed a different approach to both designing and presenting ideas when the tool user was unknown.

Aleksandra Kaszowska, Tufts University

William Messner, Tufts University

Matthias Schetuz, Tufts University

Holly A. Taylor, Tufts University

(Cognitive)