



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session VIII

Friday May 26

4:00 PM – 4:50 PM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 3:50 PM)

VIII-1 - Fear As a Meaning-Based Motivational Phenomenon

Fear is grounded in a motivational disposition defined by beliefs about oneself, reality, norms and goals, shaped meaning assignment tendencies to stimuli. Assessing these variables enabled predicting fear reactions in children exposed to physical danger in war and devising an intervention for their moderation.

Shulamith Kreitler, Tel-Aviv University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-2 - The Influence of Religiosity and Collectivism on Xenophobic Threat Responses.

With a nationally representative sample of Americans, we found that among people who felt more vulnerable to Ebola, those with higher religiosity exhibited weaker xenophobic reactions than those with lower religiosity. Furthermore, this association is explained by higher collectivism that serves as a psychological buffer among highly religious people.

Yun Ju "Roxie" Chuang, Wesleyan University

Kimin Eom, University of California, Santa Barbara

Heejung Kim, University of California, Santa Barbara

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-3 - The Unexpected Impact of Expressive Writing on Posttraumatic Stress and Growth in Chinese American Breast Cancer Survivors

Expressive writing has been shown to be a powerful intervention in many studies with Caucasian samples. This study examined the effects of expressive writing on posttraumatic stress and growth in Chinese American breast cancer survivors. Surprisingly, the cancer-facts control condition was associated with the best outcomes.

Matthew W. Gallagher, University of Houston

Laura Long, University of Houston

William Tsai, California State University, San Marcos

Annette L. Stanton, University of California, Los Angeles

Qian Lu, University of Houston

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-4 - Workplace Fear: Predictors of the Hostile Workplace

Workplace Fear: This research focused on predictors of hostile behaviors in the workplace, focusing on organizational leadership and the relationship between leader wisdom, age, and competency on organizational attitudes, especially attitudes leading to acts of terrorism.

Patricia F. Engelhardt, Capella University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-5 - Harm Avoidant Individuals Exhibit Enhanced Learning in a Probabilistic Category Learning Task: Further Support for a Learning Diathesis Model of Anxiety Disorders

Anxiety vulnerable individuals exhibit enhanced associative learning. We investigated harm avoidance and sensitivity to reward and punishment with a computer-based probabilistic category learning task with separate reward and punishment trials. Harm avoidant and

punishment sensitive individuals exhibited enhanced learning. These findings support a learning diathesis model of anxiety disorders.

Todd Allen, University of Northern Colorado

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-6 - Trajectories of Internalizing Behaviors in Children and Adolescents As Predicted By Temperament during Infancy.

Using longitudinal growth model techniques, this study examined how infants' temperament at 3 months developed into later internalizing behaviors for children 2- to 17-years-old. Initial results suggest a cluster of infants with shy temperament did not exhibit internalizing behaviors later in development.

Kelsey Adeline Winters, Mercer University

Craig Daniel Marker, Mercer University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-7 - Threatening Information Delays Safety Learning

Cognitive biases can facilitate fear learning and delay safety learning (Davey, 1992). While such biases have been demonstrated for evolutionary fear-relevant stimuli (e.g., snakes), it is unclear whether cultural learning can install such biases as well. We provide evidence that threatening instructions about unknown animals can install similar cognitive biases.

Gaetan Mertens, Utrecht University; Ghent University

Dries Bostyn, Ghent University

Jan De Houwer, Ghent University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-8 - Perceptions & Attitudes Towards Mental Illness Portrayed in the Media

Mental illness is highly stigmatized in society which is often seen in the media, leading to negative audience perception. A thesis study will use five individual studies to discover the impact of the media on the perceptions and attitudes towards individuals with mental illness.

Samantha I. Kienemund, Iona College

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-9 - False Recognition of Dynamic, Threatening Images

The effects of anxiety, looming cognitive style, threat level, and movement type on the false recognition of dynamic, threatening images are examined. Novel threats were more often falsely remembered than non-threats and individual differences determined their remembered movement type.

John Thomas West, George Mason University

John H. Riskind, George Mason University

Linda D. Chrosniak, George Mason University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-10 - Negative Affective Information Augments Trust Appraisal Bias in BPD

Individuals with borderline personality disorder (BPD) have a bias to rate others as untrustworthy. We examined the influence of emotional information on this bias using an affective priming paradigm. Negative primes exerted exaggerated influence on ratings for the BPD group, highlighting one way emotional processes influence social cognition in BPD.

Sara R. Masland, Harvard Medical School

Jill M. Hooley, Harvard University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-11 - Fear of Failure As a Mediator Between Perfectionism and Anxiety, Quality of Life

This study examined the relationships between perfectionism, anxiety, fear of failure, and quality of life in 103 health science graduate students. Students who reported high perfectionism also reported high anxiety and fear of failure, and low quality of life. Fear of failure was found to mediate these relationships.

Karlee Melissa Naylor, Misericordia University

Alicia H. Nordstrom, Misericordia University

Scott Massey, Slippery Rock University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-12 - Threat and Discrimination in a Trial Simulation: Deflated Self-Esteem, Terrorism News, and Ingroup Victims Increase Perceived Guilt of Outgroup Defendants

Mock-jurors read a trial transcript in which the defendant and victim were racial/ethnic ingroup or outgroup members, after writing self-disparaging essays (self-esteem threat), reading terrorism news (terrorism threat), or receiving no threat. Outgroup defendants received more guilty judgments when the victim was ingroup. Self-esteem and terrorist threat heightened outgroup discrimination.

Michael R Leippe, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & CUNY Graduate Center

Nikoleta Despodova, John Jay College of Criminal Justice & CUNY Graduate Center

Angela Strange, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Christopher P. Gettings, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Robyn Moore, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Imani Randolph, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Amanda Nusbaum, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Laura Salonen, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Brittany Decesare, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Gabrielle Price, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Sara Kircher, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-13 - Fearful Faces and Autism Spectrum Disorder: Cognitive and EEG Spectral Correlates

Autism Spectrum Disorder is associated with impairments in making fearful vs neutral face discriminations. Compared with 19 controls, MA, a 19-year-old woman, processed fearful faces

more slowly than neutral showing heightened gamma and delta activity which may be a marker for less efficient processing of fear in the social brain.

Keith Happawana, William Paterson University

William Tsang, William Paterson University

Ashley Bujalski, William Paterson University

Emily Desbiens, William Paterson University

Bruce J. Diamond, William Paterson University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-14 - Anxiolytic Function of Fundamental Beliefs: Neurocognitive Evidence

The study focuses on the relationship between religious fundamentalism and brain activity, investigating whether religious beliefs, especially in a fundamentalist form, act as a bulwark against uncertainty that mitigates feelings of threat and worthlessness.

Malgorzata Kossowska, Jagiellonian University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-16 - Bayesian Hypothesis Testing for Fear Conditioning Research: An Introduction and the Condir R Package

Fear conditioning procedures have provided important insights into the pathogenesis of anxiety-related disorders. We present a Bayesian approach for analyzing fear conditioning data that overcomes most problems of traditional statistical analyses (e.g., p-values). Also, we introduce a new software for the easy carry out of our Bayesian analyses.

Angelos-Miltiadis Kryptos, Utrecht University

Irene Klugkist, Utrecht University; Twente University

Iris M. Engelhard, Utrecht University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-17 - Empathy Modulates Vicarious Fear Learning

We showed participants videos of other people receiving electric shock in the presence of a danger signal. We then evaluated participants' own skin conductance responses when they subsequently directly encountered danger and safety stimuli. Those who were higher on trait empathy showed stronger vicarious acquisition of conditioned fear responses.

Alexander Williams, College of William & Mary

Carley Schanck, College of William & Mary

Rachel Maku Orleans-Pobee, College of William & Mary

Genevieve Pugsley, College of William & Mary

Christopher Conway, College of William & Mary

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-18 - Dying to be Men: Perceived Vulnerability to Cancer Diagnosis Among Adult Black Males

This study aimed to determine the influence identified health and social factors have on perceived vulnerability to cancer diagnosis among adult Black males. Data reveal that incidences of cancer are contingent upon a myriad of psychosocial and behavioral factors that are not exclusive but, rather coexisting determinants of health.

Darlingtona Atakere, University of Kansas

Tamara Baker, University of Kansas

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-19 - Individual and Group-Level Factors Associated with Radicalization and Terrorism

We conducted a systematic review on two key areas: (1) The process of radicalization; (2) Characteristics of terrorists and terrorist groups. Results are presented on: (a) methodology, (b) data source, (c) terrorist ideology, (d) terrorist type, and (e) violence type. Findings reveal a predominance of theoretical work in this area.

Christine Shahan Brugh, North Carolina State University

Joseph M. Simons-Rudolph, North Carolina State University

Sarah L. Desmarais, North Carolina State University

Jessica Kelley Morgan, North Carolina State University

Eileen Schilling, North Carolina State University

Sarah Mills, North Carolina State University

Shelby Edwards, North Carolina State University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-20 - Gender Differences in Emotional Reactions Following the 2016 Presidential Election: Implications for Collective Action

The divisive 2016 presidential election elicited strong negative emotions among socially disadvantaged groups such as women. The present research examined (a) whether women and men differ in their experience of anger and fear following the election and (b) how these emotions predict their collective action tendencies.

Deborah J. Wu, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Jiyoung Park, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

(Social)

VIII-21 - Human Fear within Virtual Reality Environments: Freezing and Physiology Measures

To bridge rodent and human research of conditioned fear, we conditioned 70 undergraduates to fear a colored floodlight in a virtual room paired with an electric shock. Results show increases in electrodermal activity and “freezing” of participants’ movement during the presentation of the conditioned stimuli.

Allison Arnista, University of Connecticut

Emily Errante, University of Connecticut

Soniya Assudani Patel, University of Connecticut

Rodolfo Valentini, University of Connecticut

Cayla Mitzkovitz, University of Connecticut

Franchesca Kuhney, University of Connecticut

Ambica Mehndiratta, University of Connecticut

Michelle Padua, University of Connecticut

Stephen Maren, Texas A&M University

Robert Astur, University of Connecticut

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-22 - Once Failed, Twice Shy: How Group-Based Competition Influences Risk Preference in Young Children

In this study, we examined the extent to which risk preference varies with children's group-based experience. Children in the intergroup competition condition tended to be risk-averse compared with those who were in the nonintergroup competition condition, which was driven by such an aversion in children from the losing group. .

Yansong Li, Nanjing University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-23 - The Unpredictable and Predictable Fear-Relevant Stimuli Caused the Reversed Time Illusion

The purpose of the present study was to extend previous research by examining the effect of expectancy in fear-relevant time illusion. We performed two experiments and found that the unpredictable and predictable fear-relevant stimuli caused the reversed time illusion.

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

Ke Zhao, Key Laboratory of Mental Health, Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Department of Psychology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

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

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-24 - Death Anxiety and Its' Relationship to Gender and Self Esteem:

The study examines the relationship death anxiety has with gender and self-esteem. 169 participants completed Rosenberg's Self-Esteem Scale and Templer's Death Anxiety Scale. Results from two separate t-test's found a significant negative relationship between death anxiety and self-esteem. No significant relationship was found between death anxiety and gender.

Oriana Leigh Kramer Almquist, Kutztown University of Pennsylvania

Gregory Shelley, Kutztown University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-25 - Mass Murder in the News: How Religion Influences Perception of Terrorism and Mental Illness

Participants read about a mass murder and the perpetrator was either described as Christian or Muslim. While Muslim mass murderers were more likely assumed to be part of an extremist terrorist group, Christian mass murderers were more likely assumed to be depressed and mentally unstable.

Katie Keegan, McDaniel College

Wendy Morris, McDaniel College

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-26 - Psychophysiological Response to Loud Tones As a Biomarker for Panic Disorder

We characterized psychophysiological reactivity in individuals with Panic Disorder (PD). Psychophysiological reactivity (eye blink, heart rate, skin conductance) was measured during a loud-tone startle paradigm and was significantly associated with the gold standard self-report and clinician-administered clinical measures of panic severity.

Amanda Waters Baker, Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School

Samantha N Hellberg, Massachusetts General Hospital

Scott P. Orr, Harvard University

Naomi M. Simon, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-27 - Cognitive Deficits Associated with Anxiety Sensitivity Among OEF/Oif Veterans with PTSD

Studies have demonstrated significant correlations between anxiety sensitivity (ASI) and PTSD. PTSD has been associated with cognitive deficits. The relationship between cognitive abilities and ASI among veterans with PTSD is less understood. Findings (n=306) revealed a differential pattern of association between cognitive deficits and subgroups (somatic, psychological, social) of ASI.

Rohini Bagrodia, New York University School of Medicine

Jennifer Newman, New York University School of Medicine

Charles Marmar, New York University School of Medicine

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-29 - Affective Response to Trauma Predicts Perceptions of Core Belief Change: Evidence from a Trauma Film Paradigm Study

We employed the trauma film paradigm to explore the role that affective responses to a trauma analogue (i.e., video of the 2013 Boston Marathon bombings) had on participants' (N=168) perceptions of core belief change. Higher levels of fear and hostility were associated with greater perception of core belief change.

Ian A. Gutierrez, University of Connecticut

Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut

Colin Wayne Leach, University of Connecticut

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-30 - Self-Affirmation As an Emotional Intervention to Increase Men's Willingness to Work with Women

We explore the emotional reaction that men experience at the prospect of working with women. Men report a lower willingness to work with women than men, and this stems from anxiety that they experience. Self-affirming men in advance of evaluating a female candidate makes them more open toward her.

Chiara Trombini, Bocconi University; Harvard Kennedy School

Celia Moore, Bocconi University

Hannah R. Bowles, Harvard University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-31 - Elections Have Consequences for Student Mental Health: An Accidental Daily Diary Study

The 2016 presidential election may have significantly impacted student mental health, but such assertions should be informed by data. Students (n=85) completed a 14-day diary study which happened to occur over the election, and results suggested a modest temporary impact on mental health, on the day following the election.

Michael J. Roche Ph.D, The Pennsylvania State University

Nicholas C Jacobson, The Pennsylvania State University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-32 - Hypervigilance for and Reactivity to Affective Information Is Associated with Baseline Sympathetic Activity

We tested the associations between sympathetic nervous system (SNS) activity, and hypervigilance, and hyper-reactivity to potential threat, indexed by increased scanning while viewing affectively neutral and negative scenes, respectively. In trauma-exposed participants, the number of fixations in both neutral and negative scenes was associated with baseline SNS activity.

Erick Fedorenko, Hunter College

Olena Kleshchova, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

Mariann R. Weierich, Hunter College, The City University of New York

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-33 - Post-Extinction Rapid Eye Movement Sleep Impairs Retention of Fear Extinction Memories in Primary Insomnia, but Not Healthy Controls

REM sleep facilitates emotional memory consolidation. We found that REM sleep in Primary Insomnia – a disorder characterized by chronic poor and fragmented sleep – negatively impacts fear-extinction memory – a deficit common with anxiety disorders. We propose impaired extinction retention as a pathophysiological commonality of insomnia and anxiety disorders.

Ryan Bottary, Massachusetts General Hospital

Edward F. Pace-Schott, Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-34 - Narrative Content, Not Source, Drives Differences in Delay Discounting

We observed that, regardless of whether a story of job loss is written or read, it increases preference for immediate rewards in smokers.

Alexandra M Mellis, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Warren K. Bickel, Addiction Recovery Research Center

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-35 - PTSD Symptom Severity Is Associated with Lipid Levels Among Young Women

Posttraumatic stress has been associated with greater prevalence of cardiovascular disease (CVD). However, the mechanisms that might confer CVD risk during early adulthood are understudied. In the present study, posttraumatic stress severity was associated with lower high-density lipoprotein levels and higher triglycerides among young women.

Jeffrey L. Kibler, Nova Southeastern University

Mindy Ma, Nova Southeastern University

Mischa Tursich, Mankato Clinic

Lydia Malcolm, Nova Southeastern University

Jean C. Beckham, Durham Veterans Affairs Medical Center / Duke University Medical Center

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-36 - Sensitivity to Punishment and Reward Predict Anxiety and Fear Outcomes

This study found that sensitivity to punishment and reward predicted self-reported levels of anxiety (e.g., worry and panic) in an undergraduate sample. The findings support the potential importance of reinforcement and punishment sensitivity in the development of anxiety disorders and illuminate potential paths for psychopathology research in anxiety.

Nicholas W. Talisman, The George Washington University

Sage K. Hess, The George Washington University

Kara N. Meadows, The George Washington University

Kelvin A. Adom, The George Washington University

Cynthia A. Rohrbeck, The George Washington University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-37 - Extinguishing Learned Fear in PTSD: Comparison with Emotion Regulation

Fear extinction (FE) consists of a 'safe' memory overpowering a fear memory, and emotion regulation (ER) is a regulatory response to affective events. In this study, ER was compared with FE across multiple levels of analysis. Interestingly, psychophysiological indicators of FE predicted reactivity of major brain regions involved with ER.

Emily M. Hahn, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Anthony Privratsky, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Josh Cisler, University of Wisconsin

G. Andrew James, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

Clint Kilts, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-38 - Public Speaking Anxiety: The Fear of Showing Fear

Public speaking anxiety (PSA) is sometimes characterized by a fear of exhibition of visible physiological reactions such as trembling, sweating, and blushing. These physical manifestations predicted greater PSA in college students who reported difficulty controlling these factors and were correlated with the belief of appearing more nervous than other presenters.

Sheri L. Brown, Avila University

Wendy Hamrick, Avila University

Marcia Smith Pasqualini, Avila University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Science of Fear)

VIII-39 - The Impact of Black Victim Stereotypicality and Empathy on Threat Perceptions in a Case of White Police Interracial Violence

Participants read a case of White police interracial violence. Black victim stereotypicality was manipulated. Participants reporting high victim empathy had low threat perceptions regardless of victim stereotypicality. However, participants with low victim empathy generally perceived the victim as a threat, and especially when the Black victim was stereotypical in appearance.

Len Lecci, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Rachel Stevenson, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Paige Humphrey, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Ashley Ritter, The University of North Carolina Wilmington

James Johnson, The University of the South Pacific

(Social)

VIII-40 - The Effect of Everyday Social Skill Problems on Adolescents' Stress Response to a Laboratory Peer Rejection Stressor

This study examined if 50 adolescents who self-reported social skill problems were more impacted by peer rejection in a laboratory setting. Results indicated that adolescents with higher social self-perception evidenced less stress response to the peer rejection task suggesting that social self-perception may have served as a protective factor.

Emily Cook, Rhode Island College

Jason Windrow, Rhode Island College

(Developmental)

VIII-41 - Depression Screening and Evidence Based Practice: A Cross Sectional Study of Clinical Practice Guidelines for Major Depressive Disorder

Fourteen guidelines for Major Depressive Disorder were reviewed regarding their recommendations for mild depression. The lack of a stepped approach and the wide variation in treatment recommendations in this set of guidelines may undermine evidence-based practice. Suggestions for methodological reform in the guideline development process are offered.

Bernalyn Ruiz, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Justin Karter, University of Massachusetts, Boston

Courtney W Hess, University of Massachusetts, Boston

(General)

VIII-42 - Using a SMART Design Improves Efficacy of an Online Stress Management Intervention for Intervention Non-Responders

Using a SMART (sequential, multiple assignment, randomized trial) design, we examined how college students who did not initially respond to an online stress management intervention later responded to one of two novel interventions. Results indicate that mindfulness may be an effective adaptive intervention for those initial non-responders.

Riley Jerome Palmer, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Carissa Coudray, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Viann Nguyen-Feng, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Patricia A. Frazier, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

(Clinical Science)

VIII-43 - A Conceptual Model of Resilience: Examining Antecedents and Underlying Mechanisms

We proposed a conceptual model of resilience, addressing the role of ability, motivation, and anxiety. Results (academic N = 418; field N = 214) provided evidence of direct effects of these three factors on performance and indirect effects through resilience, indicating unique variance in performance accounted for by resilience.

Kathleen R. Wylds, Wright State University

Debra Steele-Johnson, Wright State University

Julie Steinke, The MITRE Corporation

Tyler D. Barnes, Wright State University

Nick Kovacs, Wright State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-44 - Hypnotic Suggestion Produces Mystical Experiences in the Laboratory: A Demonstration Proof

We provided the first demonstration that mystical experiences (MEs) can be elicited in the laboratory using hypnotic suggestion. Nine percent to 35% of undergraduates (N = 113) reported MEs, depending on the definitional criterion. MEs correlated with hypnotic suggestibility (behavioral, subjective, involuntariness domains), positive affect, and altered consciousness.

James V. Evans, Binghamton University, The State University of New York

Steven J. Lynn, Binghamton University, The State University of New York

(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-45 - Endorsement of Electronic Nicotine Delivery System Use Is Significantly Affected By Survey Language

The current study experimentally assessed whether endorsement of electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) use is affected by the language used in survey measurement. Data from the

current project suggests that measures only asking about e-cigarettes, ignoring other ENDS such as e-hookahs, may significantly underestimate true usage rates of these devices.

Jordan Wilkins, Northern Arizona University

Michelle Sisson, Northern Arizona University

Joseph Barbour, Arizona State University

Sumner Sydeman, Northern Arizona University

(General)

VIII-46 - Self-Reported Predictors of Mindfulness in a Student Sample

We investigated the associations among self-reported mindfulness, emotion regulation difficulty, anxiety, avoidance, affect, transliminality, resilience, and gender among 722 students. Emotion regulation difficulty, transliminality, resilience, and cognitive-behavioral avoidance accounted for significant independent variance in mindfulness. Also, emotion regulation difficulty partially mediated the resilience-mindfulness association.

Craig P. Polizzi, Binghamton University

Ashwin Gautam, Binghamton University

Steven Jay Lynn, Binghamton University

(General)

VIII-47 - A Link Between Cognitive and Affective Aspects of Insight Problem Solving

This study demonstrates a connection between sudden changes in the problem representation, leading to a correct solution, and the subjective appraisal of this solution as an Aha! experience, offering support for prior assumptions of a close relationship between three main aspects of insight problem solving (suddenness, representational change and Aha!).

Amory H. Danek, University of Illinois at Chicago

Joshua Williams, University of Illinois at Chicago

Jennifer Wiley, University of Illinois at Chicago

(Cognitive)

VIII-48 - Adverse Effects in a Randomized Controlled Trial of Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy: Predictors and Risk Factors

We investigated the role of baseline psychopathology as a risk factor for meditation-related adverse effects (AEs). AEs were assessed using the Meditation Experiences scale in a randomized controlled trial of Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy. Participants with a baseline diagnosis of major depressive disorder or schizotypal personality disorder experienced significantly more AEs.

Kaia Sargent, Brown University

Willoughby Britton, Brown University

Jared Lindahl, Brown University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-49 - An Examination of Self-Esteem, Quality of Life, and Body Satisfaction Among Chronically Ill and Healthy Adults

Chronic illnesses are extremely prevalent and result in deleterious health and social outcomes. This study investigated the psychosocial correlates of chronic illness, including self-esteem, quality of life, and body satisfaction. Results indicated a high degree of comorbidity for psychological and physical health issues for individuals with chronic illnesses.

Rosaura G. Hernandez, Rutgers University, Camden

Stacey Lind, Rutgers University, Camden

Charlotte H. Markey, Rutgers University, Camden

Jamie Dunaev, Rutgers University, Camden

(Clinical Science)

VIII-50 - Where Is Your (Mind)Fulness? It Matters for Sleep.

Sleep efficiency (SE) was compared in two groups trained in different meditation practices. Focused attention practitioners showed an increase in SE whereas open monitoring practitioners exhibited a decrease in SE ($F=6.2$, $p=.02$, $d=1.14$). The findings suggest that different meditation practices have differing effects on arousal.

Jonah Lipsky, Brown University

Pamela Acero, Brown University

Lianne Cho, Brown University

Patrick Kreidler, Heinrich Heine University

Willoughby Britton, Brown University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-51 - The Impact of Coping Patterns and Chronic Health Conditions on Health-Related Quality of Life Among Children and Adolescents

We examined the relations between chronic diseases, coping strategy patterns, and health-related quality of life (HRQOL) among children and adolescents with three chronic health conditions: Asthma, diabetes mellitus, and celiac disease. While both disease and coping patterns predicted HRQOL, the relationship between coping patterns and HRQOL was markedly stronger.

Sabrina Oppenheimer, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Yaffo

Orit Krispin, School of Psychology, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya

Sigal Levy, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Yaffo

Maayan Ozeri, The Academic College of Tel Aviv Yaffo

(Developmental)

VIII-52 - Cognitive Effects from Early Childhood Lead Exposure Reflect Duration of Exposure

Archival records on 128 children with elevated blood lead levels requiring medical treatment and followup with cognitive batteries were available for analysis. Findings suggest that duration of lead poisoning is more predictive of longterm cognitive difficulties than peak lead level alone. The specific pattern of neurocognitive sequelae is discussed.

Hannah Marden, Emmanuel College

Sandra Shaheen, Longwood Neuropsychology

Belmonte Katelyn, Emmanuel College

(Cognitive)

VIII-53 - Somatization Disorder: Occupational Factors Impact on Texas School Teachers

Somatization Disorder is a stress-induced biopsychological disorder where there are physical issues without medical explanations. A comprehensive study on teachers (n= 2988) demonstrated that predictors of somatization disorder included occupational factors such as higher absenteeism, presenteeism, and intent to quit, and lower job satisfaction and job control (all $p < .001$).

Angela Elizabeth Johnson, Texas State University - San Marcos

Sinjin Roming, Texas State University

Briana Cobos, Texas State University

Kelly Haskard-Zolnierrek, Texas State University

Krista Howard, Texas State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-54 - Why Use Condoms? We Are Monogamous: Condom Stigma and Positive Illusions in Sexual Health Decision-Making

Monogamy may mistakenly be seen as effective protection against STIs because of condom stigma and positive illusions. Condom use in a relationship indicated low trust and love. In addition, participants judged their own relationships to be better than average in sexual fidelity and in their own ability to detect infidelity.

Victoria Vanderpoel, Pomona College

Samantha Carlson, Pomona College

Haley Marber, Pomona College

Joye Swan, Woodbury University

Suzanne C. Thompson, Pomona College

(Social)

VIII-55 - The Relationship Between SES and Gender Discrimination Among Indian College Students

The present study explored how objective and subjective measures of SES correlated with gender discrimination at both a family and community level. There was a significant difference in reported familiar gender preference between individuals with higher maternal and paternal education, with higher levels of education correlating with less discrimination.

Laurie Thien An Resnick, Pace University

Sonia J. Suchday Ph.D, Pace University

(Social)

VIII-56 - Engagement in Physical and Financial Health Is Predicted By Smokers' Temporal Window

Delay discounting was significantly correlated with engagement in a variety of healthy physical and financial behaviors in smokers, regardless of smoking status.

Sarah E Snider, Addiction Recovery Research Center

Warren K. Bickel, Addiction Recovery Research Center

(Clinical Science)

VIII-57 - Anxiety Sensitivity Impacts Decision to Seek Health Care Among Atrial Fibrillation Patients: Interactions with Gender

The influence of anxiety sensitivity on health care utilization was examined in 101 cardiology patients with atrial fibrillation. Among women, but not among men, greater anxiety sensitivity predicted increased healthcare use. Findings suggest the importance of examining how psychological variables such as fear of somatic symptoms influence health care decisions.

Brian M. Quigley, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Michael J. Chaskes, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Rebecca S. Firth, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Siva Harsha Yedlapati, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Anne B. Curtis, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Gregory G. Gudleski, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

Jeffrey M. Lackner, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VIII-58 - Stress and Cortisol: What Does Your Hair Say about You?

Chronic stress is associated with negative mental and physical health outcomes. By using weekly stress surveys and hair samples to measure cortisol, the current study suggests that while cortisol increases across the college semester, chronic performance demands and social-evaluative threat are more strongly associated with hair cortisol than other stressors.

Cinnamon Stetler, Furman University

Victoria Guinn, Furman University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-59 - Perfectionism As a Moderator of the Relationship Between Mental Health and Changes in Blood Oxygenation Across the Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex

The current study examined the impact of pre-existing symptomatology and perfectionistic tendencies on activity in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DL-PFC). Results indicated overall elevated activity associated with anxiety, as well as unique patterns of activity across the DL-PFC associated with interactions between specific types of symptomatology and particular perfectionistic tendencies.

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

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

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

Michael Lynch, State University of New York at Geneseo

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VIII-60 - Parental Knowledge, Not Warmth or Authoritativeness, Buffers the Effect of Life Stress on Internalizing Symptoms in Early Adolescents

In a sample of early adolescents, we examined whether parenting behaviors buffer against the known adverse effects of life stress on internalizing symptoms. We found that, among parenting metrics, parental knowledge, but neither parental warmth nor authoritativeness, moderated the effect of life stress on internalizing symptoms.

Sarina P. Bhandari, Stanford University

Sarah J. Ordaz, Stanford University

Lucy S. King, Stanford University

Meghan S. Goyer, Stanford University

Kathryn L. Humphreys, Stanford University

Natalie L. Colich, Stanford University

Alexandria N. Price, Stanford University

Ian H. Gotlib, Stanford University

(Developmental)

VIII-61 - The Relations of BPD-Related Features with Sleep and Eating Disturbances in Adolescents

We evaluated the relations between BPD-related features, psychosocial maturity, physical self-image, and sleep and eating disturbances in adolescents using the NICHD SECCYD dataset. This study contributes to the literature by showing that psychosocial maturity and physical self-image are mechanisms explaining why BPD-related features relate to these health conditions.

Kathryn M Graham, Adelphi University

Laura E Brumariu, Adelphi University

Margaret Owens, University of Texas Dallas

Karlen Lyons-Ruth, Harvard University

(Developmental)

VIII-62 - Taste Assessment in Normal Weight and Overweight Individuals with Co-Occurring Binge Eating Disorder

The present study uses a 2x2 design to examine weight status and presence of Binge Eating Disorder (BED) as these relate to taste perception measured by the NIH Gustatory Assessment. We found interactions where overweight individuals with BED perceive sweet and bitter tastes less intensely than all other groups.

Jean Marie Arlt, Temple University

Gregory S Smutzer, Temple University

Eunice Y Chen, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-63 - Can Baseline Resting State Functional Connectivity Classify Clinically Significant Weight Loss 3 and 15 Months Later?

This study examines baseline resting state functional connectivity in women who underwent a behavioral weight loss treatment and either had successful or unsuccessful short and long-term weight loss. We identify greater connectivity in the right thalamus and right cerebellum best classified clinically significant weight loss at 3 and 15 months.

Eunice Y Chen, Temple University

Gary D Foster, University of Pennsylvania

Feroze B Mohamed, Thomas Jefferson University

Christopher J Conklin, Thomas Jefferson University

W Scott Hoge, Harvard Medical School

Ingrid R Olson, Temple University

Jason M Chein, Temple University

David V Smith, Temple University

Michael S. McCloskey, Temple University

Zoran Obradović, Temple University

Thomas M. Olino, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-64 - The Importance of Body Image Concerns in Overweight and Normal-Weight Individuals with Binge Eating Disorder

The current study includes overweight and normal weight Binge-Eating Disorder (BED) and healthy controls (HCs) to assess the multifactorial construct of body image. Independent of weight status, women with BED significantly overvalue shape and weight and report significantly reduced weight satisfaction after a Body Comparison Task relative to HC groups.

Angelina Yiu, Temple University

Susan M Murray, Temple University

Jean Marie Arlt, Temple University

Kalina Eneva, Temple University

Eunice Y Chen, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-65 - A Preliminary Test of a Collateral Sources Approach to the Study of Factitious Illness Behavior

People with factitious disorder are secretive and elusive. We asked participants to report on seriously ill friends and relatives. 15% of the identified patients were strongly suspected of factitious illness, and these were seen as having higher levels of personality traits associated with factitious disorder in the clinical literature.

James C. Hamilton, The University of Alabama

Stephanie M. Mackenzie, The University of Alabama

(Clinical Science)

VIII-66 - Psychophysiological Effect of Methylphenidate on the Autonomic Branches in ADHD-Diagnosed Children

Children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) exhibit dysregulation in both sympathetic and parasympathetic branches of the autonomic nervous system. How the two branches interact in this population has been largely unexplored. This study examines the effects of methylphenidate on autonomic branch interactive functioning in children with ADHD compared to healthy youth.

Emanuel Perez, Florida International University

Ramon Gil, Florida International University

Anthony Ward, Florida International University

Rachel Tenenbaum, Florida International University

Erica D. Musser, Florida International University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

VIII-67 - Factitious Cyberbullying: Preliminary Evidence

A survey of MTurk workers were queried about their use of alternate mediated secret identities to create the appearance they were victims of cyberbullying by others. Of the entire sample 4% admitted to orchestrating factitious cyberbullying.

James C. Hamilton, The University of Alabama

Rebecca Fischer, University of Alabama

Marc D Feldman, University of Alabama

(Clinical Science)

VIII-68 - Forms of Intimate Partner Rape As Predictors of PTSD Diagnosis Among Latinas

This study examined the relationship between the type of intimate partner rape (physically forced or psychologically coerced) and a diagnosis of PTSD in a sample of Latinas experiencing IPV.

Results indicate that more frequent physically forced rape was significantly associated with PTSD diagnosis among Latinas exposed to IPV.

Emmy T. Carey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Maria M. Galano, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Hannah Clark, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sara F. Stein, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Alex R Bayer, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sandra Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

VIII-69 - Gender Differences in Smiling Behavior: Does Context Matter?

Using a 3-point scale, gender differences in smiling behavior from High School yearbooks and social media profiles were compared for 100 boys and 100 girls. Results confirmed typical differences in the formal pictures, but not in informal ones. Context factors appear the primary drive for adherence to this social norm.

Andrew P Talbot, Lock Haven University

Benjamin Northrup, Lock Haven University

Audrey Mae Young, Lock Haven University

Sandra O'Dell, Lock Haven University

Leslie Santiago, Lock Haven University

Lyndsie Peterson, Lock Haven University

Ashley Slody, Lock Haven University

Danielle Pleasant, Lock Haven University

Katelyn Maurer, Lock Haven University

Ashley Baker-Pufko, Lock Haven University

Brooke Snyder, Lock Haven University

Candice Baumher, Lock Haven University

Brianna Fida, Lock Haven University

(Social)

VIII-70 - Driven Women Seem Cold but How Are They Seen? Perceptual Downgrades As a Form of Backlash for Gender Vanguard

The current study examined whether driven women are perceived as less attractive than communal women. Participants reviewed a job application of either a driven or communal woman and completed a task that measured perceptions of attractiveness. The study suggests that driven women are perceptually and conceptually penalized.

Dana L Manson, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

Ankita Huckoo, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

Meghan C. McLean, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

Christina H Lam, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

Cassidy Burt, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

Shana Cole, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

(Social)

VIII-71 - Family-Owned Parent Wine Companies and What This May Mean for Women Winemakers

Ownership is a key feature of the organizational culture of wineries. Comparing hiring patterns for lead winemaker positions at 266 California wineries that were either always corporate- or family-owned, or family-owned purchased by family-owned parent companies, a growing category, showed that family wineries provided the greatest opportunities for women.

Lucia Albino Gilbert, Santa Clara University

John Carl Gilbert, Santa Clara University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-72 - The Benefits and Consequences of Feminist Identification on Wellbeing

We asked 211 women to complete measures of gender and feminist identification and wellbeing as well as potential mediators. Using moderated mediation (Hayes, 2013) we found that highly feminist women perceived more sexism which negatively affected wellbeing. However, they also felt more social support which positively impacts wellbeing.

Lauren Hawthorne, University of Maine

Ellen E. Newell, Wilkes University

Shannon McCoy, University of Maine

(Social)

VIII-73 - Interpersonal Attraction of Women: The Effects of Race and Sexualized Dress

Investigating sexualized dress and racial effects on the perceived interpersonal attraction of women, we created Facebook profiles, manipulating race and dress, and asked female participants to rate women on physical, social, and task attraction. We found relationships between dress and social and task attraction, and between race and physical attraction.

Emily C. Leitzel, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania

Susan M. Boland, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania

(Social)

VIII-74 - The Influence of Bicultural Identity and Gender on Self-Silencing Tendencies

Differences in self-silencing tendencies were found in women with bicultural but not single culture identities; this effect was not found when comparing bicultural and single culture men. The additive influence of having two stigmatized identities, being both female and bicultural, was used to explain this finding.

Frances M. Sessa, The Pennsylvania State University, Abington

(Social)

VIII-75 - Prior Sexual Violence Education Increases Men's Willingness to Intervene in a Hypothetical Scenario

The study explored the potential impact of previous sexual violence training on willingness to intervene and sexual violence attitudes. In a field survey, young adults read and responded to one of two bystander scenarios. Men with previous training were more willing to intervene when compared to men without training.

Melanie R. Schanke, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Amy L. Brown, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Social)

VIII-77 - Individual Differences and Their Relations with Attitudes Toward Transgender Persons

Negative attitudes toward transgender persons, attitudes toward lesbians and gay men, attitudes toward women, and gender role beliefs were examined. Beliefs about the controllability of transgender identity and religion were also examined. All attitudinal measures were found to have a nonsignificant relationship to interactions and exposure to transgender individuals.

Emilie Johnson, Middle Tennessee State University

Mark Frame, Middle Tennessee State University

Judith Van Hein, Middle Tennessee State University

William Langston, Middle Tennessee State University

(Social)

VIII-78 - Loneliness, Depression, Anxiety in African Americans: Sex As a Moderator

This study examined loneliness as a predictor of symptoms of anxiety and depression in African American males and females, and examined the role of sex as a moderator of this relationship. Results indicated loneliness was predictive of negative affective symptoms in only females, providing support for sex as a moderator.

Abigael G. Lucas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

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

Lily E. Morris, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Tina Yu, 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)

VIII-79 - Sustained Attention in Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder

Children with Autistic Spectrum Disorder were matched with children with Dyslexia to determine differences in visual sustained attention, IQ, and working memory. Children with Autism performed worse on verbal tests of working memory and IQ than those with Dyslexia. Both groups demonstrated similar performance on the visual sustained attention task.

Alexus Lepere, University of North Florida

Tracy P. Alloway, University of North Florida

(Cognitive)

VIII-80 - Fearful Faces and Attention Modulation: The Influence of Emotion Perception and Music Selection

Emotional faces can modulate attention in a dot probe task. The current research examines factors that may influence the degree of modulation that occurs. One study examines the effect of how the individual perceives the emotional face. The second study looks at the effect of the type of music played.

Sara L. Stutzman, University of Illinois Springfield

David S. Bova, Ball State University

Elizabeth Hoag, University of Illinois Springfield

Karen S. Reinke, University of Illinois Springfield

(Cognitive)

VIII-81 - Attentional Control: Effects of a Brief Meditation

Significant knowledge gaps exist regarding the effects of brief meditation. Participants completed a 15-minute meditation, followed by 256 trials that measured alerting, orienting, and executive control during exposure to emotional stimuli. Although meditation did not have a significant effect on cognitive performance, executive control decreased following exposure to negative distractors.

Nikki Buzdar, California State University, Fullerton

Seallong Tim Sechang, California State University, Fullerton

(Cognitive)

VIII-82 - Iconic Memory for Emotional Scenes

We examined iconic memory for emotional scenes categorized by their arousal and valence. Participants reported scene gist from an array of four scenes followed by a post-cue. Positive scenes were preferentially selected, but all emotional scenes caused interference when reporting neutral scenes.

Michaela Porubanova, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Kristine M Lycke, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

David A. Brocker, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Jason Clarke, The New School

Muge Erol, The New School

(Cognitive)

VIII-83 - Do You Know How Taboo Words Influence You? Comparing Self-Report and Behavioral Data

In the current study, we examined whether self-reported characteristics of words (e.g., personal use, offensiveness, tabooeness) predicted behavioral data. We found significant correlations between self-reported characteristics of the words and the reaction times to such words in a taboo Stroop task (e.g., more offensive words resulted in longer reaction times).

Samantha E. Tuft, Cleveland State University

Sara Incera, Cleveland State University

Rachel B. Fernandes, Cleveland State University

Conor T. McLennan, Cleveland State University

(Cognitive)

VIII-84 - Are Fast Complex Movements Unimaginable? Pupillometric Studies Using Expert Pianists

The psychological mechanisms underlying motor imagery remain unclear. To address this gap, the present studies used pupillometry to compare and contrast the process of attentional allocation during expert pianists' executed and imagined piano playing. Results revealed that attentional allocation is especially difficult during fast complex imagined movements.

Helen O'Shea, University College Dublin

Aidan Moran, University College Dublin

(Cognitive)

VIII-85 - Individual and Contextual Influences on the Flexibility of Attention during Attention Bias Modification Training (ABMT) for Anxiety

Attention bias modification training (ABMT) is a method to systemically train attention away from threat by reducing threat bias (TB). We measured training performance to identify for whom ABMT may be most effective. Results indicated that individual differences in TB and TB reactivity to a stressor influenced performance during training.

Samantha Denefrio, The Graduate Center, City University of New York

Hyein Cho, The City University of New York

David Yap, Hunter College

Tracy A. Dennis-Tiwary, Hunter College, The City University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VIII-86 - Neural Mechanisms of Attention and Emotion Dysregulation in Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Individuals with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) display attentional biases to threat and impaired performance on sustained attention tasks. Difficulty to exhibit attentional control may contribute to emotion dysregulation in PTSD. Using behavioral and neuroimaging data, we examined the relationship between attention and emotion processing in PTSD and controls.

Nicole Corso, University of Michigan, Dearborn

Rachel John, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Lisa Blake, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Michaela Milillo, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Stefanie Russman Block, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Israel Liberzon, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Cognitive)

VIII-87 - Evaluating the Context-Sensitivity of Threat Bias Using Trial-Level Variability

Novel trial-level variability in the anxiety-related threat bias (TB) was sensitive to context in low-anxious healthy adults beyond traditional TB measures. Findings suggest that TB is not a stable trait but instead may be best understood as a dynamic process and quantified in ways that allows for temporal variability.

Samantha Denefrio, The Graduate Center, City University of New York

Tracy A. Dennis-Tiway, Hunter College, The City University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VIII-88 - Effect of Religious Stimuli on Christians in a Dichotic Listening Task

Participants from a Christian college attended to a passage read aloud in their right ear, while neutral and Christian-related words were presented to their left ear. Participants were more likely to remember present and non-present religious terms, indicating that long-term priming influences selective attention.

Christina Claudia, Covenant College

Cressie Tambling, Covenant College

Carole Yue, Covenant College

(Cognitive)

VIII-89 - The Differential Effect of Construal Level on an Action Prime in Health-Risk Behavior.

Three experimental studies show that the use of action primes may increase risk behavior (eg. overeating) when people process in an abstract construal level. Practical implications for health promotion campaigns are discussed in the framework of construal-level theory.

Dolores Muñoz Sr., Autonoma University of Madrid

Itziar Fernandez, UNED

Amparo Caballero, Autonoma University of Madrid

Pilar Carrera, Autonoma University of Madrid

(Social)

VIII-90 - Sleep Deprivation Increases Credulity to Explicitly-Labeled False Information

We gave sleep-deprived participants novel information and directly measured their ability to falsify that information. Sleep-deprivation resulted in a specific impairment doubting patently false information compared to non-sleep-deprived controls. Resource depletion acts to disrupt doubting but not believing ability.

Erik W. Asp, University of Iowa; Hamline University

James Gullickson, Hamline University

Kelsey Warner, University of Iowa

(Cognitive)

VIII-91 - The Role of Instrumental Learning in Attitude Formation

Attitudes inform preferences and guide behavior. However, little research has investigated the nature of attitudes formed through instrumental learning, which involves the acquisition of preferences through behavior and feedback. We investigated whether attitudes formed through

probabilistic reinforcement learning related to participants' choice behavior, beyond memory for the task's feedback structure.

Jeffrey J. Berg, New York University

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

(Social)

VIII-92 - Mental Illness Self-Stigma and Help Seeking Attitudes for Medication Versus Psychotherapy

This study used MTurk questionnaires to explore the relationship between mental illness self-stigma and help seeking attitudes towards psychiatric medication versus psychotherapy. A significant negative relationship was found between mental illness self-stigma and psychotherapy seeking attitudes, confirming the original hypothesis. This relationship differed when split by gender.

Julia Terman, Colorado College

Kristi J. Erdal, Colorado College

(Clinical Science)

VIII-93 - The Effect of Perceiving a Calling on Career Adaptability: The Moderating Role of Living a Calling Among Adult Professionals

We examined that the relationship between perceiving a calling and career adaptability will differ according to the degree of calling execution by adult professionals. The study results with 339 adult professionals indicated that living a calling significantly moderated the relation between perceiving a calling and career adaptability.

Jihyun Jay Min, Yonsei University

Hyejoo Joanna Lee, Handong Global University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-95 - To Drink or Not to Drink: A Multiple Sample CFA on the Decisional Balance Factors in Adolescents

The study, based on the Transtheoretical Model, assessed whether decisional balance factors of the pros and cons of alcohol use were invariant across two random subsets of a sample of 4,158 participants, ages 11-15 years. Confirmatory factor analyses, constraining equal parameters across the two subsets, revealed a parallel-forms invariant structure.

Marie C. Tate, University of Rhode Island

Wayne F. Velicer, University of Rhode Island

(Methodology)

VIII-96 - The Stigma of Seeking Help

Stigma plays a large role in dissuading individuals from seeking help for mental health issues. This experiment tests the efficacy of a brief, media-based intervention in decreasing stigma. Results of this experiment corroborate the findings of similar research; those with previous help-seeking experience are the most affected by interventions.

Salvatore Vescio, Niagara University

(Social)

VIII-97 - The Effect of Depression Etiology Education on Treatment Credibility

Depressed individuals were presented with psychoeducation consisting of either biomedical or psychosocial causal models of depression. Individuals in the biomedical condition were more likely to find antidepressant medication a credible treatment for depression. The manipulation had no effect on preference for psychotherapy or stigma.

Martha Zimmermann, University of Nevada, Reno

Nicole G. Lancaster, University of Nevada, Reno

Anthony Papa, University of Nevada, Reno

(Clinical Science)

VIII-98 - How Connected Are We to Nature: Implicit Versus Explicit Attitudes on Environmental Attitudes and Concerns

These two experiments explored the relationship between directly-observable conservation behavior versus self-report measure of conservation behaviors with explicit (questionnaire) and implicit (IAT) measures of environmental attitudes and concerns. Only self-reported

conservation behaviors- and not observed conservation behavior, were related to explicit measures of environmental attitudes and concerns.

Kiersten V. Westley, Rutgers University

Sean E. Duffy, Rutgers University, Camden

(General)

VIII-99 - The Correlational Relationship Between Self-Efficacy and Self-Esteem in the Organizational Context.

It is believed that a person with a high sense of self-efficacy will tend to have a high sense of self-esteem (Bandura, 1977). Organizationally speaking, self-esteem is an employee's self-perceived competence while self-efficacy is an employee's beliefs that their self-competence can be translated successfully. (Pierce, Gardner, Cummings, & Dunham, 1989).

Zayda Costa, Toni Didona; Anastasiya Rusilka

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-100 - “Don’t Send Me Garbage like This”: Analysis of Workplace Emails about Police Use of Force

This study examined how people respond to discussions about police use of force in the workplace. Our findings suggest hesitancy around discussing such issues; however, when discussed, people express more support for victims versus police. Implications of our findings will be discussed.

Kelcie Grenier, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Christopher K. Marshburn, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Enrica N. Ruggs, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-101 - Organizational Culture: Exploring the Relationship to Organizational Commitment

Participants (n=106) completed questionnaires measuring commitment, using the three component model, and organizational culture, using Grid-group cultural theory (GGCT) instrument. Affective, continuance and normative commitment types were evaluated. Hierarchy,

individualism, egalitarian, and fatalistic culture types were assessed. A correlational analysis found the strongest relationship between egalitarian cultures and commitment.

Martha Armengol, Carlos Albizu University

Toni DiDona, Carlos Albizu University

Denisse Diaz, Carlos Albizu University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-102 - Supervisor's Transformational Leadership and Subordinates' Loneliness at Work

Based on Bass (1985) theory, the study aims at testing the relationship between supervisor's leadership and employees' loneliness. Participants were 288 workers. A path analysis with structural equation modeling was performed to test the relationship between factors of leadership and loneliness. All relationships were significant except between charisma and loneliness.

Marc Dussault, UQTR

Éric Frenette, Université Laval

Andrée-Ann Deschênes, UQAR

Stéphane Thibodeau, UQTR

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-103 - Relative Importance of Human Resource Practices on Affective Commitment and Turnover Intention: A Comparison of South Korea and USA

We investigated the relative importance of perceived HR practices on affective commitment and turnover intention, and compared the results of South Korea and the United States. We demonstrated which HR practice contributes the most on both outcome variables, and examined the moderating effects of nationality and positive affect.

Jae Yoon Lee, Yonsei University

Young Woo Sohn, Yonsei University

Minhee Kim, Korea Counseling Graduate University

Seung Woo Kwon, Korea University

In-Jo Park, Yonsei University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-104 - Intention-Behavior Gap As a Predictor of Job Applicant Withdrawal

We examined applicant withdrawal from job application. Utilizing a sample of applicants to a low-level military job (N = 5346), findings indicated that decrease in perceptions of fit, time interval after job application, applicant personality, information and self-efficacy regarding selection tests, and type of intentions were associated with this behavior.

Yalcin Acikgoz, Appalachian State University

Hayriye Canan Sumer, Middle East Technical University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-105 - The Validation of a Comprehensive Model of Professionalism

This study developed a comprehensive model of professionalism to be used across fields and industries using eleven existing measures of professionalism as a foundation. Using a two-stage validation approach, a five-factor model of professionalism emerged, and both convergent and incremental validity evidence were presented.

Andrew Rowland, Western Kentucky University

Amber N. Schroeder, University of Texas at Arlington

Alana Treon, Western Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-106 - Development and Preliminary Validation of a Multidimensional Turnover Intention Scale (MTIS)

The present study describes the initial development of a multidimensional turnover intention scale. Because existing measures typically define only behavioral and cognitive aspects of turnover intention, the current study expanded the multidimensional approach by proposing and assessing behavioral, cognitive, and affective dimensions of the turnover intention construct.

Virendra Singh Nirwan, Northern Kentucky University

Amanda Armour, Northern Kentucky University

Tiffanie Jones, Northern Kentucky University

Ashley Baker, Northern Kentucky University

Philip J. Moberg, Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-107 - Salary Negotiation: The Influence of Age, Gender and Employment Position

We investigated the influence of age, gender and employment position on perceptions of various aspects of salary negotiation. Salary was perceived as most fair for older female applicants and least fair for males in the same age group. Overall, female participants offered a significantly greater negotiated salary compared to males.

Brittany Cuevas, Roger Williams University

Jayne Guarino, Roger Williams University

Micheli Lynn, Roger Williams University

Julie Slarskey, Roger Williams University

Judith Platania, Roger Williams University

(Industrial/Organizational)

VIII-108 - How Perceived Racism Escalates Stress: The Mediating Mechanism Via Self-Esteem and Coping

This study aims to examine the effect of perceived racism on health outcomes and investigate the possible mechanism between them. Regression indicated that perceived racism significantly predicted higher stress levels, and a path analysis suggested that lower self-esteem and a lack of coping capability played a mediating role.

Stephanie Mae Purol, Texas State University

Yueqin Hu, Texas State University

(Social)

VIII-109 - The Presence of Meaning of Life Mediates the Relationship Between Trait Self-Control and Depressive Symptoms Among Chinese Adolescents

The role of meaning of life in the relationship between trait self-control and depressive symptoms among adolescents was investigated among 484 Chinese adolescents. The results found that the “trait self-control → depressive symptoms” association was mediated by the presence but not the search of meaning of life.

Jianbin Li, University of Padua

Qiaomin SITU, Guangzhou Vocational College of Technology and Business

(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-110 - Gender and Ethnic Differences in Self-Esteem, Self-Efficacy, Narcissism, and Academic Performance Among College Students.

This study examined differences between college age men and women as well as between Whites and Blacks (N = 191) in self-esteem, self-efficacy, narcissism, and academic performance. Men had higher narcissism and self-efficacy than women. Blacks had higher narcissism and lower academic performance than Whites.

Andrew B. Johnson, Frostburg State University

Jason H. Edwards, Frostburg State University

Krystal Rowan, Frostburg State University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-111 - Cultural Differences in Responses to Self-Doubt

Compared to American counterparts, Chinese college students showed higher self-doubt but more positive mindset about self-doubt and better performance. The negative effects of self-doubt on psychological well-being were smaller in the Chinese sample. As to performance, strong incremental beliefs reversed negative self-doubt effects, but only for the American sample.

Qin Zhao, Western Kentucky University

Liming Gong, Anhui University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

(Social)

VIII-112 - Self-Compassion and Psychological Well-Being

This study examined the relationship between self-compassion and various aspects of psychological well-being. Total self-compassion, self-kindness, common humanity, and mindfulness were positively related to higher levels of autonomy and mastery, a deeper commitment to personal growth, and greater satisfaction with interpersonal relationships.

Steven T. Zombory, Palm Beach Atlantic University

(General)

VIII-113 - Latent Structure of the Self-Compassion Scale

Confirmatory factor analysis conducted on the self-compassion scale (SCS) indicated that a six-factor model (self-kindness, self-judgment, common humanity, isolation, mindfulness, over identification) best fit the data. This does not support the 3-factor conceptualization of self-compassion proposed by SCS developers or the derivation of one single self-compassion score from the SCS.

Kayla A. Lord, Suffolk University

McKenna Parnes, Suffolk University

Vanessa A. Alvarez, Suffolk University

Alexandra M. Dick, Suffolk University

Katharine E. Smidt, VA Boston Healthcare System

Michael K. Suvak, Suffolk University

(Personality/Emotion)

VIII-114 - A Multiple Identity Tipping Point: When the Effect of Identity on Self-Esteem Backfires

An exploratory study assessed the relationship between multiple social identities and self-esteem. Results indicate that participants who listed five identities reported highest self-esteem, with decreases in esteem and mood after listing seven identities. We also examined effects of relatedness and importance of identities on self-esteem

Susie Chen, University of Pittsburgh

Kevin R. Binning, University of Pittsburgh

(Social)

VIII-115 - Self-Esteem and Subjective Well-Being Revisited: The Role of Personal, Relational, and Collective Self-Esteem

We investigated whether personal, relational and collective self-esteem are associated with subjective well-being. Five studies (N = 847) showed that, in addition to personal self-esteem, relational self-esteem was associated with greater life satisfaction, positive affect, meaning in life, happiness, and subjective vitality, but collective self-esteem was not.

Hongfei Du, University of Macau; South China Normal University

Peilian Chi, University of Macau

Ronnel B. King, The Education University of Hong Kong

(Social)

VIII-116 - Self Concept As Correlate of Information and Computer Technology Competence Among Bachelor of Technology Education Student of Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

Six research questions guided this study. A descriptive survey research design used and Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 129 students. Academic self-concept and ICT competence scales were adapted for data collection. Data was analyzed using frequency, percentage and t-tests. The results indicated that ICT competence is high.

Eunice O. Ohidah, Kaduna Polytechnic

Rosemary RL Kato, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Arikelola A. Omengala, Kaduna Polytechnic

Sabo Mohammed, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

(General)

VIII-117 - The Suppression Effect of Uncertainty on the Development of Cultural Self-Clarity

Cultural self-clarity refers to the awareness of culture's influence on the self. Such awareness is mainly developed through noticing and thinking about culture during experience with a foreign culture. We found that feeling uncertain about one's understanding toward the foreign culture has a negative impact on this development process.

Lu Chieh, Nanyang Technological University

Ching Wan, Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

VIII-118 - Self Importance of Morality Predicts Choosing Negative Moral Feedback

When given the option to receive feedback about either one's weakest moral trait (to learn how to improve) or one's strongest moral trait (to simply affirm a positive sense of self), self-importance of morality predicts choosing the weakest trait above and beyond other expected predictors like humility and growth mindset.

Abigail Quirk, University of Pennsylvania

Peter Meindl, University of Pennsylvania

Angela Duckworth, University of Pennsylvania

(General)

VIII-119 - Mindfulness and Expression of the True Self

We explore a possible link between mindfulness and behaving in line with the true self. Results of the present study (N=372) indicate that people high in mindfulness report more of an overlap between who they truly are and who they are in their daily lives.

Ministero M Lauren, The University at Buffalo

Kenneth G. DeMarree, The University at Buffalo

(Social)

VIII-120 - The Psychology of Yoga Practitioners: A Cluster Analysis

Yoga practitioners (N = 261) completed the revised Expression of Spirituality Inventory and the Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire. Cluster analysis revealed three clusters, each showing a different constellation of physical and spiritual concerns. The difference in years of practice between the groups suggests a developmental shift in orientation to yoga.

Jeremy E. C. Genovese, Cleveland State University

Kristine M Fondran, Cleveland State University

(General)

VIII-121 - High Self-Esteem As a Potential Maintaining Factor of Exercise Addiction Among Women

Self-esteem partially mediated the relation between body shame and exercise addiction among undergraduate women. Findings extend objectification theory to exercise addiction, provide a sociocultural context for understanding exercise addiction among women, and indicate that self-esteem is not necessarily a protective factor against exercise addiction and may be a maintaining factor.

Melissa M. Ertl, University at Albany, State University of New York

Laura M Longo, University at Albany, State University of New York

Gabrielle Groth Hoover, University at Albany, State University of New York

Kate J. Berghuis, University of Louisville

Jeffrey Prout, University at Albany, State University of New York

Rena Pazienza, University at Albany, State University of New York

Maria Hetz, University at Albany, State University of New York

Jessica Martin, University at Albany, State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

VIII-122 - Boulderling Psychotherapy Reduces Symptoms of Depression: Results of a Randomized Waitlist-Controlled Intervention Study

A randomized waitlist-controlled intervention study investigated the effects of an eight week boulderling psychotherapy (BPT) on symptoms of depression. The study provides evidence that short-term BPT can be effective for reducing symptoms of depression and that the alleviation of depressive symptoms can be enhanced through physical activity.

Eva-Maria Stelzer, University of Arizona

Stephanie Book, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Elmar Graessel, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Benjamin Hofner, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Johannes Kornhuber, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Katharina Luttenberger, Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

(Clinical Science)

VIII-123 - New Exercise and Eating Disorders Questionnaire Predicts Disordered after Controlling for Well-Established Reasons for Exercise Inventory Measure

Exercise and Eating Disorders Questionnaire (EED) assesses compulsive exercise within eating disorder populations not previously evaluated. Online survey data revealed EED predicted disordered eating after controlling for variance accounted for by Reasons for Exercise Inventory. Maladaptive forms of exercise may be best identified by EED, a new exercise motives measure.

Megan C. Pejsa-Reitz, Eastern Michigan University

Karen K. Saules, Eastern Michigan University

Jennifer A. Battles, Eastern Michigan University

(Methodology)

VIII-124 - Trajectories of Adherence to Structured Exercise Interventions in Healthy, Sedentary Adults: A Growth

Mixture Model Approach, and Exploration of Interclass Differences

Using a Growth Mixture Model, we identified three distinct groups of adherence to aerobic exercise training with an aim to identifying characteristics that distinguished them from each other. High adherers, in contrast to the other groups, experienced significant mood improvements during the intervention.

Jacob E Thomas, Columbia University Medical Center

Tse-Hwei Choo, Columbia University Medical Center

Vincenzo Lauriola, Columbia University Medical Center

Kathleen M McIntyre, Columbia University Medical Center

Martina Pavlicova, Columbia University Medical Center

Richard P Sloan, Columbia University Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

VIII-125 - Exercise Motives Moderate the Association Between Family History of Substance Abuse and Obesity Among Men

The literature supports that family history of alcoholism predicts obesity, particularly among women. Our data extend this relationship to college men, for whom family substance abuse history conferred obesity risk. Exercise motives, particularly introjected regulatory motives, moderate this relationship and may be a suitable target for obesity prevention efforts.

Jennifer A. Battles, Eastern Michigan University

Megan C. Pejsa-Reitz, Eastern Michigan University

Hanadi Badaoui, Eastern Michigan University

Karen K. Saules, Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-126 - Daily Bi-Directional Effects of Exercise Intensity and Positive Mood for Younger Adults

Moderate and vigorous exercise predicted increased positive mood the next day in young adults. Positive mood was also related to increased moderate and vigorous exercise the next day, suggesting a bi-directional relationship between exercise intensity and positive mood for young adults.

Diane M. Lameira, George Mason University

Jerome L. Short, George Mason University

Jason Feinberg, George Mason University

(Clinical Science)

VIII-127 - Theory-Based Reasoning Differentiates Entity Vs. Incremental Beliefs about Athletic Ability

Undergraduates completed a survey of entity/incremental beliefs about intellectual ability and mapped their theory-based reasoning. Those with higher incremental beliefs mapped the feature "Scores highly on an IQ test" as a cause of other features. Individuals with lower incremental beliefs tended to view IQ as the effect of other features.

Erin M. Miller, Bridgewater College

(Cognitive)

VIII-128 - Perceptual Category Boundaries and Need for Closure

We investigated the relationship between Kruglanski & Webster's (1996) Need for Closure and perceptual preference for categorizing ambiguous items, operationally defined as exemplars selected in a perceptual category width task. The results indicate a negative correlation between the Need for Closure and the width of the perceptual category.

Emily Laing, Coe College

Thomas Moye, Coe College

Nukhet D. Yarbrough, Coe College

(Cognitive)

VIII-129 - Enhanced Self-Construal Priming May Polarize Attribution

Priming self-construal has been found to be an effective method to manipulate analytic or holistic information processing. Using Masuda's fish animations, we examined whether enhanced priming, compared to standard priming, resulted in differential recall and more causal attributions to focal and background objects for independent and interdependently primed participants.

Carol Yvonne Yoder, Trinity University

Linus Chan, Trinity University

(Social)

VIII-130 - From Black & White to Black: How Behavior Affects Racial Categorizations of Multiracial

This study investigates how a Black/White target's behavior can affect racial categorizations of that person. We find that the Multiracial target was categorized as more Black when he tweeted that racial inequality exists (stereotypical-Black behavior) but categorized as more Multiracial when posting that racial inequality does not exist (counter-stereotypical-Black behavior).

Aeroelay Chyei Vinluan, Tufts University

Jessica D. Remedios, Tufts University

(Social)

VIII-131 - Downside of Experiential Consumption: When Experiential Consumption Keeps You from Self-Regulation.

As experiential consumption is more in the spotlight in relation to well-being, the research investigates how experiential consumption plays a role in self-regulation. We found that experiential consumption can have negative effect on self-regulation. Since it matches well with self-identity, it hinders people from further engaging in their goals.

Yewon Hur, New York University

(Social)

VIII-132 - The Impact of Savory and Sweet Caloric Preloading on Purchases Made in a Virtual Supermarket

In this study, we examined the effects of savory versus sweet caloric preload on hypothetical purchases made in an online grocery store. Results do not support an effect of type of preload.

We will discuss the results as well as obstacles we encountered with the online grocery store methodology.

Jordan R. Wagge, Avila University

Nicole Mathis, Avila University

(General)

VIII-133 - A 4-Week Diary Study of General Sustainable Consumption and Purchasing Behaviors

Over 4-weeks, diary responses of consumer behavior demonstrated relationships with a new measure of sustainable consumption. A behavioral measure of sustainable consumption predicted green product and recycled product purchases but not total purchasing. Findings provided support for the applied use of a new measure of general sustainable consumption.

Srikant Manchiraju, Florida State University

Eundeok Kim, Florida State University

Ross W May, Florida State University

Gregory S Seibert, Florida State University

Ashley N Cooper, Florida State University

Allison T Janzen, Florida State University

Frank D Fincham, Florida State University

(General)

VIII-134 - Effect of Consumers' Need for Cognitive Closure on Variety Seeking, Choice Overload, and Structured Consumption

The need for cognitive closure (NFCC) has received significant research attention in consumer psychology. In three studies, we found that levels of consumers' NFCC was positively associated with their tendency to avoid variety in product choice, purchase without close examination of product attributes, and prefer products with orderly design.

Kenichi Ito, Nanyang Technological University

Joan Teo Zhi Min, Nanyang Technological University

Jia Hui Tan, Nanyang Technological University

Hui Hui Low, Nanyang Technological University

(Social)

VIII-135 - The Effects of Creative Self-Efficacy and Cross-Application of Experiences on Risk-Taking at Work

While risk-taking can be dangerous in certain organizational settings, it is becoming increasingly important for organizations with a creativity requirement. This study examines two factors that potentially relate to risk-taking at work, creative self-efficacy and cross-application of experiences. Results suggest that both constructs are positively related to risk-taking at work.

Gabriella Bayshtok, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Sabina Bayshtok, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Nikolas Joseph Kritis, Binghamton University (SUNY)

Kimberly Jaussi, Binghamton University (SUNY)

(Industrial/Organizational)