



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session X

Saturday May 27

9:30 AM – 10:20 AM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 9:20 AM)

X-1 - The Pro-Anorexia (PROANA) Scale: Development and Initial Psychometric Evaluation

Two studies developed and validated a 10-item measure to assess pro-anorexia attitudes which correlated positively with self-objectification and negatively with eating disorder symptomatology. It had strong internal consistency reliability. This tool may be useful to researchers who wish to model—and to clinicians who wish to prevent—maladaptive eating attitudes.

Catherine A. La Starza, University of Florida

Richard P. Douglass, University of Florida

Lawton K. Swan, University of Florida

(Clinical Science)

X-2 - Hearing Words at Study Increases Details of False Memories

Two experiments demonstrated illusory recollection increases when the study modality is more transient. Both investigations manipulated background details to influence the frequency and quality of the information that was falsely recalled. We conclude false memory inherits context information from list items that appear early in a study phase.

Josh Woods, Grand View University

(Cognitive)

X-3 - Time and Its Meaning in Life: A Multi-Group Comparison

The present study sought a comprehensive understanding of how participants in three groups that differed culturally and socioeconomically perceived time and its meaning in their lives. The study looked at group differences on three dimensions: temporal beliefs and behaviors, subjective wellbeing, and the relationship between the two.

Harrison Schmitt, California State University, Fresno

Keith Edmonds, California State University, Fresno

Deanna Halliday, California State University, Fresno

Robert Levine, California State University, Fresno

(Social)

X-4 - There Is a Stronger Association of Aggression with ‘Group’ Than with ‘Individual.’

Research has focused on factors contributing to aggressive behavior in individuals. Little is known regarding the relation of groups with aggression. Using an IAT paradigm, we found that the concepts "group" and "aggression" were associated more strongly than the concepts "individual" and "aggression".

Magdalene H. Chalikia, Minnesota State University, Moorhead

Verlin B. Hinsz, North Dakota State University

Brian P. Meier, Gettysburg College

Anna M. Semanko, North Dakota State University

(Social)

X-5 - Treatment Utilization and Barriers in Olfactory Reference Syndrome

This internet-based study examines a broad sample of individuals with self-reported olfactory reference syndrome (ORS), including demographic and clinical characteristics, treatment

utilization patterns, and barriers to treatment. Results highlight the importance of more appropriate and effective ORS treatment, and mitigation of treatment barriers, for individuals suffering from this severe condition.

Valerie C. Braddick, Massachusetts General Hospital

Noah C. Berman, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Jennifer L. Greenberg, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Suraj Sarvode Mothi, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Sabine Wilhelm, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Clinical Science)

X-6 - Self-Regulation and Creative Goals in Everyday Environments

The environments in which people are creative have not received much attention from researchers. We used experience-sampling methods to assess creative environments during the creative process and the relationship to creative self-regulatory processes. Results suggest creative environments are highly variable but relate to typical creative goals and strategies.

Katherine N. Cotter, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Alexander P. Christensen, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Paul J. Silvia, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Zorana Ivcevic, Yale University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-7 - Brief Mindfulness Training Reduces Psychological Distress: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

This poster presents the results of a meta-analytic review of brief mindfulness meditation training literature, specifically examining psychological distress as an outcome. The results reveal a small, albeit significant effect of brief mindfulness training reducing psychological distress in both clinical and non-clinical populations.

Maya C. Schumer, Carnegie Mellon University

Emily K. Lindsay, Carnegie Mellon University

J. David Creswell, Carnegie Mellon University

(Clinical Science)

X-8 - Mindset Matters: Stress Mindset Predicts Sympathetic Nervous System Reactivity to Socio-Evaluative Threat

This study examines the extent to which stress mindset affects the sympathetic nervous system in a group of women engaged in a demanding task. Having a stress-enhancing mindset was associated with a lower PEP reactivity indicating less nervous system response. Thus, a positive mindset about stress is physiologically beneficial.

Lauren Merrill Cohen, New York University; Columbia University

Abdiel Flores, Columbia University

Katherine Zee, Columbia University

Niall P. Bolger, Columbia University

(General)

X-9 - Social Impact on Body Image

Body dissatisfaction has become an increasing concern among females. Social factors play a strong role in the development of body dissatisfaction. These factors obtain the power to alter thoughts, actions, and self-image. The present study examines the impact of social media exposure and social comparison patterns, while measuring body satisfaction.

AnnMarie C Sweetsir, Presenting author

Jane Theriault, Co-Author

(Social)

X-10 - Over-the-Counter Medication and Schizotypal Personality Traits Influence Spatial Ability and Convergent Thinking

Over-the-counter (OTC) medications may have previously undescribed effects on spatial ability and convergent thinking. Here we report significant effects of OTC medication, sex, and

schizotypal personality traits on mental rotations, perspective taking, and a convergent thinking task.

Melisa S Gallo, University of Scranton

Kerry A Buckhaults, University of Scranton

Patrick T. Orr, University of Scranton; University of Scranton

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-11 - The Relationship Between Child Maltreatment and Health Behaviors

This study explores the pathway between child abuse and poor health in adulthood through risky health behaviors in young adults. There were N=253 participants from diverse racial and socio-economic backgrounds. Our study found maltreatment from the mother was linked to smoking (and marginally with alcohol use), particularly for males.

Dayhana Olivo, Mercy College

Susan Rivera, Mercy College

Edith Gonzalez, Mercy College

Kimberly Rapoza, Mercy College

(Social)

X-13 - Nurse- Parent Intervention for the Management of Postoperative Pain

Postoperative pain is common in children and has detrimental effects on recovery. An intervention, NP-IPP, was designed to teach nurses and parents behaviors (e.g., distraction, coping advice) that alleviate this pain. A formative evaluation of the feasibility and acceptability of NP-IPP was conducted with experienced nurses and parents.

Anarosa Calderon Marcos, UCI Center on Stress & Health in the School of Medicine

Mai Makhoulf, UCI Center on Stress & Health in the School of Medicine

Brooke Jenkins, UCI Center on Stress & Health in the School of Medicine

Michelle Fortier, UCI Center on Stress & Health in the School of Medicine

Zeev Kain, UCI Center on Stress & Health in the School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

X-14 - Latino Gay Men's Use of Location-Based Mobile Dating Applications: Implications for HIV Prevention

This qualitative project explored the main ways in which Latino men in Los Angeles, California who have sex with men (MSM) utilize location-based mobile gay-oriented dating applications (apps) in order to engage this population through these sites in HIV testing and other prevention activities.

Ricardo Mendoza Lepe, Claremont Graduate University

Frank Galvan, Bienestar Human Services

Ronald A Brooks, UCLA

(Social)

X-15 - Health Conceptualization: Its Relation to Regulatory Fit and Impact on Health

The purpose of this study is to investigate how individuals' concepts of health promotion and illness prevention are associated with their regulatory fit, and how these variables impact health behaviors and outcomes. Our results suggest that concepts of health may be important predictors of health behaviors and outcomes.

Matthew J. Jiang, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Karl S. Rosengren, University of Wisconsin-Madison

(Cognitive)

X-16 - Helping Future Generations: Childhood Trauma, Depression and Generativity in HIV Infected and Uninfected Women

The current study examined how caring for future generations (generativity) relates to challenging experiences (i.e., childhood sexual abuse, having an HIV diagnosis), demographic characteristics, and mental and physical health in women with and at risk for HIV.

Yudelki M. Firpo-Perretti, Boston University

Clair Cassiello, Boston University

Rachel Jiang, Boston University

Kendra Sims, Boston University

Kathleen M. Weber, John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County

Mardge H. Cohen, John H. Stroger, Jr. Hospital of Cook County

Leslie R. Brody, Boston University

(Clinical Science)

X-17 - Caregiver-Adolescent Conflict on Asthma Control in Urban Families: The Differential Effect for Male and Female Adolescents

This study investigated the moderating role of adolescent sex (i.e., male versus female) on the association between caregiver-teen conflict and asthma control in urban adolescents. Sex significantly moderated the association between caregiver-teen conflict and asthma control. Specifically, for male adolescents, higher levels of conflict were associated with poorer asthma control.

Samantha A Miadich, Virginia Commonwealth University

Robin S Everhart, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Developmental)

X-18 - Investigation of Desired Health Behavior Change Among MSM: Stress and Mental Health Are Primary Barriers

This study investigated health behavior concerns among 150 cisgender sexual minority men within the United States, beyond sexual risk and substance/alcohol use. Analyses explored health characteristics and barriers related to desired health behavior change. This research further supports the strong relationship between stress, mental health, and health behaviors.

Tyler L. Larginho, University of Rhode Island

Anna L. Sherman, University of Rhode Island

Loren A. Bauerband, University of Rhode Island

Wayne F. Velicer, University of Rhode Island

(General)

X-19 - Social Problem Solving As a Mediator of Perceived Stress and Irritable Bowel Syndrome Symptom Severity

This study examined negative problem orientation and impulsive/careless problem-solving as mediators in the link between stress and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) severity. IBS is often referred to as the “brain-gut disorder” and this first-time investigation is important due to the bidirectional influences of stress, mood, and cognitions with gastrointestinal function.

Natalie M. Holbrook, University of Maine

Laura A. Andrews, University of Maine

Douglas W. Nangle, University of Maine

(Clinical Science)

X-20 - External Health Locus of Control and Perceived Stress Predict Sleep Quality

College students may have knowledge about healthy sleep, but may not prioritize sleep. This study explores whether external health locus of control and perceived stress predict sleep quality. Results supported the hypothesis, implying that motivation to improve sleep may be based on perceived ability to manage health and stress.

Victoria A. Felix, Louisiana Tech University

Mercedes Gremillion, Louisiana Tech University

Walter Buboltz Jr., Louisiana Tech University

(General)

X-21 - Coping Strategies after Loss and Their Impact on Complicated Grief and Depression

While complicated grief following the death of a loved one has been seen as primarily an avoidance-related phenomena, other researchers have found that approach behavior is implicated

as well. The current study examined the relationship of task-focused, emotion-focused, and avoidance-focused coping on complicated grief and depressive symptoms following a loss.

Thomas R. Buqo, Hofstra University

Erin Ward-Ciesielski, Hofstra University

Jacquelyn Krychiw, Hofstra University

(Clinical Science)

X-22 - Vast PTSD Diagnostic Heterogeneity Reflected By Unique Clinical Symptom Patterns on the CAPS and PCL

Wide-ranging, PTSD heterogeneity was reflected in clinical symptom pattern variability. Symptom pattern sequences from CAPS IV and PCL data were discordant. Positive clinical treatment outcomes manifested as expected decreases in the number of PTSD symptom patterns and corresponding increases in nPTSD symptom patterns. Impact on PTSD research will be discussed.

Angela Rose Berlingeri, National Center for PTSD; VA Boston Healthcare System

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

Aaron Fox, Independent Consultant

(Clinical Science)

X-23 - Maternal Perinatal OCD, Depression, and Infant Reactivity

The current study investigated the ability of maternal perinatal OC symptoms to predict infant reactivity above and beyond that of maternal perinatal depressive symptomatology. Although findings were null, this may be due to significant comorbidity and biological etiology of these forms of perinatal pathology. Implications and future research are discussed.

Jason Michael Gibbs, Idaho State University

Anika Lovgren, Idaho State University

Taylor Ramos, Idaho State University

Nicki Aubuchon-Endsley, Idaho State University

(Clinical Science)

X-24 - Psychosocial Correlates of Percentage of Intimate Partners Who Are Violent

Chronicity of intimate partner violence across multiple partners is associated with negative psychological outcomes. The ratio of the number of violent intimate partners to overall number of partners was significantly associated with more depressive symptoms, less current IPV exposure, and less housing instability. Post-traumatic stress symptoms were not related.

Stein F Sara, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Maria M. Galano, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Clark Hannah, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sandra Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

X-25 - Moms' Empowerment Program Reduces Traumatic Stress over Seven Years

Millions of women experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime resulting in traumatic stress. Intervention programs can help but few show long-term results. A 7-year follow up of a randomized control trial of a successful intervention program was conducted. Results indicate traumatic stress symptoms remained lower for treatment versus controls.

Sandra Graham-Bermann, Clinical Science, Department of Psychology

Maria M. Galano, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Hannah Clark, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sara Stein, Clinical Science, Department of Psychology

Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

X-26 - Externalizing Pathway in Male Adolescent Substance Use

Male adolescents exhibit greater impulsivity and substance use than females. We explored adolescent gender differences in vulnerability to substance use frequency, and found an indirect effect of insula activity on substance use frequency through externalizing symptomatology was significant for males only, suggesting a neurobiological susceptibility to substance use for males.

Jacob Johnson Elder, Virginia Tech

Alexis Brieant, Virginia Tech

Brooks King-Casas, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Tech

(Developmental)

X-27 - Differential Patterns of Relations Among Coping, Perceived Control, and Mental Health Functioning

Given the high amount of stress in college, students may be at risk for psychological problems. This study investigated the differential effects of coping and control on managing stress. Results indicated differential patterns among coping, control, and mental health for stress suggesting that life and financial stress may be different.

Andrea V McPherson, Meredith College

(General)

X-28 - I Definitely Kind of Know My Views on X: Facets of Attitude Strength Are Expressed in Language

Across three studies we examined the relationship between the strength of people's attitudes and the linguistic markers they use when discussing their attitudes. Findings provide partial support for the prediction that stronger attitudes are expressed with more powerful language. Implications for attitude strength research are discussed.

Lucinda L. Simmons, Elmhurst College

Ashley Z. Martinez, Elmhurst College

Kelsey L. Miller, Concordia University

Elizabeth A. Majka, Elmhurst College

(Social)

X-29 - Personality Indicators of Active Suicidal Ideation in Adults

We investigated whether personality pathology is a salient indicator of and active suicidal ideation (A-SI) in non-clinical adults. We collected data from adults in the New York City area. Logistic regression indicated that dimensional personality problems predicted A-SI with greater specificity than demographic and psychopathology variables alone.

Yosef S Amrami, St John's University

Wilson H. McDermut, St. John's University

(Clinical Science)

X-30 - Probability Bias—but Not Cost Bias—Predicts Benign Interpretations of Ambiguous Social Events Among People with Social Anxiety Disorder

This study examined associations among three cognitive biases—cost and probability perceptions and interpretations of ambiguous social events—in adults with social anxiety disorder. Probability bias, or overestimating the likelihood that negative social events will occur, but not cost bias, or overestimating negative consequences, predicted more benign interpretations.

Michelle Rattinger, Georgia State University

Erin B. Tone, Georgia State University

Natasha Mehta, VA Greater Los Angeles Healthcare System

Page L. Anderson, Georgia State University

(Clinical Science)

X-31 - Perfectionism and the Hexaco Model of Personality

Grounded in the multidimensional model of perfectionism and previous empirical support, we explored how multidimensional perfectionism was related to the HEXACO personality

dimensions and lower-order facets. Furthermore the incremental validity of perfectionism over the HEXACO dimensions was supported in analyses of perceived stress and depression.

Philip B Gnilka, Virginia Commonwealth University

Morgan DeBusk-Lane, Virginia Commonwealth University

Randall Moate, University of Texas at Tyler

Kenneth G. Rice, Georgia State University

Jeffrey S. Ashby, Georgia State University

Sharon K Zumbrunn, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-32 - Psychosocial Correlates of Gambling Task Performance: The Variable Influence of Impulsivity, Depression, Anxiety, and Stress.

Depression, anxiety, and stress (DASS) is predictive of increased attentional impulsivity and poor performance on a gambling task among a sample of 45 undergraduates. Trait impulsivity measured with the Baratt Impulsiveness Scale (BIS) was found to be predictive of decreased reaction time on the gambling task.

Madeline Sherrill, University of Southern Maine

Elizabeth Vella, University of Southern Maine

(Personality/Emotion)

X-33 - The Relationship Between Dispositional Mindfulness, Adult Attachment Orientations, and Emotion Regulation

The results of the present study further confirm the relationship between attachment, mindfulness, and emotion regulation with the unique addition of disorganized attachment. Exploratory factor analysis revealed a 3-factor solution accounting for 59% of the variance across scores on included measures. The poster details these factors and relationships between constructs.

Jodie Claire Stevenson, The University of Sheffield

Lisa-Marie Emerson, The University of Sheffield

Abigail Millings, The University of Sheffield

(Developmental)

X-34 - Trait Distress Tolerance and Negative Cognitive Appraisals in the Context of a Stressor

Our study explored relationships between distress tolerance (DT) and stress appraisals. Participants completed surveys of DT and stress appraisals in relation to a stress induction. Lower levels of DT were related to more negative cognitive appraisals, such as appraising the stressor as more stressful, threatening, uncontrollable, and controllable by others.

Sharon Y Lee, University of Connecticut

Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut

Shaun Thomas, University of Connecticut

Shivani A Patel, University of Connecticut

Taylor McGloin, University of Connecticut

(Personality/Emotion)

X-35 - Personality and Leadership Style: Implications for Emotional Well-Being

The current study examines the connection between personality, leadership style, and emotional well-being. Participants completed the BFI-54, MLQ Form 6S, and three measures of emotional well-being: Satisfaction with Life, Psychological Flourishing, and Emotional Wellness. Match scores were assessed with primary leadership style based on research, then correlated with emotional well-being.

Chris A. Sietstra, Northwestern College

Laird R. Edman, Northwestern College

(Personality/Emotion)

X-36 - Replication of the Preliminary Analysis of the Brief Observation of Social Communication Change (BOSCC)

Using a new treatment outcome measure, the Brief Observation of Social Communication Change (BOSCC), we captured significant changes in social communication in toddlers over the course of intervention. This work supports the BOSCC as a valid and reliable measure of treatment response for young children with autism spectrum disorders (ASD).

Morgan Cohen, Weill Cornell Medicine

Nurit Benrey, Weill Cornell Medicine

Kassandra Martinez, Weill Cornell Medicine

Rebecca Grzadzinski, Weill Cornell Medicine

Catherine Lord, New York Presbyterian Hospital

So Hyun Kim, Weill Cornell Medicine

(Clinical Science)

X-37 - Social Hypersensitivity, Self-Esteem, and Negative Interpretation Bias for Ambiguous Events

Social hypersensitivity (sociotropy) has been proposed as a personality vulnerability for depression (Beck, 1983). Multiple regression analyses across three research studies found that social hypersensitivity predicted negative interpretations of ambiguous statements. In addition, social hypersensitivity and the occurrence of ambiguous events in everyday life predicted state self-esteem.

Kaite Yang, Stockton University

Andrew Lacovara, Stockton University

Ryan Giannuzzi, Stockton University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-38 - Personality and Subjective Aging: Do They Both Predict Health?

Subjective aging and personality have both been shown to predict cognitive and physical health outcomes in older adults. This study examined whether conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness, felt age, and attitudes towards own aging differentially predict number of chronic conditions, functional limitations, and memory in adults over age 50.

Elizabeth Morris, University of Michigan

Jacqui Smith, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Personality/Emotion)

X-39 - Anger Rumination and Digital Pathology: Anger Rumination Mediates the Link Between Cyber Victimization and Cyber Bullying

Cyber victimization is associated with higher engagement in cyber bullying of innocent others. The underlying mechanism is unknown. In a longitudinal study with 219 youth, using structural equation modeling, we established that anger rumination about cyber victimization mediates the link between cyber victimization and engagement in cyber bullying.

Changiz Mohiyeddini, Northeastern University

Jessica George, Northeastern University

Zachary Lucas Tripsas, Northeastern University

Sohila Mohiyeddini, South Baylo University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-40 - What Causes People to Take Action Against Prejudice?: Unique Predictors of Nonprejudice and Antiprejudice

Nonprejudice and antiprejudice (proactively fighting prejudice) have distinct outcomes. An examination of their predictors revealed that antiprejudice was uniquely predicted by locus of control, morality, and perceived necessity. Nonprejudice was uniquely predicted by outgroup acceptance and social desirability. These results hold implications for methods of encouraging action against prejudice.

Danielle Krusemark, Florida State University

Jennifer LaCosse, Florida State University

E. Ashby Plant, Florida State University

(Social)

X-41 - Anticipatory and Post Public Speaking Anxiety: Contributing Personal Factors

This study examined how personal characteristics may increase individual susceptibility to public speaking anxiety (PSA) in female undergraduate students. A mixed 3-way ANOVA revealed that individuals low in trait anxiety and low in neuroticism experienced significantly lower levels of state anxiety during the public speaking task.

Clare Denise Russell Hinch, University of Windsor

(Social)

X-42 - Action Versus State Orientation As a Moderator of Goal Structure and Ego Depletion

Participants completed matrices to deplete their self-regulatory resource. Those in the demanding goal condition reported more ego depletion. Action/state orientation moderated the relationship between goal structure and ego depletion such that individuals with an action orientation were less depleted in the demanding goal condition than state oriented individuals were depleted.

Claude Richard Fabinyi, Pennsylvania State University

Susan Mohammed, Pennsylvania State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-43 - Social Predictors of Risk Taking Behavior Among Young Adults

The current study aimed to delineate social mechanisms of risk taking behavior among young adults. Findings revealed that after controlling for sensation seeking, impulsivity predicted risk taking. Perception of social norms regarding risk taking as well as resistance to peer influence were also found to uniquely predict risk taking.

Christine Rose Hofmeister, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Tamera Murdock, University of Missouri, Kansas City

Marshall Beauchamp, University of Missouri, Kansas City

(Social)

X-44 - Negative Influences from Socialization Agents on Externalizing Behavior Problems in Adolescence

What is the relation between maladaptive behaviors of role models and maladaptive behaviors of adolescents? A cross-sectional sample of 13,235 adolescents at various points of development (grades 8, 10, and 12) was used to answer this question via multiple regression. Findings indicate associations between negative influences and externalizing behavior problems.

Jerry L. Mize II, George Mason University

Adam Winsler, George Mason University

(Developmental)

X-45 - Analysis of the Features of Emerging Adulthood: A National Study Introducing Emerging Adults in the United States

The present study uses a nationally representative sample to understand 18-29 year olds' experiences of emerging adulthood. The prevalence of the five features of EA are investigated across a number of demographic characteristics, such as age, social class, relationship status, living arrangements, and ethnicity.

Achu Johnson Alexander, Clark University

Jeffrey Jensen Arnett, Clark University

(Developmental)

X-46 - Cognitive Control Moderates the Association Between Risk Processing and Health Risk Behaviors Via Perceived Stress

We examined the interaction between neural correlates of risk processing and cognitive control on adolescent perceived stress and health risk behaviors (HRBs). The association between risk processing and HRBs was mediated by stress. However, the association between risk processing and stress was only significant for adolescents with low cognitive control.

Toria Herd, Virginia Tech

Dominique Maciejewski, Virginia Tech

Nina Lauharatanahirun, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Jacob Lee, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Kirby Deater-Deckard, University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Brooks King-Casas, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Tech

(Developmental)

X-47 - Influences on Adolescent Attitudes Toward Distracted Driving

Distraction contributes to motor vehicle crashes, the leading cause of death in adolescents. Driver's Education students were assessed to determine the effect of internal and external influences toward the acceptance of distracted driving behaviors. External influences were associated with lower acceptance. Internal influences predicted higher acceptance of distracted driving behaviors.

Jeffrey T. Martin, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Benjamin McManus, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Despina Stavrinou, University of Alabama at Birmingham

(Cognitive)

X-48 - Number of Past-Year Missed Clinic Visits As an Indicator of Current Health Functioning Among Young People Living with HIV

This poster presents our study which was conducted with a large sample ($N = 2,215$) of young people living with HIV in the United States. In the study, we explored associations between young people's number of past-year missed medical clinic visits and a range of health outcomes.

Nicholas Tarantino, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Larry Brown, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Laura Whiteley, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

M. Isabel Fernández, Nova Southeastern University

Sharon L. Nichols, University of California, San Diego

Gary Harper, University of Michigan

The ATN 086 Protocol Team for the Adolescent Medicine Trials, Multiple Affiliations

(Clinical Science)

X-50 - Peer Victimization: Do Parents Really Matter?

Parents who are overprotective, threaten rejection, engage in coercion, and who lack warmth are more likely to have adolescents (362, 9th to 11th grade boys and girls) who experience victimization from peers but primarily when adolescents' relations with peers are subpar.

Samantha Ippolito, St. John's University

Maxwell Kim, St. John's University

Archley Mathieu, St. John's University

Coren Smith, St. John's University

Ernest V. E. Hodges, St. John's University

(Developmental)

X-51 - Terrorism Exacerbates the Internalizing-Victimization Escalating Cycle

An adolescent cohort of 6th and 7th graders ($N = 273$) that experienced 9/11 showed a stronger escalating cycle between internalizing difficulties and peer victimization (internalizing predicted increases in victimization which in turn predicted increases in victimization) than an adolescent cohort that did not experience 9/11 ($N = 224$).

Sameera Ramjan, St. John's University

Feng Shi, St. John's University

Eddy Auguste, St. John's University

Castro Daniela, St. John's University

Celeste Sangiorgio, St. John's University

Ernest V. E. Hodges, St. John's University

(Developmental)

X-52 - Interactions of Adolescent and Parent Temperament on the Adolescent Regulatory System

According to the goodness-of-fit hypothesis, developmental outcomes are the result of how well an individual's temperament fits with the environment. This study examined how parent temperament serves as an environmental context for adolescents. Results revealed that parent temperament moderates the relationship between adolescent temperament and emotion regulation.

Jeanette M Walters, University of Arkansas at Monticello

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Tech

(Developmental)

X-53 - Inner Voice Morality: Inner Reading Voices and Its Influence on Moral Judgment

The study investigates the audible inner voice experienced by many during silent reading and its effect on moral judgment.

Bharathy Premachandra, New York University

(Cognitive)

X-54 - Partisan Trolleyology

This study examined the relationship between political orientation and moral dilemmas (i.e., trolley problems). Independents made more utilitarian decisions than Partisans (Republicans and Democrats). Partisan decisions may be based more on deontological principles, even though those principles are not the same.

Sharon Tkacz, Kent State University

Scott C. Ashburn, Kent State University

Zach Moore, Kent State University

(Social)

X-55 - Testing Alternatives to Juror Rehabilitation: Knowledge and Attitudes Change but Not Verdicts

291 participants in a nation-wide study served as mock jurors in an insanity defense trial, and were randomly assigned to standard rehabilitation, altered rehabilitation (use and success insanity defense statistics), and control conditions. The altered rehabilitation condition had more accurate estimates of use/success, more favorable attitudes, but fewer NGRI verdicts.

Gabrielle Bate-Matchett, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Kristina Lamb, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Lydia Stellwag, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Faith Hanegraaff, University of North Carolina Wilmington

Len Lecci, University of North Carolina Wilmington

(Social)

X-56 - Effects of Imagery Task, Food Given, and Gender on Food Consumption

Effects of type of imagery activity (putting quarters into a laundry machine, eating M&M's, eating one's favorite sweet, or eating one's favorite food) and food given (M&M's, skittles, or goldfish crackers) on food consumption were explored. These variables interacted with gender to influence food consumption after completing the imagery task.

Cynthia Carolina Morales, California State University, Northridge

Jose De Jesus Sotelo, California State University, Northridge

Edgar Frausto, California State University, Northridge

Lessley Torres, California State University, Northridge

Anna Benitez, California State University, Northridge

Ryan Oscar Miller, Psychology

Evelyn M Dubon, California State University, Northridge

Estefany Espinoza, California State University, Northridge

Jill L Quilici, California State University, Northridge

Hedieh Hakakian, California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

X-58 - Maximizing in Collectivists Versus Individualists

The current study explores a decision-making behavior known as maximizing: spending more resources in an effort to make the single best decision. (Schwartz et al. 2002). Results show that collectivist individuals display more maximizing behavior than individualists and that Pacific Islanders maximize more than Asians and Caucasians.

Gwen Humble, Brigham Young University–Hawaii

(Cognitive)

X-59 - Is Apology the Cure for What Ails You?: How Disclosure, Offer and Apology Laws May Influence Medical Malpractice Awards

The newly enacted Massachusetts Healthcare Cost Containment Bill gives physicians and other medical professionals the opportunity to apologize for mistakes without fear of legal repercussions. The bill also encourages full disclosure and mediated financial settlement. The current study measured the effects of apology evidence on juror decision-making.

Bret Guaraldi, Bridgewater State University

Shelby Fumo, Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University

(General)

X-60 - The Effect of Roundedness of Numeric Information on Purchase Decision: The Moderating Role of Consumption Goal

This research examines the differential impact of roundedness of numeric information on purchase decisions, based on whether the consumption goal underlying a product purchase is hedonic versus utilitarian. Two experiments demonstrate that rounded (nonrounded) numeric information enhances purchase intentions when the consumption goal associated with the product is hedonic (utilitarian).

Moon-Yong Kim, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies

(Cognitive)

X-61 - Regulatory Focus and Idea Evaluation

Individuals weigh a variety of factors when evaluating ideas. In this study, we examined how several factors, namely individuals' regulatory focus and the presence or absence of a reward influenced evaluations. Specifically, regulatory focus and rewards interacted to influence the leniency or severity of idea evaluations.

Hayley Morisson, Creighton University

Ronette Bruner, Creighton University

Joshua Fairchild, Creighton University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-62 - Jury Decision Making and Racial Bias in Court Testimony

The influence of race/gender bias and social norms on juror decision-making was examined. Participants viewed testimonies of a couple who was either of same or different ethnicity. Individual witnesses were rated on believability and likability. Results revealed a preference for testimony type and gender.

Blake Nesmith, University of Central Oklahoma

Thomas Hancock, University of Central Oklahoma

(Cognitive)

X-63 - Does Traditional Sexism and Gender Impact Perceptions of Psychological Abuse?

This study examined how participants (N=195) perceived male and female perpetrators of psychological abuse, within a heterosexual marital conflict scenario. We examined whether traditional sexist beliefs would impact perceptions of the perpetrator. Results showed that sexism had an impact on perceptions of some, but not all, variables.

Nicole Capezza, Stonehill College

Lauren D'Intino, Stonehill College

Margaret Flynn, Stonehill College

(Social)

X-64 - Gender Differences in Spatial Ability Among Adolescents

This study examines the root of gender differences in spatial ability. Results suggest that males performed better in spatial tasks and reported higher spatial habits of mind, possibly due to their higher involvement in spatial activities during childhood and adolescence. Our findings have implications for increasing female involvement in STEM.

Robert Alexander Cortes, Georgetown University

Paola Sofia Mendez, Georgetown University

Emily Grossnickle Peterson, Georgetown University

Robert Kolvoord, James Madison University

David H. Uttal, Northwestern University

Dan Goldman, Georgetown University

Adam Green, Georgetown University

(Cognitive)

X-65 - The Influence of Sexual Orientation and Race on Gender Prescriptive Stereotypes

Do normative gender beliefs apply equally to men and women of additional social categories? We explore this question intersectionally by asking participants to indicate the desirability of men, women, and people of different sexual orientations (Study 1) and race (Study 2) displaying a series of masculine and feminine traits.

Sa-kiera Tiarra Jolynn Hudson, Harvard University

Jim Sidanius, Harvard University

(Social)

X-66 - Effects of Individual Feedback on Gender Differences in the Performance of Chronometric Mental-Rotation Tests

The study examined the influence of individual feedback on the performance in a mental-rotation test. Males showed better performances in reaction time but not in accuracy. Feedback influenced subjects' reaction time and their rotational speed. Possible implications for the role of feedback in tests and at school will be discussed.

Martina Rahe, University of Koblenz-Landau

Claudia M. Quaiser-Pohl, University of Koblenz-Landau

Petra Jansen, University of Regensburg

(Cognitive)

X-67 - Mate Value Discrepancy Moderates the Link Between Agreeableness and Future Relationship Formation

Amongst those who report their mate value as higher than do objective raters, low agreeableness enhances relationship formation success. Agreeableness is believed to be a highly desired trait in a romantic partner; however, these results instead point to the allure of narcissistic partners, at least as short-term mates.

Kushnier Rachel, Lakehead University

Laura K. Bailey, Lakehead University

Ron Davis, Lakehead University

(Social)

X-68 - Women's Attention to Others' Emotions May Explain Low Sexist Beliefs

What type of empathy explains why women have less sexist beliefs than men? In an online survey, undergraduates completed sexism and empathy measures. Female participants reported lower benevolent sexism than men. There was also evidence that empathy involving attention to people's emotions, but not other empathy types, explained this effect.

Sean McCaffery, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Rianna Grissom, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Jason S. Lawrence, University of Massachusetts Lowell

(Social)

X-69 - Attributional Complexity and Rape Myths in Sentencing Recommendations

Rape myth acceptance (RMA) and attributional complexity (AC) were examined in a rape crime scenario. Only RMA predicted guilt convictions, but only AC predicted sentencing length. Surprisingly, as AC increased sentence recommendations were either shorter or longer depending on first or second degree conviction.

Marissa Marottoli, Stockton University

Rob Foels, Stockton University

(Social)

X-70 - Gender, Race and Responsibility Affect Evaluations of Angry CEOs

Examined effects of gender and race on evaluations of leaders' angry responses to a negative event. While few differences emerged for Caucasian leaders, female African American leaders received lower status and salary than male leaders. Social skills in addition to competence were predictive of female, not male, leaders' status.

Sarah L. Hutson-Comeaux, Denison University

Erin Katalinic, Denison University

(Social)

X-71 - Gender Variance: Are Mental Health Professionals Prepared?

Mental health professionals rated their competence (CP) and comfort (CF) with cisgender clients and gender variant clients. We found CP and CF are strongly correlated ($p < .001$) across six gender categories. Significant differences ($p < .001$) between ratings for cisgender and gender variant clients exist in both CP and CF.

Karen A. Miranda, Emmanuel College

Salvester A. Zarzana, Emmanuel College

Katelyn A. Belmonte, Emmanuel College

Lauren E. Boissonault, Emmanuel College

Kevin R. Petterson, Emmanuel College

(Clinical Science)

X-72 - Sexist Humor Decreases Receptivity to Diversity Messages

In two studies, we found that men who are exposed to more sexist humor, whether in their day-to-day lives or in an experimental setting, had more negative reactions to a gender diversity message. These findings suggest that sexist humor may impede efforts to promote more positive attitudes toward women.

Koji Takahashi, University of Michigan

Denise J. Sekaquaptewa, University of Michigan

(Social)

X-73 - Where Is Generosity in the Brain?

This study examined relationships between generosity and resting-state EEG activity. Prior research on well-being has suggested a relationship between well-being and alpha asymmetry. The present study corroborates this relationship with data suggesting that high generosity is associated with greater activity in the left hemisphere.

Nicholas Pappas, Stockton University

Caitlyn Murtha, Stockton University

Jessica Fleck, Stockton University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-74 - Aesthetic Stability in Adults with Brain Injury: A Pilot Study

Aesthetic stability measures the degree to which individuals' aesthetic tastes change over time. We tested non-elderly adults with diverse brain injuries and found that as a group they performed well above chance, a finding that echoes work with elderly dementia patients. Despite severe brain damage, human aesthetics appears quite robust.

Delaney Teceno, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

Daniel Graham, Hobart and William Smith Colleges

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-75 - Dynamic Changes in Narrative Transportation Affect Attention, Memory, and Other Brain Processes

We investigate the effect of transportation using suspenseful films and fMRI. With increasing suspense, activation in central visual and attention regions increase and peripheral visual and default-mode regions decrease. Suspense also improves memory. These results illustrate how information processing is organized to interesting and engaging stimuli on a moment-to-moment basis.

Eric H. Schumacher, Georgia Institute of Technology

Matthew A Bezdek, Georgia Institute of Technology

William G. Wenzel, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Richard J. Gerrig, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Cognitive)

X-76 - Survival Processing in Face Recognition

The mnemonic benefit of survival processing with words and objects is well established (Nairne et al., 2007), but not for faces (Savine et al. 2011). Results of two experiments we conducted indicated that survival processing advantage extends to face recognition if the recognition task requires recollection of the presentation context.

Mehmet Gunal, University of Texas at Dallas

Hervé Abdi, University of Texas at Dallas

James C. Bartlett, University of Texas at Dallas

(Cognitive)

X-77 - Can Self-Affirmation Influence the Emotional Component of a Moral Decision?

Forty-nine participants were randomly assigned to a self-affirmed condition or control. The P260 event-related brain potential was used to assess emotional processing while participants made decisions to resolve moral dilemmas. While significant differences in emotional processing were found between types of dilemmas, being self-affirmed did not influence affective reactions.

Bryan C. Auday, Gordon College

Daruenie Andujar, Gordon College

Trevor Hinshaw, Gordon College

David Parr, Gordon College

Taylor-Marie Funchion, Gordon College

Kate Ferris, Gordon College

Caitlyn Alekshun, Gordon College

Youngeun Park, Gordon College

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-78 - Distinct Neural Responses to Social and Semantic Violations: An N400 Study

Greater amplitudes of the N400 event-related potential component are elicited by semantically incongruent sentence endings. We investigated whether social violations would elicit a similar N400 effect. Our results show N400 modulations by violations of semantic but not social conventions, clarifying potential boundary conditions for eliciting the N400.

Natalie R. Weimer, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Sheri L. Clark, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Antonio Freitas, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Cognitive)

X-79 - Does a Flatter General Gradient of Visual Attention Explain Peripheral Advantages and Central Deficits in Deaf Adults?

We tested the proposal that auditory deprivation flattens the general attentional gradient across visual space. Deaf participants without but not with cochlear implants showed a central object identification deficit compared to hearing participants. Concurrent spatial localization performance gradients (parafoveal-to-peripheral) were equivalent across groups. A general flatter gradient was not found.

Vincent J. Samar, Rochester Institute of Technology

Lauren Berger, Gallaudet University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-80 - Mvpa Exploration of Epilepsy Networks

Mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (mTLE) causes proximal and distal effects. We analyzed epilepsy network disruptions utilizing a multi-voxel pattern analysis of resting state functional connectivity data, which allows for hypothesis-free exploration of all differences. Our findings confirm that mTLE causes wide-ranging network disruptions which are distinguishing features of mTLE.

Daniel Paul Panfili, Drexel University

Karol Zdislaw Osipowicz, Drexel University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-81 - Differential Anterior EEG Brain Activity While Viewing Violent or Neutral Video Clips

EEG alpha power difference scores were obtained from 23 participants who watched a neutral or violent video clip. Increased activity at the right frontal Fp2 site was observed for the violent clip condition. No difference between conditions was observed in alpha power difference scores for F4-F3, F8-F7, or T4-3.

Patrick A. Ament, University of Central Missouri

Adam Runyan, University of Central Missouri

Michael Omerza, University of Central Missouri

Taylor Rodieck, University of Central Missouri

Amanda Fuller, University of Central Missouri

Darby Simon, University of Central Missouri

Isaac Flint, University of Central Missouri

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-82 - Distinct Experiential Origins of the Mental Number Line and Mental Timeline

During training, participants counted down on their fingers either to the right or to the left, causing them to spatialize time and number in opposite directions across their hands. Training reliably changed participants' space-number associations independently of their space-time associations, as predicted. The MNL and MTL have distinct experiential origins.

Benjamin Pitt, University of Chicago

Daniel Casasanto, University of Chicago

(Cognitive)

X-83 - Patterns of Change and Stability in Implicit and Explicit Attitudes from 2004-2015

An analysis of over 6-million IATs from Project Implicit (2004-2015) provided an unprecedented opportunity to observe attitude change toward multiple social groups worldwide. Compared to 2004, implicit age, race, and skin-tone attitudes today are virtually unchanged, sexuality attitudes are less biased, and weight and disability attitudes are more biased.

Tessa E. S. Charlesworth, Harvard University

Anthony G. Greenwald, University of Washington

Mahzarin R. Banaji, Harvard University

(Social)

X-84 - Help or Handicap? Education about Mental Illness May Exacerbate Stigma

157 students with different cultural backgrounds were recruited to participate in a vignette experiment assessing efforts to alleviate stigmatization of the Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder. Significant interaction effect was found between cultural groups and experimental assignment [$F=3.614$, $p=0.029$], suggesting the importance of cultural sensitivity in educating to reduce mental illness stigma.

Ruofan Ma, University of Waterloo

Jonathan M. Oakman, University of Waterloo

(Clinical Science)

X-85 - An Investigation of Relational Processing in Evaluative Conditioning

We show that evaluative conditioning depends on the plausibility of relations between the conditioned stimulus (CS) and unconditioned stimulus (US). Implicit attitudes toward CSs are changed much more by pairings with plausible USs than with implausible ones. This finding supports the view that evaluative conditioning involves higher-order relational processing.

Xiaomeng Fan, Northwestern University

Galen Bodenhausen, Northwestern University

(Social)

X-86 - The Universe Story: An Approach for Reducing Intergroup Prejudice?

This study investigated how exposure to either a scientific evolutionist or biblical creationist account of human origins, along with pre-existing beliefs about human origins, influence racial attitudes and prejudice. Participants with creationist beliefs were found lower in universal orientation and higher in symbolic racism than participants with non-creationist beliefs.

J. Bruce McGee, California State University, Sacramento

Lisa A. Harrison, California State University, Sacramento

(Social)

X-87 - The Robust Relationship Between Favorability of Visual Images and Attitudes Toward People

This study examined potential mediators of the robust relationship between the favorability of participants' visual images of several categories of people and their cognitive, affective, and behavioral attitudes toward them. Implications of variations in types and contents of visual imagery for attitudes toward different targets of prejudice are considered.

John D. Edwards, Loyola University Chicago

Thomas S. Colville, Loyola University Chicago

Darian C.F. Farrell, Loyola University Chicago

(Social)

X-88 - Examining the Influence of Childhood Sexual Abuse on Personality in Adult Extremely Low Birth Weight Survivors

Extremely low birth weight survivors who experienced child sexual abuse were found to be less cautious and risk averse in young and mature adulthood. These results suggest that adverse childhood experiences, such as child sexual abuse, may be capable of influencing personality significantly.

Jessie I Lund, McMaster University

Ryan J Van Lieshout, McMaster University

Louis A Schmidt, McMaster University

(Personality/Emotion)

X-89 - The Effectiveness of a Life Narrative Writing Exercise on Mental Health Outcomes

This life narrative study examined mental health changes using a guided journal exercise to frame a current stressor as a positive, learning, or combined opportunity. All experimental conditions experienced greater improvements in depression and anxiety than the non-guided control, but the combined condition was no more effective than either alone.

Bradford Brittany, Rice University

(Social)

X-90 - High School Students' Perceptions of Mathematics Relevance Predict Career Choice and Math Achievement

We developed a scale to measure secondary students' perceptions of the usefulness of mathematics content for managing everyday life, illuminating societal issues, and preparing for future careers. Results reveal preparing for future careers was a significant predictor of career choice, the remaining dimensions were significant predictors of math grades.

Monique Apollon Williams, George Mason University

(Methodology)

X-91 - Pure Altruism: Its Relationships to One's Own Altruistic Behavior and to the Good Deeds of Others

This study investigates the relationship between people's perspectives regarding pure altruism and ideal altruism, and their own altruistic behaviors and evaluation to other people's good deeds. People with high pure altruism helped others more and interpreted others' good deeds altruistically. However, people with high ideal altruism helped less.

Inji Kim, Seoul National University

Eunsoo Choi, Seoul National University

In-Cheol Choi, Seoul National University

(Social)

X-92 - The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Employee Attitudes: The Mediation Effects of Work Meaningfulness and Organizational Identification

Little research focuses on individual-level factors in the field of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Results show that CSR is positively related to affective commitment and job performance. The present study examines the mediating mechanism of work meaningfulness and organizational identification. Theoretical and practical implications are also discussed.

Ming-Chih Kuo, National Sun Yat-sen University

Shin-I Shih, National Sun Yat-sen University

(Social)

X-93 - Replication and Statistical Reporting Practices in Two Nonbehavioral Journals

We examined articles published in two nonbehavioral journals before (2011) and after (2015) the APS's (2012) efforts advocating replications and new statistical reporting practices. Error bars, exact p , partial η^2 , and Cohen's d increased, but η^2 decreased for both journals, and replication was better in one.

Melissa Frate, John Carroll University

Abdulrazaq A. Imam, John Carroll University

(Methodology)

X-94 - Prioritized Attention and Superior Memory for Fairness-Relevant Stimuli and the Role That Cardiac Vagal Tone Plays in Attentional Engagement

We utilized the Ultimatum game to explore whether and how neutral stimuli associated with fairness or unfairness shaped and guided attentional orienting and human memory. Furthermore, we examined whether cardiac vagal tone, associated with cognitive and emotional flexibility, modulated the effect of perceived fairness on cognitive processes.

Gewnhi Park, Azusa Pacific University

Elisha Johnson, Azusa Pacific University

Da Eun Chun, Azusa Pacific University

Veronica Kubanik, Azusa Pacific University

(Cognitive)

X-95 - A Mindfulness Induction after Encoding Decreases False Recognition of Critical Lures

This study examined the effects of mindfulness training in the DRM paradigm. Some participants received a mindfulness induction before or after encoding DRM word lists, and a control group received no induction. Participants who received the mindfulness induction after encoding recognized fewer critical lures than the other participants.

Dustin P. Calvillo, California State University, San Marcos

Andrea N Flores, California State University San Marcos

Laura C Gonzales, California State University San Marcos

(Cognitive)

X-96 - Survival Processing Increases Memory Conjunction Errors

Survival processing has been shown to facilitate memory. Seventy participants rated 64 compound words either by their relevance to survival or their pleasantness and then completed a recognition test that included presented words and conjunction and feature lures. Survival processing increased false recognition of lures without affecting true recognition.

Gonzales C Laura, California State University San Marcos

Dustin P. Calvillo, California State University, San Marcos

(Cognitive)

X-97 - Visual Contribution to Accented Speech Recognition: A Longitudinal Study

Non-native speakers were more intelligible at a near distance than at a far distance. Interestingly, the effect of distance was independent of speakers' accent strength (i.e., modest vs. strong) and listeners' linguistic experience (i.e., whether or not they have a semester-long non-native instructor of the same accent).

Yi Zheng, Stony Brook University

Arthur G. Samuel, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Cognitive)

X-98 - Remembering to Survive: Enhancing the Survival Processing Effect through Kinship Contingencies

The present research investigated the effect of kinship on survival processing, an enhanced encoding for words relevant to survival. Kinship was manipulated by including a young family member in a survival scenario vignette. Findings demonstrated kinship survival processing resulted in superior recall compared to standard survival processing.

Erin Harrington, Oklahoma State University

Emily Morrisett, Oklahoma State University

Lexi Stroud, Oklahoma State University

Celinda Reese-Melancon, Oklahoma State University

(Cognitive)

X-99 - Rational Prosociality and Suppressed Sympathy: Competition Affects Rational and Intuitive Moral Thinking Differently

We are interested in how competition might affect moral thinking in terms of conflicts between one's own interest and that of others. In two studies, we found that experimentally manipulated high competition, compared with low competition, generally facilitated rational prosociality, but, at the same time, suppressed sympathy in threatening environments.

Nan Zhu, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Skyler Hawk, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

(Social)

X-100 - Understanding the Relationship of Working Memory, Domain Knowledge, and Expertise

The role of domain knowledge and working memory ability believed to underlie expert performance, and the relationship between these two factors were investigated. College students of varying levels of baseball knowledge viewed and recalled the context and events of games under normal and dual-task conditions.

Michael Hahn, Saint Louis University

Jessica Collazo, Saint Louis University

Rukmini Roy, Saint Louis University

(Cognitive)

X-101 - Sex Differences in Salivary Cortisol Reactivity to the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST): A Meta-Analysis

The current meta-analysis examined sex differences in salivary cortisol following exposure to the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST). Significant heterogeneity in salivary cortisol output was observed across sexes. On average, males had higher cortisol values at peak and recovery following the TSST compared to females.

Jenny Jing Wen Liu, Ryerson University

Natalie Ein, Ryerson University

Katlyn Peck, Ryerson University

Vivian Huang, Ryerson University

Jens C Pruessner, McGill University

Kristin Vickers, Ryerson University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

X-102 - Those Who Struggle Savor: The Impact of Experienced Hardship on Chocolate Enjoyment

Past history of hardship is associated with higher levels of the positive emotion regulation strategy savoring. We predicted that savoring can be augmented in individuals who have experienced adversity when these individuals are feeling grateful. Indeed, participants who reported high adversity severity reported increased enjoyment of chocolate when feeling grateful.

Yasmin Abbaszadeh, Northeastern University

Daniel Lim, Northeastern University

David DeSteno, Northeastern University

(Social)

X-103 - Mind the (age) Gap? Age and Mentoring Outcomes

The aging of the workforce creates opportunities for experienced employees to transmit their expertise to younger employees via mentoring but age-dissimilar interactions bring challenging interpersonal dynamics. Using a professional sample and field experimental design, we show evidence for the efficacy of interventions and individual-level contributors to success in mentoring relationships.

Sara E. Barth, University of Maryland, College Park

Hannah M. Markell, George Mason University

Eden B. King, George Mason University

Jennifer L. Wessel, University of Maryland, College Park

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-104 - Meditation Reduces Vengeful Aggression

Meditation has been shown to increase altruistic and prosocial acts. We report evidence that meditation also attenuates aggression in response to a real-time provocation. In addition, this effect occurred without an increase in executive control, indicating meditation directly reduces motives to harm rather than increases cognitive inhibition.

Fred Duong, Northeastern University

David DeSteno, Northeastern University

Daniel Lim, Northeastern University

Paul Condon, Northeastern University

(Social)

X-105 - Is What We Have Here a Failure to Replicate? Psychology's Top Journals' Response to the Call for Increased Replication.

We examined psychology journals' response to the field's 2012 call to increase published replications. In spite of the agreed upon need for such work, there has been no significant increase in published replications in the field's top journals. We discuss potential causes and solutions.

Melinda C. Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Ashley B. Murray, University of Toledo

Emily Burgess, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Maria Carvalho, University of Toledo

Abigail Grube, University of Toledo

Alexandra Hines, University of Toledo

Jessica Maras, University of Toledo

Suzanne Parker, Southwestern Oklahoma State University

Lillian Steen, University of Toledo

Rylee Rosentreter, University of Toledo

Sarah Stoker, Adrian College

Charles Vogel, University of Toledo

(Methodology)

X-106 - Meditation and Coloring Provide Similar Benefits in Reducing Anxiety and Negative Affect

The study compared the effects of meditation and coloring on self-reported anxiety and negative affect. Following a mental math task, 31 women were assigned to either complete a coloring or meditation task. Consistent with the hypothesis, results from two repeated measures ANOVAs showed anxiety and mood decreased similarly across conditions.

Marieke Adriana Visser, Texas State University

Reiko Graham, Texas State University

(General)

X-107 - Jury Foreperson Gender Influences Verdicts in a Sexual Harassment Trial

Limited research has been conducted on juror and jury foreperson gender in relation to the liability ratings received by the plaintiff. This study examined liability ratings awarded to plaintiffs based on juror and jury foreperson gender and the gender of the plaintiff and defendant in a sexual harassment trial.

Adrienne Finn, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

X-108 - The Relative Influence of Case Variables and Juror Characteristics on Verdicts in a Child Sexual Abuse Trial

We examined the impact of gender on jurors' verdicts in a child sexual abuse trial. The male defendant accused of abusing a male child was rated guiltiest and the female defendant accused of abusing a male child was rated least guilty. Jurors' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men predicted verdicts.

Jaytavia Broadnax, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

X-109 - Examining Factors Related to Substance Use in Child Molestation Cases

In three logistic regression models, we examined factors associated with substance use in child molestation cases. Results indicate that different variables were associated with substance use involvement, offender intoxication, and supplying substances to victim, suggesting substance use may facilitate aspects of offending against children in various ways.

Katelyn T. Kirk, University of Rhode Island

Elizabeth L. Jeglic, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Cynthia Calkins, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Nichea S. Spillane, University of Rhode Island

(Clinical Science)

X-110 - Effects of Demonstrative Evidence and Plaintiffs' Credibility on Legal Decision Making

This study explored effects of demonstrative evidence on damage awards moderated by plaintiffs' credibility. Mock jurors read a LASIK malpractice case with or without photo simulations before making legal judgments. The use of images led to more damages mediated by perceived severity. The effect was more pronounced after deliberation.

Jaihyun Park, Baruch College, City University of New York

Yoojung Na, Baruch College, City University of New York

Jessica Dudzinska, Hunter College

Dafna Yacobian, Baruch College, City University of New York

Jennifer Couch, Baruch College, City University of New York

(Social)

X-111 - Dark Personalities in Different Deception Scenarios: Language, Strategies, and Success

Dark personalities are known for their propensity for deception, but less is known about how they lie in different contexts. They reported intentionally being less convincing during truths but not for lies, potentially to increase the persuasiveness of the latter. Additionally, linguistic patterns emerged for low- and high-stakes deception.

Marina Le, University of British Columbia (Okanagan)

Michael Woodworth, University of British Columbia (Okanagan)

(Personality/Emotion)

X-112 - Violence Risk of Adolescent's Convicted of Murder in a Post-Miller World

Parole outcome for 15 males sentenced for murder while they were juvenile was examined. HCR-20 ratings achieved fair to good inter-rater reliability and Total Scores were highly correlated with parole decisions ($r = .64$) but were not predictive when examined with age of the offender and the number of disciplinary tickets.

Frank DiCataldo, Roger Williams University

Keely Angelo, Roger Williams University

Maxwell Christensen, Roger Williams University

Sean Domas, Roger Williams University

Dhira Patel, Roger Williams University

(Clinical Science)

X-113 - Impartiality at Stake: Group Differences Between Political and Religious Affiliations on Jury Bias

The current study investigates difference in bias between religious and political affiliation. Christians and Republicans were biased towards prosecution, whereas other groups were biased towards defense. This suggests that religious and political affiliations, above and beyond involvement, should play a role in the jury selection process.

Maris Catherine Adams, University of North Texas

Brooke L Reynolds, University of North Texas

Rodriguez Lourdes, University of North Texas

Nathan T. Kearns, University of North Texas

Heidemarie Blumenthal, University of North Texas

Adriel Boals, University of North Texas

(Social)

X-114 - Childhood History of Parental Incarceration Increases Risk of Adult Aggression in Both Women and Men

We examined the effects of gender and parental incarceration on risk of physical aggression, anger, and hostility in adulthood. Both men and women who grew up with incarcerated parents demonstrated increased levels of aggression, anger, and hostility as adults as compared with their peers.

Patrick Montgomery, Fielding Graduate University

Ellen Knott-Van Den Berg, Fielding Graduate University

Kairis Bonella, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

X-115 - The Relationship Between Acceptance of Violence and Aggressive Behavior in Young Adults

Prior research shows that acceptance of violence predicts actual violence. However, this relationship has not been examined separately by gender. We found that men who are accepting of violence exhibit more verbal aggression. Acceptance of violence did not predict physical aggression in men, or any form of aggression in women.

Rachael Dockery, Fielding Graduate University

Mark A. Kaminski, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

X-116 - Sleepiness and Eyewitness Memory

Participants watched a brief video, then answered questions on sleepiness and sleep quality. Sleep measures did not predict memory for central or peripheral video details. Face recognition was only slightly lower for sleepy participants. Mild sleepiness appears to have little effect on eyewitness memory following a brief retention interval.

Ryan Monteleone, Niagara University

Lauren Austin, Niagara University

Burt Thompson, Niagara University

(Cognitive)

X-117 - Reported Sources of Personal Meaning Significantly Predict the Amount of Time That College Students Spend in Related Activities

Study examines relationships between sources of meaning in life and hours spent in activities among undergraduates. Sources of meaning in life significantly predicted time spent in several activities including: studying, religious activities, and with a romantic partner. Findings provide insights into mechanisms by which overall Purpose in Life predicts well-being.

Christina Hardway, Merrimack College

Kate E. Toebes, Merrimack College

Laura M. Hsu, Merrimack College

Katelyn Kurkul, Merrimack College

Rena Stroud, Merrimack College

Jane D. Parent, Merrimack College

(Developmental)

X-118 - Job Calling and Perceived Work Stress in Zookeepers: Problem-Solving Coping As a Mediator

This study quantitatively examines how problem-solving coping interacts with job calling to reduce perceived work stress among zookeepers. Results from this study help to explain why having a job calling can reduce perceived work stress.

Jourdan Kemsley, Arizona State University

Paul Miller, Arizona State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-119 - Attachment Styles and Ruminative Tendencies

We examined differences in rumination scores between the four adult attachment styles. We hypothesized that adults with insecure attachment styles would score higher for rumination than securely attached adults. Results revealed that fearful-avoidantly attached and preoccupied adults scored significantly higher for rumination than securely attached and dismissive-avoidantly attached adults.

Naila Shamsina, Hunter College, The City University of New York

Dawn D. Dugan, Hunter College, The City University of New York

(Personality/Emotion)

X-120 - Career Shift Intention Among Young Turkish Employees

Using theory behavior framework and adding career-related variables to it, the primary goal of this study is to explain direct and indirect effects of career satisfaction, career calling and career stress on career shift intention among young Turkish employees.

Ayşe Burcin Baskurt, Koc University

(Industrial/Organizational)

X-121 - Voices of Adoption: Self and Others in the Social Context

A multi-method study investigated the experiences of young adults adopted as children. In interviews 15 adults shared comments that fell into categories: ethnicity, personal meaning of adoption, parenting models, and family and non-family interactions. Subsequently, an online survey assessed the frequency of experiences reported in self and other categories.

M. Camilla Borrero, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Adelle Trainor, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Arcus Doreen, University of Massachusetts Lowell

(Developmental)

X-122 - The Effects of Trauma on Psychological Well-Being and Substance Use in African American College Students

Many risk behaviors and psychological functions are associated with a likelihood of experiencing a potentially traumatic event. This study sought to determine if trauma exposure is associated with psychological well-being and risk behaviors in African American college students. Trauma was associated with self-compassion, depressive symptomatology, and substance use.

Gwenna Blanden, Virginia State University

Larry Keen II, Virginia State University

(Clinical Science)

X-123 - Gender, Romance, and Dating Assertiveness Across the Lifespan

Using a cross-sectional design (302 participants in four age groups: emerging, young, middle-aged, and older adult), we examined age and gender differences in beliefs about romance and dating assertiveness. We discuss the gender and age difference findings supporting the importance of taking a lifespan perspective when investigating love and relationships.

Jennifer Pickard Leszczynski, Eastern Connecticut State University

Kaylee DeFelice, Eastern Connecticut State University

(Developmental)

X-124 - Age Differences in Online Language Use: What Can Pronouns Tell Us about Older Adults' Support Seeking Behaviors?

This study investigated how age influences communication style in support-seeking contexts online. Publicly available posts and user profiles (N=582) were collected from the My PTSD Forum (<http://myptsd.com>). Results showed that user age is positively correlated with other-

centered language and first person plural pronouns, extending previous work into online domains.

Ishabel Vicaria, Northeastern University

Ryan L. Boyd, University of Texas at Austin

(Social)

X-125 - The Longitudinal Impact of Falls on Survival Among Older Adults

In this study we examined the longitudinal impact of falls on survival among older adults, and the role of psychosocial mediators. The results indicate that suffering a fall negatively predicted 7-year survival, an effect which was not mediated by optimism or perceived control. These results have clinical implications.

Harpa Lind Jonsdottir, University of North Dakota

Joelle Ruthig, University of North Dakota

(Social)

X-126 - Generational and Gender Differences in Mindfulness, Resilience, and Spirituality

We investigated gender and cohort differences with respect to resilience, spirituality, and mindfulness. We found that older cohorts were more aware of their internal life and emotional states (mindful) than younger cohorts, but only for women. No other significant differences were found.

Alejandro Leguizamo, Roger Williams University

Erin Tooley, Roger Williams University

Alix Masuk, Roger Williams University

Sheila McHugh, Roger Williams University

Dhira Patel, Roger Williams University

Hayley Ziolk, Roger Williams University

Jenna Clavette, Roger Williams University

Jenna Hart, Roger Williams University

Danielle Ternullo, Roger Williams University

Olivia Constantine, Roger Williams University

Kaitlyn Knight, Roger Williams University

Emily Parratt, Roger Williams University

Bri Jackson, Roger Williams University

(Developmental)

X-127 - Unplanned Pregnancy, Perinatal Anxiety/Stress, and Maternal Responsiveness to Infant Crying

Perinatal distress is associated with disruptions in maternal-infant bonding. The present study examined whether maternal perinatal predictions of responses to infant distress were related to unplanned pregnancy, anxiety, and stress. There was a direct effect of anxiety, which did not moderate relations between unplanned pregnancy and maternal predictions of responsiveness.

Joe H. Neal, Idaho State University

Jennifer Hambleton, Idaho State University

Nicki L. Aubuchon-Endsley, Idaho State University

(Developmental)

X-128 - Appraising Picture Perfect: Perceptions of Enhanced Vs Natural Portraits

Though enhanced portraits are commonly used in marketing, most questions about the practice are left with seemingly contradictory answers. This work suggests enhanced images are only perceived as more attractive or sellable when subjects know the portraits have been enhanced.

David Abrams, Albright College

Justin J Couchman, Albright College

(Social)

X-129 - Brand Memory Conquers All: Violence Is Not (necessarily) the Answer

The effects of violence on memory for pre- and post-content advertisements were examined in 88 participants. Results show that recalling a brand name predicted overall memory for the ad. Having a memorable brand can counteract the negative effect of violent program content on memory found in previous research.

Elizabeth M. McGlone, Butler University

Emily Leiderman, Butler University

Eva Highberg, Butler University

John N Bohannon III, Butler University

(Cognitive)

X-130 - Obesity in the Media: Exploring Effects on Esteem and Body Perception

Thin models in advertisements are associated with lowered self-esteem for viewers. The present study examines how viewing women with obesity in advertising and media influences self-reported self-esteem and body esteem. Analyses indicated increases in body esteem post-viewing. Findings contribute to understanding of avenues for weight bias reduction in the media.

Keri Carvalho, Tufts University

Robin B Kanarek, Tufts University

(Social)

X-131 - Gender and Age Differences in Perceptions of Thin Ideal Media

The current study examined gender differences in perceptions of thin ideal media images across a college student sample and a community sample. Results suggest that college students may endorse different norms for women's bodies and may be more likely to reject the thin-ideal than community-based samples.

Sarah Johnson, Northwestern University

Renee S. Engeln, Northwestern University

(Social)