



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session XII

Saturday May 27

12:30 PM - 1:20 PM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 12:20 PM)

XII-1 - Assessing the Bi-Directional Relationships of Global Meaning Violations and Posttraumatic Stress

Traumatic events are theorized to violate global meaning systems (beliefs and goals), generating posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). In a longitudinal study of 165 undergraduates, we found evidence that violations to intrinsic and extrinsic goals—but not global beliefs—predicted subsequent PTSS after controlling for baseline PTSS.

Eric R. Schuler, University of North Texas

Adriel Boals, University of North Texas

Crystal L. Park, University of Connecticut

Heidemarie Blumenthal, University of North Texas

Stephanie D. Agtarap, University of North Texas

Nathan T. Kearns, University of North Texas

James Coleman, University of North Texas

Brendon Kunz, University of North Texas

Lourdes Rodriguez, University of North Texas

Elisabeth Tuttass, University of North Texas

(General)

XII-2 - It's All in the Font: Cognitive Disfluency and Immersion into Fiction

Hard to read fonts increase cognitive disfluency (CD; effortful thinking) and thus could also influence immersion in fictional writing. Participants read a fluent or a disfluent excerpt, and completed measures of immersion. Results indicated that although CD did not directly increase immersion, need for affect interacted with the font type.

Sydney Hayden, Murray State University

Jana Hackathorn, Murray State University

(Cognitive)

XII-3 - Feeling of Relief: Its Impact on Food Perception and Preferences

Although commonly experienced in everyday life, little is known about psychological consequences of relief. This research examines the effects of relief on food perception and preferences. Based on the seesaw of emotions concept, we predicted and showed that relief encourages preferences for unhealthy food.

Dimitri Vasiljevic, NEOMA BUSINESS SCHOOL

Pierrick Gomez, NEOMA BUSINESS SCHOOL

(Social)

XII-5 - Exploring Ethnic Differences in Maltreated Children's Experiences of Externalizing and Internalizing Behaviors

This study investigated ethnic differences in behavior problems at age 4 in children with a history of maltreatment from the Longitudinal Studies of Child Maltreatment and Neglect (LONGSCAN) project. Only somatic symptoms varied across ethnicities; White children showed higher levels compared to minority children. Results and implications will be discussed.

Berta Erika Luis Sanchez, San Diego State University

Argero Zerr, San Diego State University

May Yeh, San Diego State University; Child and Adolescent Services (CASRC)

Kristen McCabe, University of San Diego; Child and Adolescent Services (CASRC)

Alan J. Litrownik, San Diego State University; Child and Adolescent Services (CASRC)

(Developmental)

XII-6 - Mindfulness, Depression, Anxiety, and Procrastination: A Mediation Analysis

Procrastination is a widespread phenomenon that carries significant personal and societal costs. We hypothesized that mindfulness would exert a protective effect in mitigating procrastination via reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression. A mediation analysis provided support for our hypothesis.

Ashwin Gautam, Binghamton University

Craig P. Polizzi, Binghamton University

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

(Clinical Science)

XII-7 - Exploring Cognitive Flexibility Using the Cognitive Styles Questionnaire

Cognitive flexibility describes the ability to shift between different ways of thinking. We propose three distinct measurements of cognitive flexibility using one scale, an average score, all-or-nothing thinking, and strategy situation fit. The Cognitive Styles Questionnaire was used to examine cognitive flexibility in individuals who experienced recent job loss.

Casey M. Hearing, The George Washington University

George W. Howe, The George Washington University

(Cognitive)

XII-8 - How Does Stereotyping of Women and Female Politicians Predict the Attributes Associated with Female Political Candidates?

Are the stereotypes associated with women (warmth), female politicians (competence), or both used to form impressions of female politicians? Stereotypes about female politicians predicted the attributes associated with Hillary Clinton whereas stereotypes about female politicians and women predicted the attributes associated with a novel female politician. Implications are discussed.

Candice J Veilleux, University of North Florida

Dominic G. Mercurio IV, University of North Florida

Curtis Phills, University of North Florida

Elizabeth R. Brown, University of North Florida

(Social)

XII-9 - Personality and Environmentally Friendly Behavior: Evidence for Altruism

Relatively little research examines the personality characteristic of empathy as a predictor of environmentally friendly behavior. The present research demonstrates an association between these variables even after controlling for environmental values (i.e., NEP), and for egoistic motives for protecting the environment. These findings suggest altruistic motives for environmental protection.

James B Allen, SUNY Geneseo

Margaret Dorfner, SUNY Geneseo

Jennifer Mazzola, SUNY Geneseo

Matthew Heaton, SUNY Geneseo

Elizabeth Sullivan, SUNY Geneseo

Gerena Tan, SUNY Geneseo

Joanna Palm, SUNY Geneseo

Tarinah Faircloth, SUNY Geneseo

Chloe Oktay, SUNY Geneseo

(Social)

XII-10 - Maternal Early Life Stress Is Associated with Increased Interleukin-6 (IL-6) Response to Acute Stress during Pregnancy

Early life stress (ELS) contributes to programming of dysregulated physiologic stress response persisting into adulthood, but has not been assessed in pregnancy. Our study found high ELS women had heightened inflammatory response to acute stress during pregnancy. This is a novel finding with potential implications for spontaneous preterm birth (SPTB).

Liisa Hantsoo, The Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

Michal Elovitz, The Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

Jessica Podcasy, The Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

C. Neill Epperson, The Perelman School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania

(Clinical Science)

XII-11 - Profiles of Trauma History and Resilience Later in Life

Latent class analysis was used to identify profiles of cumulative experiences of interpersonal trauma in childhood and adulthood and latent profile analysis was used to identify different profiles of functioning on several indicators of resilience. Further analyses will examine the associations between these trauma exposure and resilience profiles.

Addie N. Merians, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Majel R. Baker, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Sheila Frankfurt, Department of Veterans Affairs

Katherine Lust, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Patricia A. Frazier, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

(Clinical Science)

XII-12 - Predictors of Housing Instability in Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence

The relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and housing instability is not well understood. In a cross-sectional study of 218 female survivors of IPV, linear regression was used to find that household income, age, level of education, and post-traumatic stress disorder symptomatology significantly predict to housing instability.

Emily Nina Adams, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Hannah Clark, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Maria M. Galano, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sara F. Stein, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Daniella Jaward, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Sandra Graham-Bermann, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

(Clinical Science)

XII-13 - Who Can I Turn to?: The Relationship of Guilt and Shame on Student Veterans' Help-Seeking Behaviors.

This study investigated the relationships between self-conscious emotions and different forms of psychological help-seeking in a sample of student veterans. Reports on student veterans' sense of guilt and shame provide novel information regarding the sources from whom veterans tend to seek help from during emotional or psychological distress.

Brett A Slagel, University of South Alabama

Brook M Sims, University of South Alabama

Joseph M Currier, University of South Alabama

(Clinical Science)

XII-14 - Experimenter Belief Significantly Influences Participant Behavior after a Short Pre-Experiment Interaction

Here we show that a scripted experimenter-participant interaction at the start of a computerized social priming experiment can generate results that depend on experimenter belief about an

active condition, rather than actual task condition. These results stress the importance of experimenter blinding even in highly constrained experimental situations.

Erin A. Heerey, Western University

Thandiwe S. Gilder, Bangor University

(Methodology)

XII-15 - A Three-Factor Model of Continuing Bonds in Bereavement

A three-factor model of continuing bonds in bereavement is presented. Principal components analysis of a newly developed inventory assessing continuing bonds supported a three-factor solution, including internalized/guiding bonds, proximity-seeking bonds, and spiritual bonds. Hallucinatory experiences, which have often been classified with other proximity-seeking bonds, loaded on the spiritual bonds factor.

Suzanne M. Clerkin, Purchase College, State University of New York

Barbara Kinsella-Kammerer, Purchase College, State University of New York

Chaya Sturm, Purchase College, State University of New York

Daniel Witt, Purchase College, State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

XII-16 - Self-Affirmation Intervention Ineffective for Indoor Tanning Prevention

Self-affirmation interventions have been used to promote various health behaviors. However, previous research on self-affirmation for indoor tanners has been inconclusive. The current study found that neither a traditional values affirmation nor a trait affirmation were effective for promoting positive attitudes and behavioral intentions regarding tanning and skin cancer.

Jennifer M. Bowers, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

Anne Moyer, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Social)

XII-17 - Improving Our Measurement of Posttraumatic Growth: Illusory Reports of Growth to a Cracked Cell Phone Screen

We found that participants were more likely to report experiencing posttraumatic growth (PTG) to a distressing, but clearly non-traumatic event – the cracking of one’s cell phone screen, when completing the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI), in comparison to completing a new measure of PTG – the Stress-Related Growth Scale-Revised.

Schuler Keke, University of North Texas

Adriel Boals, University of North Texas

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-18 - Total Regulatory Focus: The Influence of Promotion and Prevention Focus on Body Mass Index

This study is the first to examine how promotion (drive for pleasurable outcomes) and prevention (drive to avoid adverse outcomes) regulatory systems interact with one another to impact body mass index (BMI). Results showed that promotion is linked to higher BMI in women, but only when prevention is low.

Shane J. Sacco, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, 06269

Tania B. Huedo-Medina, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, 06269

Andrea M. Grenga, The Miriam Hospital, Providence, RI, 02903

Tricia M. Leahey, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, 06269

(General)

XII-19 - Investigating the Relationship Between School Age Victimization and Adult Stress Coping Among LGBT Individuals

This study examined the relationship between school age victimization and current stress coping in a sample of transgender (n=508) and cisgender sexual minorities (n=579). After accounting for depressive symptoms and current discrimination, no relationship was found between school age victimization and stress coping.

Anna L. Sherman, University of Rhode Island

Tyler L. Larginho, University of Rhode Island

Loren A. Bauerband, University of Rhode Island

Wayne F. Velicer, University of Rhode Island

(Social)

XII-20 - Parents of Adolescents' Attitudes and Use of Technology When Engaging in Physical Activity

We explored parents' attitudes towards physical activity and use of fitness-related technology. Initial findings indicate that parents' attitudes toward fitness apps were positively related to age and fitness-related self-regulation, but negatively related to parents' BMI and number of children. Reasons for use and non-use of fitness technology are examined.

Victoria Galica, Central Connecticut State University

Rebecca A. Boncoddio, Central Connecticut State University

Bradley M. Waite, Central Connecticut State University

(General)

XII-21 - Understanding Factors Related to Non-Smoking Intention Among College Students

This study utilized the theory of planned behavior (TPB) to explore non-smoking intention among college students, an important prevention target. Results indicate the relevance of future-oriented attitudes, injunctive subjective norms and perceived behavioral control in predicting intention not to smoke. Differences between non-smokers and occasional smokers were also identified.

Chanler Hilley, Arizona State University

Sarah Lindstrom Johnson, Arizona State University

Sherer Royce, Coastal Carolina University

Fredanna M'Cormack McGough, Coastal Carolina University

(General)

XII-22 - Preferences Regarding End-of-Life Care Not Easily Influenced By Brief Texts

Three experiments tested the hypothesis that preferences regarding life-sustaining medical interventions could be influenced by brief passages about CPR. Consistent with prior research, undergraduates' preferences differed markedly from those of medical doctors. Although reading the passages did influence their preferences, variations in passage content had little or no effect.

David Allbritton, DePaul University

Scott McLuckie, DePaul University

Peggy Kim, University of Wisconsin - Madison

(General)

XII-23 - The Effect of Prior Life Threatening Medical Events on Perceived Threat in the Emergency Department during Evaluation for Acute Coronary Syndrome

Does a prior life threatening medical event make evaluation for a current cardiac event more or less traumatic? We examined the association between prior life threatening medical events and perceived threat during emergency department (ED) evaluation for ACS, and whether current mental health status mediated this relation.

Laura Meli, Center for Behavioral Cardiovascular Health, Columbia University Medical Center

Othanya G Garcia, Center for Behavioral Cardiovascular Health, Columbia University Medical Center

Beatrice M Konrad, Center for Behavioral Cardiovascular Health, Columbia University Medical Center

Gabriel J Sanchez, Center for Behavioral Cardiovascular Health, Columbia University Medical Center

Donald Edmondson, Center for Behavioral Cardiovascular Health, Columbia University Medical Center

(General)

XII-24 - Morning after Glowering: Reductions in EMA Positive Mood and Selective Increases in Negative Moods the Day Following Manipulated Sleep Disruption

This naturalistic study, where participants were unaware of the sleep manipulation, revealed that sleep high sleep disruption can quickly produce unique patterns of reported mood alterations on the following day. Data will also be discussed in terms of the moderating and/or interactive influences of trait factors with state processes.

Alina M. Ostrander, University of California, Irvine

Shayna Henry, Kaiser Permanente Southern California

Julia B. Yi, University of California, Irvine

Jennifer Hernandez, University of California, Irvine

Bryan Mac, University of California, Irvine

Larry D. Jamner, University of California, Irvine

(Clinical Science)

XII-25 - Emotional Intelligence and Physical and Mental Well-Being

Previous studies reveal a relationship among emotional intelligence and well-being and among well-being and physical well-being. The current study examined the relationship of physical and mental well-being with emotional intelligence. Results support the relationship of EI and physical well-being but failed to replicate the relationship of EI with mental well-being.

Chelsea K. Weidner, Northwestern College

Laird R. Edman, Northwestern College

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-26 - Parents' Relationship and Child Psychopathology: Mediation By Maternal Psychopathology and Parenting-Related Stress

In a sample of 124 mothers and their 5-year old children (with and without behavioral problems), maternal psychopathology and stress-related parenting were found to fully mediate the association between the parents' relationship quality and the child's psychopathology.

Angelina Leigh, University of Wisconsin- Madison

James Li, University of Wisconsin- Madison

(Developmental)

XII-27 - Perceptions of Causality in Perinatal Depression and Anxiety

Attributions of causality for biological versus psychosocial factors in perinatal mood and anxiety problems were examined. Participants endorsed biological factors as more strongly causal, with stronger biological beliefs being associated with greater medical self-efficacy and locus of control. These findings are contrasted with stronger evidence favoring of psychosocial factors.

James F. Paulson, Old Dominion University

Kelsey Ellis, Old Dominion University

Jennika K. Jenkins, Old Dominion University

Heidi Dindial, Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

XII-28 - Rates of Potentially Traumatic Events in Children and Adolescents with and at Risk for Psychosis

86 children and adolescents 7-18 years old were assessed for previous potentially traumatic events (PTEs). Participants with psychosis and those at clinical high risk (CHR) for psychosis reported PTEs with greater frequency than did non-psychiatric participants. This association has not previously been demonstrated within CHR children younger than 14.

Nicholas Morelli, Boston Children's Hospital

Alyssa Gaudet, Boston Children's Hospital

Sarah Hope Lincoln, McLean Hospital

Kelsey Graber, Boston Children's Hospital

Sahil Tembulkar, Boston Children's Hospital

Joseph Gonzalez-Heydrich, Boston Children's Hospital

Jason Fogler, Boston Children's Hospital

Michelle Bosquet Enlow, Boston Children's Hospital

Eugene D'Angelo, Boston Children's Hospital

(Developmental)

XII-29 - Dual-Hormone Regulation of Psychopathy: Replicating the Findings of Welker and Colleagues (2014)

Previous research suggests that men's psychopathy is characterized by higher testosterone levels when cortisol is high. This study attempted to replicate this work by examining testosterone, cortisol, and psychopathy within 165 men. Failing to replicate previous work, this study did not find evidence of an interaction between testosterone and cortisol.

Ashlin K. Roy, University of Massachusetts Boston

Olivia M. Keaveny, University of Massachusetts Boston

Justin M. Carré, Nipissing University

Keith M. Welker, University of Massachusetts Boston

(Clinical Science)

XII-30 - The Relationship Between Emotion Dysregulation, Distress Tolerance, and Mindfulness Among College Women Who Self-Injure

This study investigated the relationship between non-suicidal self injury (NSSI) and emotion regulation, distress tolerance, mindfulness, and sexual orientation. 143 female college students participated, with 43 (30%) indicating past-year NSSI. Bisexual orientation influenced development of past year NSSI as did higher emotion dysregulation and lower mindfulness and distress tolerance.

Angela M. Patterson, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Elizabeth E. Lloyd-Richardson, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

(General)

XII-31 - Perception of Facial Expressions in Current and Past Depression

We compared controls, currently and previously depressed interpersonal perception. Depression groups (vs. controls) identified expressions at lower morph intensity. Currently depressed made more misidentifications compared to controls. Interpersonal perception may be a vulnerability factor for depression.

Reuma Gadassi, Bar-Ilan University

Nilly Mor, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Clinical Science)

XII-32 - Breastfeeding Duration: Disentangling the Impact of Life Course Factors on Infant Feeding Behavior

Life Course Theory suggests many pathways through which maternal health behavior might be influenced by maternal age. The current study found that parity and education together fully mediate the strong relationship between maternal age and breastfeeding. Findings suggest specific pathways for understanding and interrupting premature breastfeeding truncation for adolescent mothers.

Mackenzie Danielle Marie Whipps, New York University

(Cross-Cutting Theme Poster - Doing the Most for the Many)

XII-33 - Structural Equation Modeling Exploratory Factor Analysis of the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale and the Neurobehavioral Symptom Inventory

Factor analysis was conducted on data from 397 Post-9/11 service members/Veterans who completed measures of PTSD and postconcussive symptoms (PCS). An eight factor model fit the data best with two factors consisting of all PCS items, two consisting of all PTSD items, and four consisting of a mix of items.

Liorah E. Sabbah, Suffolk University

Andrew Curreri, VA Boston Healthcare System, National Center for PTSD

Michael K. Suvak, Suffolk University

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

Jennifer Fonda, VA Boston Healthcare System, GRECC, TRACTS; Harvard Medical School

Katherine M. Iverson, VA Boston Healthcare System, National Center for PTSD; Boston University School of Medicine

William Milberg, VA Boston Healthcare System, GRECC, TRACTS; Harvard Medical School

Regina McGlinchey, VA Boston Healthcare System, GRECC, TRACTS; Harvard Medical School

(Clinical Science)

XII-34 - A Web-Based Mental Health Intervention for Medical Examiner Personnel: Effects on Negative Cognitions and Depressive Symptoms

Using social cognitive models of depression, we evaluated the effects of scalable web-based intervention on negative cognitions, as well as the strength of these cognitions to depressive symptoms among medical examiner personnel. The intervention increased awareness of negative cognitions while reducing the relationship of these cognitions to depressive symptoms.

Amandeep Kaur, St. John's University

Virginia Sims, St. John's University

Elizabeth Brondolo, St. John's University

Joseph Schwartz, Stony Brook University

Douglas Delahanty, Kent State Univeristy

(Clinical Science)

XII-35 - Affect Intensity and Suicidality

Affect intensity has been linked to chronic suicidality. As research on affective states and imminent suicide risk is limited, we aim to examine this relationship. In a high-risk sample, we found that intense negative affective states were significantly correlated with aborted and interrupted suicide attempts and severity of suicidal ideation.

Jenna Cohen, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

Zimri Yaseen, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

Igor Galynker, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

(Clinical Science)

XII-36 - A Latent Profile Analysis of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire

Moral Foundations Theory focuses on the foundations and universality of morality and has identified five basic foundations: Harm/Care, Fairness/Reciprocity, Ingroup/Loyalty, Authority/Respect, and Purity/Sanctity. A latent profile analysis of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ), a measure of individual differences in moral foundations, identified three classes of participants based on MFQ scores.

McKenna Parnes, Suffolk University

Kayla A. Lord, Suffolk University

Vanessa A. Alvarez, Suffolk University

Sarah E.O. Schwartz, Suffolk University

Michael K. Suvak, Suffolk University

(General)

XII-37 - The Effect of the Dark Triad of Personality on Affective Commitment: The Mediating Role of Person-Environment Fit.

In previous research, little has explored how the Dark Triad of personality affect employees' commitment to their organization. Using a sample of 104 employees, this study shows that these personalities in general have a negative impact on affective commitment and the relationship between these constructs is mediated by person-environment fit.

Min-Hsun Wu, National Sun Yat-sen University

Shin-I Shih, National Sun Yat-sen University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-38 - Individual Differences in Food Neophobia, but Not Current Emotional State, Account for Food Preferences Based on Novelty

Individual differences in trait Food Neophobia, but not induced emotion (fear, sadness, neutral), predicted preferences for foods that varied in novelty. Our result challenges the interpretation of food neophobia as mediated by emotion and suggests instead that it is a stable trait.

Kelly Sangster, Boston College

Rachel S. Herz, Brown University

James A. Russell, Boston College

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-39 - Narcissism and Friendship: Narcissists Inflate Their Views of Close Friends When Facing Failure

Although grandiose narcissism is associated with viewing oneself in a more favorable light than others, narcissists may also bask in the reflected glory of close others. In our experiment, when narcissists encountered failure, they inflated their views of close friends, and reported higher state self-esteem, compared to non-narcissists.

Mark A Matthews, The University of Dayton

Amy B. Brunell, The Ohio State University at Mansfield

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-40 - Examining the Role of Psychopathy-Related Traits in Predicting Sexual Objectification Perpetration

Potential predictors of sexual objectification perpetration related to psychopathic personality are examined in a community sample; exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses of a modified, gender-neutral, Interpersonal Sexual Objectification – Perpetration scale are conducted. Taken together, our findings indicate that psychopathic traits are moderate to strong predictors of sexual objectification perpetration.

Thomas Hennessee Costello, Emory University

Ashley L. Watts, Emory University

Allison Aghjayan, Emory University

Scott O. Lilienfeld, Emory University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-41 - Judging Nasty Minds: How Our Self-Control Abilities Shape the Moralization of Others' Mental Contents

Trait self-control shapes moral judgments about mental contents: In two studies (N = 704), high (vs. low) TSC individuals condemned a target's thoughts about having an extramarital affair more strongly. This relation was independent from judgments of that behavior, and perceived and actual likelihood of the target to commit it.

Alexa Weiss, University of Cologne

Matthias Forstmann, Yale University

Pascal Burgmer, University of Cologne

(Social)

XII-42 - Getting to the Core: Examining Interpersonal Problems and Level of Personality Psychopathology

There has been a considerable amount of controversy regarding the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorders (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Because the alternative model has not been adequately validated, this study attempts to address the gap by offering some insight regarding the alternative model's proposed core personality traits.

Mallory B. Garza, Louisiana Tech University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-43 - The Impact of a Superfluous Apology and Gender on Perceptions of Likeability

We examined if superfluous apologies impact perceptions of likeability and trust. Participants were randomly assigned to one of four conditions in a 2 (apology: superfluous or none) x 2 (gender: male or female) between-subjects experiment. We found a significant interaction between gender and superfluous apology on perceptions of likeability.

Allegra D'Ippolito, Stonehill College

Julia Balerna, Stonehill College

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-44 - Lifting Me up or Tearing You Down: The Relationships Between Prestige and Dominance Motivation and Envious Intentions

Three studies examined whether individual differences in dominance and prestige motivation are functionally linked to emotional experiences of envy. In all 3 studies, prestige motivation was positively associated with benign envy, and dominance motivation was positively associated with malicious envy.

Dominic G. Mercurio IV, University of North Florida

Sarah E. Ainsworth, University of North Florida

(Social)

XII-45 - Entitlement Predicts Reduced Environmental Concern and Behavior

We examined the relationship between entitlement and environmental concern in 356 post-secondary students (female=230). Entitlement was negatively correlated with self-reported environmental concern, attitude in favor of environmental defense, and willingness to donate to environmental cause; also positively correlated to environmental utilization. Entitlement may play a role in environmental concern.

Nicholas Landry, Nipissing University

Jessica Desrochers, Nipissing University

Robyn Hebert, Nipissing University

Steven Arnocky, Nipissing University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-46 - Relationships Between Digital Media Use, Grades, and Psychological Well-Being in School Children

Four hundred and fifty-two elementary and middle school students were surveyed about their digital media use. Cell phone and social media use increased significantly between third and

eighth grades (especially for girls), as did computer use (only for boys). Digital media use was negatively correlated with grades and psychological well-being

Dan Mossler, Hampden-Sydney College

Jonathan Van Dyke, Hampden-Sydney College

Emmalee Klein, Hampden-Sydney College

Lee Hamlet, Hampden-Sydney College

Jake Duncan, Hampden-Sydney College

Lara Mossler, Capital One

(Developmental)

XII-47 - The Effect of Early Child Frustration Reactivity and Parental Responsiveness on Later Child Aggression

Children with high frustration reactivity are at risk for externalizing symptoms such as aggression. Research has indicated that certain parenting factors, such as responsiveness are associated with positive child outcomes. This study examined the effect of frustration reactivity and parental responsiveness on symptoms of aggression in a longitudinal design.

Melanie Maddox, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Rebecca A. Suffness, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Susan P Keane, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Susan Calkins, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Lilly Shanahan, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(Developmental)

XII-48 - Do Children Judge Ownership Transgressions to be Conventional or Moral Violations?

Ownership is an integral part of human interactions, but how do the social and rules that govern our relationships with property develop? We found that young children treat violations of ownership rules as moral transgressions, but that older children view these rules as more conventional.

Nicholaus Noles, University of Louisville

Catherine McDermott, University of Louisville

(Developmental)

XII-49 - Sleep Quality in Preschool Children: Role of Parental Education and Chaotic Households

This study assessed how parental education and household chaos are related to preschool children's sleep problems, obtained via parent-report measures. Children who had parents with higher education level were more likely to have longer nighttime sleep. Children living in chaotic households had greater bedtime difficulty and irregular bedtime routine.

Saliha B. Selman, Boston University

Charu T. Tuladhar, Boston University

Katie Kao, Boston University

Amanda R. Tarullo, Boston University

(Developmental)

XII-50 - The Preschool Child As Tool Innovator: Perceptual-Motor, Representational, and Socio-Cultural Factors in the Ontogeny of Human Tool Innovation

Innovation is the basis of human material culture; however, its ontogeny is hardly known. Four experiments were conducted using a tool innovation task (Beck et al., 2011) to identify the underlying developmental (Experiment-1), representational (Experiment 1-3-4), perceptual-motor (Experiment 2-3), and socio-cultural (Experiment-4) factors involved in the development of tool-innovation.

Gokhan Gonul, Middle East Technical University

Annette Hohenberger, Middle East Technical University

Ece Kamer Takmaz, Middle East Technical University

Annette M. Henderson, The University of Auckland

Michael C. Corballis, The University of Auckland

(Developmental)

XII-52 - Gesture and Meta-Ignorance: What Young Children's Use of Flip Gestures Tells Us about What They Don't Know

This poster examines children's early expressions of meta-ignorance via flip gestures. The contextual use of 64 children's flip gestures (hold two hands palm up out to the side to communicate "I don't know") from 14 to 42 months is presented. Results suggest children express meta-ignorance in gesture prior to speech.

Deborah Teo Bartz, Harvard University

Meredith L. Rowe, Harvard University

Susan Goldin-Meadow, University of Chicago

Paul L. Harris, Harvard University

(Developmental)

XII-53 - Parental Reactions and Motivations behind Children's Naturally Occurring Lie-Telling over Time

Parent reports of children's lie-telling at consecutive time points were used to examine motivations for early childhood lying under natural conditions and to better understand the socialization of lying through parental responses to lie-telling.

Katharine Romero, New York University

Laure Brimbal, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

Victoria Talwar, McGill University

Angela M. Crossman, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY

(Developmental)

XII-54 - Underrepresentation of Racial Minorities in Children's Literature: Analysis and Discussion of Potential Effects on Development

This research explores the underrepresentation of racial minorities in children's literature. Analyses identify significant disparities in the depiction and representation of Caucasian and racial minority role model and peer characters, with the potential for negative effects of that underrepresentation in young readers.

Grace Hudson, University of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac

Kayoung Kim, University of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac

(Developmental)

XII-55 - Intensity of Somatic Symptoms in Pediatric Patients with Psychogenic Non-Epileptic Seizures

The Children's Somatization Inventory is used to assess the intensity of 24 somatic symptoms. This inventory was used to evaluate differences in somatic intensity between children with psychogenic non-epileptic seizure (PNES), children with functional abdominal pain, and healthy controls. Overall, children with PNES endorsed the greatest intensity of somatic symptoms.

Lauren B. Bolden, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Lindsey C. Elliott, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Jaria A. Chowdhury, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Aaron D. Fobian, University of Alabama at Birmingham

(Clinical Science)

XII-56 - The Influence of Regulatory Mode on Emotion Regulation

This research is among the first to explore the relationship between Regulatory Mode Theory and emotion regulation. Results demonstrate that those high on 'locomotion' motivation tend to engage in cognitive reappraisal, whereas those high on 'assessment' motivation tend to engage in expressive suppression.

Jessica Jee Won Paek, Columbia University

Katherine S. Zee, Columbia University

E. Tory Higgins, Columbia University

(Social)

XII-57 - Motivation for College Attendance, Academic Performance and Experiences

The present study investigated motivation themes that underlie students' decisions to attend college and the association among motivation themes, demographic background and academic outcomes. Results indicated that motivation differed based on race/ethnicity, gender and parental income/SES, but not first-generation college status, and was associated with academic performance and experience outcomes.

Jessica Johnston-Fisher, University of Oklahoma

Li Lin, University of Oklahoma

Joy Pendley, University of Oklahoma

William Demar Taylor, The Human Resources Research Organization

Lori Anderson Snyder, University of Oklahoma

(General)

XII-58 - Job Burnout: A Manifestation of Chronic Regulatory Depletion

The current study examined the effects of physical, cognitive, and emotional burnout on several regulatory behaviors in work and non-work domains. We found that mind-wandering and subjective task performance were related to cognitive burnout, but did not find significant effects of burnout for personal goal success or counterproductive work behaviors.

Gina M. Bufton, Georgia Institute of Technology

Sophie A. Kay, Georgia Institute of Technology

Kelsey L. Merlo, Georgia Institute of Technology

Howard M. Weiss, Georgia Institute of Technology

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-59 - Alone Together: Collaboration Framing Enhances Individual Work Experience

Two experiments demonstrate that collaborative framing—emphasizing how one’s individual efforts contribute to a larger collaborative whole—enhance enjoyment and meaning while working on individual tasks. Providing information about broader social contexts to workers beyond their immediate contributions per se may be utilized to improve the experience of work.

Jaewon Yoon, Harvard Business School

Edward O'Brien, University of Chicago Booth School of Business

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-60 - Boosting Employee Functioning through HRM Practices: A Self-Determination Theory Perspective

This study investigated the moderating role of work motivation in the relationship between satisfaction with high-commitment HRM practices and employee functioning. Satisfaction regarding HRM practices led to more job satisfaction and less turnover intention/burnout for employees with low versus high autonomous motivation. Controlled motivation played a less salient role.

Sarah-Geneviève Trépanier, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Robert J. Vallerand, Université de Montréal

Julie Ménard, Université du Québec à Montréal

(Industrial/Organizational)

XII-61 - High Achievement Motivated Individuals Mobilize More Effort during an Achievement Task Than Low Achievement Motivated Individuals

The present study examined the joint impact of the achievement motive and the difficulty of an arithmetic task on effort mobilization. Results showed that effort-related cardiovascular response increased with task difficulty. Moreover, individuals with a low achievement motive mobilized less effort in general.

Florence Mazeres, University of Geneva

Kerstin Brinkmann, University of Geneva

Michael Richter, Liverpool John Moores University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-62 - Stressful Life Events and Power Motivation: A Laboratory-Based Study

This laboratory-based study of 100 younger and older adults showed that higher levels of negative life stress predicted greater power motivation (i.e., desire to exert influence over others) in response to exciting, sad, and achievement film clips. Findings support a link between life stress and heightened power motivation.

Emily F. Hittner, Northwestern University

Julia E. Thelen, Northwestern University

Laura L. Sevilla, Northwestern University

Claudia M. Haase, Northwestern University

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-63 - Engaging High-Risk Adolescent Fathers: A Qualitative Examination of Motivation to Change in Fatherhood Programs

This qualitative study of 26 high-risk urban fathers, previously enrolled in a fatherhood program, explores factors affecting motivation to change. Factors included program engagement strategies such as addressing relevant issues for urban fathers, eliminating barriers to engagement, and creating a comfortable and non-judgmental atmosphere.

Ciara M Collins, University of Connecticut

Paige Forcier, University of Connecticut

Beth Russell, University of Connecticut

Megan Snyder, University of Connecticut

(General)

XII-64 - Thrilled to Peaces: On the Role of Sensation Seeking in Predicting and Preventing Violence

We found a preference for violent activism in individuals high in sensation seeking (Study 1). This preference was explained by how exciting they perceived the activist group to be (Study 2).

Study 3 tested an intervention: presenting an exciting but peaceful alternative lowered self-sacrifice, and hence, support for violence.

Birga M. Schumpe, New York University Abu Dhabi

Jocelyn J. Belanger, New York University, Abu Dhabi

Pier-Eric Chamberland, New York University Abu Dhabi

Noémie Nociti, Université du Québec à Montréal

(Social)

XII-65 - “Catch the Spies”: Multiple-Object Tracking in Children with Low-Functioning and High-Functioning Autism Spectrum Disorder

Multiple object tracking, a form of real-world object-based visual attention, is used to examine the ability to process multiple stimuli in motion as they move among distracters. Dynamic attention abilities are examined among individuals with ASD compared to TD children as well as between low-functioning and high-functioning individuals with ASD.

Heidi Flores, McGill University

Darlene A. Brodeur, Acadia University

Lana Trick, University of Guelph

Katherine Cohene, McGill University

Emily Stubbert, McGill University

Jake Burack, McGill University

(Cognitive)

XII-66 - Different Developmental Trends in the Smiling Behavior of Boys and Girls: Who Gets Taught What.

This longitudinal study tracked smiling behaviors in the yearbook photographs of 112 boys and girls between Grades 1, 9, and 12. Results indicated that, while non-significant in 1st grade, gender differences peaked in 9th grade. Unlike past research, both genders shifted smiling rate across this developmental period.

Andrew P Talbot, Lock Haven University

Mikaela D Jabco, Lock Haven University

Jason A Williamson, Lock Haven University

Katherine Evans, Lock Haven University

Joelle C Reinhart, Lock Haven University

Morgan Bare, Lock Haven University

Kaylee Mulhollan, Lock Haven University

Jaime DeSanto, Lock Haven University

Kaitlyn Emerson, Lock Haven University

Angela Privitera, Lock Haven University

Kelly Walser, Lock Haven University

Amanda Garscadden, Lock Haven University

Kailiana Ross, Lock Haven University

Amanda Jameson, Lock Haven University

(Developmental)

XII-67 - A Structural Model Examining the Relationship Between Video Games and Self-Confidence

A structural mediation model was proposed with time gaming, sexism, gaming coping motivations, and self-confidence. The model yielded a good fit accounting for 18% of self-confidence. A suppression effect was also achieved.

Erryn P.M. Rivers, California State University, Sacramento

Sam Stevens, California State University, Sacramento

Lawrence Meyers, California State University, Sacramento

(Personality/Emotion)

XII-69 - Gender Expression and Transphobia: Cisgender Reactions to Gender Nonconformity Among Transgender Women and Men

The present research examines factors that contribute to transphobia among cisgender men and women. Specifically, the studies explore how gender nonconformity influences attitudes towards transgender women (Study 1 and Study 2) and men (Study 3). As predicted, participants demonstrated more prejudice towards trans people who violated expectations for gendered appearances.

Stefanie Simon, Carleton College

Alice Welna, Carleton College

(Social)

XII-70 - Names, Blame, and Gender: A Look at Victim Blame in Sexual Assault

The present study investigated the role of race, the use of names and gender on levels of blame for a hypothetical sexual assault victim. Names were masculine or feminine and Anglicized or ethnic. Whether names personify a victim was examined by including a condition in which the victim was unnamed.

Michael Keiter, James Madison University

Natalie Hicks, James Madison University

Kyrus Smith, James Madison University

Brenna Freeman, James Madison University

Kethera A.J. Fogler, James Madison University

(Social)

XII-71 - The Millennial Generation: Immune to Stereotype Threat?

In this poster we present data to suggest that the effects of stereotype threat on high school females math performance may not be as salient as it once was. We hypothesize that generational differences may factor into high-school girls response to stereotypes.

Katelyn Kurkul, Merrimack College

Laura M. Hsu, Merrimack College

Isabelle D. Cherney, Merrimack College

(Developmental)

XII-72 - Adolescents' Assertive and Affiliative Language Use with Siblings and Friends in a Cooking Task

As part of an ongoing longitudinal study, we examined the use of assertive and affiliative language during adolescents' interactions with siblings and friends. Our results suggest that differences in assertive and affiliative language use are heavily influenced by partnership dynamics as well as gender.

Caitlyn Fisher, SUNY Geneseo

Shelby LaMond, SUNY Geneseo

Samantha M. Cytryn, SUNY Geneseo

Adnan Ahmed, SUNY Geneseo

Julia J. Cameron, SUNY Geneseo

Elizabeth Furst, SUNY Geneseo

Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

(Developmental)

XII-73 - Moral Judgements on Lying about Gendered Rules

Adolescents were asked to reason about the moral acceptability of defying parental rules about participation in gendered activities. Results showed that it was more acceptable to disobey unfair rules and more acceptable to lie about participating in an activity when the rule enforced norms than when it was gender neutral.

Kendra Ellice O'Donnell, Saint Joseph's University

Justin Kaluza, Saint Joseph's University

Victoria Perko, Saint Joseph's University

Clare Conry-Murray, Saint Joseph's University

(Developmental)

XII-74 - Aggression and Rough-and-Tumble Play Between Siblings and Friends in Early Childhood and Adolescence

As part of a longitudinal study of sibling and friend relationships, we conducted an exploratory analysis of aggression and rough-and-tumble play in early childhood and adolescence. We found little continuity over time in aggression or RTP, but levels of aggression and RTP were related over time in relatively complex ways.

Madeline Klotz, SUNY Geneseo

Michael Dalal, SUNY Geneseo

Ryan Doherty, SUNY Geneseo

Brianna Foss, SUNY Geneseo

Courtney M. Owens, SUNY Geneseo

Austin Taylor, SUNY Geneseo

Matthew Volcy, SUNY Geneseo

Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

(Developmental)

XII-75 - Women in the Kitchen: The Perception of Sexist Humor and Comedic Intention

This study examined the influence of gender, attitudes towards women, gender identification and comedic intention on the appreciation of sexist humor. Participants (n=38) preferred prosocial over antisocial sexist humor. Overall, male participants found sexist humor to be funnier. Male participants with low gender identification preferred antisocial sexist humor.

Brittney Romagna, Western Connecticut State University

Boo Khoo, Western Connecticut State University

(Social)

XII-76 - Using the Force: EEG Analysis of Brainwave Entrainment Effects on Anxiety Levels of College Students

College students' health is often impacted by their level of experienced anxiety. Electroencephalogram used in conjunction with Brainwave Entrainment has previously had positive effects on anxiety. This study aims to explore the impact of BWE in reducing anxiety levels in college students, as measured via EEG and self-report measurement.

Eden Klingensmith-Laplander, University of Wisconsin La Crosse

Morgan Tuohy, University of Wisconsin La Crosse

Megan Ihrke, University of Wisconsin La Crosse

Emma Herms, University of Wisconsin La Crosse

Alessandro Quartiroli, University of Wisconsin La Crosse

Marc Kayson, University of Wisconsin La Crosse

(Clinical Science)

XII-77 - A Novel Model of Insight Problem Solving As a Stochastic Dynamical System

We extend previous work on insight problem solving by developing a computational model that captures a dynamical process by which the cognitive system searches through problem solving strategies. Using complexity measures, we compare time-evolving output of this model to human-generated data to demonstrate the dynamical nature of insight problem solving.

John T. Hart Jr., Arizona State University

Nicholas Duran, Arizona State University

(Cognitive)

XII-78 - Using Stimulus Detail and Response Bias to Influence Recognition without Awareness

This study extended Recognition without Awareness (RWOA) to pictorial stimuli, manipulated response bias, stimulus detail, and stimulus consistency across encoding and retrieval. Results showed increased recognition and RWOA for photos (compared to outlines), suggesting

encoding detail drives RWOA. Recognition and RWOA increased when conservative responding was encouraged.

Lindsey Nicole Andersen, Simmons College

Laura Squicimara, Simmons College

Abigaile Hart, Simmons College

Elizabeth Fine, Simmons College

Erin Hickey, Simmons College

Samantha Mack, Simmons College

Sara Harland, Simmons College

Anna Leung, Simmons College

Geoffrey Turner, Simmons College

(Cognitive)

XII-79 - Reading Colors: A Study on the Bidirectionality Effect in Grapheme Color Synesthesia

Traditionally, synesthesia is believed to be unidirectional, where numbers may induce a sense of colors, but colors do not induce a sense of number. Recent literature suggests that there may be bidirectional percepts in synesthetes. We propose one of the first studies to utilize pure color stimuli to examine bidirectionality.

Sara A Lundqvist, California State University, Northridge

Jeannette Buenrostro, California State University, Northridge

Brandon C Hackney, California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew, California State University, Northridge

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-80 - Post-Traumatic Growth: Positive Neural Changes after Trauma

Post Traumatic Growth (PTG) is positive psychological growth in response to trauma. We explored the relationship between PTG and resting-state EEG. Self-reported PTG was associated with differences in brain activity over frontal and occipital brain regions. PTG provides a positive clinical outlook in response to trauma.

Morgainne Sara Corrigan, Student

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-81 - Frontal Lobe Network Contributions to Audiovisual Perception, Attention, and Memory

fMRI reveals four discrete bilateral visual- and auditory-biased structures in frontal cortex of individual subjects, active during attention and working memory. These structures are stable across tasks, and are preferentially connected to posterior auditory and visual regions. They may support translation between neural representations in response to task demands.

Abigail L. Noyce, Boston University

Samantha W. Michalka, Olin College

Sean M. Tobyne, Boston University

David E. Osher, Boston University

Barbara G. Shinn-Cunningham, Boston University

David C. Somers, Boston University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-82 - The Effects of Curcumin in the Lateral Amygdala and Infralimbic Cortex and Fear Memory in Chronically Stressed Rats

Poster will consist of introductory background information, methods of experimentation, preliminary stress and behavioral data, discussion and current/future directions

D'Nea Alycia Galbraith, BP-ENDURE @ Hunter College

Hameda Khandaker, Behavioral & Cognitive Neuroscience of the Graduate Center

Jordan Intrator, Hunter College

Miguel Briones, Behavioral & Cognitive Neuroscience of the Graduate Center

Glenn Schafe, Hunter College, Behavioral & Cognitive Neuroscience of the Graduate Center

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-83 - Examination of Neurocorrelates of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury in Young Adults

Our research employs neuropsychological batteries, self-report surveys, and electroencephalography to assess the effects of concussions. Comparative data analysis between concussed and non-concussed individuals demonstrates mild, but significant patterns of executive control deficits. These deficits are correlated with electroencephalographic patterns, serving as a marker for the long-term effects of concussions.

Jillian Sage Casarella, Ursinus College

Rachel Raucci, Ursinus College

Lisa Grous, Ursinus College

Joel P. Bish, Ursinus College

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-84 - Red Eight, Green Eight: Color Shifts in Synesthesia

Synesthesia is a condition in which a single stimulus elicits multisensory perception. Many studies support the notion that synesthesia remains consistent over time (Ward & Simmer, 2005). This is a case study observing changes in synesthetic perception over time. Results suggest that we may need to reevaluate the gold standard.

Arthur Ilnicki, California State University, Northridge

Jeannette Buenrostro, California State University, Northridge

Alison S. Hochman, California State University, Northridge

Jasmine F. Awad, California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew, California State University, Northridge

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-85 - Large-Scale Meta-Analytic Characterization of the Default Mode Network

We performed a large-scale meta-analysis of the default mode network (DMN) to investigate the functional role of DMN nodes. Although all DMN nodes were associated with episodic memory, we also found evidence for specialization. Specifically, PCC was associated with social tasks, and vmPFC was associated with reward and decision making.

Shaoming Wang, Temple University

Adrienne A. Taren, Temple University

David V Smith, Temple University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-86 - Learning a Second Language for Arabic Speakers: Can Word Pair Directionality Make a Difference?

The study examined how reading habits of Arabic students learning English as a Second Language affect vocabulary acquisition and whether the directionality of English vocabulary words and Arabic translations affect the rate of accurate recall. The results show that the direction may influence the accurate recall of the English words.

Bushra I Aldosari, Kent State University

Christopher A. Was, Kent State University

(General)

XII-87 - Orthographic Learning By Skilled and Developing Chinese Readers Is Independent of Semantic Influence

Fast orthographic learning of pseudocharacters by Chinese readers of different proficiency levels was found to be independent of semantic and ortho-semantic influence. Grade 2 students attained 80% of the performance reached by undergraduates, which suggests that Chinese word form learning may be largely completed at early reading acquisition.

Ling-Po Shiu, Chinese University of Hong Kong

(Cognitive)

XII-88 - Persisting through the Cocktail Party: Speech Recognition in Healthy Aging

The ability to recognize speech in background noise declines with age, in part due to declines in attentional control. Given this increased task difficulty, we examined how attentional control and cognitive persistence affect speech-in-noise recognition in aging. Cognitive persistence, but not attentional control, predicted speech-in-noise recognition in older adults.

Susan E. Teubner-Rhodes, Medical University of South Carolina

Kenneth I Vaden Jr., Medical University of South Carolina

Lois Matthews, Medical University of South Carolina

Judy R Dubno, Medical University of South Carolina

Mark A Eckert, Medical University of South Carolina

(Cognitive)

XII-89 - Pragmatic Competence: Three-Year-Olds' Ability to Compute Conversational Implicatures

Preschoolers typically fail to compute the inference 'some implies 'not all''. This scalar implicature (SI) is challenging because it requires scale-specific knowledge, and modeling the knowledge states of others. We ask whether knowledge of scalar alternatives and ability to model the knowledge-states of others shape preschoolers' ability to compute SI's.

Katherine G Williams, Skidmore College

Jessica Sullivan, Skidmore College

(Developmental)

XII-90 - Effects of Etymology and Connotation on Gender Conceptualizations of Abstract Nouns in English Speakers

This study examined what factors influence English speakers' gender conceptualizations of abstract nouns. Results showed both the etymological root and connotation of abstract nouns to affect English speakers' gender conceptualizations of those nouns. Moreover, speakers' own gender interacted with connotation, suggesting conceptualizations form despite the absence of grammatical gender marking.

Caylor Davis, California State University, Los Angeles

(Cognitive)

XII-92 - Language in Interrogations: How Cultural Orientation Influences Interpretation

Pragmatic implications of implicit messages in interrogations tactics were examined. Participants from low- vs. high-context cultures analyzed a suspect interrogation involving key tactics. Participants assessed the likelihood of a confession by the suspect or themselves. False confessions for self and other was more likely in the high-context than low-context culture.

Jessica Barragan, California State University Fullerton

Deshawn C. Sambrano, California State University, Fullerton

Iris Blandon-Gitlin, California State University, Fullerton

(Cognitive)

XII-93 - Home Language Environment, Brain Structure and Literacy Skills in Children

We examined the associations of the home language environment with children's brain structure and literacy skills. Higher linguistic input in the home was associated with greater cortical surface area in language regions of the brain, suggesting a mechanism through which linguistic input in the home may influence children's literacy skills.

Elaine A Maskus, Teachers College, Columbia University

Emily C Merz, Columbia University Medical Center

Samantha A Melvin, Teachers College, Columbia University

Kimberly Noble, Teachers College, Columbia University

(Developmental)

XII-94 - Using Eye Gaze to Understand the Effects of Adult Aging on Comprehension of Spoken Sentences

Researchers have debated the locus of age effects on speech comprehension, with Caplan and Waters (1999) notably arguing that comprehension itself is unaffected by the cognitive abilities

that change with aging. The present study tested this hypothesis by manipulating syntactic complexity and agency distance using the on-line method of eye-tracking.

Victoria Sorrentino, Volen National Center for Complex Systems, Brandeis University

Nicole D. Ayasse, Volen National Center for Complex Systems, Brandeis University

Arthur Wingfield, Volen National Center for Complex Systems, Brandeis University

(Cognitive)

XII-95 - The Contribution of Speech Rhythms to Listener Perceptions of Likability and Comprehensibility

We evaluated how variations of speech rhythm-related features (e.g., pitch, loudness) influence listener perceptions of speaker likeability and comprehensibility. We found that increases in articulation rate lead to higher ratings of both likeability and comprehensibility. Additionally, higher comprehensibility appears to be associated with less variable intervocalic intervals.

Yonehiro Jade, Arizona State University

Duran D. Nicholas, Arizona State University

Borrie A. Stephanie, Utah State University

(Cognitive)

XII-96 - Passive Voice in Children's Literature

This poster corroborates research that passive voice is used infrequently in child directed speech, and adds evidence that passive voice is also infrequent in children's books, despite that passive voice is considered literary language. This supports lack of exposure as a viable explanation for the late acquisition of passive voice.

Ruth Caputo, Boston University

Sudha Arunachalam, Boston University

(Developmental)

XII-97 - Navigating a Social World with Robot Partners: A Quantitative Cartography of the Uncanny Valley

Human-robot interactions may be complicated by Uncanny Valley (UV) effects, with imperfect human-likeness provoking dislike. We resolve methodological problems of previous literature and demonstrate an UV in subjects' ratings of likability for a large, objectively chosen sample of 80 real-world robot faces and a complementary controlled set of edited faces.

Maya Mathur, Stanford University

(Cognitive)

XII-98 - Five and More Level Multilevel Nested Structural Equation Modeling with Latent Quadratic Effects

Rampart can efficiently model data gathered at many different levels. For example, a single data set may contain measurements by time (lowest level), by student, by teacher, by school, and by district (highest level). An extension that permits latent quadratic terms (i.e. interactions or random slopes) is described.

Joshua Pritikin, Virginia Commonwealth Univ

(Methodology)

XII-99 - Structural Equation Models with Small Samples: Bayesian Vs Maximum Likelihood Estimation

Small data sets are very common in social sciences, and in the last few years Bayesian statistics is increasingly mentioned as a solution. A systematic review is carried out, to investigate whether Bayes should be used instead of Maximum Likelihood for SEM when the sample size is small.

Sanne Smid, Utrecht University

Daniel McNeish, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Rens van de Schoot, Utrecht University; Optentia Research Program, North-West University

(Methodology)

XII-100 - The Effects of Alternative Participant Interpretations of Items on the New Ecological Paradigm Scale (NEP)

The NEP is widely used, but rarely assessed. This project aimed to evaluate multiple facets of the scale's reliability and validity. Critically, it was discovered that particular items were interpreted

in different ways by participants. The alternative interpretations, however, seemed to positively influence the scale's capacity to measure environmental beliefs.

Clinton Merck, The New School for Social Research

(Methodology)

XII-101 - Location Variability from Commodity Phone Sensors Is Negatively Associated with Self-Reported Depression Score: A Pilot Study

During an 8-week protocol involving phone usage tracking, patients with major depressive disorder (n=10) and healthy volunteers (n=3) were assessed biweekly for depression symptoms using the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS). Higher variation in location was found to relate significantly to lower depression symptoms, as reported by HDRS score.

Ghandeharioun Asma, MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Szymon Fedor, MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology; University of Cambridge

Lisa Sangermano, Massachusetts General Hospital

Jonathan Alpert, Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Dale Chelsea, Massachusetts General Hospital

Dawn Ionescu, Massachusetts General Hospital

Rosalind Picard, MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

(General)

XII-102 - Should Normality be Judged By Eye or By Algorithm?

We empirically tested statistical textbooks' advice on assessing normality of distributions. Participants (n=42) were randomly assigned to judge either histograms or q-q plots before, during, and after feedback training. Judgments were more accurate for q-q plots than histograms, but both were inferior to an algorithm: the Shapiro-Wilk test.

Anthony J. Bishara, College of Charleston

Christian Conley, College of Charleston

Devin K. McSween, College of Charleston

Jiexiang Li, College of Charleston

(Methodology)

XII-103 - Impulsivity and Animal Models of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Impulsive behavior characterizes attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). We study two animals models of ADHD, the spontaneously hypertensive rat (SHR) and the Lewis (LEW) rat, showing impulsive behavior functionally similar to that observed in humans with ADHD. The aim was to identify behavioral determinants of impulsivity linked to ADHD.

Paul J. Hennigan, Salem State University

Laurel J. Mulligan, Salem State University

Ashley N Keeler, Salem State University

Carlos F. Aparicio, Salem State University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-104 - Mlmed: An Spss Macro for Multilevel Mediation and Conditional Process Analysis

We introduce an SPSS macro (MLmed) for multilevel mediation and conditional process analysis. The macro simultaneously estimates between-group and within-group indirect effects and can include multiple mediators and level-2 moderators of these indirect effect(s). Parameter estimates are comparable to those obtained using Mplus or the lme4 package in R.

Nicholas J. Rockwood, The Ohio State University

Andrew F. Hayes, The Ohio State University

(Methodology)

XII-105 - Confidence Intervals of Fit Indices By Inverting a Bootstrap Test

A new method is proposed for constructing confidence intervals (CIs) for fit indices of structural equation models. This method constructs CIs by inverting a bootstrap test. Compared to the best

existing bootstrap method, our new method has been shown to have more accurate coverage and shorter width in simulation studies.

Chuchu Cheng, Boston College

Hao Wu, Boston College

(Methodology)

XII-106 - Post-Identification Video Evidence Creates Secondary Transfer of Feedback to Mock Jurors' Assessments

Post-identification feedback (PIF) is detrimental to eyewitness accuracy. However, jurors might be able to recognize when PIF is present and weight this information appropriately. We examined if jurors are sensitive to noticing PIF as well as biased instructions. Mock-jurors provided higher ratings of witness confidence when they saw PIF offered.

Deah S. Quinlivan, Florida Southern College

Daniella K. Cash, Louisiana State University

Baylee Jenkins, Florida Southern College

Kim Stein, Florida Southern College

Loralye Edwards, Florida Southern College

Kaitlin Slack, Florida Southern College

(General)

XII-107 - “Dually-Involved Youth” and the Crossing of Two Systems: Identifying Protective Factors Among Youth and Caregivers in the Child Welfare System to Prevent Justice System Involvement

This project examines protective factors for youth in the child welfare system that may prevent justice involvement. The differences in the type and number of protective factors among youth solely involved with the child welfare system and those dually-involved will be examined using data from the Illinois child welfare system.

Faith Summersett-Ringgold, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Rachel Sax, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Deidra Bibbs, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Tracey Riley, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Gary M McClelland, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XII-108 - A Test of the Availability Hypothesis: Pre-Admonition Suggestion and Accurate Witnesses

Eyewitness identification is highly suggestible to external factors. This can be seen with pre-admonition suggestion where a lineup administrator provides suggestive information prior to the lineup. The results revealed the pre-admonition suggestion increased choosing rates, however, the suggestion only increased retrospective judgments for inaccurate participants.

Baylee Jenkins, Florida Southern College

Loralye Edwards, Florida Southern College

Samantha Knotts, Louisiana State University

Kaitlin Slack, Florida Southern College

Kim Stein, Florida Southern College

Deah S. Quinlivan, Florida Southern College

Daniella K. Cash, Louisiana State University

(General)

XII-109 - Beneath the Blue Shield: Factors Influencing the Decision to Report Abuse

For a study of police officer's attitude toward partner abuse of force, we assigned 376 police officers a hypothetical vignette depicting an arrest. Officers rated their take on 5 aspects of the arrest. Results demonstrate suspect's attitude is more important than other factors when determining to report abuse of force.

Jon Hook, Purdue Northwest

Dave Nalbone, Purdue Northwest

(Social)

XII-110 - The Intergenerational Cycle of Incarceration Differs for Men and Women

We examined the intergenerational cycle of incarceration to determine if it differs for men and women. Parental incarceration significantly predicted offspring incarceration equally in men and women. However, familial (non-parental) incarceration predicted participant incarceration only for men.

Lindsay Fava, Fielding Graduate University

Adrienne Finn, Fielding Graduate University

Kairis Bonella, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-111 - The Influence of Flow on Police Officers' Job Satisfaction

The following study sought to better understand job satisfaction among police officers, particularly focusing on the effects of flow. Job and organizational characteristics were significantly associated with well-being at work. After controlling for these variables, flow, specifically work-related flow, best predicted job satisfaction.

Sara Juncaj, Pace University

Paul W. Griffin, Pace University

Al Ward, Pace University

Angela M. Legg, Pace University

(General)

XII-112 - Examining Attitudes Toward Religiously Motivated Hate Crimes Against Women

Eighty participants read a news story about a hate crime against a veiled women (Muslim, Jewish, Catholic). Participants viewed the crime as more religiously motivated when the victim was Muslim or Jewish versus Catholic and were more certain the assailant should be convicted when the victim was Muslim versus Catholic.

Robin M. Valeri, St. Bonaventure University

Josiely Reyes, St. Bonaventure University

Cynthia Symons, Houghton College

(Social)

XII-113 - Assessments of Criminogenic Risk, But Not Drug Involvement, Predict Drug Court Outcomes

We examined the validity of criminogenic risk (CR) and drug involvement (DI) measures drawn from criminal records and drug court intake assessments. We found good convergent and mixed discriminant validity for CR and DI measures. Only CR measures predicted outcomes. Drug involvement might be partitioned into criminogenic and clinical dimensions.

Warren A. Reich, Center for Court Innovation

(Social)

XII-114 - The Contribution of Psychological Factors to the Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse cases (n = 300) referred for prosecution in four Northeastern US counties demonstrate high rates of attrition. Analysis of the role of case characteristics in court outcomes documents the important contribution of psychological factors (notably presence of caregiver support $p < .01$) to case outcome.

Kristy L. Shockley, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Stephanie D. Block, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Linda M. Williams, Wellesley College

Charlotte L. Wilinsky, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Eric S. Wang, University of Massachusetts, Lowell

Keith F. Widaman, University of California, Riverside

(Developmental)

XII-115 - Familial Incarceration during Childhood Increases Risk of Adult Aggression in Both Men and Women

The purpose of this study was to determine if familial incarceration increases the risk of adult aggression in both men and women. Previous research showed a link between childhood experiences of parental incarceration and adult aggression. This research study suggests familial incarceration increases adult aggression in both women and men.

Shana R. Midgette, Fielding Graduate University

Kathryn M. McGuire, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

XII-116 - Justice at All Costs? Transparency about the Costs of Incarceration Decreases Criminal Sentencing Recommendations By Laypeople

People often neglect information about indirect costs when making decisions. We investigated this effect on criminal sentencing. In an experimental vignette task, participants significantly decreased their punishments when cost information became available and as these costs increased. These results have important implications for best practices on sentencing guidelines.

Julia Watzek, Georgia State University

Alesha D. Bond, Georgia State University

Heather M. Kleider-Offutt, Georgia State University

Sarah F. Brosnan, Georgia State University

Eyal Aharoni, Georgia State University

(Cognitive)

XII-117 - Assessing Institutional Violence in Offenders Population: the Accuracy of Four Structured Assessment Tools Compared

53 males violent offenders were assessed in prison on Violent-Risk-Assessment-Guide (VRAG), Psychopathy-Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), Historical-Clinical-Risk-Management-20 (HCR-20) and Structured-Assessment-of-Protective-Factors-for-violence-risk (SAPROF) in order to determine tools' respective accuracy on institutional violence. PCL-R and SAPROF showed more accurate prediction. Intervention focusing on protective factors could improve institutional violence risk management and prevention.

Milena Abbiati, Research Unit of Legal Psychiatry and Psychology

Jullie Palix, Research Unit of Legal Psychiatry and Psychology

Valerie Moulin, Research Unit of Legal Psychiatry and Psychology

(Clinical Science)

XII-118 - Prosecutorial Language, Moral Disengagement and Sentencing Outcomes in Real Capital Murder Cases

Language reflecting moral disengagement has been shown to influence juries in simulated court trials; however, little to no research has examined this in actual murder cases. Capital murder trial transcripts were analyzed to investigate the influence of moral disengagement variables on sentencing ('death' versus 'life without the possibility of parole').

Megan Parker, James Madison University

Kethera A.J. Fogler, James Madison University

Amanda Powell, James Madison University

Edie Greene, University of Colorado, Colorado Springs

(Social)

XII-119 - The Role of Offenders Dynamic Risk Factors and Victims Offense's Severity in Recidivism Prediction

6 researchers assessed retrospectively and consensually 94 violent offenders on Victims-Offense's-Severity and Dynamic-Risk-Factors through Violent-Risk-Assessment-Guide (VRAG), respectively Historical-Clinical-Risk-Management-20 (HCR-20) Dynamic Risk sub-scales (HCR-20-Clinical/HCR-20-Risk) in order to determine their role on recidivism over 3 years. Offenders' Dynamic-Risk-Factors but not Offense's-Severity predicted recidivism ($p < .001$) and therefore should be considered for an effective crime prevention.

Palix Julie, Research Unit of Legal Psychiatry and Psychology

Milena Abbiati, Research Unit of Legal Psychiatry and Psychology

Valerie Moulin, Research Unit of Legal Psychiatry and Psychology

(Clinical Science)

XII-120 - Down but Not out: Jail Inmates' Optimism Predicts Positive Post-Release Adjustment

Little information is available regarding the correlates and consequences of optimism in high-risk populations. Jail inmates' (n=456) optimism assessed upon incarceration predicted positive outcomes one year post-release, specifically lower recidivism, substance dependence symptoms, and mental health symptoms, and better community adjustment. Perseverance mediated many, although not all, of these relationships.

Jeffrey Stuewig, George Mason University

Emily Boren, George Mason University

June P. Tangney, George Mason University

(Clinical Science)

XII-121 - Psychoneurological and Behavioral Correlates of the Fear of Terrorism in Young Adults from the United States and Korea

The current study investigated the extent to which aggression and psychoneurological dysfunctions are associated with fear of terrorism among US and Korean participants. Findings revealed that fear of terrorism was positively correlated with alexithymia in US participants, limbic system dysfunction in Korean participants, and aggression in participants from both countries.

Anna Samkavitz, Boston University; Massachusetts General Hospital

Majed Ashy, Adult and Child Therapy Center, and Developmental Bio-psychiatry Research Program; McLean Hospital/Harvard University

Mikyung Jang, Korea National Open University

Ellen R. Gutowski, Boston College

Amanda R. Tarullo, Boston University

Fang Hong, Boston University

Katheryn Lefton, Boston University

Andrea E. Mercurio, Boston University

Kathleen Malley-Morrison, Boston University

(Social)

XII-122 - Differential Neural Activity Associated with Viewing Threatening or Attractive Images of Individuals of the Same or Different Sex and Race.

Investigation of differential neural activity of Caucasian and African American males and females showed significant differences in ERP amplitudes for innate and socialized reaction to pictures of male and female threatening images of both ethnicities. Additionally, source analyses indicated different areas of the brain activated for ERP components.

Cheyenne T Collier, The University of Virginia's College at Wise

Austin A Wright, The University of Virginia's College at Wise

James E. Horton Ph.D, University of Virginia

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-123 - Neurodevelopmental Aspects of Japanese Children's Tom

To understand Japanese children's development of TOM which were delayed in 4-6 month in previous studies, we collected EEG data from twenty-eight 5 to 6-year-old children who completed TOM, EF and emotional understanding task. As well as EF, emotional task is critical for Temporal Parietal Junction area among them.

Aya Kamikubo, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

Mayumi Karasawa, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

Hidemi Hirabayashi, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

Midori Kazama, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

(Developmental)

XII-125 - Functional Neural Network Changes Following Cognitive Training in Individuals at Risk for Psychosis

Individuals at clinical high risk for psychosis show deficits in social cognition tasks such as facial emotion recognition. Engaging in a social cognition training program leads to improved performance on this task as well as alterations in functional neural networks suggesting normalization of functional connectivity following training.

Kristen M Haut, Rush University Medical Center

Abhishek Saxena, Rush University Medical Center

Hong Yin, Harvard University

David Dodell-Feder, Harvard University

Sarah Hope Lincoln, McLean Hospital

Matcheri Keshavan, Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

Larry J Seidman, Harvard Medical School / Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

Mor Nahum, Hebrew University

Christine I Hooker, Rush University Medical Center

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-126 - The Human Mirror Neuron System Differentially Processes Natural and Unnatural Social Cues

We investigated whether the mirror neuron system (MNS) serves to process valid social cues, or serves to detect invalid social cues, within a given context. Using EEG, results revealed significantly greater MNS activity during the natural social stimuli, suggesting MNS uses context and expectations to detect valid social cues.

Rachael J. Riley, University of Puget Sound

David R. Andresen, University of Puget Sound

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-127 - Increased Anxiety in a Morris Water Maze Task by Rats on a High-Fat/High-Sucrose Diet

Anxiety was measured in female rats provided with a high-fat/high-sucrose (HFHS) diet while performing a working memory task in the Morris Water Maze (MWM). Compared with control animals, the HFHS animals showed a significant increase in anxiety between successive MWM trials.

Cyrilla H. Wideman, John Carroll University

Helen M. Murphy, John Carroll University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-128 - A Bird's-Eye View: Mechanisms of Avian Memory for Lateral and Frontal Visual Information

Birds are laterally-eyed animals with specialized and distinct retinal areas for frontal and lateral vision. Previous research indicated that frontal and lateral information were stored separately in long-term memory. Our research suggests that information from different visual fields is encoded separately based on contextual information, rather than fully integrated.

Matthew S. Murphy, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Robert G. Cook, Tufts University

(Cognitive)

XII-129 - Evaluating Motivational Variables in Two-Day Protocol of the Barnes Maze

A two-day version of the Barnes maze was evaluated for its ability to differentiate intact learning and memory from age-related cognitive decline. There was a difference in maze performance between the aged and young mice that were tested using a brightly lit room and short-term food-deprivation as motivational variables.

Shelby Van Leuven, Simmons College

Laura Squiccimara, Simmons College

Giulia Isabella Pintea, Simmons College

Amanda N Carey, Simmons College

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-130 - Comparison of Dorsal and Ventral Hippocampal Place Cell Activity after a Novel Trajectory or Social Stimulus

Hippocampal “place cells” provide a representation or map of an environment. Notably, as the environment or behavioral context changes, there is a change or “remapping” of the place cell representation of that environment. To what degree is the dorsal and ventral hippocampus homogeneous or segregated in response to spatial novelty?

Shang Lin Lee, University of Connecticut

David Katz, University of Connecticut

Megan Pattoli, University of Connecticut

Ryan Troha, University of Connecticut

Ian H Stevenson, University of Connecticut

Etan J Markus, University of Connecticut

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-131 - Paternal Experience Alters Morphological Classification of Hippocampal CA1 Dendritic Spines in California Mice

The hippocampus undergoes structural plasticity in response to paternal experience, yet the extent to which dendritic spine morphology is altered as a result of fatherhood is not known. Paternal experience increased the number of thin dendritic spines in area CA1 of the hippocampus of California mice, compared to non-fathers.

Neilesh Sud, University of Maryland College Park

Lidia Castillo, University of Maryland College Park

Robert Starkenburg, University of Maryland College Park

Melissa Smith, University of Maryland College Park

Abigail Santoni, University of Maryland College Park

Elana Wagner, University of Maryland College Park

Sarah J. Racz, University of Maryland College Park

Erica R. Glasper, University of Maryland College Park

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XII-132 - Effects of a Reminder on Cycloheximide-Induced Amnesia for an Odor Discrimination in Rats

Memory for an appetitive odor discrimination in rats was disrupted with cycloheximide following reactivation. Subsequent exposure to a reminder cue led to shorter latencies for the cycloheximide group when compared to a non-reminded cycloheximide group. These results suggest that amnesia ensued from a retrieval failure, rather than a storage deficit.

Gretchen Hanson Gotthard, Muhlenberg College

Lauren Kenney, Muhlenberg College

(Biological/Neuroscience)