Poster Session VII
Friday May 26
3:00 PM – 3:50 PM
APS Exhibit Hall
(Setup: 2:50 PM)

VII-1 - Aroma of Chocolate: Effects on Affect and Creativity

We investigated whether chocolate aroma increased positive affect, decreased negative affect, and increased creativity. Results showed that chocolate scent did not increase positive affect, but significantly decreased negative affect. Negative affect and creativity correlated negatively. As negative affect dropped, creativity increased. Chocolate scent, without the calories, can benefit people.

Chiara Ostrin, State University of New York at New Paltz

Maryalice Citera, The State University of New York at New Paltz

(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-2 - Mood's Influence on Response Inhibition Moderated By Emotional Reactivity

We evaluated emotional reactivity as a moderator of affective influences on executive function. After mood induction, participants completed an inhibitory task. Low-reactives performed better in the positive vs. negative mood condition, whilst high-reactives performed comparably in both. Findings point to reactivity as an important individual differences factor in this research.

Martyn S. Gabel, University of Waterloo

Bawan Gosal, University of Waterloo

Tara McAuley, University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

VII-3 - The Role of Emotion Dysregulation: A Longitudinal Investigation of the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide.

Emotion dysregulation often is associated with a number of problem behaviours (e.g., suicide ideation). The current longitudinal study investigated a theoretical model of how emotion dysregulation may be associated with suicidal behaviours over time. Analyses revealed that emotion dysregulation was associated with both the desire and capability for suicide.

Taylor Victoria Heffer, Brock University

Teena Willoughby, Brock University

(Developmental)

VII-4 - Emotion Recognition, Mimicry and Reactions to Facial Paralysis: Research in Facial Electromyography Responses

Emotion recognition and facial muscle reactions to emotional expressions of people with and without facial paralysis were examined. Participants could recognize emotion without producing facial mimicry and without needing to see normal facial expressivity, supporting a holistic model of emotion recognition rather than the facial feedback hypothesis.

Mariah Estill, Oregon State University

Kathleen Rives Bogart, Oregon State University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-5 - Post-Event Processing Following an Evaluative Situation: The Roles of Social Feedback and Emotion Regulation

We examined predictors of post-event processing (PEP), a process whereby people brood over social evaluative events after they occur. Following an evaluative lab task, participants' PEP varied by the type of performance feedback they received (social vs nonsocial), and whether they were prompted to regulate their emotions during the task.

Gizem Altheimer, Tufts University

Heather L. Urry, Tufts University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-6 - Emotion Regulation and Reward Anticipation in Depression

The present study examines emotion regulation and reward responsivity in older adults with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) and in an affectively healthy control group (HC). Results reported here examine differences in the relationship between anticipation of reward and emotion regulation in the MDD group compared to the HC comparison group.

Angela Marie Pisoni, Duke University

Moria J. Smoski, Duke University

(Clinical Science)

VII-7 - Cognitive Reappraisal and Anxiety: Socioeconomic Status As a Moderator

The present laboratory-based study showed that socioeconomic status (SES) moderated the association between cognitive reappraisal and anxiety. Cognitive reappraisal predicted lower anxiety for individuals from low-SES but not high-SES backgrounds. This finding generalized across self-reported and performance-based measures of reappraisal and across income and education as SES indicators.

Katie Rim, Northwestern University

Emily F. Hittner, Northwestern University

Claudia M. Haase, Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-8 - Rumination and Emotion Regulation Strategies in Veterans with Depression and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

This study examined the relationship between rumination, emotion regulation strategies (acceptance and suppression), and PTSD and depression symptom severity among veterans with unipolar depression and PTSD.

Laina Rosebrock, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine; VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine; Harvard Medical School

Kimberly A. Arditte Hall, Boston University School of Medicine; VA Boston Healthcare System; National Center for PTSD

Suzanne L. Pineles, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine; VA Boston Healthcare System, National Center for PTSD

Alora Rando, Suffolk University

Gabrielle I. Liverant, Suffolk University

(Clinical Science)

VII-9 - Affect and Regulatory Behaviors: The Role of Emotion Episodes Beyond Affective State

Research on regulatory failures at work has begun to investigate the role of affective experiences. We find that increased number of reported emotion episodes is significantly related to more incivility behaviors endorsed, more instances of incivility behaviors enacted, decreased self-control, decreased energy, and decreased personal goals success.

Kelsey L. Merlo, Georgia Institute of Technology

Gina M. Bufton, Georgia Institute of Technology

Howard M. Weiss, Georgia Institute of Technology

(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-10 - Minding Your Blessings: An Exploration of Gratitude and Mindfulness As Predictors of Affect

This study explored the relationship between the constructs of gratitude and mindfulness, and how both relate to affect. While theoretically intertwined, gratitude and mindfulness have yet to be empirically investigated. Results indicate both constructs accounted for unique and shared variance in positive affect, whereas mindfulness explained variance in negative affect.

Allison Hicks, University of Louisville

Jennifer Altman, University of Louisville

Natalie Burke, University of Louisville

Paul Salmon, University of Louisville

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-11 - Development of Creativity Self-Regulation Scale: Merging the Gap Between Creative Potential and Achievement

Self-regulation helps transform creative ideas into achievement. We developed a model of self-regulation in creativity and tested a new self-report measure. Structure and scale reliability is tested, as well as convergent and discriminant validity in relation to personality traits and other measures of self-regulation and motivation.

Apara Ranjan, Yale University

Zorana Ivcevic, Yale University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-12 - Memory for Dangers Past: Threat Contexts Produce More Consistent Learning Than Non-Threatening Contexts

To examine how contextual learning changes when target salience changes, we presented threatening and non-threatening faces in new/old spatial configurations and changed target salience halfway through. We found detection of threatening targets was faster in old than new configurations and this learning persisted even after the target changed to non-threatening.

Akos Szekely, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Suparna Rajaram, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Aprajita Mohanty, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Cognitive)

VII-13 - Untrained Individuals Vary Widely in Their Ability to Decode Naturalistic Microexpressions

We introduce and validate a sensitive new microexpression decoding test that uses high-quality, naturalistic stimuli. Though effective decoding of microexpressions has been portrayed as rare in

untrained individuals, we observe significantly above-chance performance without training in 83 of 106 participants.

Blair Daniel, Wellesley College

Sara Rama, Wellesley College

Jeremy Wilmer, Wellesley College

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-14 - Association of Big Five Personality Traits with Response to a Positive Mood Induction

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the ability of an online mood induction procedure to induce a positive mood. Results demonstrated that the procedure was effective in increasing positive, and decreasing negative, affect. In addition, the interaction of neuroticism and extraversion predicted response to the mood induction

Andrew G Fox, Adelphi University

Michael T Moore, Adelphi University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-15 - Emotional Responses to Emojis Intexting

In two experiments different emoticons were added to emotional text messages. When emoticons matched the tone of the message the rated emotion was intensified. When the emoticon did not match the tone of the message, the messages were interpreted as angry. Shorter texts were more strongly influenced than longer texts.

Amanda Hawthorne, Muhlenberg College

Laura L. Edelman, Muhlenberg College

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-16 - The Inability to Detect and Reluctance to Accept Stereotype Threat As a Cause for Underperformance

Across three experiments, students (1) were more likely to attribute the underperformance of racial/ethnic minority students to stereotypic factors; (2) perceive stereotype threat as a less valid

explanation compared to test anxiety; (3) and perceive all attributions for underperformance as less valid when provided by an outgroup versus ingroup member.

Gabriel Camacho, University of Connecticut

Diane M. Quinn, University of Connecticut

(Social)

VII-17 - The Impact of Academic Self-Regulation Instruction on Motivation and Learning Strategies during the Transition to College

In higher education, many students learn the culture of academic life during their first semester. Weekly Academic Self-Regulation messages and instruction were given to freshmen in supported programs. Increases in time and environment management and self-efficacy were found over the course of the semester for those receiving the intervention.

Melissa I. Gebbia, Molloy College

Caitlin Cassidy, Molloy College

Jaclyn Czarnecki, Molloy College

Kelly MacKay, Molloy College

(Developmental)

VII-18 - The Effect of Note-taking on Mind-wandering and Learning During a Video Lecture: An Individual Differences Analysis

Participants (N=182) watched an introductory-statistics video lecture with or without taking notes. Note-taking moderated the effect of prior knowledge on mind-wandering, and some measures (math interest, media-multitasking habits) also predicted in-lecture mind-wandering rates. Moreover, mind-wandering rates significantly mediated the relationship between those predictors and the learning (posttest) and lecture-interest outcomes.

John H. Lurquin, University of Colorado Boulder

Nicholas P. Carruth, University of Colorado Boulder

Bridget A. Smeekens, University of North Carolina, Greensboro

Claudia C. von Bastian, Bournemouth University

Michael J. Kane, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Akira Miyake, University of Colorado Boulder

(Cognitive)

VII-19 - Examining Racial Bias in Subjective and Objective Postsecondary Assessments

This experimental study addresses the presence of grading bias across constructed essay, short answer, and multiple choice assessments. Results indicate that participants presented with a condition that indicates an African American student compensate for potential bias and rate subjective essay scores higher. Results persist across age and experience with grading.

Grace Chun, University of Florida

Dennis A. Kramer II, University of Florida

(Social)

VII-20 - School Readiness Skills at Age 4 Predict Academic Achievement through 5th Grade

The predictive power of early socio-emotional skills on later academic achievement is the center of frequent debate. Using multiple regression on a large and ethnically diverse sample, this study found that socio-emotional skills at age 4 are related to later academic achievement through 5th grade.

Courtney Ricciardi, George Mason University

Louis Manfra, University of Missouri

Suzanne Hartman, West Virginia University

Charles Bleiker, Florida International University

Laura Dinehart, Florida International Unoversity

Adam Winsler, George Mason University

(Developmental)

VII-21 - Efficacy of Study Techniques in a Real Classroom Context

The effectiveness of different study methods were compared. Students watched three videos and used either practice testing, self-explanation, or their own method (control) to prepare for an exam using both factual and higher-order questions. The results show that both are more effective than the control.

Ryan Wessell, Northwest Missouri State University

Jerrold E. Barnett, Northwest Missouri State University

(Cognitive)

VII-22 - The Impact of Production Quality on the Evaluation of the Strength of Arguments in Brief Film Clips from Cable Television Shows

This study manipulated the production quality of cable television clips (adding subtle and barely noticeable distortions) to see what effect it might have on the persuasiveness of the message. Students did find weak arguments to be more persuasive when the message was delivered with higher-quality film clips.

Jeffrey L Wiltrout, Youngstown State University

Michael L. Raulin, Youngstown State University

(Cognitive)

VII-23 - Perceived Parental Involvement and Adolescents' Academic Goals in Latina/o Families

A qualitative longitudinal study was conducted on 46 Latino/a adolescents' and parents' perceived parental involvement and adolescents' academic goals. Axial grids revealed that most parents expressed high involvement and high academic goals for their children, and their adolescents reciprocated high academic goals and perceived high/moderate parental involvement.

Griselda Martinez, California State University, Northridge

Maria de Jesus Cisneros, California State University, Northridge

Maira Lopez, California State University, Northridge

Luis Paz de la Vega, California State University, Northridge

Gabriela Chavira, California State University, Northridge

(Developmental)

VII-24 - Art Integration in Urban Elementary Schools: Can It Improve Student Learning Outcomes in Other Subject Areas?

This study tested the impact of a precise and focused art integration program on academic achievement for economically disadvantaged fifth grade students, primarily of Hispanic and African American heritage. Results confirmed the hypothesis that higher levels of art integration would result in greater academic achievement.

Julie Flynn, Morningside College

Dharma Jairam, Morningside College

(Developmental)

VII-25 - Mind Your Goals: Mindfulness Predicts Action Crises Towards Personal Goals

Dispositional mindfulness was hypothesized to predict action crises directly and through motivation type. 114 college students completed surveys assessing mindfulness, personal goals, motivation, and action crises. Regression analyses confirmed mindfulness as a predictor of action crises. Autonomous and controlled motivations partially mediate the relationship between mindfulness and action crises.

Ariane Sophie Marion-Jetten, Université du Québec à Montréal

Geneviève Taylor, Université du Québec à Montréal

(Social)

VII-26 - Academic Entitlement Negatively Predicts End of Semester Gpa

In the present study, academic entitlement scores and semester GPA of 242 students were extracted from the dataset of a larger study in which two academic entitlement scales were administered within survey packets. Academic entitlement negatively predicted semester GPA, although this was contingent upon the order of the surveys.

Elizabeth Delpino, Kean University

Genesis Garces, Kean University

Susan Olivos, Kean University

Shai Tabib, Kean University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-27 - The Role of Thought Experiments in Science Learning

Can thought experiments, that rely on knowledge already present in the mind, lead to new knowledge about the world? We asked this question in the context of a well-documented misconception about forces and motion. We found thought experiments can attenuate misconceptions. The mechanisms by which this is accomplished are discussed.

Igor Bascandziev, Harvard University

Susan E. Carey, Harvard University

(Cognitive)

VII-28 - Sans Serif Fonts Associated with Lower Anticipated Test Anxiety

Serif and Sans-Serif fonts differ in aesthetic appeal, legibility, and effect on recall (Gasser et al., 2005). We examined font type and familiarity on students' ratings of expected exam difficulty and anticipated test anxiety. Sans-Serif fonts were associated with lower anxiety ratings, and effect was greater for less familiar fonts.

Holly A. White, Eckerd College

L. Emily Olcott, Eckerd College

Carly H.M. Olson, Eckerd College

(Cognitive)

VII-29 - Multiplication Reasoning Abilities and the Role of Mental Attention

The current study used the Theory of Constructive Operators to design a math intervention program which takes into consideration the interaction between mental-attentional capacity (M-capacity; a construct related to working memory) and prior domain specific knowledge. Findings suggest both M-capacity and learning experiences contribute to children's ability to learn multiplication.

Alba Agostino, Trent University

Jancie Johnson, York University

Nancie Im-Bolter, Trent University Durham

Emily Walker, Trent University

Juan Pascual-Leone, York University

(Cognitive)

VII-30 - Parental Education and Self-Efficacy Behaviors in University Students

Our research evaluated parent education as a mediating variable and the potential effects on self-efficacy beliefs. Specifically, researchers collected responses from participants regarding their parent's educational backgrounds and responses to items of self-efficacy. Results expected were parents with higher education levels will have offspring that report higher self-efficacy levels.

Anthony Rob Eldridge, Arkansas State University

Karee Hicks, Arkansas State University

Loretta N. McGregor, Arkansas State University

Kris D. Biondolillo, Arkansas State University

(General)

VII-31 - Jamming Out While Studying: Impacts of Music Components on Retrieval Performance

We investigated the effects of complexity and lyrics in music played during encoding on retrieval performance. How often participants reported listening to music while studying influenced retrieval performance after being assigned to listen to music during encoding, and this effect varied as a function of musical components.

Dane Adkins, Western Kentucky University

Jenni L. Redifer, Western Kentucky University

(Cognitive)

VII-32 - Improving Students' Self-Scoring Accuracy with Delayed Judgments

Students exhibit high levels of overconfidence when making self-score judgments. In two experiments, we investigated whether delaying students' self-score judgments would improve their accuracy. Results found delayed self-score judgments to be more accurate than immediate judgments, particularly when the delay involved a dramatic shift in activity for the student.

Joseph P. Bedwell, Purdue University

Jeffrey D. Karpicke, Purdue University

(Cognitive)

VII-33 - Individual Differences in the Effects of Environmental Support and Rehearsal Instructions on Visuospatial Working Memory

Two experiments investigated individual differences in the memory benefit observed when environmental support was provided during rehearsal opportunities in a visuospatial working memory (WM) task. In each experiment, high WM individuals benefited more from the presence of support than low WM individuals, even when specific rehearsal instructions were provided.

Lindsey Lilienthal, Penn State Altoona

(Cognitive)

VII-34 - Individual Differences in Reading Ability and Spatial Information in a Narrative Text. Enhanced Processing of Background Material Results in It Being Recalled Better Than Foreground Material.

Reader's free recall of a narrative text is influenced by the spatial proximity of information to the protagonist. Good readers are significantly better than poor readers at taking advantage of the extra processing required for background information (compared to foreground information) and have enhanced memory for it.

Robert J. Hines, University of Arkansas at Little Rock

(Cognitive)

VII-35 - Accessibility Advantage of Unobservable Self-Aspects Reverses for Distant Memories - Both Episodic and Semantic

Current research showed that self-judgements regarding unobservable characteristics were faster for recent - compared to more distant - autobiographical events. Self-judgements regarding observable characteristics were faster for more distant events. This suggests an accessibility-based mechanism underlying the shift from internal to external perspective in forming selfimages related to distant past.

Blazej Mrozinski, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Jerzy Karylowski, Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences

(Cognitive)

VII-36 - Thirty-Five-Month-Old Children Spontaneously Recall an Event Despite Change of Room at Recall

Thirty-five-month-old children returned either to the same room (n = 40) or a different, but similarly furnished room (n = 40) one week after having experienced one of two distinct events. Regardless of which room they returned to, the children reliably produced spontaneous memories about the previously experienced event.

Peter Krojgaard, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Dept. of Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences, Aarhus University

Trine Sonne, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Dept. of Psychology and the Behavioral Sciences, Aarhus University

Osman Skjold Kingo, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Aarhus University.

Dorthe Berntsen, Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Department of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences, Aarhus University.

(Developmental)

VII-37 - Production Effect: The Impact of Word Frequency in a Recognition Memory Task

The production effect refers to better recognition of words read aloud when compared to words read silently. In our study, we manipulated not only production but also word frequency, with the purpose of testing distinctiveness predictions. We found both production and frequency effect, but not an interaction between both effects.

Pedro B. Albuquerque, Universidade do Minho

Marta Borges, Universidade do Minho

Sara Cadavid, Universidade do Minho

(Cognitive)

VII-38 - Social Shaping of Emotional Autobiographical Memories

We investigated whether collaborative remembering changes students' memories and emotions towards an autobiographical event of taking an exam. Our findings suggest that sharing memories can regulate memory and emotional views, and that collective memory emerges as a consequence of collaboratively remembering autobiographical events.

Raeya Maswood, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Anne Scharling Rasmussen, Aarhus University

Suparna Rajaram, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Cognitive)

VII-40 - The Effects of Remembering and Suppression on Memory for Spatial Location

Abstract shapes were studied in the left or right visual field. Shapes were then shown centrally and participants intentionally remembered or suppressed each item's previous spatial location. During the test phase, to-be-remembered spatial location memory was enhanced, as compared to control performance, but to-be-suppressed spatial location memory was not impaired.

Jessica M. Karanian, Boston College

Taylor R. Russo, Boston College

Scott D. Slotnick, Boston College

(Cognitive)

VII-41 - Elderly Priming Effects on Grip Strength and Duration

We performed two conceptual replications of Bargh et al (1996), an age priming study, using a within subjects design and a novel method of measuring physical resources, a hand dynamometer. Prime manipulations used age-related words and faces. Distributions of participant data revealed no significant effects across either study.

Zachary Anderson, Carnegie Mellon University

(Social)

VII-42 - Facial Expression Processing Is Modulated By Time of Testing for Negative Emotions but Not Chronotype in a College Population

Subjects gave higher ratings of emotional intensity to facial expressions of sadness or anger (but not happiness or surprise) in the evening than in the morning, especially for highly expressive exemplars. Morning vs. evening chronotype, or match between chronotype and testing time, did not significantly affect expressiveness ratings.

Elli Recht, Emory University

Paul Eugene Moon, Emory University

Hillary Rodman, Emory University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-43 - Implicit Stereotypes Reflect Implicit Attitudes

Three studies demonstrated high correlations between implicit (IAT) stereotypes and attitudes. White Americans associated White + athletic and Black + wimpy, disregarding a well-established stereotype to associate their own group with a positive trait. Replications with three additional social categories show how robustly implicit attitudes (evaluations) trump stereotypes (semantic content).

Benedek Kurdi, Harvard University

Sarah M. Ryan, Harvard University

Mahzarin R. Banaji, Harvard University

(Social)

VII-44 - Self-Reported Empathy in American and Iranian Population: A Cross-Cultural Comparison

This study compares the role of culture on trait empathy among American, Iranian, and Bicultural participants representing Western and Eastern cultures. The analysis of data obtained from 606 participants revealed differences in participants' affective and cognitive empathy with regard to their age, gender, nationality, and education level.

Paria Yaghoubi Jami, University of Alabama

Behzad Mansouri, University of Alabama

Steve Thoma, University of Alabama

Hyemin Han, University of Alabama

(Social)

VII-45 - The Development of Inequity Aversion and Altruism in Children from China, Samoa and the US

A cross-cultural study examining inequity aversion for favorable and unfavorable outcomes in children. The results show that egalitarian behaviors for favorable outcomes increase with age and the degree of market integration. But when the outcomes are unfavorable, children from all cultures show less egalitarian behaviors as the age increase.

Jinyi Zhang, Emory University

Philippe Rochat, Emory University

Erin Robbins, University of St. Andrews

(Developmental)

VII-46 - The Effects of Nonconscious Ideologies on Cognitive Control

We test whether ideologies affect control processes devoted to action regulation. In two experiments, priming national-ideologies impaired performance on cognitive control tasks. These results provide preliminary evidence towards understanding the cognitive mechanics of ideologies and how they unintentionally incline us to process information in a more schematic, less controlled manner.

Rasha Kardosh, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Ran R. Hassin, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Social)

VII-47 - Attributions for the Foundations of Political Beliefs

This research investigated attributions for the basis of one's own and others' political beliefs. Attributions of political beliefs to logic, emotion, and what authority figures promulgate followed linear patterns of less favorable attributions as the target's social distance from the self increased.

Rachel S. Rubinstein, Rutgers University

Stephen E Kilianski, Rutgers University

Lee Jussim, Rutgers University

(Social)

VII-48 - Counterargument and Initial Position in the Context of Positioning Theory

In the current study, we test positioning theory as dynamic, stressing the importance of counterargument and strength of position in understanding the model. Results support positioning theory as dynamic. Strongly positioned participants required additional counterarguments compared to weakly positioned participants. Legal attitudes emerged as an important individual difference factor.

Judith Platania, Roger Williams University

Brandon Gelvin, Roger Williams University

Danielle Rumschik, Roger Williams University

Kristina Todorovic, Roger Williams University

(Social)

VII-49 - Engineering Opportunity: Manipulating Choice Architecture to Attenuate Social Bias

In consequential contexts such as hiring, health, and housing, people make judgments and decisions over sets of people. Two studies demonstrate that manipulating the construction of these sets can affect preferences for any one target. These results have implications for social policy and diversity initiatives concerned with promoting equal opportunity.

Linda W. Chang, Harvard University

Mina Cikara, Harvard University

(Social)

VII-50 - The Causal Influence of Perceived Peer Norms on Individuals' Likelihood of Engaging in Intimate Partner Violence: An Experimental Investigation

The present study tested the causal effects of perceived peer norms regarding the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) on individuals' self-reported IPV propensity. Results showed that inducing normative perception of high (versus low) IPV prevalence increased self-reported IPV propensity, particularly among individuals high in social dominance orientation.

Mazheruddin M. Mulla, The University of Alabama

Kyle Richardson, The University of Alabama

Tricia H. Witte, The University of Alabama

William Hart, The University of Alabama

Francesca L. Kassing, The University of Alabama

Christopher A. Coffey, The University of Alabama

(Social)

VII-51 - Parent Laboratory Stress Response and Implications for Parenting Behavior and the Parent-Adolescent Relationship

Previous research has suggested a link between elevated global parenting stress and poor parenting and parent-child relationships. However, studies have not examined parenting stress in the moment. The present study provides evidence that parent physiological and emotional responses during a parent-adolescent interaction task predict parenting and relationship quality.

Claire Elisabeth Niehaus, George Mason University

Tara Chaplin, George Mason University

(Clinical Science)

VII-52 - Rumination Predicts Differential Neural Response to Negative Social Vs. Monetary Feedback in Adolescence

Rumination may contribute to heightened sensitivity to negative feedback. The present study examined rumination and neural response to social rejection and monetary loss in adolescence. Rumination was associated with greater neural response to social rejection only, suggesting that negative social feedback may be particularly salient for high-ruminating adolescents.

Rebekah J. Mennies, Temple University

Thomas M. Olino, Temple University

Evan T. Burdette, Temple University

Christina E. Cerra, Temple University

Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VII-53 - Parental Involvement and College Knowledge: Differences in Parent-Child Communication and School Involvement

Twelve Latino families participated in a pre-college intervention at a community-based organization. Parent-adolescent communication and parental involvement were examined. Preliminary analyses of pre-intervention interviews indicated that parents and adolescents differed communicating about adolescents' future goals. Results illuminate the importance of low-income immigrant families' social capital to assure their children succeed.

Isabel Lopez, California State University, Northridge

Amelia Carrera, California State University, Northridge

Gladys Hernandez, California State University, Northridge

Karen Alvarez, California State University, Northridge

Gabriela Chavira, California State University, Northridge

(Developmental)

VII-54 - Neural Substrates of Anticipation Following Social Acceptance and Rejection: The Influence of Cognitive Vulnerabilities to Depression

Cognitive vulnerabilities to depression greatly increase risk for depression. Here, we examined the effects of two cognitive vulnerabilities on anticipation following acceptance and rejection during the Chatroom Interact Task. Results indicated that negative inferential style, but not rumination, predicts greater neural activation in motivational regions during anticipation following rejection.

Evan T. Burdette, Temple University

Thomas M. Olino, Temple University

Rebekah J. Mennies, Temple University

Christina E. Cerra, Temple University

Lyn Y. Abramson, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VII-55 - Anger Impacts the Association Between Relational Peer Victimization and Suicidal Ideation in Adolescents

Relational victimization and suicidal ideation are interrelated. In the present study, this association was found to be stronger among those with higher (versus lower) levels of anger in a clinical sample of adolescents. Interventions that address anger may decrease the likelihood of suicidal ideation among those who have been victimized.

Emma D Whitmyre, George Mason University

Caitlin A Williams, George Mason University

Anna B Defayette, George Mason University

Christianne Esposito-Smythers, George Mason University

(Clinical Science)

VII-56 - Family Contagion of Emotion Regulation: Effects on Adolescent Functioning and Well-Being

Adolescent emotion regulation was tested as a mediator between parents' emotion regulation and adolescent well-being. Specifically, 458 Chinese families including mothers, fathers, and adolescents rated their emotion regulation and adolescent well-being. Findings revealed that mothers' and fathers' behaviors predicted adolescent functioning, suggesting that family processes underscore adolescent development and well-being.

Rebecca Y. M. Cheung, The Education University of Hong Kong

Long Yin Chan, The Education University of Hong Kong

Kevin K. H. Chung, The Education University of Hong Kong

(Developmental)

VII-57 - Behavioral Measures of Motivation Predict Neural Response to Monetary and Social Reward and Loss

This study examines motivation to work indexed by a progressive ratio task (PRT) in relation to neural responses to monetary and social reward. Specifically, not quitting the PRT predicts higher sensitivity to monetary loss. Additionally, individuals who do not quit the PRT are more sensitive to social acceptance and rejection.

Julia A. C. Case, Temple University

Alexandra Bennett, Temple University

Erika E. Forbes, University of Pittsburgh

Thomas M. Olino, Temple University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-58 - The Protective Role of Enhanced Connectedness on Suicide Risk Among Victimized Youth

This prospective study examines how changes in types of interpersonal connectedness (family, school, community) relate to suicide risk (depression, self-esteem, suicidal ideation) among victimized youth. Results highlight the importance of each type of interpersonal connectedness among victimized youth as unique relations were found between subtypes of connectedness and suicide risk.

Alejandra Arango, University of Michigan

Yasmin Cole-Lewis, University of Michigan

Lindsay Rebecca, University of Michigan

Carlos Yeguez, Florida International University

Michael Clark, University of Michigan

King Cheryl, University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)

VII-59 - The Differential Influence of Perfectionism on Depression and Anxiety in Adolescents

This research examines how perfectionism influences mental health in high school students(N=174) longitudinally. Using SEM analysis, we found that students higher in maladaptive perfectionism reported significantly more depression and anxiety four months later, controlling for intial mental health. There was no significant relationship between adaptive perfectionism and depression and anxiety.

Shelby Levine, Carleton University

Marina Milyavskaya, Carleton University

Isabelle Green-Demers, Universite de Quebec en Outaouais

(Developmental)

VII-60 - Family Conflict Mediates the Association of Teen Dysregulation with Adherence and Glycemic Control in Teens with Poorly Controlled Type 1 Diabetes

This study examined if teen dysregulation was associated with diabetes outcomes in teens with poorly controlled type 1 diabetes and if diabetes-related family conflict was a mediator of those

associations. Our findings suggest that management of family conflict will be critical to promoting diabetes health in youth experiencing greater dysregulation.

Esha Vaid, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College

Amy Hughes Lansing, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College

Catherine Stanger, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth College

(Clinical Science)

VII-61 - Decision-Making Competence and Inhibition in Schizophrenia

We investigated two important decision-making skills in schizophrenia and their relation with inhibition. As expected patients showed a dramatic deficit in the ability to apply decision rules for choice, specifically related to their inhibitory deficit. They were also slightly less able to resist sunk costs, with no relation with inhibition.

Fabio Del Missier, University of Trieste

Barbara Penolazzi, University of Trieste

Elisa Venerus, University of Trieste

Anna Laura Monego, University of Padua

Giovanni Galfano, University of Padua

(Clinical Science)

VII-62 - Math Priming Increases Base Rate Use

When making judgments, people often underweight numerical base rate information relative to non-numerical stereotype information. We tested whether performing numerical tasks primes number use, increasing reliance on base rates. As hypothesized, participants who completed a numeracy assessment before a judgement task showed significantly stronger reliance on base rates than controls.

Dana L. Chesney, St. John's University

Natalie Obrecht, William Paterson University

Carmel Brunswick, St. John's University

Salim Ryan, St. John's University

Linyu Gou, St. John's University

Maitry Mahida, William Paterson University

Marwa Shoaib, William Paterson University

(Cognitive)

VII-63 - Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Questioning the Evidence for Border Bias

Border bias is the belief that abstract boundaries provide protection against threats. The current study changed how border bias was measured. Results of the study support our hypothesis that if the dependent variable is analyzed as a continuous rather than dichotomous variable, border bias will disappear.

Isabel M. Bourget, Bridgewater State University

Tyler Carlson, Minnesota State University, Moorhead

Kyle Pollack, Minnesota State University, Moorhead

Renee L. Comeau, Bridgewater State University

Michael J. Root, Bridgewater State University

(Cognitive)

VII-64 - Decision-Fatigue Impairs Loan Approvals in Banks

Credit assessment in banks follows the rational actor paradigm. Using data of a major bank, the study finds that decision-fatigue impairs the judgment of credit officers who assess numerous credit applications in a day, and establishes the economic damage caused by a significant reduction in approval rates due to ego-depletion.

Tobias Baer, McKinsey & Co., Inc.

Simone Schnall, University of Cambridge

(Cognitive)

VII-65 - Essentialist Bias in Culpability and Punishment Decision-Making about Criminals

Psychological essentialism refers to the belief that an underlying essence determines category membership and gives rise to individual features. The current project aims to examine the consequence of essentialist thinking in legal contexts. We found that essentialist thinking independently predicts culpability (β=.111, p=.014) and punishment decision (β=.131, p=.001).

Yian Xu, Northeastern University

John D. Coley, Northeastern University

Darrell Penta, Northeastern University

Mackenzie Dowd, Northeastern University

(Cognitive)

VII-66 - Analytical Thinking Style, Life Satisfaction, and Beliefs

We tested whether the relationship between religiosity and life satisfaction is mediated by belief in a just world. Higher just world beliefs correlated with higher life satisfaction scores, but not with religious belief. Additionally, we failed to replicate Pennycook et al.'s (2012) result that analytical thinkers are less religious.

Marwa Shoaib, William Paterson University

Maitry Mahida, William Paterson University

Natalie Obrecht, William Paterson University

(Cognitive)

VII-67 - The Influence of Similarity and Social Reciprocity on Decisions to Trust

The literature assumes that similarity between interaction partners is a key component of trust decisions during social interactions. Here we use a novel paradigm to show that social reciprocity (the exchange of contingent social cues) contributes independently to trust decisions, and is as influential as similarity in shaping trust development.

Alexa Clerke, Western University

Erin A. Heerey, Western University

(Social)

VII-68 - Risk Salience Moderates the Relationship Between over Repetition of Risky Information and Decreased Risk Perception

Replicating Lu et al. (2015), we found a trend whereby participants' risk perception increased as they read more risk statements, but decreased once statements were repeated frequently. Preliminary results suggest when risk information is repeated frequently, the salience and emotionality of that information may decrease, leading to lower risk perception.

Maitry Mahida, William Paterson University

Marwa Shoaib, William Paterson University

Natalie Obrecht, William Paterson University

(Cognitive)

VII-69 - Obesity Prevention Program Based on Fuzzy-Trace Theory Bolsters Healthy Values in Adolescents

Using fuzzy-trace theory, we created and tested a curriculum, GistFit, aimed at promoting healthy values and behaviors related to fitness and nutrition. As predicted, subjects who completed GistFit subsequently showed greater endorsement of healthy values and greater perceived benefits of regular exercise when compared to subjects in a control condition.

David M. N. Garavito, Cornell University

Valerie F. Reyna, Cornell University

Lindsay R. Dower, Cornell University

Robert X. Rong, Cornell University

Priscila G. Brust-Renck, Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre

(Cognitive)

VII-70 - Does Abuse Change Who We Are?

In our study we compared abuse victims to normal cohorts. A significant difference was found in their personality traits and decision-making style based on the age that the abuse occurred (child, adult). In addition, the type of abuse (neglect, physical, emotional, or sexual) also impacted their personality and decision-making behavior.

Chandrima Bhattacharya, Palm Beach Atlantic University

Shelby Wood, Palm Beach Atlantic University

Emily Sierra, Palm Beach Atlantic University

Bertnie Jeanniton, Palm Beach Atlantic University

Carlie Hayes, Palm Beach Atlantic University

Becca Zellers, Palm Beach Atlantic University

(Cognitive)

VII-71 - Solidarity Versus Conflict in Face-to-Face Interactions Between Young Adults and Their Grandparents with Dementia

We examined young adults' interaction concerns and coping strategies concerning their interactions with their grandparents with dementia. Concerns included inability to maintain the relational connection, not knowing how to interact with the other, and lacking perspective-taking skills. Coping strategies included shielding self from attributions of interactional incompetence and maintaining connection.

Alexandria R. Ebert, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Anca M. Miron, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ashley E. Thompson, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Susan H. McFadden, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

(Social)

VII-72 - The Role of Perspective Taking and Fear of Incompetence in Perceiving a Person with Dementia As a Category Versus As a Fully Sensory Other

Fear of incompetence in interacting with a close other with dementia and low perspective taking predicted: 1) an increased perception of the close other with dementia as an abstract negative category and 2) a decrease in desire to interact with him/her via sensory modalities, such as touch, hearing, sight, etc.

Anca M. Miron, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Sarah Rowley, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Emma Melotik, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Aaron Bagley, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Jessica Anderson, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

(Social)

VII-73 - Epistemic Vigilance in a Social Context: Recognizing When Allegiances Distort the Truth

We find that participants discount positive information said about friends and negative information said about enemies, suggesting that they are epistemtically vigilant about how people's social alliances can bias the information they spread. We also found that people trusted positive information about others generally unless others contradicted this positive information.

Zachariah Berry, University of Chicago

Alex Shaw, University of Chicago

(Social)

VII-75 - From Cyberspace to the Physical World: Technology-Mediated Communication Increases Interpersonal Connectedness

The purpose of this study was to explore the extent to which technology-mediated communication affects in-person interpersonal connectedness. Results suggest that online interpersonal connectedness translates to the physical world and that factors such as conversational skill and physical attractiveness increase interpersonal connectedness both online and in-person.

Diana Marie Venturini, Mercy College

Luke Brooks-Shesler, Iona College

(General)

VII-76 - Self-Affirmation Encourages Interracial Discussions of Race-Related Topics

This three-part study (N=75) investigated whether self-affirmation would lead to stronger multiculturalist racial attitudes and a greater desire to talk about race-related issues. We found that self-affirmation significantly increased non-Black participants' propensity to explicitly recognize race and their desire to talk about a race-related topic with a Black partner.

Raea Rasmussen, Tufts University

Steven Fein, Williams College

(Social)

VII-77 - The Effect of Ostracism on Beliefs in Conspiracy Theories

This research showed that compared with non-ostracized participants, ostracized participants perceived higher levels of vulnerability and were more likely to endorse conspiracy theories. Moreover, perceived vulnerability mediated the effect of ostracism on beliefs in conspiracy theories. These findings highlight the importance of perceived vulnerability in understanding cognitive responses following ostracism.

Kai-Tak Poon, The Education University of Hong Kong

Zhansheng Chen, The University of Hong Kong

Wing-Yan Wong, The Education University of Hong Kong

(Social)

VII-78 - Exploring the Relationships Between Stigma, Self-Esteem, and Being a Victim of Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence is a public health concern and certain social factors have been shown to increase one's risk for victimization. Victims of IPV are judged harshly, thus linking victimization to stigmatization and lower self-esteem. The current study examines the perceived social stigma and self-esteem in victims.

Jenna M Wilson, Emmanuel College

Taylor L Hall, Emmanuel College

(Social)

VII-79 - Smile Solicitation: An Under-Examined Form of Social Influence

Participants (n=585) were recruited through social media and undergraduate classrooms for an online survey about smile solicitations. Ninety-two percent reported being asked to smile, 56% reported soliciting smiles from others, and 52% described specific incidents (now content coded). Women were solicited more than men. Men solicited more than women.

Martin Heesacker, University of Florida

Genelle Dano Samson, University of Florida

Caitlin Rose Moriarty, University of Florida

Ariana Michelle Giampietro, University of Florida

Haley Nicole Ferguson, University of Florida

Kara Elizabeth Jess, University of Florida

(Social)

VII-80 - When It Rains, It Poors: How Watching Sad Videos Is Likely to Make You Post Negative Content on Facebook

The following research sought to examine Emotional Contagion through Facebook using human coders. Exposure to negative content on Facebook replicated findings by Kramer, Guillory, and Hancock (2014), showing an increase in negative activity, but was also shown to significantly increase activity overall. Positive emotion induction did not show contagious trends.

Julie Leboeuf, Bishop's University

Stine Linden-Andersen, Bishop's University

Ryan Lundell-Creagh, Bishop's University

Kate Howard, Bishop's University

(Social)

VII-81 - Differences in Corticolimbic Function and Cortisol Reactivity in Women with Childhood Trauma

To investigate potential associations between early life stress (ELS) and corticolimbic functioning, we examined resting-state functional connectivity (RSFC) of the amygdala (using fMRI) and cortisol response to a psychosocial stressor. Results show differences in RSFC between amygdala and lateral prefrontal cortex and blunted cortisol response in women with ELS.

Rachel A. Clegg, McLean Hospital

Roselinde H. Kaiser, McLean Hospital

Emilia Cardenas, McLean Hospital

Franziska K. Goer, McLean Hospital

Miranda Beltzer, McLean Hospital

Pia Pechtel, McLean Hospital

Gordana Vitaliano, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

David P. Olson, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

Martin Teicher, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

Diego A. Pizzagalli, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School; McLean Hospital

(Clinical Science)

VII-82 - Negative Compatibility Effects in Cross-Task Compatibility Dual Task Trials

Negative compatibility effects have been found in non-motor word pairing studies. This study used a dual task consisting of dominant and submissive word pairing and a color identification task using S-R compatibility. The results showed that the cross-task compatibility effect and NCEs did not interact.

Jeremy W. Grabbe, The State University of New York, Plattsburgh

Kristen Lewis, State University of New York, Plattsburg

(Cognitive)

VII-83 - Self-Rated Amgydala Reactivity: An Auto-Biological Index of Subjective Distress

Auto-biological beliefs—beliefs about one's own biology—are an understudied component of personal identity. Participants in a neuroimaging study rated their own amgydala reactivity compared to peers. Self-ratings did not correlate with threat-related amgydala reactivity as measured with BOLD fMRI. Instead, amgydala self-ratings reflected subjective distress and social desirability/agreeableness.

Katherine E. MacDuffie, Duke University

Ahmad R. Hariri, Duke University

Timothy J. Strauman, Duke University

(Clinical Science)

VII-84 - External Control of High-Level Processing: Involuntary Counting, Verbal Imagery, and Attentional Shifts

Percepts and urges often enter consciousness involuntarily. Research suggests that high-level processes, too, can occur involuntarily and insuppressibly. We investigated whether high-level attentional shifts and counting can arise in this manner. We also examined the learning-based sources of these effects and how the effects are affected by perceptual load.

Erica Beth Walker, San Francisco State University

Jamie Renna, San Francisco State University

Katelyn Gardner, San Francisco State University

Mark Geisler, San Francisco State University

Ezequiel Morsella, University of California, San Francisco

(Cognitive)

VII-85 - Mysticism and Frontal Midline Theta in Resting State EEG

The present study examines the relation between theta oscillations during resting-state EEG and self-reported mysticism to determine the neural correlates of mysticism. Results extend previous

findings by determining that higher mysticism is associated with greater theta power at the midline (Fz) coupled with reduced theta power at lateral locations.

Naheel Naber, Stockton University

Jocelyn Ekis, Stockton University

Marcello Spinella, Stockton University

Jessica Fleck, Stockton University

(Cognitive)

VII-87 - Convergent Validity of ERN and Pe Across Flanker and Go/No-Go Tasks in Community Adults

We examined convergent validity of the error-related negativity (ERN) and error positivity (Pe) across flanker and go/no-go tasks. Across-task correlations were strong for both ERN (r = .66), Pe (r = .47), and the difference-ERN (r = .51) and Pe (r = .45). Findings support measurement properties of error-monitoring ERPs.

Rachael Slate, Michigan State University

Hans S. Schroder, Michigan State University

Megan E. Fisher, Michigan State University

Emily Durbin, Michigan State University

Jason Moser, Michigan State University

(Cognitive)

VII-88 - No-Think Procedures Weaken Only Individual Parts of Memories

The non-monotonic plasticity hypothesis posits that moderate activation weakens a memory representation. Neuroscientific modelling suggests moderate activation weakens particular components of memories, but no behavioural evidence exists to support this idea. In this experiment, we found that different levels of reactivation selectively weakened and strengthened associative category and exemplar information.

Nelly Matorina, Queen's University

Akanksha Sharma, Queen's University

Alex Loro, Queen's University

Jordan Poppenk, Queen's University

(Cognitive)

VII-89 - Sex Differences in the Brain during Long-Term Memory for Spatial Location

During functional magnetic resonance imaging, participants studied the spatial location of shapes and then made "left"–"right" judgments. Males and females had largely different patterns of activity during spatial memory. Males had greater activation in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and hippocampus, while females had greater activation in language processing cortex.

Dylan S. Spets, Boston College

Brittany M. Jeye, Boston College

Scott D. Slotnick, Boston College

(Cognitive)

VII-90 - Breaking the Objects-to-Representations Correspondence in Working-Memory Leads to a Resetting Process

The ability to update working-memory representations critically depends on an objects-to-representations mapping. We discovered the novel process triggered when this correspondence breaks: resetting, i.e., abandoning existing representations and encoding new ones. We demonstrate resetting's neural marker, the blindness to salient changes during the process, and its specificity to correspondence-breaking situations.

Halely Balaban, Tel Aviv University

Trafton Drew, University of Utah

Roy Luria, Tel Aviv University

(Cognitive)

VII-91 - Functional Communication Difficulties Related to Conduct Problems and Hyperactivity in Children with Problematic Sexual Behaviors

This study evaluated the relationship among internalizing and externalizing behaviors and functional communication in school-age children with problematic sexual behaviors. Significant differences were found in the degree of conduct problems and hyperactivity, specifically suggesting that children who communicate their needs more effectively exhibit less hyperactivity and fewer conduct problems.

Asia G. Perkins, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

Natalie Flaming, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

Lauren Holleyman, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

McKenzie Goff, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

Jane F. Silovsky, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center

(Clinical Science)

VII-92 - Women's Response Effectiveness in Risky Situations: Associations with Sexual Victimization History and Sociosexuality

Freshman women (n=481) selected responses to hypothetical social situations. Structural equation modeling revealed that higher sociosexuality and more severe sexual victimization history were associated negatively with women's ability to select victimization risk-reducing responses. When both predictors were included in the model, only sociosexuality was associated significantly with women's response selection.

Kristen N. Vitek, University of New Mexico

Ryan S. Ross, University of New Mexico

Gabriela Lopez, University of New Mexico

Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico

(Clinical Science)

VII-93 - How Sexual Orientation Is Associated with Perceived Communication Efficacy and Audience Willingness to Donate to Support a Speaker's Cause

Using a simple, online experimental design, we found that the association between the perceived persuasive effectiveness of a speaker and how much money audiences were willing to donate to support gay rights was moderated by the speaker's sexual orientation (gay vs. heterosexual) and his perceived level of knowledge.

Tanaka M. Chavanduka, University of Michigan

Stephen D. Jefferson, Eastern Michigan University

(Social)

VII-94 - Correlates of Loneliness in an LGBT Sample: Mindfulness, Quality of Life and Prejudice Events

Survey data was collected from an LGBT sample in Dallas regarding numerous health outcomes. Loneliness was found to negatively correlate with mindfulness and quality of life, and positively correlate with prejudice events. Implications of this research are targeted at clinicians working with members of the LGBT communities.

Brandon Lane, University of North Texas

Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas

Alex Moozhayil, University of North Texas

(Clinical Science)

VII-95 - Negative Life Events and Sexual Assault Victimization in Psychological Functioning

This study examined negative life events and sexual assault victimization as predictors of psychological functioning in female students. Negative life events presented a stronger negative predictor of positive functioning (e.g., life satisfaction, positive affect), while sexual assault victimization was a stronger positive predictor of negative functioning (e.g., anxiety).

Lily E. Morris, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Xiaoqing Li, Boston University

Abigael G. Lucas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

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

Kayla R. Stam, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jerin Lee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Tina Yu, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jameson K. Hirsch, East Tennessee State University

Edward C. Chang, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Olivia D. Chang, Research in Action Academy, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

VII-96 - Relationships 101: A Study of First Year College Students' Perceptions of Sexual Assault

First year college students reviewed scenarios involving sexual assault that highlighted either the alcohol use, sexual orientation, or relationship status of the couple involved. Although the majority of students agreed that sexual assault had occurred, they were less confident in their decisions if the use of alcohol was emphasized.

Carrie Bates, Le Moyne College

Monica R. Sylvia, Le Moyne College

(Social)

VII-97 - Protective Factors Against African American Emerging Adult Students' Risky Sexual Behaviors

The current study examined the role of parental warmth and communication as protective factors for African American college students. Hierarchical multiple regression analyses revealed maternal warmth and maternal communication about sex during adolescence were positively associated with less risky sexual behavior for African American college students.

Jacqueline E. Haywood, Virginia Consortium in Clinical Psychology

Desideria S. Hacker, Norfolk State University

VII-99 - The Dark Side of Infidelity: Examining the Predictive Utility of the Dark Triad When Examining Variations in Adults' Judgments of Hypothetical Infidelity

The current study established the predictive utility of the Dark Triad when examining variations in judgments of a partner's hypothetical infidelity. Results obtained from four multiple regressions with 99 adults (61 men, 38 women) indicated that only Psychopathy predicted variations in judgments of romantic/affectionate and solitary infidelity.

Kayla Newman, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ashley E. Thompson, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

VII-100 - Predicting Sexual Health: Exposure and Timing of Sexual Education Among Lesbian, Bisexual, and Heterosexual Young Women

This study explores how exposure and timing of sexual education predicts sexual and reproductive health outcomes of 5,141 young women ages 15-20 years across sexual orientation. Sexual minority women were more likely to receive sexual education after already engaging in intercourse. Receiving sexual education had differential health outcomes by orientation.

Kaitlin Bodnar, University of Pittsburgh

Samantha Tornello, The Pennsylvania State University, Altoona

VII-101 - When is Parental Differential Treatment Harmful to Sibling Relationships?

This study investigated the interplay of parental differential treatment, fairness evaluations, and personality on the sibling relationships of 775 undergraduates. Unequal parental treatment was associated with poorer relationships. Personality shaped perceptions of the fairness of differential treatment as well as the sibling relationship itself.

Hamide Gozu, University at Albany

Joan Newman, University at Albany

(Developmental)

VII-102 - Examining the Relationship Between Parenting and Perfectionism in US and Middle Eastern Samples

This study investigated the relationship between parenting and perfectionism in US and Middle Eastern samples. College age students completed questionnaires regarding perfectionism and parenting styles. Results indicated significant positive correlations between maladaptive forms of perfectionism and authoritarian and neglectful parenting, indicating that the origin of perfectionism has developmental influences.

Gail E. Walton, California State University, Chico

David R. Hibbard, California State University, Chico

Chris Coughlin Carr, Qatar University

Akiko Watabe, University of Northern Colorado

(Developmental)

VII-103 - The Mediation Effect of Perceived Parental Rejection Behavior on the Relationship Between Perceived Parental Work-Family Conflict and Students' Career Adaptability

This study examined mediating role of parental rejection on the relationship between parental work-family conflict and students' career adaptability. Paternal rejection mediated the relationship between paternal work-family conflict and students' career adaptability. However, maternal rejection did not mediate the relationship between maternal work-family conflict and students' career adaptability.

So Young Park, Yonsei University

Young Woo Sohn, Yonsei University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-104 - An Analysis of the Home Observation Measurement of the Environment: An Empirical Test of the Parental-Executive Model

The Flynn effect is the systematic rise in measured IQ over the past century (e.g., Flynn 1987). The Parental-Executive model suggests that parents optimize their children's environment, causing the FE. This poster finds evidence for increased parental optimization of the home environment using data from a longitudinal national survey.

Patrick O'Keefe, Vanderbilt University

Joseph L. Rodgers, Vanderbilt University

(General)

VII-105 - Impact of a Destructive Tornado on Parenting Behaviors Among at-Risk Children: A Natural Longitudinal Experiment

When families are exposed to traumatic natural disasters, parenting behaviors may change as parents manage stressors in the disaster recovery environment. This study examined parents' perceptions of their parenting behaviors over 18-months among families who experienced a tornado and other families from the same communities assessed prior to the tornado.

Madelaine R. Abel, University of Kansas

Eric M. Vernberg, University of Kansas

John E. Lochman, University of Alabama

Nicole Powell, University of Alabama

Kristina McDonald, University of Alabama

Matthew A. Jarrett, University of Alabama

(Clinical Science)

VII-106 - Family Support As a Moderator of the Relationship Between Loneliness and Suicide Risk in College Students: Having a Supportive Family Matters!

We examined loneliness and family support as predictors of suicide risk (viz., depressive symptoms & suicide ideation) in Hungarian college students. The inclusion of family support predicted depressive symptoms and suicide ideation beyond loneliness, as well as a significant Loneliness × Family Support interaction effect for both outcomes.

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

Tina Yu, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Abigael G. Lucas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Lily E. Morris, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Kayla R. Stam, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jerin Lee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Edward C. Chang, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

VII-107 - Comparing the Family Adaptive Strategies of Employees with Exceptional and Typical-Care Responsibilities

This study compared the family adaptive strategies for employees with disability-related care responsibilities to employees with typical care responsibilities. Results revealed that employees with exceptional care responsibilities made more employment trade-offs, engaged in more workplace withdrawal behaviors, and utilized more family-friendly benefits than employees with typical care responsibilities.

Benjamin E. Liberman, United States Office of Personnel Management

(General)

VII-108 - Conflict Partially Mediates the Relation Between Parental Depression and Parents' Expressed Emotion

This study examined the relations among parental depression, family conflict, and parents' expressed emotion in a sample of children of depressed and nondepressed parents. Results suggest that one possible pathway between parental depression and their expressed attitudes about their child (i.e., EE) may be through level of family conflict.

Bridget A Nestor, Vanderbilt University

Susanna L Sutherland, Vanderbilt University

Elizabeth McCauley, University of Washington

Guy Diamond, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

Kelly Schloredt, Seattle Children's Hospital

Judy Garber, Vanderbilt University

(Clinical Science)

VII-109 - Parent-Child Emotion Discussion Is Linked to Children's Socio-Emotional Competence in Chinese American Immigrant Families

Chinese American immigrant families (N=258, 52% low-income) participated in a two-wave longitudinal study. At Wave1 families (M = 7.4 years) were videotaped during a picture book task and emotion discussion was coded. The quality of emotion discussion at Wave1 predicted children's sympathy and social skills at Wave2 (M =9.2 years).

Kaley Curtis, UC Berkeley

Zhou Qing, UC Berkeley

Annie Tao, UC Berkeley

(Developmental)

VII-110 - The Relationship Between the Meaning of Children's Double-Sidedness and Overprotection from Korean Middle-Aged Mothers

Korean adult children have the intimate relationship with their parents. This study examined the relationship among double-sided meaning of children, overprotection, and psychological adaptation of the Korean middle-aged mothers. Results showed that double-sided meaning of children cause mother's overprotection and has negative effects in psychological adaptions of mother's and children.

Inyeong Lee, Pusan National University

Youngsook Chong, Pusan National University

VII-111 - Cognitive Tests Predict Functional Abilities in Mild Cognitive Impairment

Functional skills are associated with cognition, though less so in Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI). Seventy-one older adults with MCI were administered measures of cognition (RBANS) and functioning (ILS). Significant relationships were found between these two measures (p's<.05). In this functionally intact sample, cognition continues to inform daily functioning.

Bonnie Dalley, University of Utah

Kayla Suhrie, University of Utah

Taylor Atkinson, University of Utah

Kevin Duff, University of Utah

Dustin Hammers, University of Utah

VII-112 - CSF Biomarker and Neuropsychological Predictors of Cognitive Progression in Parkinson's Disease

To evaluate baseline biomarker predictors of cognitive progression in Parkinson's disease (PD), we evaluated a sample of 126 de novo patients from the PPMI database. Patients were assessed at baseline regarding CSF proteins (Aβ1-42, t-tau, p-tau181, α-synuclein), APOE, REM sleep, UPDRS and at baseline and 4 year follow-up on cognition.

Brenda Hanna-Pladdy, University of Maryland School of Medicine

Spenser Haffey, University of Maryland School of Medicine

VII-113 - The Cognitive Failure of Forgetfulness Is Related to Strength, but Not Direction, of Handedness

Cognitive failures may reflect underlying neuronal organization, and individual differences in hand preference are associated with differences in cortical organization. The cognitive failure Forgetfulness increased with increasing consistent-handedness, and inconsistent-handers

reported less forgetfulness than consistent-right-handers, likely reflecting underlying differences between handedness groups in neural substrates of memory.

Ruth E. Propper, Montclair State University

Alexis Grant, Montclair State University

Ryan King, Montclair State University

(Cognitive)

VII-115 - Differential Patterns of Cognitive Performance in PTSD Patients Based on Dissociative Symptomatology

Patients diagnosed with PTSD with the dissociative subtype or DID performed worse than control participants on executive function tasks. Interestingly, patients with higher levels of dissociative symptomatology performed better than those with lower levels of symptoms. This finding may reflect adaptation, as high-dissociators are more accustomed to filtering irrelevant information.

Korine B. Cabrera, McLean Hospital

M. Kathryn Dahlgren, McLean Hospital; Tufts University

Megan T. Racine, McLean Hospital

Lauren A.M. Lebois, McLean Hospital

Jonathan D. Wolff, McLean Hospital

Sherry Winternitz, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Nina Lewis-Schroeder, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Kerry J. Ressler, Harvard Medical School; McLean Hospital

Milissa L. Kaufman, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Staci A. Gruber, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

(Clinical Science)

VII-116 - The Effect of Implementation Intention on Prospective Memory Performance in Patients with Schizophrenia: A Multinomial Modeling Approach

This study aimed to examine whether and how implementation intention (II) can improve prospective memory (PM) performance in schizophrenia. Results showed that II can improve PM performance, and multinomial modeling analysis revealed that II mainly improved prospective component. These results suggested that II can be applied for clinical settings.

Ya Wang, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Department of Psychology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

Lu-lu Liu, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Department of Psychology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Clinical Science)

VII-117 - A Multi-Modal Assessment of (hypo)Manic and Anhedonic Symptomology Across Mood Disorders

Across several units of analysis (behavioral/self-report, electroencephalography, magnetic resonance spectroscopy), the current study aims to capture important differences in the biological bases of distinct symptom profiles that may be shared but also unique in bipolar versus unipolar depressive disorders, focusing on anhedonia and (hypo)mania, specifically.

Ashleigh V. Rutherford, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

Alexis E. Whitton, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

Michael T. Treadway, Emory University

Manon L. Ironside, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

J. Eric Jensen, Neurodevelopmental Laboratory on Addictions and Mental Health

Dost Ongur, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School

Amy Farabaugh, Massachusetts General Hospital

Thilo Deckersbach, Massachusetts General Hospital

Diego A. Pizzagalli, McLean Hospital, Harvard Medical School; McLean Hospital

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VII-118 - Cognitive Screener-Revised Vs the Montreal Cognitive Assessment: Hit Rates

This poster compares the Cognitive Screener-Revised (CS-R) vs the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) for screening of neuropsychological impairment. Twenty-six adult patients were administered neuropsychological batteries that included the CS-R, MoCA, and the Alternative Impairment Index (AII). The hit rates were CS-R vs AII -58% and MoCA vs AII-69%.

Arthur MacNeill Horton Jr., Psych Associates of Maryland

Cecil Reynolds, Texas A&M University

(Clinical Science)

VII-119 - Anomalies in Resting-State Connectivity Underlying Comorbid Anxiety in Adolescent Depression

Despite growing evidence that resting-state functional connectivity is altered in adults with major depressive disorder (MDD), few studies have investigated similar processes in adolescent depression. In a sample of 35 adolescents (16 with MDD), we investigated resting-state functional connectivity of the intrinsic connectivity networks using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

Min Su Kang, McLean Hospital

Rachel A. Clegg, McLean Hospital

Blaise Frederick, McLean Hospital

Julie Van der Feen, McLean Hospital

Blaise Aguirre, McLean Hospital

Diego A. Pizzagalli, McLean Hospital

Roselinde H. Kaiser, McLean Hospital

(Clinical Science)

VII-120 - Moral Injury and Stress Response Patterns in Veterans

This study examined whether military veterans encounter situations that violate their moral principles and result in moral injury. Veterans reported experiencing moral injuries, and these injuries were associated with hyperaroused post-traumatic stress responses. High self-regulatory skills also placed veterans at additional risk for posttraumatic stress after experiencing moral injury.

Emily Lauren Ferrell, Kent State University

John Huyser, Syracuse University

Matthew Dykas, The State University of New York, Oswego

(Clinical Science)

VII-121 - Correlational Analysis Among Resilience Skills, Grit, and Hardiness Constructs

A significant body of research demonstrates the need to better understand character constructs that are integral in influencing and predicting human performance. The current research addresses this gap by reporting correlation matrixes describing relationships among hardiness, grit, and resiliency skills.

Vasiliki Georgoulas-Sherry, United States Military Academy

Dennis R. Kelly, United States Military Academy

Michael Matthews, United States Military Academy

(General)

VII-122 - Predictors of Organizational and Occupational Commitment Among a Sample of Navy Corpsmen Attending Independent Duty Corpsman School

Navy corpsmen (n = 254) were surveyed regarding their occupational and organizational commitment, career motivation and support, and work stress. In final regression models, both types of commitment were negatively predicted by work stress and positively predicted by intrinsic motivation, as well as perceived Navy career support.

Isabel V Altarejos, Naval Health Research Center

Cynthia J Thomsen, Naval Health Research Center

(Industrial/Organizational)

VII-123 - Exploring the Effects of an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy Based Program for PTSD on Treatment Outcomes

The current study investigated an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)-based program for veterans with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and comorbid depressive symptoms. The findings showed statistically significant pre-post improvement in PTSD and depression. The study also investigated pretreatment depression and substance cravings as possible mediators of treatment outcome.

Melanie Avery, Salem VA Medical Center

Matthew Jameson, Salem VA Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

VII-124 - Evaluation of a Psychosocial Resiliency Program for Injured Marine Recruits and Its Impact on Positive and Negative Affect

The majority of participants rated the psychosocial resiliency program as excellent, believing the skills and knowledge acquired would positively impact their military career and overall life. Paired sample t-tests revealed statistically significant differences in affect (p<0.05). Upon program completion, positive affect increased, while negative affect decreased.

Renée Graciella Dell'Acqua, Naval Health Research Center

Stephanie Booth-Kewley, Naval Health Research Center

(General)

VII-125 - Haptic Exploration of Depicted (2D) and Real (3D) Objects in 9-Month-Old Infants

Nine-month-old infants were presented with a real object, color photograph of that object, and non-object pictorial control stimuli. We evaluated types of manual actions and amount of continuous exploration toward each display. Infants more actively examined pictures, which may facilitate construction of mental representations and conceptual understanding of depicted objects.

Sarah Shuwairi, The State University of New York, New Paltz

(Developmental)

VII-126 - Sensorimotor Body Maps Integrate with Visual Input during the First Two Years

This study focused on the development of infants' sensorimotor knowledge about the layout of their bodies. Vibrating targets were placed on 7- to 21-month-old infants' arms and faces to test localization accuracy. Localization improved with age, and visualization helped infants localize targets at younger ages.

Lisa K. Chinn, Tulane University

Jackleen E. Leed, Tulane University

Micaela Schlichenmeyer, Tulane University

Jeffrey J. Lockman, Tulane University

(Developmental)

VII-127 - Children's Social-Emotional Development: Contribution of Mother's Internal and External Parenting Dimensions

The study examined children's social-emotional risks in relation to four parenting dimensions, which were mothers' knowledge of child development, social support, caregiving helplessness, and attachment.

Shiyu Zhang, Mills College

(Developmental)

VII-128 - Attention Bias to Infant Faces Predicts Maternal State Anxiety Symptoms

Using a modified Go/No-Go task, we tested the novel hypothesis that attention bias to infant faces constitutes a sensitive index of maternal anxiety. The results supported our hypothesis. We speculate that attention bias to infant faces is a function of conscious, controlled attention processes (disengagement, inhibition) rather than automatic ones.

Jaffni Pagavathsing, University of Toronto

Joanna Dudek, University of Toronto

David Haley, University of Toronto

(Clinical Science)

VII-129 - The Power of Labels on Infants' Social-Moral Evaluation of Others

When do labels begin to change how we think about other people? We examined whether labels would influence the social-moral evaluations that infants make. Infants saw characters labeled as 'nice' and 'mean' complete label-consistent and -inconsistent actions. Preliminary data indicates infants match social-moral actions to the labels they hear.

Charisse B Pickron, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Lynnie Fein-Schaffer, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Erika R DeAngelis, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Erik Cheries, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

(Developmental)

VII-130 - The Effects of Violent Media Consumption on Intimate Partner Injury: A Mediation Analysis

U.S. college students (N = 1,861) completed a survey assessing violent media consumption (VMC), intimate partner aggression tactics, and partner injuries requiring medical attention. Mediation analyses revealed that physical aggression directed toward an intimate partner significantly mediated the relationship between VMC and partner injury, implicating VMC in dating violence perpetration.

Christopher E. Hawk, Brigham Young University

Robert D. Ridge, Brigham Young University

Ben Peterson, Utah Commission on Criminal & Juvenile Justice

(Social)

VII-131 - Measuring Trait and Dyadic Mindfulness in Romantic Relationships

An experiment examined relationships between trait and dyadic measures of mindfulness and relationship quality among undergraduates (n =161) in a romantic relationship. Analyses indicated a newly adapted measure of dyadic mindfulness uniquely predicted negative and positive qualities of relationships even after accounting for a popular measure of trait mindfulness.

Matthew E Jaurequi, Florida State University

Ross W May, Florida State University

Jonathan Kimmes, Florida State University

Seibert S Gregory, Florida State University

Frank D Fincham, Florida State University

(Methodology)

VII-132 - So Happy for You: Regulatory Focus Predicts Positive Responses to Romantic Partners' Good News

Although 'active-constructive' capitalization responses are critical to personal and relationship wellbeing, little is known about individual differences that predict these responses. This research examined the role of promotion motivation. Results demonstrate that the more promotion-focused responders were, the more disclosers reported that responders provided active-constructive responding following capitalization attempts.

Carina Brown, Columbia University

Lauren M. Cohen, New York University

Katherine Zee, Columbia University

Niall P. Bolger, Columbia University

Tory Higgins, Columbia University

(Social)

VII-133 - Associations Between Relational Pronouns during Marital Conflict and Marital Satisfaction

A laboratory-based study of 27 married couples (N = 54) showed that husbands' usage of communal pronouns (i.e., "We" words) during a marital conflict discussion was positively

associated with marital satisfaction. Associations were specific to communal pronouns (not found for individualistic pronouns) and husbands (not found for wives).

Jaclyn Pachicano, Northwestern University

Ryan Svoboda, Northwestern University

Claudia M. Haase, Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

VII-134 - Effects of Couple's Empathy on Relationship Satisfaction: Attachment As Mediator

This study found gender differences exist in both self-report and behavioral empathy. Empathy was significantly related to relationship, and attachment avoidance partially mediated this relation. Finally, masculine gender role moderated the indirect effect of empathy on relationship satisfaction through attachment avoidance.

Lijun Li, Brandeis University

Ellen J Wright, Brandeis University

(Developmental)

VII-135 - Prenatal Anxiety and Relationship Satisfaction within First-Time Parents

We examined associations between pregnancy-related anxiety and changes in dyadic adjustment across the transition to parenthood in a sample of 28 first-time parents. Mothers' pregnancy-related anxiety was associated with decreases in their own total dyadic adjustment, cohesion, and consensus. Fathers' pregnancy-related anxiety was associated with decreases in mothers' dyadic consensus.

Adam Michael Gonzales, University of Southern California

Geoffrey W. Corner, University of Southern California

Katelyn Horton, University of Southern California

Darby E. Saxbe, University of Southern California

(Social)