



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session XI

Saturday May 27

11:00 AM – 11:50 AM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 10:50 AM)

XI-1 - Blink Modulation During Positive and Negative Picture Stimuli

In this study, the researcher used blink modulation as a measure of emotional response to negative and positive visual stimuli. 80 participants were exposed to emotionally valent pictures, with blink modulation as dependent variable. Results revealed a significant difference in blink modulation in response to different stimuli.

Sadie Lynn Jarrett, University of Central Oklahoma

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-2 - A Study on Adult Attachment and Psychological Distress Among College Students: The Mediating Effects of Experiential Avoidance

This study explored a mediator that explains the relation between adult attachment and psychological distress with 278 college students. The results suggest that experiential avoidance serves as an significant mediator of the relation between adult attachment and psychological distress.

Yujeong Han, Sookmyung Women's University

Hanna Choi, Sookmyung Women's University

(Clinical Science)

XI-3 - Feeling Is Believing! Do Emotion Regulation Beliefs and Strategies Explain the Relationship Between Anxiety Sensitivity and Anxiety Symptoms?

We explored whether beliefs about emotions (BE) and emotion regulation (ER) mediated the relationship between anxiety sensitivity and anxiety severity. We found that anxiety sensitivity predicted anxiety symptoms through three pathways 1) directly, 2) indirectly via ER difficulties, and 3) indirectly via maladaptive BE and then ER difficulties.

Nancy Bahl, University of Ottawa

Jessica Tutino, University of Ottawa

Cassandra Fehr, University of Ottawa

Allison Ouimet, University of Ottawa

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-4 - Reactions to Bereavement Among Diverse College Student Population

Study examined reactions to grief among undergraduates at a diverse, urban campus. Results suggest that non-white students evidenced significantly higher occurrences of a recent death of a loved one than whites, but no differences in their reactions to grief. Foreign-born students experienced higher levels of despair than their non-foreign-born counterparts.

Agnes Wong, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York

Stephanie Magloire, City College of New York

(Social)

XI-5 - Effects of Current Emotional Experience on Future Emotion-Regulation Choice

We investigated how current emotional experiences affect future emotion-regulation choices. Exposure to high-intensity negative stimuli facilitated selecting distraction rather than reappraisal for upcoming, unknown stimuli. These results suggest that choosing between emotion-regulation strategies entails not only cost/benefit deliberations but also associative motivational processes.

Julia L. Feldman, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

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

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-6 - The Effect of Working with Ingroup Versus Outgroup Members on Affective Forecasting Bias

Normally individual's emotionality is considered a hindrance to shared goals. However, the present findings show that in group settings affective forecast bias is functional to goal pursuit, if a goal is shared with ingroup members, affective forecast bias persist, but when working with outgroup members there is no forecast bias.

Lorenzo Cecutti, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Jessica Y. Y. Kwong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-7 - Examining Context and Facial Expression in Determining Pleasantness and Arousal

We explored whether emotional expression ratings were influenced by contextual information. Participants provided rating of pleasantness and arousal in three conditions (facial expression alone, face and context congruent, face and context incongruent). Findings indicated ratings were influenced by emotion portrayed and type of contextual information.

Laurel Hall, Christopher Newport University

Alexa Rosswog, Christopher Newport University

Samantha Leigh, Christopher Newport University

Laurie S. Hunter, Christopher Newport University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-8 - Extremes of Gesturing Speed Increase Perceptions of Anger

Participants reported on the anger of a gesturing man. Participants watched a silent, cropped video of dyadic interaction: only hands, arms and torsos were visible. Video speed was

manipulated across conditions. Participants saw the man gesturing at the slowest and fastest speeds, relative to moderate speed, as more angry.

Despina Bolanis, Concordia University

Kevin McLaughlin, Concordia University

Sylvain Seirey Tran, Concordia University

Charlotte Roddick, Concordia University

Sophia Chiovitti, Concordia University

Michael Conway, Concordia University

Giannopoulos Constantina, Concordia University

(Social)

XI-9 - Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia and Child Emotion Regulation during an Emotionally Challenging Task

Respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) is a well-established measure of autonomic nervous system flexibility and child ER. However, few studies have examined how RSA relates to child ER behaviors during emotional tasks. Findings suggest that RSA can serve as a useful predictor of child empathy and ER behaviors in emotional situations.

Samantha L. Birk, Hunter College, The City University of New York

Sarah Myruski, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York; Hunter College, The City University of New York

Isabella Penney, Hunter College, The City University of New York

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

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-10 - Regulatory Preferences Predict Post-Implementation Decisions to Switch Versus Maintain an Implemented Strategy, As Well As Short-Term Neural Consequences

This post-implementation study examined how implementing preferred (versus non-preferred) emotion regulatory strategies influences subsequent choice to maintain-versus-switch, and neural consequences of this choice. Results showed that regulatory preferences strongly predicted choice to maintain, but only a particular regulatory preference (distraction in high intensity) resulted in adaptive short-term neural consequences.

Shirel Dorman-Ilan, Tel Aviv University

Roni Shafir, Tel Aviv University

Gal Sheppes, Tel Aviv University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-11 - The Impact of Helicopter Parenting on Stress Reactivity, Anxiety, and Autonomy

The present study examined the effects of helicopter parenting on college students' physiological responses to stress, anxiety, and emotion regulation abilities. Findings suggest that the use of adaptive emotion regulation strategies (e.g., reappraisal) may help buffer against the negative effects of helicopter parenting on anxiety in college students.

Jennifer M. DeCicco, Holy Family University

Natalie Cardenas, Lafayette College

Susan Wenze, Lafayette College

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-12 - Storygrammar of Retrieved Memory from the Same Experience Depending on Emotion: Affectivity and Depression

We investigated the difference in storygrammar of retrieved memory from the same experience according to emotion: affectivity and depression. The emotionally less expressive and the depressed showed unstructured storygrammar in memories as well as overgeneralization. The result reveals that only the emotional state can occur affect dysregulation.

HwiYeol Jo, Seoul National University

Soo-Min Kim, Chung-Ang University

Jeong Ryu, Yonsei University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-13 - “What Did You Say?”: The Impact of Concussion History on Emotional Interpretation of Dual Meaning Words

Concussions have numerous lasting effects on afflicted athletes, including an impact on emotional experience. Using ambiguous word methodology, college athletes with a history of concussion were found to be more likely to offer an angry definition than those without. Implications for understanding the emotional impact of concussions are discussed.

Francesco P. Nati, Gannon University

Lori D. Lindley, Gannon University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-14 - Not Just Pretend: The Emotional Experiences of Actors during Rehearsal and Performance

Little is known about the effects the process of acting has on actors. The current project examined the experiences of stage and screen actors using an online survey. Responses suggest that acting is a complicated emotional experience, and the effects it has on actors may be important for future study.

Tonia Giuliette Relkov, York University

Doug McCann, York University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-15 - Emotional Eating, Acute Stress and Ratings of Food Appeal

This study examined the effects of acute stress on ratings of food appeal in emotional and non-emotional eaters. Results indicated that emotional eaters were more likely to rate low-calorie foods lower after the stressor, while non-emotional eaters were more likely to rate high-calorie foods lower after the stressor.

Kirstin Critz, Texas State University

Natalie Ceballos, Texas State University

Reiko Graham, Texas State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-16 - Contribution of Nonsymbolic Representation Beyond Symbolic Math Intervention: A Cluster-Randomized Trial

This cluster-randomized trial aimed to increase the relational understanding of the equal sign of elementary students with and without language difficulty. Two active intervention conditions focused on the relational definition of the equal sign via symbolic and nonsymbolic instruction. We examine main and between-condition effects and cognitive moderators of intervention.

Jason C Chow, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Cognitive)

XI-17 - Elementary and Secondary Mathematics and Science Learning: Definitions and a Cognitive Framework

This systematic review paper focuses on how learning in math and science is operationalized and measured in primary and secondary years. This review organizes various definitions (discrete and broad) along a broad continuum ranging from simpler content knowledge to more complex learning outcomes that involve application and synthesis.

Christine Lee Bae, Virginia Commonwealth University

Jason C Chow, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Cognitive)

XI-18 - Self-Efficacy and Math Performance

This investigation tested the hypothesis that participants who completed expressive writing activities would improve their math test performance. One hundred and twenty-four participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups. Preliminary results indicated that high math performers obtained higher self-efficacy scores.

Renee' Hall, Youngstown State University

Sharon Antonia Stringer, Youngstown State University

Dana Davis, Youngstown State University

Lance Williams, Youngstown State University

(Cognitive)

XI-19 - Student Outcomes Stem from Support: Perceived Organizational Support for Innovation and Technology Implementation in Schools

A sample of 146 teachers demonstrates that perceived organizational support for innovation (POS-I) is significantly related to teacher technology implementation in schools, which is positively related to student technology use and student outcomes. The findings suggest that administrative vision and support efforts towards technology implementation are important for student performance.

David L Tomczak, George Washington University

Tara S Behrend, George Washington University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-20 - Positive Group Work Experiences Predicts College Student Retention: A Longitudinal Study Using Structural Equation Modeling

Student retention rates are a key gauge of any educational institution's success. In a longitudinal study we investigated whether student's positive group work experiences have an impact on their intention to retention. After controlling for baseline retention intention, both perceived inclusion and perceived respect predicted a higher retention intention.

Alice Szczepaniak, Northeastern University

Haley Carson, Northeastern University

Sohila Mohiyeddini, South Baylo University

Changiz Mohiyeddini, Northeastern University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-21 - Educational Experiences of Unstably Housed Undergraduates Compared to Stably Housed Undergraduates

Pursuing a college education is an important step. Seventy-five college undergraduates, 21 of whom were unstably housing, were interviewed. Significant differences emerged on subjective experiences including feeling connected to one's university. However, both groups reported similar grade point averages. Finally, the two groups differed in how their education was funded.

Corissa Carlson, Wayne State University

Paul A Toro, Wayne State University

Shannon Maloney, Wayne State University

Caleigh Carlesimo, Wayne State University

Nicole Swayne, Wayne State University

(Clinical Science)

XI-22 - How Are They Doing? Long-Term Outcomes for Ethnically Diverse Children with ASD in Pre-K Programs for Children with Disabilities.

We examined the longitudinal performance of children with ASD who attended special education pre-K programs through Grade 5. The majority of students diagnosed maintained autism as their primary exceptionality throughout school and maintained reasonable GPAs. However, consistently poor standardized high stakes math and reading test scores were a challenge.

Angelique B. Williams, George Mason University

Giorgia Picci, Pennsylvania State University

Adam Winsler, George Mason University

(Developmental)

XI-23 - Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Student Success in a First Year Seminar

This study examines the relationship between students' self-efficacy and their success in an academically-orientated first year seminar. Results suggested a moderate positive relationship between efficacy beliefs and student performance. Findings are discussed in the context of students' background characteristics and the development of academic efficacy in the first year.

Eileen McBride, Emerson College

(General)

XI-24 - Trigger Warnings: A Preliminary Empirical Investigation

This study investigated the provocation of emotional reactions in undergraduates after reading a literature passage containing sexual and physical assault. All participants reported more distress immediately after the passages than 2 and 14 days later. History of trauma was associated with a statistically significant but small reaction to the passages.

Matthew Kimble, Middlebury College

Jennifer Koide, Middlebury College

William Flack, Bucknell University

(Clinical Science)

XI-25 - Optimising Critical Thinking Instruction: Effects of Practice Schedule and Practice-Task Type on Learning and Transfer

Fostering critical thinking is an important educational objective. Previous research suggests that interleaved practice and worked examples promote transfer. The present study investigated the effects of both factors on transfer of unbiased reasoning. Interleaved practice enhanced transfer relative to blocked practice, whereas worked-example practice was equally effective as problems-only practice.

Lara M. van Peppen, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Peter P. J. L. Verkoeijen, Erasmus University Rotterdam; Avans University of Applied Sciences

Anita E. G. Heijltjes, Avans University of Applied Sciences

Eva M. Janssen, Utrecht University

Stefan V. Kolenbrander, Avans University of Applied Sciences

Tamara van Gog, Utrecht University

(Cognitive)

XI-26 - Web of Emotions: Threat-Relevant Contexts Create a Downstream Memory Bias for Individuals with Spider Phobia

We examined participants' incidental recognition of foils intermixed amongst words encoded in threat-relevant (spider) or neutral (animals) visual contexts. Individuals classified as spider-phobics showed enhanced memory for foils contained within the threat-relevant, compared to neutral, recognition test. Results suggest anxiety-provoking contexts create downstream memory biases for otherwise neutral information.

Christopher Lee, University of Waterloo

Myra A. Fernandes, University of Waterloo

Christine Purdon, University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

XI-27 - Testing Contributions of Encoding and Retrieval Processes to the Testing Effect

Participants learned two paired-associate lists with common stimulus terms (A-B; A-C). Immediate testing of the first list facilitated immediate recall of the second list and delayed recall of the first list. Immediate testing of the second list had no effect on delayed recall of the first list.

Catherine Brassard, University of Guelph

Harvey H. C. Marmurek, University of Guelph

(Cognitive)

XI-28 - Enhanced Auditory Memory Associated with Better Learning in Music-Color Synesthetes

An Auditory Backwards Recognition Masking protocol compared auditory memory in music-color synesthetes and non-synesthetes. Results revealed that synesthetes were significantly more accurate with the task and also trended toward faster reaction times. These results suggest an enhanced ability for synesthetes to learn, supporting cue-induced encoding/retrieval theory.

Jessica Frey, Penn State College of Medicine

Catherine Lemley, Elizabethtown College

Halley Donlin, Elizabethtown College

(Cognitive)

XI-29 - Learning to Criterion Strengthens Memory Against Psychological Stress

In a recent study, having participants make three retrieval attempts when learning information strengthened their memory against the detrimental effects of stress. We aimed to determine whether one successful retrieval attempt would yield similar benefits. Indeed, participants who retrieved stimuli once during learning demonstrated similarly unaffected memory performance under stress.

Amy Smith, Tufts University

Grace Shank, Tufts University

F. Caroline Davis, Natick Soldier Research Development and Engineering Center

Michael Romero, Tufts University

Ayanna Thomas, Tufts University

(Cognitive)

XI-30 - Increasing Students' STEM Literacy through an Online Multiplayer Simulation

A 12-week PBL efficacy-study with middle-grade students, (intervention/comparison), in a multiplayer web-simulation was conducted on the negotiations about global water resources simulations, showed the impact on students' STEM literacy skills through HLM revealed a significant impact on socio-scientific literacy and science inquiry (n=1313); effect sizes of 0.128 and 0.195 ($p < .001$).

Scott W. Brown, University of Connecticut

Kimberly A. Lawless, University of Illinois at Chicago

Christopher Rhoads, University of Connecticut

Sarah D. Newton, University of Connecticut

Lisa Lynn, University of Illinois at Chicago

Meng Wang, University of Connecticut

Shiyu Song, University of Connecticut

Jeremy Riel, University of Illinois at Chicago

(Cognitive)

XI-31 - Pop-Culture Exerts a Strong Influence on Misattribution of Memory

In two experiments, we investigated semantic and recognition memory for ubiquitous movie quotes, as a function of confidence and perceived information source. Most participants chose ubiquitous, but false quotes with high confidence, indicating they experienced the original source, with minimal improvement when tested for recognition after viewing the original source.

Daljit Ahluwalia, Rutgers University

Pernille Hemmer, Rutgers University

Kimele Persaud, Rutgers University, New Brunswick

(Cognitive)

XI-32 - Memory Monitoring Reduces False Memories in Younger but Not Older Adults

The current study utilized two immediate tasks, immediate recall or opposition task, to evaluate the ability of younger and older adults to reduce false recognition. Results indicated that both groups exhibited false recognition but only younger adults were able to use the opposition task to reduce false memories.

Jeffrey S. Anastasi, Department of Psychology and Philosophy

Matthew G. Rhodes, Colorado State University

Jessica R. Lee, Sam Houston State University

(Cognitive)

XI-33 - Effects of Contextual Schemas on Memory

Using a novel scene paradigm, the current studies investigated how contextual schemas affect memory for schematic and non-schematic information. Results showed that the encoding schema

consistently enhanced true memory for schematic information, but also increased schematic false memories. Non-schematic memory did not benefit from the schema unless given direct attention.

Christina E Webb, The Pennsylvania State University

Nancy A Dennis, The Pennsylvania State University

(Cognitive)

XI-34 - Training Improves Implementation of Equal Spaced and Expanded Retrieval Strategies in Younger and Older Adults

Younger and older adult participants practiced implementing equal spaced or expanded retrieval while learning face-name associations for immediate and delayed tests. Practice with feedback produced improvements in implementation of both spaced retrieval strategies. Consistent with previous studies, equal spaced retrieval was associated with reduced forgetting relative to expanded retrieval.

Tierney Linville, Rhodes College

Rahul Peravali, Rhodes College

Geoffrey B. Maddox, Rhodes College

(Cognitive)

XI-35 - Post-Description Delay Effects on the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship in Verbal Overshadowing

Schooler and Engstler-Schooler (1990) found that verbally describing a person's face impairs later target identification. Alogna et al. (2014) suggested that the delay between the description and the test moderates this verbal overshadowing effect. We report that post-description delay moderates the relationship between accuracy and confidence in eyewitness identification.

Zgardau Alina, University of Guelph

Harvey H. C. Marmurek, University of Guelph

(Cognitive)

XI-36 - Non-Coercive Incestuous Molestation Is Associated with Victim Dehumanization, but Not Predicted By Disgust Sensitivity

The applicability of the dual model of dehumanization to victims of sexual abuse, and the predictive role of disgust sensitivity toward dehumanizing perceptions, was assessed by a randomized, controlled, vignette-based study. Elevated dehumanization was associated with depictions of non-coercive molestation. No predictive role for disgust sensitivity was shown.

Simone Skeen, John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Charles B. Stone, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Social)

XI-37 - National Essentialism: Exploring the Role of Familial Ties and Identity Fusion with the Nation

Why do some people see their nation as an entity with a shared trans-generational essence? A series of three studies investigated the correlates of such intuitions about the nation-as-entity: identity fusion (a visceral sense of kinship), entitativity, and a generalised proneness to social-essentialist thinking that is not restricted to nationhood.

Metodi Siromahov, Royal Holloway, University of London

Michael D. Buhrmester, University of Oxford

Ryan McKay, Royal Holloway, University of London

(Social)

XI-38 - Effects of Sex, Ethnicity, and Internationality of Professors on Students' Evaluations of Teaching

Students rated eight stereotypical professors (men and women of four ethnicities), on their competence, based on randomized sentences summarizing the professors' philosophy of teaching. Participants were randomly assigned to three conditions: control, or were informed that the professors were either nationals or internationals. Internationality interacted with professors' sex and ethnicity.

Sergio P. da Silva, Cornerstone University

Brandon Mielke, Cornerstone University

(Social)

XI-39 - Schizotypal Personality Traits Relate to Divergent Thinking in a Sex-Specific Way

We report that schizotypal personality traits relate to divergent creative thinking in sex-specific ways. In females, divergent thinking was potentially constrained by excessive social anxiety, whereas, for males, odd or eccentric beliefs were related to divergent creative thinking.

Kerry A Buckhaults, University of Scranton

Melisa S Gallo, University of Scranton

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

(General)

XI-40 - Social Cognition, Learning and Their Relationship to Autism Spectrum Disorder Symptoms

This study finds that the more autism spectrum disorder (ASD) symptoms an individual endorses, the less sensitive they are to social rewards. In addition, this reduced sensitivity predicts degraded learning as decisions become more probabilistically reinforced. These learning differences may underpin the social difficulties that are hallmark symptoms of autism.

Joshua Patenaude, Western University

Erin A. Heerey, Western University

(Social)

XI-41 - Socioeconomic Status Predicts Self-Control in Some, but Not All, Tasks in Children and Young Adults

Individuals of low socioeconomic status (SES) tend to prefer smaller rewards sooner in intertemporal choice tasks. Does this reflect a more general association between SES and self-control? We assessed self-control in multiple tasks as a function of childhood SES in 188 child and adult participants from 9-25 years of age.

Briana Shiri Last, The University of Pennsylvania

Gwen Lawson, The University of Pennsylvania

Katilyn Breiner, University of California, Los Angeles

Laurence Steinberg, Temple University

Martha J. Farah, The University of Pennsylvania

(Developmental)

XI-42 - Sexual-Perception Processes in Sexual Aggression: A Performance-Based Characterization of Questionnaire Data

Three performance-based characteristics of men's perceptions of women's sexual interest are derived from a self-report questionnaire. Sexual-aggression history and rape-supportive attitudes predict (a) reduced sensitivity to women's negative affect; (b) more liberal response biases; and (c) greater perceived baseline justifiability of continued sexual advances when a woman responds non-negatively.

Richard J. Viken, Indiana University

Teresa A. Treat, University of Iowa

(Clinical Science)

XI-43 - A Preference for Social Media Does Not Necessarily Mean a Preference for Social Interactions

We looked at the correlation between preference for social media and preference for social interactions. We found that individuals who prefer social media icons actually prefer social scenes representing isolation and loneliness, suggesting that the motivation for using social media is not what is expected (i.e. being socially active).

Lauren Hill, Lasell College

Zane Zheng, Lasell College

(Social)

XI-44 - Auditory Implicit Association Test (IAT) Revealed College Instructors' Bias Against Hispanic-Accented English Speakers

The purpose of this research was to examine the implicit attitudes of college instructors toward four accented English (Chinese, Hispanic, Korean, and Standard) using the multifactor Implicit

Association Test (IAT). The results suggested college instructors in this study exhibited some bias towards speakers of Hispanic-accented English.

Eunkyung Na, University of South Florida

(Social)

XI-45 - Putting the "Me" in Blame: Self & Collective Construal Priming Effects on Sexual Assault Victim Blaming

This study examined if self-construal priming influenced sexual assault victim blaming. For women high in rape myth acceptance, a collective “we” prime (vs. self and neutral) led to increased perpetrator blame and less victim blame. Those low in rape myth acceptance showed low victim blaming regardless of construal.

Anandi Ehman, University of Mississippi

Elicia C. Lair, University of Mississippi

(Social)

XI-46 - Who Gets Caught? the Role of Parental Monitoring, Parental Affect and Peed Deviance in Predicting Re-Arrest

The current study examines the role parents and peers play in preventing or promoting adolescent re-arrest. Using data from a longitudinal study of first-time offenders, we ran several negative binomial regressions and found that parental monitoring reduces the number of re-arrests, while association with delinquent peers had no effect.

Maria Quezada, University of California, Irvine

Carlee Joy Hurado, University of California, Irvine

Tina Nguyen, University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

XI-47 - The Relationship Between Parents' Marital Satisfaction and Adolescents' Disordered Eating

Prior research has shown that marital satisfaction is a better predictor of negative outcomes for offspring rather than marital status. The present study explored whether maternal-reported

marital satisfaction predicts offspring-reported disordered eating. As predicted, lower levels of marital satisfaction and consensus were significantly associated with higher levels of disordered eating.

Callie E. Mazurek, Michigan State University

Shannon M. O'Connor, Michigan State University

S. Alexandra Burt, Michigan State University

Kelly L. Klump, Michigan State University

(Clinical Science)

XI-48 - Positive Affect Intensity Among Treatment Seeking Adolescents at Risk for Suicide

In light of past findings suggesting a unique role of positive affect in risk for suicide (Hirsch et al. 2007; Yen et al. 2013), it was hypothesized that in the current cross-sectional study of treatment-seeking adolescents, positive affect would be uniquely associated with suicide risk.

Nicole K Baldwin, University of Arkansas

Sasha M. Rojas, University of Arkansas

Ella E Watson, University of Arkansas

Jesse W Timmermann, University of Arkansas

Ellen Leen-Feldner, University of Arkansas

Matthew Feldner, Laureate Institute for Brain Research

(Clinical Science)

XI-49 - The Effect of Impulsivity and Pubertal Development on Autonomy and Relatedness

The effect of impulsivity and pubertal development on autonomy granting and maintaining relatedness in the parent-adolescent relationship was examined in one hundred primarily white maternal caregiver-adolescent dyads. Findings indicated that impulsivity and pubertal development had differential effects on autonomy granting and maintaining relatedness as measured by observation and adolescent self-report.

Vanessa Cristina Villon, Rhode Island College

Emily Cook, Rhode Island College

(Developmental)

XI-50 - How Do Mindsets Influence Holistic Wellbeing? an Examination of Mediation Model of Emotion Regulation

This questionnaire survey among 795 adolescents has two objectives: 1) examining whether implicit theories of cognition influence the holistic wellbeing of adolescents; 2) examining the mechanism of the influences. We find that believing cognition can change predicts higher scores of holistic wellbeing, which is mediated by emotion regulation style.

Shimin Zhu, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-51 - Latino Parental Involvement and College Knowledge As Predictors of Adolescent Education Aspirations

A qualitative study examined the change of parental college knowledge and the relationship between parents' and adolescents' educational aspirations in a sample of low-income Latino families enrolled in a college preparation program. Axial coding of parental and adolescent educational aspirations revealed that families' educational aspirations remained high or increased.

Karen Alvarez, California State University, Northridge

Gladys Hernandez, California State University, Northridge

Desiree Rios, California State University, Northridge

Isabel Lopez, California State University, Northridge

Gabriela Chavira, California State University, Northridge

(Developmental)

XI-52 - Low Self-Esteem and Peer Problems As Mediators of the Schizotypy – Reactive Aggression Relationship in Children and Adolescents

1,301 8-to-14-year-olds were assessed on whether paranoid/non-paranoid features of schizotypy were associated with reactive forms of aggression, and if peer problems and low self-esteem mediated this relationship. Children with paranoid and non-paranoid schizotypal features were more likely to be reactively aggressive, a relationship mediated by peer problems and low self-esteem.

Keri Ka-Yee Wong, University of Cambridge

(Developmental)

XI-53 - The Influence of Parental Attachment and Communication on Emotional Functioning and Disordered Eating during Late Adolescence

Although many factors have been associated with eating problems among adolescents, parenting and parent-adolescent relationships have been identified as possible risk factors. The current study explored the influence of parental attachment characteristics and communication on late adolescent disordered eating as well as the mediating role of adolescent emotional functioning.

Jenny L Vaydich, Seattle Pacific University

(Developmental)

XI-54 - Profiles of Adolescent Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms Using a Multi-Informant Approach: The Role of Family and Neighborhood Processes

We used a multi-informant approach to assess internalizing and externalizing symptom profiles and examined contextual factors that may be associated with these symptom profiles. Three profiles of youth were identified that differed in informant agreement on symptoms, as well as family and neighborhood processes.

Cara Rose Joyce, Temple University

Sumaiya Nusrath, Temple University

Jill A. Rabinowitz, Temple University

Deborah Drabick, Temple University

Maureen Reynolds, University of Pittsburgh

(Developmental)

XI-55 - Prosocial Efficacy Predicts Unique Variance in Prosocial Tendencies

The current study explores the value of prosocial efficacy in predicting self and other-oriented prosocial behavior beyond components of empathy. Results from two hierarchical regressions suggest prosocial efficacy accounted for unique variance in other-oriented prosocial behavior, while prosocial inefficacy accounted for unique variance in self-oriented prosocial behavior.

Franz Scott, Oakland University

(Developmental)

XI-56 - How Familial Structure and Fear of Deportation Influence Undocumented Immigrants' Participation in the U.S. Economy.

We recruited 89 immigrants (including 32 undocumented) to examine the interplay between psychological factors, family composition, tax activity, and utilization of public health services. We report that participants paying taxes were more likely to utilize emergency room services yet also feared more for their family members being deported.

Ahmed Alif, Columbia University

Bryan S. Nelson, New York University

Hirokazu Yoshikawa, New York University

(General)

XI-57 - Exploring the Relation Between Community-Based Biobanking Education and Willingness to Engage in Sample Donation

Chi square tests of independence were ran on data collected from a self-report survey administered before, directly after, and three months following a cancer education workshop on biobanking. Findings elucidate a positive relationship between willingness to donate a tissue sample and support for participation in medical research.

Shannon Marie Hughley, University of Massachusetts Boston

Samantha Duterville, University of Massachusetts Boston

Tahirah Abdullah, University of Massachusetts Boston

Ruth Akindele, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

Karen Burns White, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

Christopher Lathan, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

(Clinical Science)

XI-58 - African American and Caucasian Reactions to Fatal Shootings of African Americans

This survey study investigates differences in reactions to widely publicized shootings of African Americans by police officers between African Americans and Caucasians. The results suggest that there is a racial divide in interpretation and reactions to incidents that appear to have racial bias.

Desideria S. Hacker, Norfolk State University

Valerian J. Derlega, Old Dominion University

Alexander L. Peterkin, Old Dominion University

Scott B Harrison, Old Dominion University

(Social)

XI-59 - Mental Health in Saudi Arabia

This poster presents an overview of the status of mental health in Saudi Arabia (SA). It examines topics studied in SA, prevalence of disorders in comparison to international reports, populations studied, methods utilized, structural and cultural obstacles facing psychology in SA.

Ghalib Abulfaraj, Adult and Child Therapy Center

Reem Alharithy, Adult and Child Therapy Center

Rola Ashour, Dar Al Hikma University and Adult and Child Therapy Center

Assia Khashoggi, Adult and Child Therapy Center

Majed Ashy, Adult and Child Therapy Center, and Developmental Bio-psychiatry Research Program

Tala F. Alsoleiman, Adult and Child Therapy Center

(General)

XI-60 - The Ecology of Dating Preferences Among Asian American Adolescents in Emerging Immigrant Communities.

This study investigates how diverse cultural, familial, and other contextual factors are associated with Asian American adolescents' dating preferences. Preference for (same-ethnic, different-ethnic, or mixed) were assessed for four years and again in a post two-year follow up. Reasons for these choices given by adolescents were coded into seven factors.

Michele Chan, Wake Forest University

Lisa Kiang, Wake Forest University

Matthew Jones, Wake Forest University

Janae Shaheed, Wake Forest University

(Developmental)

XI-61 - Acculturation Moderates the Association of Psychological Distress with Willingness to Seek Professional Help in a Sample of Japanese Immigrants to the US

We found support for the hypothesis that Japanese Immigrants' levels of assimilation (i.e., their length of US residency and what language they speak at home) moderate the relation between their attitudes about their own general mental health statuses (e.g., general negative affect) and their willingness to seek mental health treatment.

Mariko Lezotte, Eastern Michigan University

Jefferson Stephen, Eastern Michigan University

Ellen Koch, Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

XI-62 - Examining Emic and Etic Predictors of Suicide Risk in Latinos: Does Loneliness Add, Beyond Ethnic Identity, to the Prediction of Hopelessness and Suicidal Behaviors?

We examined ethnic identity and loneliness as predictors of suicide risk in Latinos. Results of regression analyses indicated that ethnic identity accounted for risk. Moreover, loneliness was found to account for additional variance in risk. Findings underscore the importance of emic and etic variables when studying suicide risk in Latinos.

Sally Kafelghazal, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jerin Lee, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Lizbeth Diaz, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Abigael G. Lucas, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Nicholas L. Powell, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sarah J. Chartier, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Lily E. Morris, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Tey'Ariana M. Marshall-Broaden, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Jameson K. Hirsch, East Tennessee State University

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

Edward C. Chang, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

XI-63 - The Impact of Victim Race and SES on Perceptions of Sexual Assault

The effect of victim race and SES on victim blame were examined. Although no experimental effects were observed, rape myth acceptance and racist attitudes were associated with higher levels of victim blame, consistent with other research showing that individual differences in social attitudes relates to judgments of rape victims.

Nadia Rasha Khansa, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Amy L. Brown, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Social)

XI-64 - Does Ethnicity Matter?: Facebook's Effect on Body Esteem

Social media use has been linked to body image disturbances among women. It was predicted that the ethnicity and size of women on social media and the viewer's ethnicity would mediate the extent of the disturbance. However, there was not a significant interaction among these three factors.

Cassidy Miles, Appalachian State University

Shilpa Regan, The University of North Carolina at Pembroke

(Clinical Science)

XI-65 - Racial Microaggressions, Depression, Anxiety and Stress, Emotional Intelligence and Dark Triad Traits

This study explores the relationship between microaggressions (REMS), emotional intelligence (EI), depression, anxiety, stress, and Dark Triad traits. Data suggest significant relationships between the experience of microaggressions, stress and anxiety. Component analysis of REMS found a significant negative relationship between EI and second-class citizenship/assumption of inferiority.

Nishanthi Anthonipillai, The City College of New York

Jón Sigurjónsson, The City College of New York

Christopher Polidura, The City College of New York

Adriana Espinosa, The City College of New York

(Social)

XI-66 - Effects of Unmet Social Support Needs in College Students

Limited research considers the impact of discrepancy between social support needs and received social support. The current study examined how the relation between needed and received social support impacts depression and anxiety symptoms. Among 428 college students, greater discrepancy was related to increased depression, but not anxiety symptoms.

James A. Rankin, The University of Alabama

Mazheruddin M. Mulla, The University of Alabama

Courtney A. Paisley, The University of Alabama

Theodore Tomeny, The University of Alabama

(Clinical Science)

XI-67 - Reading Between the Lines: How Facebook Updates Reflect (and Reveal) Perceived Network Supportiveness

Do Facebook updates (a) reflect the poster's perceived network supportiveness (PNS), and (b) reveal to others how supportive the poster finds his/her network? Findings suggest that people with higher (vs. lower) PNS post updates that are more self-revealing and positive, and these update features signal people's PNS to outside observers.

Rebecca Walsh, University of Pittsburgh

Edward Orehek, University of Pittsburgh

Amanda Forest, University of Pittsburgh

(Social)

XI-68 - Different Etiologies for Relational and Physical Aggression

The objective of the current study was to test whether etiologies differ for relational and physical aggression in undergraduates. Results indicated that the three parental relational aggression measures were the best predictors for participants' relational aggression and did not predict physical aggression. Gender differences emerged only in physical aggression.

Judith E. Sims-Knight, University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth

Alexandra da Costa Ferro, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Meaghan Dowd, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

(General)

XI-69 - Subject Variables and Stalking Myth Acceptance as Predictors of Stalking Likelihood and Past Perpetration

We examined whether subject variables and stalking myth acceptance (SMA) were predictors of perpetration and updated prevalence rates of stalking. Being male and heterosexual were significant predictors of SMA. Women were less likely to endorse SMA and label their own behaviors as stalking, but more likely to stalk than males.

Corinne L. McNamara, Kennesaw State University

Dorothy Marsil, Kennesaw State University

Brenda Almaras, Kennesaw State University

Amber Wallace, Kennesaw State University

Lacie Yauslin, Kennesaw State University

(Social)

XI-70 - Strong Social Support and Secure Adult Attachment May be Protective Factors Against PTSD Symptom Severity

We tested the unique effects of attachment styles and social support on PTSD symptoms and coping mechanisms among veterans. Results suggest that attachments formed during and after active duty are related to reduced PTSD symptoms, and that non-military social support is associated with fewer negative coping behaviors.

Kathryn Nielson, Syracuse University

Rachael Shaw, Syracuse University

Adam Fay, The State University of New York, Oswego

Matthew Dykas, State University of New York at Oswego

(Clinical Science)

XI-71 - Cultural Orientation Moderates the Relationship Between Testosterone and Closeness

This study examined how individualism moderates the association between testosterone and closeness. Multi-level modeling revealed that the association between testosterone and closeness

is moderated by levels of individualism. Specifically, testosterone is negatively associated with closeness in those high in individualism, but not in those who are low in individualism.

Urvi Paralkar, University of Hartford

Sarah Ketay, University of Hartford

Keith M. Welker, University of Massachusetts Boston

(Social)

XI-72 - Weight, Desire for Thinness, and Eating Behavior: Body Talk As a Moderator

This research examined the role of body talk on pathological eating. Participants completed online questionnaires about drive for thinness, dieting, bulimia, engagement in body talk, and demographics. Regression analyses showed that negative body talk directly predicts dysfunctional eating while positive body talk does so only through its interaction with BMI.

Ellen Hart, Eastern Michigan University

Fatima Mufti, Eastern Michigan University

Sarah Park Dean, Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow, Eastern Michigan University

(Social)

XI-73 - Preschoolers with Lower Receptive Language Show More Social Withdrawal

Primary school-aged children with receptive language deficits withdraw more than peers. Our study of 134 preschoolers found those with lower receptive language (PPVT-4; Dunn & Dunn, 2007) had greater parent-reported withdrawal (CBCL; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001). Given these findings, research may want to focus on risk for receptive language deficiencies.

Victoria Farinha, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Alicia Cronister-Morais, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Joseph Cataldo, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Ronald Seifer, Brown University

Robin Locke, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

(Developmental)

XI-74 - Exploring Gender Differences in Orbitofrontal Cortex Connectivity in Response to Dyadic Conflict

The orbitofrontal cortex plays an important role in emotion perception. Previous studies have shown impaired emotion perception in individuals with SUD. This may explain the high prevalence of dyadic conflict among couples with SUD. We explored functional abnormalities within OFC circuitry in response to dyadic conflict in substance using couples.

Shayla Yonce, Medical University of South Carolina

Jane Joseph, Medical University of South Carolina

Casey Calhoun, Medical University of South Carolina

Sudie Back, Medical University of South Carolina; Ralph H. Johnson VAMC

Megan Moran-Santa Maria, Medical University of South Carolina

Julianne Flanagan, Medical University of South Carolina

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-75 - Men's Misperceptions of Women's Sexual Intent Linked to How Men Approach Women and Underlying Personality Characteristics

We examined how narcissism and impulsivity are linked to men's approaches toward meeting women and frequency of misperceiving women's sexual intent. 322 heterosexual men completed online surveys. Narcissism and negative urgency were related to approaching a lot of women and the dedicated pursuit of one woman, and more frequent misperception.

Danielle Jacques, University of Massachusetts - Boston

Rhiana M. Wegner, University of Massachusetts - Boston

(Social)

XI-76 - Specific Steroids Increase the Odds of Psychological, Behavioral, and Physical Effects within Anabolic Steroid Users

Anabolic steroid use carries possibly serious psychological, behavioral, and physical side effects. To explore how these effects vary by substance taken, we cross-sectionally compared anabolic steroid users by specific steroids taken, fat burner use, number of steroid cycles completed, and whether they bridge between cycles.

Bryan S. Nelson, Harvard School of Public Health

Tom Hildebrandt, Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Pascal Wallisch, New York University

(General)

XI-77 - Acculturative Stress and Alcohol Use Among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic White College-Aged Females

The Latino population is rapidly expanding, and it is estimated that nearly one quarter of the population will be Latino in the U.S. by 2050. Literature suggests that Latino students face increased acculturative stress, which is associated with poor psychological and behavioral functioning and health outcomes including substance abuse.

Gabriel Ricardo Holguin, California State University, San Marcos

Sarah De Bellis, California State University San Marcos

(Clinical Science)

XI-78 - The Effects of Nicotine on Conditioning, Extinction, and Reinstatement

To examine whether nicotine enhances the value of food rewards in humans, 96 participants underwent a two-day study using a virtual reality conditioned place preference (CPP) paradigm. We found that nicotine-treated participants with some level of nicotine dependence demonstrated enhanced conditioning and greater reinstatement compared to placebo-treated participants.

Alexandra Palmisano, University of Connecticut

Eleanor Hudd, University of Connecticut

Courtney McQuade, University of Connecticut

Michelle Padua, University of Connecticut

Ambica Mehndiratta, University of Connecticut

Allison Arnista, University of Connecticut

Robert Astur, University of Connecticut

Harriet de Wit, University of Chicago

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-79 - The Effect of Mating and Self-Protection Motives on Delay Discounting

The discounting rates before and after being randomly assigned to one of three different motivational scenarios (control, mating, and risk protection) were assessed. Participants had lower rates of discounting after reading the mating scenario compared to baseline rates. However, no significant effect on discounting was found for the other scenarios.

Athamneh Liqa, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Bickel K. Warren, Virginia Tech Carilion Research Institute; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine

(General)

XI-80 - Effects of Galantamine on Laboratory Choice Task in Daily Smokers

Galantamine (an Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor) is a promising new treatment for tobacco addiction that is believed to attenuate the acute effects of nicotine. Results of a cigarette choice task in daily smokers reveal Galantamine treatment group, compared to placebo, chose monetary reward over opportunity to smoke more frequently.

Robert Ross MacLean, VA Connecticut Healthcare System - West Haven; Yale University

Mehmet Sofuoglu, VA Connecticut Healthcare System - West Haven; Yale University

Andrew J. Waters, Uniformed Service University of the Health Sciences

(Clinical Science)

XI-81 - The Development and Initial Validation of the Craving Distress and Disruption Questionnaire in Cigarette Smokers

Though craving is a major feature of cigarette addiction, associations between craving and smoking are weak. Craving may cause distress and disruption, contributing to relapse. This study reports the development of the Craving Distress and Disruption Questionnaire that can be used to study relationships between these constructs and smoking relapse.

Deonna Coleman, University at Buffalo

Stephen T. Tiffany, University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

XI-82 - Linking Emotional Reactivity and Hazardous Alcohol Use: A Serial Mediation Model

An examination of potential risk factors for hazardous alcohol use revealed a significant indirect serial pathway between emotional reactivity and hazardous drinking. Higher levels of emotional reactivity predicted greater perceived maternal invalidation, which predicted higher levels of comparative self-criticism, which predicted lower self-control, which in turn predicted more hazardous drinking.

Danielle E. Baker, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville

Kaitlyn D. Spero, University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-84 - Life Is a Highway: Early Onset of Recreational Marijuana Use Impairs Driving without Acute Intoxication

Early onset marijuana users, regular use before 16, demonstrated impairment on a driving simulator while not acutely intoxicated relative to healthy controls. Late onset users, regular use at 16 or older, did not significantly differ from control participants. Earlier marijuana onset and longer duration of use correlated with increased impairment.

Mary Kathryn Dahlgren, McLean Hospital; Tufts University

Kelly A. Sagar, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Rosemary T. Smith, McLean Hospital

Ashley M. Lambros, McLean Hospital

Korine B. Cabrera, McLean Hospital

Staci A. Gruber, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

(Clinical Science)

XI-85 - Snap, Crackle, and Pot: Exploring the Use of Marijuana Concentrates and Dabbing

Novel, high THC-containing marijuana (MJ) products (concentrates), are increasingly popular yet little is known about their use. Preliminary results from a national internet-survey indicate the majority of MJ users have tried concentrates, with nearly half reporting regular concentrate use. Findings highlight the importance of assessing novel modes of MJ use.

Ashley M. Lambros, McLean Hospital

M. Kathryn Dahlgren, McLean Hospital; Tufts University

Kelly A. Sagar, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Rosemary T. Smith, McLean Hospital

Korine B. Cabrera, McLean Hospital

Staci A. Gruber, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

(Clinical Science)

XI-86 - All Eyes on Me: Anxiety and the Perception of Facial Cues

This study examined the relationship between social anxiety and perception of models' face and eye gaze direction. Low social anxiety predicted preference for direct gaze. Neuroticism predicted positive evaluation of models with angry or fearful expressions. The pattern of correlations was reversed for those high in Agreeableness.

Allison Sharon Bernique, Bridgewater State University

Elizabeth R. Spievak, Bridgewater State University

(Social)

XI-87 - Are You There? Exposure to Multiple Photos Improves Identification in a Line-up, but Only If the Target Is Present.

People make errors when trying to find an unfamiliar face in a line-up because the appearance of a face can vary. Across three experiments we show that exposure such variability improves recognition accuracy for own-and other-race faces, but only on trials in which the target is present in the lineup.

Claire M. Matthews, Brock University

Catherine J. Mondloch, Brock University

(Cognitive)

XI-88 - How Does a Newly Encountered Face Become Familiar: The Role of Experience with Own- Vs. Other-Race Faces.

We examined the role of experience in face learning by exposing participants to varying degrees of within-person variability in the appearance of own- and other-race faces and measuring recognition of novel images. More variability was required for other-race faces— a pattern comparable to that observed in children compared to adults.

Kristen A. Baker, Brock University

Xiaomei Zhou, Brock University

Claire M. Matthews, Brock University

Olha Wloch, Brock University

Catherine J. Mondloch, Brock University

(Cognitive)

XI-89 - Student Diversity Variables Affect College Instructors' Willingness to Provide Accommodations for ADHD

Researchers evaluated the impact of student gender and ethnicity along with college instructors' experience levels on instructors' willingness to provide accommodations for ADHD. Results demonstrate that both gender and ethnicity affected instructors' willingness to provide some accommodations but not others. Implications for equitable practice are discussed.

Cody J. Lindbloom, Pittsburg State University

Jamie G. Wood, Pittsburg State University

Serena G. Hoffman, Pittsburg State University

Emily R. Loethen, Pittsburg State University

Joshua T. Schooley, Pittsburg State University

Megan L. Vanwey, Pittsburg State University

(Developmental)

XI-90 - The Perky Effect Is No Longer Robust with Acuity Tasks

The "Perky" effect, interference with perception due to mental imagery, has become smaller for acuity tasks over past decades. We used tachistoscopic and computer presentations of acuity targets and found an even smaller effect in today's students (presumably due to hand-held devices) making it nowadays much more difficult to study.

Adam Reeves, Northeastern University

Catherine Lemley, Elizabethtown College

Morgan Smith, Elizabethtown College

Cara Nunn, Elizabethtown College

(Cognitive)

XI-91 - Perceptions of Statements about Smoking

This study assessed the relationship between people's smoking status and how they perceive statements about smoking. Results indicated that smokers both agreed with and categorized as fact the positive statements more than non-smokers and smokers who quit. Differences in how well participants predicted what others would think was also investigated.

Caitlin Ferrer, Fordham University

Mitchell Rabinowitz, Fordham University

(Cognitive)

XI-92 - Love and Lust: A Glance into Empathy, Capacity to Love, and Sexual Desire Across Sexual Orientation

Measured by eye gaze and behavioral judgement, research indicates that heterosexual and homosexual couples are perceived similarly when making judgments about romantic love or sexual desire. Differences in empathy, capacity to love, and sexual desire also affect perceptual judgments in ways consistent with embodiment theory.

Carissa Braun, SUNY College at Buffalo

Marc Braun, SUNY College at Buffalo

Sara Holenstein, SUNY College at Buffalo

Alexis Mongold, SUNY College at Buffalo

Carly Noel Pershyn, SUNY College at Buffalo

Stephani M. Foraker, SUNY College at Buffalo

(Cognitive)

XI-93 - Facial Emotion Saliency Defines the Interplay Between Holistic and Featural Processing Even at Subliminal Levels

Proper recognition of facial emotions is crucial for social development and adaptation. The way in which faces are perceptually represented through a neurologically-constrained hierarchy was psychophysically investigated with reference to featural versus holistic, configural processing. Emotional saliency, even at subliminal levels, can determine the type of processing that is predominant.

Kathleen E.R. Michon-Crnkovic, Lakehead University

Margaret T.M. Prenger, Lakehead University

Megan J. Clark, Lakehead University

Michael F. Wesner, Lakehead University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XI-94 - Asymmetry in Similarity Formation. Implications for the Negativity Effect

The current work reveals a cognitive mechanism of a positive-negative asymmetry, in which a classical set of features was extended to open sets. We revealed that deleting negative features had stronger influence on a positive image of a particular object than adding positive features of the same value.

Justyna M Olszewska, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Andrzej Falkowski, University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Maria Sidoruk-Blach, University of Economics and Innovation

Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, Bialystok University of Technology

(Cognitive)

XI-95 - Shared Sensory Experiences Modulate Understanding Others in Childhood

Multisensory integration can modulate the social interactions with partners and contribute to the mechanism of understanding others' actions, and predicted better understanding others' perspective. The shared multisensory experiences between self and other, even in childhood, can change the perceived similarity of others which resulted a better taking perspectives of others.

Beatrix Labadi, University of Pecs

(Cognitive)

XI-96 - The Role of Client Cognitive Functioning in Psychotherapeutic Outcome

This study explores the interaction between intelligence, operationalized as client IQ scores, and psychotherapeutic outcome, measured by changes in outcome measure scores from pre- to post-

treatment. An analysis of 66 participants found that there is a complex interaction between client intelligence and psychotherapeutic outcome.

Amanda E Ribbers, Pacific University

(Clinical Science)

XI-97 - Relative Benefits of Experiencing Awe and Mindfulness Meditation

Undergraduates (n=77) were randomly assigned to an awe experience, meditation, or placebo to compare the interventions' benefits. Awe led to greatest perceived positive impact on mood, whereas meditation led to greater sense of timelessness and smallness of personal concerns. Perceived social support, sense of vastness, and spirituality predicted life satisfaction.

Marylie W. Gerson, California Lutheran University

Itzel Carranza, California Lutheran University

Brianna Gomez, California Lutheran University

Kassandra Hernandez, California Lutheran University

(Social)

XI-98 - Acting with Awareness Uniquely Predicts Worry Reduction

An eight-week, mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) intervention improved symptoms of worry in individuals diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. The mindfulness facet, acting with awareness, uniquely predicted improvements in worry.

Bochicchio Lauren, Virginia Tech

Strege Marlene, Virginia Tech

Swain Deanna, Virginia Tech

Valdespino Andrew, Virginia Tech

Richey Anthony John, Virginia Tech

(Clinical Science)

XI-99 - CBT for Anxiety and Depression Is Effective Regardless of Social and Work Impairment Severity

Symptom reduction and recovery rates for anxiety disorders (social anxiety disorder, GAD, panic disorder, OCD) and depressive disorders treated with CBT were significant among clients treated in a training clinic setting. Moreover, these results were unsusceptible to pre-treatment levels of social and work impairment.

Raymond C. Hawkins II, The University of Texas at Austin

Christopher Harte, Licensed Psychologist & Owner

(Clinical Science)

XI-100 - Sudden Gains in the Treatment of OCD: Observations from a Naturalistic Study of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Provided By Trainees

Sudden gains have been shown to be predictive of positive outcomes in CBT. In this study, 15 outpatients with OCD engaged in CBT provided by trainees and completed the Yale-Brown Obsessive-Compulsive Scale (YBOCS) at each session. Patients with sudden gains had significantly more improvement in YBOCS scores than patients without.

Dylan Abrams, Massachusetts General Hospital

Angela Fang, Massachusetts General Hospital

Hilary Weingarden, Massachusetts General Hospital

Susan Sprich, Massachusetts General Hospital

Hannah Reese, Massachusetts General Hospital

Steven Safren, Massachusetts General Hospital

Sabine Wilhelm, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Clinical Science)

XI-101 - Perspectives on Peer-Delivered Therapy for Rural Depressed Perinatal Latina Women

We explore perspectives of rural Latinas and healthcare providers on a peer-delivered therapy model for perinatal depression. Qualitative methods were used to identify core themes, including views of depression, treatment barriers, and desirable peer characteristics. Implications for developing peer-delivered therapy to address a care gap in rural communities are explored.

Rachel Vanderkruik, University of Colorado Boulder

Sona Dimidjian, University of Colorado Boulder

(Clinical Science)

XI-102 - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy or Short-Term Psychodynamic Supportive Therapy? Using the Personalized Advantage Index to Guide Treatment Selection

A randomized trial comparing CBT and psychodynamic therapy found the treatments to be equally effective, on average. Using the Personalized Advantage Index (PAI) approach on these data, a treatment selection model was constructed that identified, for each individual, the optimal treatment. Individuals who received their indicated treatment had superior outcomes.

Thomas Kim, University of Pennsylvania

Zachary Cohen, University of Pennsylvania

Ellen Driessen, VU University Amsterdam

Jack Dekker, Arkin Institute for Mental Health, Amsterdam

Jaap Peen, Arkin Institute for Mental Health, Amsterdam

Rien Van, Arkin Institute for Mental Health, Amsterdam

Robert J. DeRubeis, University of Pennsylvania

(Clinical Science)

XI-103 - Predicting Psychotherapy Dropout from Age, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Anticipated Working Alliance.

Psychotherapy dropouts represent a challenge for mental health professionals. Such dropouts not only represent a waste of resources, but also are likely to remain in need of treatment. We

identify a prediction equation based on variables easily obtained at intake, that successfully identified 60% of the dropouts in our sample.

Saniya Tabani, St. John's University

Christina Michel, St. John's University

Meredith Owens, St. John's University

Dominique Simms, St. John's University

William F. Chaplin, St. John's University

Luke Keating, St. John's University

Linh Nguyen, St. John's University

(Clinical Science)

XI-104 - A Qualitative Meta-Analysis of Therapists' Experiences Conducting Psychotherapy

This qualitative meta-analysis examined research on therapists' in session experiences while they conducted psychotherapy. The research literature was analyzed with grounded theory methods and emerging themes were discussed. Findings articulated the role of therapists' intentionality, attunement to clients' experiences, and efforts toward clients' empowerment.

Bediha Ipekci, Student member

Zenobia Morrill, Student member

Heidi Levitt, University of Massachusetts Boston

(Clinical Science)

XI-105 - Self and Therapist Evaluations of Patients' Self-Esteem during Psychotherapy

Client-therapist agreement on the patient's condition has been associated with better outcome. Based on data from fifty-five patients and their therapists, Current study showed that therapists' evaluations of the patient at the onset of therapy were predictive of the change in patients' self-evaluations beyond the effects of initial patients' self-evaluations.

Ilanit Hasson-Ohayon, Bar-Ilan University

Hadar Keshet, Bar-Ilan University

Nitzan Arnon-Ribenfeld, Bar-Ilan University

Eran Bar-Kalifa, Bar-Ilan University

Dana Atzil-Slonim, Bar-Ilan University

Eva Gilboa-Schechman, Bar-Ilan University

(General)

XI-106 - Explicit and Implicit Self-Esteem: Patterns of Change during Psychotherapy

Current study present an examination of changes in self-evaluations, measured both explicitly and implicitly before and after psychotherapy. Results, based on analysis of data from fifty-five patients highlight the potential of psychotherapy to improve both implicit and explicit evaluations.

Eva Gilboa-Schechtman, Bar-Ilan University

Hadar Keshet, Bar-Ilan University

Nitzan Arnon-Ribenfeld, Bar-Ilan University

Eran Bar-Kalifa, Bar-Ilan University

Dana Atzil-Slonim, Bar-Ilan University

Ilanit Hasson-Ohayon, Bar-Ilan University

(General)

XI-107 - Decomposing the Effect of Group Interaction on Group Problem Solving

Group interaction depends on two components: verbalizing thoughts and overhearing others' ideas. Our study suggests that verbalization can impair performance and that interruptions due to overhearing others' ideas can facilitate performance via overcoming fixation. The effect of group interaction can be interpreted as the combined effect of verbalization and interruption.

Ut Na Sio, Carnegie Mellon University

Kenneth Kotovsky, Carnegie Mellon University

Jonathan Cagan, Carnegie Mellon University

(Cognitive)

XI-108 - The Fairness of Assigning Task Performance

This study examined the influences of: assignment method (random, self-decision, ability), performer status (assigned or unassigned to perform), and partner status (unassigned partner stayed or left during task performance) on fairness perceptions and task performance.

Assignment method significantly influenced fairness perceptions and task performance, but was mediated by goal commitment.

Jeffrey Miles, University of the Pacific

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-109 - Easier Seen Than Done: People Overestimate Learning after Repeatedly Watching Others Perform

Repeatedly watching others perform causes viewers to believe that their own abilities are improving (Study 1). However, in a darts task, repeated viewers overestimated their abilities (Study 2). In a juggling task, simply holding the pins reduced perceived skill acquisition (Study 3), suggesting an information gap between viewers and performers.

Michael Kardas, University of Chicago

Ed O'Brien, University of Chicago

(Social)

XI-110 - Core Self-Evaluation and Student Citizenship Behaviors: Investigating the Mediating Role of Intrinsic Motivation

This study investigated the influence of core self-evaluation (CSE) and intrinsic motivation on student citizenship behaviors. Findings indicated that students high on CSE were more likely to engage in citizenship behaviors at school. Furthermore, intrinsic motivation mediated the relationship between CSE and student citizenship behaviors. Implications for research are discussed.

Vipanchi Mishra, West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Rachel Grix, West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Corinne Boyce, West Chester University of Pennsylvania

(General)

XI-111 - Reactions to Negative Feedback: The Role of Resilience and Implications for Counterproductivity

We examined the extent to which the three self-regulatory components of resilience moderate the established relationship between receiving negative work performance feedback and engaging in counterproductive work behavior. Some evidence of the expected moderation was found, and the important implications of this were explained.

Kabir N Daljeet, University of Western Ontario

Richard D. Goffin, University of Western Ontario

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-112 - Does Perfectionism Moderate the Effects of Values Affirmations on Stress and Performance?

We tested whether a values affirmations intervention could reduce anticipatory stress and enhance performance for perfectionists completing the Quantitative Reasoning for College Science Assessment (QuaRCS). Findings from this randomized controlled experiment indicated treatment effects were moderated by perfectionism resulting in significantly less math anxiety for the most maladaptive perfectionists.

Zachary B. Taber, Georgia State University

Kenneth G. Rice, Georgia State University

Jessica Lynn Carroll, Georgia State University

Victoria A. Kelly, Georgia State University

Jihee Hong, Georgia State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-113 - Effort Matters More Than Personality or Efficacy for Creative Performance

The purpose of this study was to explore the relative importance of openness to experience, task-specific creative self-efficacy, and effort in predicting creative performance. Results suggest that, under some circumstances, effort is more important than personality or creative self-efficacy in predicting creative performance.

Luke Brooks-Shesler, Iona College

Sayedul Islam, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Emily Barrera, Iona College

Kenes Beketeyev, SparcIt Inc.

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

Gabrielle M. Del Bene, Iona College

Farzad H. Eskafi, SparcIt Inc.

Caitlyn Hoenscheid, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Brittany Motis, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Gianna Vaccarino, Iona College

(Industrial/Organizational)

XI-114 - Dare to be Professional? How the Need for Popularity, Conscientiousness, and the Frequency of Messaging Affects Professionalism in Written Computer-Mediated Communication

This study focuses on professionalism in written computer-mediated communication, while seeking to understand what causes people to lack professionalism in their email messages. We present three predictors to being unprofessional, the need for popularity among peers, the extent of texting and instant messaging, and how conscientious an individual is.

Pamela Galluch, Roanoke College

(General)

XI-115 - Classroom Environment and Critical Thinking: How Students React to Classroom Environments

We surveyed students about classroom environments and its impact on learning. Students who self-report being critical thinkers agreed with other students about what made a bad teacher, but disagreed on what made a good teacher. Critical thinkers preferred teachers who encouraged questions, asked tough questions, and had high expectations.

Zoey Butka, Youngstown State University

Michael L. Raulin, Youngstown State University

Elisabeth Winston, Youngstown State University

(Cognitive)

XI-116 - Developmental Upbringing of Military Kids: A Qualitative Assessment

As a phenomenological research study, we conducted 22 in-depth, semi-structured qualitative interviews with college students who were reared as military kids (MKs). Following data coding, three common themes emerged, including military pride, globalized desire to demonstrate respect, and acculturation to the military milieu. Military and developmental psychology implications are discussed.

Michael W. Firmin, Cedarville University

Taylor E Hobbs, Cedarville University

Aubrey L. Gillette, Cedarville University

Hannah Grammar, Cedarville University

(Developmental)

XI-117 - Prevalence and Predictors of Criterion A Trauma Types in Recently Deployed Service Members

We assessed the prevalence of six distinct trauma types in a cohort of recently deployed service members (n=648). Categorizations of trauma types were based on verbal descriptions of the most currently distressing traumatic event. We also examined pre-deployment demographic, military service, and personality type predictors of trauma type endorsement.

Nora K. Kline, VA Boston Healthcare System

Candice Presseau, VA Boston Healthcare System

Brett T. Litz, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University

Douglas E. Williamson, Duke University

The STRONG STAR Consortium, STRONG STAR

(Clinical Science)

XI-118 - Courageous or Crazy: Evidence for Stereotype but Not Discrimination in Hiring of Returning Veterans

Three hundred seventy-two participants viewed resumes of a hypothetical veteran or civilian applicant for a position as “warehouse manager”. Veterans were seen as less mentally stable and yet more employable. Veteran status may interrupt the typical link between stereotype and discrimination often seen in those perceived as mentally ill.

Matthew Kimble, Middlebury College

Kaitlyn Kuvalanka, Middlebury College

Emily Mellen, Middlebury College

(Clinical Science)

XI-119 - The Dynamics of Risk: Prior Changes in Psychological Inflexibility Predict Subsequent Changes in Posttraumatic Stress Severity

Psychological inflexibility (PI) is implicated in the etiology of posttraumatic stress (PTS); however the dynamic relationship between PI and PTS remains unexplored. Using a novel extension of the Bivariate Latent Difference Model, this study examined the impact of early changes in PI on subsequent changes in PTS among military veterans.

Meghan A. Crabtree, University of Texas at San Antonio

Willie J Hale, University of Texas Health Science Center of San Antonio

Eric Meyer, VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

Nathan Kimbrel, Duke University; Durham VA/MIRECC 6

DeBeer R Bryann, VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

Suzy Bird Gulliver, Baylor Scott and White; Texas A&M University Health Science Center

Sandra B Morissette, University of Texas at San Antonio

(Clinical Science)

XI-120 - Multi-Dimensional Fatigue in Veterans with Chronic Pain: The Role of Depression and Pain Catastrophizing

Chronic pain (CP) impacts the lives of approximately 65% of Veterans. The purpose of this study was to identify factors associated with fatigue among Veterans with CP. We hypothesized that pain catastrophizing would be predictive of self-reported fatigue, over and above demographic factors, pain intensity, sleep quality, and depressive symptoms.

Ruth Serrano, James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital

Aaron Martin, James A. Haley Veterans' Hospital

(Clinical Science)

XI-121 - The Effects of Craniofacial Anomalies, Maternal Depression, and Maternal Sensitivity on the Intensity of Infant Smiling in the Still-Face Paradigm

Baby FACS coding of smiling by 6-month-old infants with and without craniofacial anomalies in the Still Face Paradigm revealed lower rates of more intense smiles in infants with rarer and more severe facial conditions. Maternal depression, anxiety, and sensitivity may partially explain infant group differences in intensities of smiling.

Doris F. Pu, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Radwa Mokhtar, Teachers College, Columbia University

Harriet Oster, New York University

(Developmental)

XI-122 - Effects on Attention in Pre-Crawling Infants Who Use a Robotic-Assisted Locomotor Device

Pre-crawling five-month-old infants were randomly assigned to a locomotor or non-locomotor condition; the locomotor group self-navigated using a robotic-assisted device. At 7 months, executive function was assessed by measuring anticipatory looks during a switch task. Results suggest that self-guided locomotion leads to enhanced cognitive function.

Nancy D. Rader, Ithaca College

Dominic Boresta, Ithaca College

Emma Enav, Ithaca College

(Developmental)

XI-123 - The Roles of Perinatal Anxiety and Stress in Associations Between Prenatal Depression and Mother-Infant Synchrony

Depression commonly co-occurs with anxiety as well as stress during the perinatal period and may have implications for mother-infant interactions. We examine relationships between anxiety and perceived stress during the pre- and postnatal periods and synchrony at 3-months postpartum between groups of mothers who ranged in prenatal depressive symptom levels.

Meeka S. Halperin, Emory University

Sherryl H. Goodman, Emory University

Katherine A. Cullum, Emory University

(Clinical Science)

XI-124 - Effects of Independent Locomotion on Attentional Behavior in Infants

Looking duration to visual stimuli reflects cognitive factors such as attentional control. We examined the relationship between independent locomotion using a robotic device and visual attention in infants. Results suggest that independent locomotion led to changes in infants' fixation duration, possibly due to changes in regulatory abilities and executive control.

Laura Muscalu, Ithaca College

Judith B. Pena-Shaff, Ithaca College

Nancy D. Rader, Ithaca College

Carole Dennis, Ithaca College

Helene Larin, Ithaca College

Sharon Stansfield, Ithaca College

(Cognitive)

XI-125 - Effects of Robotic Assisted Locomotion on Attentional Behavior in Infants

Looking duration to visual stimuli reflects cognitive factors such as attentional control. We examined the relationship between independent locomotion using a robotic device and visual attention in infants. Results suggest that independent locomotion led to changes in infants' fixation duration, possibly due to changes in regulatory abilities and executive control.

Laura Muscalu, Ithaca College

Judith B. Pena-Shaff, Ithaca College

Nancy D. Rader, Ithaca College

Carole Dennis, Ithaca College

Helene Larin, Ithaca College

Sharon Stansfield, Ithaca College

(Developmental)

XI-126 - Post-Competition Contact Increases Female but Not Male Cooperation

Reconciliation is studied primarily with nonhuman primates. 40 pairs of women and 40 pairs of men engaged in two cooperative tasks separated by a competition. Following the competition, half of the pairs were isolated and half remained together. Only women in the contact condition significantly increased their cooperative behavior.

Maxwell White, Emmanuel College

Lindsay Hillyer, Emmanuel College

Henry Markovits, University of Quebec at Montreal

Delfina Martinez-Pandiani, Harvard

Sera Kantor, Emmanuel College

Joyce Benenson, Emmanuel College

Richard W. Wrangham, PhD, Cambridge University

(Social)

XI-127 - In Crisis? Collective Autonomy Support Promotes Psychological Well-Being and Positive Intergroup Relations during a Mass-Migration Crisis

We simulated a mass-migration crisis in the laboratory (N=246; 40 receiving groups, 40 refugee groups). Refugees and receiving group members experienced greater well-being and positive intergroup attitudes/meta-perceptions when their collective autonomy was supported rather than threatened. Hostile intergroup behaviour was least likely within mass-migration crises characterized by collective autonomy support.

Frank Kachanoff, McGill University

Nour Kteily, Northwestern University

Alana Cohen, McGill University

Donald M Taylor, McGill University

(Social)

XI-128 - Comparing Perceptions of Conflict Mediation Strategies Between School Administrators and Non-Administrators

The current study seeks to examine if school administrators and non-administrators differ in their perceptions of conflict mediation practices. Data were collected from 150 school staff members. Results indicate that administrators and non-administrators do not differ in their perceptions, suggesting that both groups can receive the same conflict mediation training.

Madeline Barry, Drexel University

Lindsey Cole, Drexel University

Naomi E.S. Goldstein, Drexel University

(General)

XI-129 - Ingroup Identification and Apology Generation

Strongly identified individuals are less likely to forgive outgroup transgressions. This study examined another aspect of the identification and forgiveness relationship: apology generation (i.e., asking for forgiveness). Results indicated that apologies were more detailed when participants apologized on behalf of their ingroup (versus an outgroup) in racial and non-racial situations.

Michael J. Perez, Texas A&M University

Phia S. Salter, Texas A&M University

(Social)

XI-130 - Mood, Emotional Regulation Function, and Attention Control Influence Conflict Processing with Task-Irrelevant Emotional Stimuli

This study (n=119) examined the relationship between mood, emotion regulation ability, attentional control, and performance on a color flanker task using stimuli with task-irrelevant emotional valence. Results revealed main effects of stimulus valence on reaction time, and several interactions between mood, emotion regulation, or attention control and task behavior.

Parmis Khosravi, Graduate Student

Angela Tatano Shuback, Graduate Student

Alyssa Parker, Graduate Student

Nancy E Adleman, Cognitive & Affective Neurosciences Lab Director, Faculty

(Cognitive)

XI-131 - Fear of Minor Pain Is Associated with Specific Genetic Loci: Relation to Oral Health

Pain-related fear is determined by many factors, but genetic ones have been under-explored. The Fear of Pain Questionnaire-9 was used to assess phenotypic variation for a genome-wide

association study (n = 990). Associations of fear of minor pain with several genes were identified: TMEM65, NEFM, NEFL, AGPAT4, and PARK2.

Casey D. Wright, West Virginia University; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Cameron L. Randall, West Virginia University; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Jonathan Chernus, University of Pittsburgh

Daniel W. McNeil, West Virginia University; West Virginia University School of Dentistry; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Eleanor Feingold, University of Pittsburgh; University of Pittsburgh; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Richard J. Crout, West Virginia University School of Dentistry; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Katherine Neiswanger, University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Robert J. Weyant, University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

John R. Shaffer, University of Pittsburgh; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA)

Mary L. Marazita, University of Pittsburgh; Center for Oral Health Research in Appalachia (COHRA); University of Pittsburgh School of Dental Medicine

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

XI-132 - Initial Development of a Set of Images and Sounds to Evoke Dental Fear

We report on the initial development of a stimuli set designed to evoke dental fear in laboratory contexts. Results demonstrate that both sounds and images can evoke self-reported dental fear, and suggest that such stimuli may be a useful tool for future research on dental fear.

Garry L. Spink Jr., Syracuse University

Mireille Cruz, Syracuse, NY

Randall S. Jorgensen, Syracuse University

(General)

XI-133 - Tooth Loss, Health and Healthy Life Styles in North Carolina: Data from BRFSS 2006, 2008 & 2010

Relationships between tooth loss and health for North Carolinians were examined using the BRFSS data. Results show disparities in tooth loss by education, income and race/ethnicity. Tooth loss was associated with various health problems including obesity, diabetes and stroke and also with health-related behaviors such as smoking and exercise.

Satomi Imai, East Carolina University

Christopher J. Mansfield, East Carolina University

(General)

XVI-134 - Temporal Dynamics in Biomarkers of Doctor Empathy Modulates Patient Pain Responses in Simulated Clinical Interactions

We probe the temporal dynamics of how empathic responses are exchanged in simulated doctor-patient interactions using psychophysiological measures and facial expressions. We find that patients report an increased pain experience when the doctors are more aroused and that patients may notice this through the doctor's negative facial expressions.

Jin Hyun Cheong, Dartmouth College

Elizabeth Losin, University of Miami

Tor D. Wager, University of Colorado Boulder

Luke J Chang, Dartmouth College

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - The Many Flavors of Relationships)

XI-135 - Future Orientation As a Mediator Between Perceived Environmental Cues in Likelihood of Future Success and Procrastination

Procrastination may be part of a fast life history strategy. The present study proposes that environment cues indicating a low likelihood of future success may lead to greater procrastination, and temporal orientation may represent a mediator underlying this relationship between likelihood of future success and procrastination.

Bin-Bin Chen, Fudan University

(Personality/Emotion)

XI-136 - People Hold Explicit Beliefs about Distributional Forms of Illness Durations

People make optimal predictions from implicit beliefs about the underlying distributional form of real-world events. We investigate explicit knowledge of the correct form of underlying chronic and acute illness distributions. For prevalent acute illnesses, estimates reflect the true distribution. For others, duration is overestimated, but distributional form is accurately predicted.

Talia Robbins, Rutgers University

Pernille Hemmer, Rutgers University

(Cognitive)