



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session XVI

Sunday May 28

8:30 AM - 9:20 AM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup 8:20 AM)

XVI-1 - Understanding Need for Affect, Related Adaptive Mechanisms, and Outcome Variables

Self-management and optimism are examined as mechanisms for emotion approach and emotion avoidance on anxiety and self-esteem. Our findings suggest that emotion avoidance is primarily maladaptive and specifically associated with increased anxiety and decreased feelings of self-worth. Clinical implications are discussed.

Kelsey J. Pritchard, University of Toledo

Peter G. Mezo, University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

XVI-2 - In the Eye of the Beholder: Examining the Type of Information Perceived in Facial Expressions

The present study looked at what type of information is communicated and perceived in facial expressions. Specifically, it examined the type of label (subjective feeling, social message, action tendency, appraisal) people prefer when judging the meaning of facial expressions and whether that information affects people's accuracy in judging facial expressions.

Michaela Thompson, Allegheny College

Aimee C. Knupsky, Allegheny College

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-3 - On the Relative Efficacy of Distinct Emotion Regulation Strategies: Practicing Gratitude Vs. Visualizing One's Ideal Self

We examined the differential efficacy of two emotion regulatory techniques. We found that practicing gratitude encourages people to think about relying more on social support versus rumination than focusing on one's ideal self. Further, participants who practiced gratitude were overall less scared and more calm after an emotion provocation.

James L. Floman, University of British Columbia

Marc Brackett, Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

Robin Stern, Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-4 - Memory for Affective Experiences and Stressor Appraisals Change Differentially By Cultural Group

This poster will discuss how changes in affective experiences and appraisals of a negative social interaction differ between European Americans vs. Chinese Americans, males vs. females, and younger adults (18-35 years old) vs. older adults (60+ years old).

Carla Michelle Arredondo, Colorado State University

(Social)

XVI-5 - Context Effects of Facial Emotions of Surrounding People on the Judgment of Individual's Facial Emotions: Differences According to Group Memberships of the Target Person and Surrounding People

We investigated context effects of surrounding people's emotions on the judgment of individual facial expression vary with group memberships. Results revealed a significant context emotion by group membership interaction effect. In same group condition, main effects of context emotion was significant. In different group condition, main effects was not significant.

Jeongsoo Lee, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

Jarang Kwak, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

Haejin KIM, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

Soyoung Kwon, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

Donghoon Lee, Department of Psychology, Pusan National University, Republic of Korea

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-6 - Cognitive Reappraisal Predicts Personal Growth in the Bereaved

The effects of cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression on personal growth in the bereaved are presented. After controlling for current psychotherapy involvement, time since loss, attachment insecurity, and grief severity, cognitive reappraisal was a positive predictor of personal growth and expressive suppression was a negative predictor of personal growth.

Victoria Barsi, Purchase College, State University of New York

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

(Clinical Science)

XVI-7 - Human Flourishing: The Contribution of Appreciation

Appreciation predicts greater flourishing, beyond the contribution of the Big 5 personality factors. Appreciation accounted for 17.6% of the variance in flourishing, over-and-above the Big 5. Appreciation includes focusing on and valuing what one has, feeling awe, focusing on the present moment, gratitude to others, and valuing others.

Nancy S. Fagley, Rutgers University

Shoshana May, Rutgers University

Jamal Waire, Rutgers University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-8 - Examining Affect Labeling Under the Presentation of the Western and Eastern Facial Expression in Eastern People

The present study examined whether affect labeling can reduce autonomic nervous system activities for Western and Eastern facial expression stimuli. The Taiwanese participants completed gender-labeling and affect-labeling tasks. The results showed that affect labeling reduced autonomic activities, however, the effects only revealed in processing western facial stimuli.

I-Chen Chou, National Chengchi University

Tsung-Han Yang, National Chengchi University

Nai-Shing Yen, National Chengchi University

(Cognitive)

XVI-9 - "Male" and "Female" Reading: Men and Women's Emotional Reaction to Different Text Types and Strategies of Emotionalization

Men and women were presented different texts with different ways of emotionalization as stimulus material. Results showed that women had a stronger emotional reaction to the more emotional article and showed more fear, men reacted stronger to the factual text, which is consistent with expectations based on research.

Melanie Pohl, Universität Koblenz-Landau

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-10 - Loneliness and Physical Warmth-Seeking Revisited.

The present study tried to replicate Bargh & Shalev (2012) with Japanese college students. In addition to the UCLA loneliness scale, need to belong scale, and implicit self-esteem were included in the study. Loneliness didn't predict the bathing habits but need to belong did. Implicit SE moderated this effect.

Eriko Kudo, Tokyo Woman's Christian University

(Social)

XVI-11 - Affecting How You Feel: Individual Differences in Affect Balance Predict Emotions in Daily Life

In the present study, we examined how affect balance relates to emotions experienced in a given day using ecological momentary assessment. Analyses showed that people with higher affective balance scores had higher average Positive emotions while lower balance predicted higher average Sadness, Anxiety, Negativity, and more daily stressful events.

Natalie M. Lankford, University of Arkansas

Jennifer C. Veilleux, University of Arkansas

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-12 - Paying the Price for Anger: Do Women Bear Greater Costs?

We tested the hypothesis that outward anger expression would be linked to greater depression for women in the MIDUS dataset. As expected, a significant interaction effect was found between gender and anger expression, such that expressing anger outwardly was related to greater depression for women, but not men.

Natalia Van Doren, The Pennsylvania State University

Jose A. Soto, The Pennsylvania State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-13 - Facial Expression and Selective Attention to Emotional Images: An ERP Investigation of Embodiment

The current study investigated how facial muscle movement influences the Late Positive Potential. Participants viewed images while holding a pen in their mouth to inhibit or facilitate smiling; ERPs were recorded. Our findings provide knowledge about the influence of embodiment, specifically emotion-related bodily cues, on the processing of emotional stimuli.

Sabrina C. Gregersen, University of Kansas, Lawrence

Erik M Benau, University of Kansas

Ruth Ann Atchley, University of Kansas

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-14 - Older and Younger Adults Report Equal Success with Regulating Negative Autobiographical Events

Research regarding age differences in emotion regulation ability help explain how cognition and emotion coalesce across adulthood. The present study assessed regulation efficacy for self-generated autobiographical events in younger and older adults. Regardless of age, regulation success was observed in terms of increased positive and decreased negative emotion appraisals.

Lucas J. Hamilton, Cleveland State University

Eric S. Allard, Cleveland State University

(Developmental)

XVI-15 - Gender Differences in the Influence of Peer and Mother Attachment Relationships on Young Adult Emotion Regulation

This study examined associations between young adult peer attachment, maternal trust, communication and alienation, gender, and emotion regulation. Secure peer attachment, with moderate/high levels of maternal communication, predicted better emotion regulation. Furthermore, specifically in men, secure peer attachment predicted better emotion regulation only in the presence of high maternal trust.

Hasmik Tokadjian, Brown University

Sara R Berzenski, California State University, Northridge

(Developmental)

XVI-16 - Network Analysis of Exposure to Trauma and Adverse Events in a Clinical Sample of Children and Adolescents

Network analysis was applied to exposure (trauma and childhood adversity, CA) data from 618 treatment seeking children and adolescents ages 4-18 (52.8% female). Four clusters emerged and neglect and psychological maltreatment were the two types of CAs that were most predictive of latter occurrences of other CA and traumas.

Michael K. Suvak, Suffolk University

Hilary B. Hodgon, The Trauma Center at Justice Resource Institute; Suffolk University

Dmitry A. Zinoviev, Suffolk University

Rachel Liebman, The Trauma Center at Justice Resource Institute

Ernestine C. Briggs-King, National Center for Child Traumatic Stress, Durham, North Carolina and Duke University School of Medicine

Joseph S. Spinazzola, The Trauma Center at Justice Resource Institute; Suffolk University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-17 - Are Happy People Better at Affective Forecasting? Subjective Happiness and the Impact Bias

The impact bias is the tendency to exaggerate the predicted impact of emotional responses to future events. The current study found that happier people showed less of an impact bias when forecasting their emotional response to a breakup, based on the actual happiness of people who had experienced a breakup.

Zizhong Xiao, University of California, Riverside

Kate Sweeny, University of California, Riverside

(Social)

XVI-18 - Navigating Reconsolidation Interference: Conflicting Findings and Boundary Conditions

This study examines whether new learning can interfere with the reconsolidation of trauma-related episodic memories, when the affective or thematic content of the learning and memory match. Comparisons between conditions revealed no significant interference effect. Boundary conditions and implications for memory reconsolidation interference research will be discussed.

Ani Keshishian, Boston University

M. Alexandra Kredlow, Boston University

Dan Mackenzie Jr., Boston University

Alexandra K. Gold, Boston University

Elijah A. Patten, Boston University

Elizabeth K. Kidd, Boston University

Elleni Mehari, Boston University

Anna Rogic, Boston University

Shanshan Hu, Boston University

Sarah Oppenheimer, Boston University

Daniel F. Reighling, Boston University

Michael W. Otto, Boston University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-19 - Non-Suicidal Self-Injury in Young Adults: The Role of Traumatic Events and Their Centrality on Coping and Emotion Regulation

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is defined as deliberately damaging one's body, occurring without suicidal intent and not socially sanctioned. In a series of studies, we explore the role of traumatic events and their centrality (extent to which it defines other experiences in a person's life) on NSSI, coping, and emotion regulation.

Briana A. Paulo, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Elizabeth E. Lloyd-Richardson, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Janis Whitlock, Cornell University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-20 - Individual Differences Predict Perceptions of Racial and Gender Discrimination

Little research has explored how different identities of the perceiver influence their judgments of whether or not discrimination occurred. In this study, we explore how the participants' social dominance orientation and identity centrality affect their ability to detect racial and gender discrimination.

Makeda Yohannes, Columbia University

Rebecca I. Mohr, Columbia University

Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-21 - Repressors and Resilience: Is There Something Going on Under the Surface?

Research has demonstrated a tentative link between the repressive emotional coping style and resilience, but has not explored resilience within other coping styles. Results confirmed repressors demonstrate high levels of resilience, regardless of their tendency to dissociate, leading to questions regarding our current conceptualization of resilience.

Jennika K. Jenkins, Old Dominion University

James F. Paulson, Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-22 - Attachment Insecurity and Cognitive Reappraisal Differentially Predict Distress Associated with Continuing Bonds in the Bereaved

Attachment insecurity and cognitive reappraisal were examined as predictors of distress related to continuing bonds in the bereaved. Cognitive reappraisal negatively predicted distress for internal bonds and spiritual bonds, but did not predict distress for proximity-seeking bonds. Attachment insecurity was a positive predictor of distress for proximity-seeking bonds only.

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

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

(Clinical Science)

XVI-23 - Parenting Daily Hassles As a Moderator of the Relation Between Social Support and Parenting Behavior

Social support relates to more positive parenting. However, social support may be particularly important in stressful contexts. Results showed that parenting daily hassles moderated the relation between social support and positive parenting, such that the relation was only significant at high levels of daily hassles.

Amanda Gecht, University of Maryland, College Park

Kelly Smith, University of Maryland, College Park

Matthew Barstead, University of Maryland, College Park

Kenneth H. Rubin, University of Maryland, College Park

(Developmental)

XVI-24 - The Central Identity of Family Child Care Providers

This research applied inductive qualitative grounded theory analysis with 10 interviews of family child care providers. Providers saw their roles/identity as familial and/or educational resulting in four distinct profiles (i.e., high familial and high educational, high familial-low educational, high educational-low familial, low on both).

Sarah Malcolm, California State University, Northridge

Holli Tonyan, California State University, Northridge

(General)

XVI-27 - Teaching College Students How to Reappraise Stressors: A Pilot Study

The present pilot study evaluated the effectiveness of a stress mindset intervention designed to teach college students how to develop a stress-as-enhancing mindset. Although students reported a more stress-as-enhancing mindset 3 weeks post-intervention, this change was comparable across intervention and control conditions. Future research should rule out a maturational effect.

John E. Kobialka, Central Connecticut State University

Marianne Fallon, Central Connecticut State University

(Cognitive)

XVI-28 - Dissociation and Eating Disturbances in Overweight

We investigated the relationship between dissociation and eating disturbances in overweight. Results showed positive and significant correlations between several facets of the dissociative experience (such as identity confusion, loss of control and amnesia) and eating disturbances such as emotional eating and external eating.

Delphine Rommel, University of Nantes

Bulle Gaudrat, University of Lille

Severine Andrieux, Hospital of Arras

(Clinical Science)

XVI-29 - Attributions for Unfair Healthcare Treatment Impact Diabetes-Related Psychological Distress in Culturally Diverse Patients

We examined causal attributions for unfair healthcare treatment and their impact on diabetes-related psychological distress among indigenous and mainstream patients with Type 2 diabetes (T2D) in Chile. Multi-group structural equation modeling revealed that perceived intentionality and controllability of unfair healthcare treatment predicted greater appointment stress and lower treatment confidence.

Nathalie Serna, Loma Linda University

Esmeralda Nunez, Loma Linda University

Sonika K. Ung, Loma Linda University

Patricia M. Flynn, Loma Linda University

Hector M. Betancourt, Loma Linda University

(Social)

XVI-30 - The Positive Impacts of Outdoor Recreation May be Moderated By Gender

Outdoor recreation has been inconsistently associated with a number of psychological and physical benefits. The current study examines the moderating impact of gender on the relationship between outdoor recreation, environmental concern, stress, and happiness. Results indicate these relationships are stronger for women than for men.

Caitlin Kearney, Allegheny College

Ryan M. Pickering, Allegheny College

Casey Baker, Allegheny College

(Social)

XVI-31 - Relating Psychometric and Biological Indicators of Disinhibition and Hunger: The Three Factor Eating Questionnaire, Metabolic Syndrome Risk Factors, and Leptin

Investigating the interaction of cognitive and biological components in eating behavior, this study found that disinhibition and hunger ratings were positively related to leptin levels during hunger, and that the number of metabolic syndrome risk factors was only a significant predictor of disinhibition when controlling for leptin levels.

Rochelle Britainy Vertrees, San Diego State University

Mark Kern, San Diego State University

Claire Murphy, San Diego State University; University of California San Diego; SDSU/UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology

(Cognitive)

XVI-32 - Determinants of Women's Cancer Screening Decisions in Turkey: The Impact of Workforce Participation

The present study investigates the influence of workforce participation on women's cancer screening behaviors in Turkey (N=483). As expected, homemakers were less likely than working/retired women to be up-to-date on screenings. Workforce participation had a positive effect on screening among all groups including those with lower income and education.

G. Tarcan Kumkale, Kadir Has University

Celia Naivar Sen, Isik University, Istanbul; Isik University, Istanbul

Lemi Baruh, Koc University, Istanbul

(Social)

XVI-33 - An Industrial-Organizational Analysis of Stress and Coping Findings Among College Students

The purpose of the present study was to examine students' stress and coping throughout the four-year college period from an industrial-organizational perspective. Findings from a cross-sectional study will be presented, along with discussion of relevance of I/O model to improve retention and completion rates in higher education.

Aneka Phillip-Francois, SUNY Old Westbury

Laurette T. Morris, SUNY Old Westbury

(Clinical Science)

XVI-34 - Observed Peer Criticism Moderates the Longitudinal Relationship Between Adolescent Interpersonal Stress and Elevated BMI

Individuals who experience interpersonal turmoil are at risk for negative health outcomes. The present study employs behavioral coding of adolescent peer conversations to longitudinally examine the association between interpersonal stress and BMI. Findings reveal that interpersonal stress is associated with elevated BMI, and that peer criticism exacerbates this association.

Corey Pettit, University of Southern California

Olivia Shin, University of Southern California

Yehsong Kim, University of Southern California

Kelly Miller, University of Southern California

Ilana Kellerman, University of Southern California

Gayla Margolin, University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

XVI-35 - The Positive Function of Health-Related Regrets

This study aims to investigate the adaptive role of health-related regrets. Our data shows that health-related regrets manifest throughout adulthood, are incorporated into one's goal repertoire, and their inclusion into future goal planning results in positive psychosocial outcomes.

Michelle Barreto Wilson, Mount Ida College

Matthew Thomas Jameson, Mount Ida College

(Cognitive)

XVI-36 - Salivary α -Amylase Reactivity during Discussion of the Death of a Spouse in Recently Bereaved Elders

Bereavement-related biological and physiological stress reactivity during the discussion of a loss are evaluated by collecting saliva samples in patients aged 55 or more who have lost a spouse within the last 12 months. The concentration of salivary α -Amylase, a marker for stress, is measured. Grief symptoms are also examined.

Edward King, Massachusetts General Hospital; Boston University

Sarah Wieman, Massachusetts General Hospital

Naomi M. Simon, Massachusetts General Hospital

John Denninger, Massachusetts General Hospital

Eric Bui, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Cognitive)

XVI-37 - Emotional Numbing Symptoms As a Predictor of Functioning Impairment in PTSD

Of all PTSD symptoms, emotional numbing (EN) is associated with the greatest functional impairment. We examined veteran data to address limitations of prior research, such as the prior lack of PTSD assessment using DSM-5. We found that EN and arousal symptoms were the most consistent predictors across domains of impairment.

Casey L. May, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Blair E. Wisco, The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Daniel Lee, VA Boston Healthcare System

Sunny Dutra, VA Boston Healthcare System

Raymond C. Rosen, New England Research Institute

Terence Keane, VA Boston Healthcare System

Brian P. Marx, VA Boston Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)

XVI-38 - From Competition to Caregiving: Alleviating the Negative Effects of Appearance-Focused Social Comparisons

Women regularly compare their appearance to others. Although research has established the harms of these appearance-focused social comparisons, little work has studied factors that can help women weather their ill-effects. This work investigates the impact of a novel compassion-based intervention in buffering the ill-effects of these appearance comparisons.

Kiruthiha Vimalakanthan, University of Waterloo

Sarina Trac, University of Waterloo

Allison C. Kelly, University of Waterloo

(Clinical Science)

XVI-39 - The Effect of PTSD Symptoms and Gender on the Heart Rate Profile of Recently Hospitalized Cardiac Patients.

In those who have recently had a cardiac event, how important is their heart rate profile? In our study ReACH PATCH we aim to assess the post event heart rate profile of recently discharged cardiac event patients, and see to what degree increased PTSD symptoms effect this profile.

Kevin J Sundquist, Columbia University Medical Center

Jennifer Sumner, Columbia University Medical Center

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

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

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

(Clinical Science)

XVI-40 - Differences in Executive Functioning Correlates of Cortisol Reactivity Among Comorbid Anxiety Subgroups in Adolescents with Major Depressive Disorder

Cortisol reactivity was differentially related to executive attention performance in adolescents with depression only compared to healthy controls and adolescents with comorbid depression and anxiety. Greater cortisol reactivity was associated with worse executive attention in

adolescents with depression only and with better attentional performance in depressed adolescents with comorbid anxiety.

Michelle Thai, University of Minnesota

Erin Begnel, University of Minnesota

Melinda Westlund Schreiner, University of Minnesota

Nathan Horek, University of Minnesota

Kathryn Cullen, University of Minnesota

Bonnie Klimes-Dougan, University of Minnesota

(Clinical Science)

XVI-41 - Eating Behavior in Children with Symptoms of Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID)

ARFID is a new diagnosis in need of better characterization. This study compares the diets of picky children with and without ARFID, including narrowness, inflexibility, and deficits in their diets. This characterization of preferences defines specific features of the ARFID population and will aid clinicians in diagnosing this disorder.

Simone Budzyn, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine

Hana Flynn Zickgraf, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine; University of Pennsylvania School of Arts and Sciences

(Clinical Science)

XVI-42 - Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Military Veterans Seeking Treatment for Gambling Disorder

Gambling disorder (GD) is prevalent among U.S. veterans. However, little information is available on the clinical characteristics of treatment-seeking veterans. We provide information on gambling behaviors, problem-gambling severity and clinical correlates. The findings provide a clinical overview of veterans with GD and emphasize the need for routine screening.

Steven D Shirk, ENRM VA Hospital

Shane W. Kraus, VISN 1 MIRECC

Megan Kelly, ENRM VA Hospital; UMass Medical School

Marc Potenza, Yale School of Medicine

Kendra Pugh, ENRM VA Hospital

Charles Drebing, ENRM VA Hospital

(Clinical Science)

XVI-43 - Clarifying Patterns of Suicide Stroop Performance Among Community-Based Adults

We examined Suicide Stroop Task performance across community-based adults with varying degrees of suicidality. Results revealed lower suicide-related Stroop interference among those with multiple history of suicide attempt, and greater suicide-related interference among those with no history of suicide attempt. Post-hoc analyses further explore these unexpected results.

Kelly M. Wilson, Teachers College, Columbia University

Katherine M. Tezanos, Teachers College, Columbia University

Matthew K. Nock, Harvard University

Christine B. Cha, Teachers College, Columbia University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-44 - Development of a Bullying Victimization Scale with Subtypes Created through Factor Analysis

Factor analyses were conducted on items reported by school-aged victims of bullying (N=57,817 female; N=57,376 male). The present research suggests a 3- factor solution for females and a 2- factor solution for males. Congruencies and Cronbach Alphas were calculated to boost confidence in the findings.

Jessica Jorgenson, University of Southern Mississippi

Rebecca L. Broerman, University of Southern Mississippi

Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi

(Clinical Science)

XVI-45 - Associations Between Depressive and Anxiety Symptom Severity and Neural Response to Social and Monetary Rewards in Adolescents

The current study examined effects of anxiety and depressive symptoms on neural response to both monetary and social rewards. Higher depressive symptoms were associated with lowered neural response to social and monetary rewards, while higher levels of anxiety symptoms were significantly associated with greater response to monetary rewards.

Christina E. Cerra, Temple University

Evan T. Burdette, Temple University

Rebekah J. Mennies, Temple University

Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University

Thomas M. Olino, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-46 - College Age Perfectionists Are More Sensitive to Punishment Than Reward Learning in a Probabilistic Category Learning Task

Perfectionism and anxiety were examined in a reward and punishment learning in a probabilistic category learning task. Undergraduates completed a computer-based task and measures of perfectionism, intolerance of uncertainty, sensitivity to punishment/reward, and state-trait anxiety. Overall, perfectionists had higher trait anxiety and were more responsive to punishment trials than non-perfectionists.

Akiko Watabe, University of Northern Colorado

Michael Todd Allen, University of Northern Colorado

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-47 - Good Targets in Text: Individual Differences in Distinctive Expressive Accuracy through Writing Samples

Personality is often accurately inferred from brief behavioral observations, including writing. Closely replicating and extending Borkenau et al. (2015), we examine the accuracy of impressions

of the author from reading brief essays. Using the social accuracy model (SAM; Biesanz, 2010) we assess individual differences in accurate impressions and their correlates.

Jessica Stewart, University of British Columbia

Jeremy Biesanz, University of British Columbia

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-49 - You, Celebs, and Historical Figures Walk into a Bar: Individual Differences in Social Projection

This study constructed a scale for individual differences in social projection and examined construct validity against a long-form measure of social projection and self-report measures of related constructs. Using 121 MTurk respondents, individual differences in social projection were related to collectivist beliefs and extraversion and unrelated to need-to-belong and need-for-closure.

Jonathan P. Gerber, Gordon College

Kylee Thomas, Gordon College

Colin Ponzani, Gordon College

(Social)

XVI-50 - Grit in College Students: Academic Behaviors and Substance Use

The present study investigated personality trait grit and several maladaptive college student behaviors towards academics such as procrastination and entitlement. Negative associations were found. Furthermore, grit was negatively correlated with alcohol and marijuana use in college students. Real world applications of these findings are discussed.

Paulius Satkus, James Madison University

Monica Reis-Bergan, James Madison University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-51 - Identifying Patterns in Negative Relational Schemas Associated with Racism

Negative schemas have been linked to racism and depression. Using two new scales, Cynical Vigilance and Rejection-Invalidation, we tested to see if/where there were any commonalities amongst relational schemas. This study found that Rejection-Invalidation was related to race related exclusion, ultimately mediating the relationship between racism and depression.

Michael Louro, St. John's University

Amandeep Kaur, St. Johns University

Nicole Callender, St. John's University

Seema Ramcharran, St. Johns University

Elizabeth Brondolo, St. John's University

Richard J. Contrada, Rutgers University

(Social)

XVI-52 - Who Are Animal-Assisted Therapy Volunteers? Characteristics and Motivations

Who are the people that volunteer themselves and their companion animal in order to enhance the well-being of others? This is the question addressed in this poster. The characteristics and motivations of animal-assisted therapy volunteers were compared to volunteers from an organization devoted to cat rescue and adoption.

Alisa D. McArthur, St. Mary's University

Corinne Syrnyk, St. Mary's University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-53 - A Structural Model Predicting Media Consumption and Online Shopping Behaviors

A structural mediation model was proposed with future contemplation, self-control, media consumption, and online shopping. The model yielded an excellent fit accounting for 23% of media consumption and 14% for online shopping.

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

Sam Stevens, California State University, Sacramento

Lawrence Meyers, California State University, Sacramento

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-54 - Investigating Discrepant Perceptions of Child Personality

We aimed to investigate agreement between parent and child reports of child personality. Forty parents and child participants completed standardized paper-pencil measures of personality. Our results indicate greater discrepancy than agreement between parent and child reports of child personality. Child IQ may play a role in the discrepancy of reports.

Maria Cornejo Guevara, University of California, Los Angeles

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-55 - Ecological Momentary Assessment of the Relationship Between Self-Critical Perfectionism, Event Type, and Event Appraisal.

This study explored the relationship between self-critical perfectionism, event type, and event appraisal using Ecological Momentary Assessment via a smartphone app. Participants carried an app for one week, reported stressful events, and completed measures of perfectionism. Results support the importance of event type and appraisal in self-critical perfectionism.

Kelsey Evey, Indiana Wesleyan University

Steenbergh Timothy, Indiana Wesleyan University

Pierce Sarah, Indiana Wesleyan University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-56 - Lingering Effects of Maternal Parenting Stress: A Two-Year Longitudinal Study of Mother-Child Pairs

The purpose of this study was to experimentally examine the hypothesis that high parenting stress in mothers of 4-5-year-old children correlates with their lower mental health and inadequate behavior to their children in laboratory-observed mother-child interactions when the children reached to 6-7 years old.

Mai Hasegawa, Yokohama City University

(Developmental)

XVI-57 - The Roles of Function and Appearance in Shaping Word Learning

What information do preschoolers use to categorize the world? Building on previous work (e.g., Diesendruck & Peretz, 2013), we show that preschoolers (N = 40; Mage = 45m.) use appearance, function, and information about an object's animacy during both categorization and word learning.

Julia M. Iannucci, Skidmore College

Jessica Sullivan, Skidmore College

(Developmental)

XVI-58 - Sleep Hygiene, Depression, and Anxiety Symptoms in Youth

The present research investigated the relationship between self-reported sleep hygiene and endorsement of mood and anxiety symptoms in children aged 8 to 12. Poorer sleep hygiene was hypothesized to predict greater number of mood and anxiety symptoms. Results indicated greater endorsement of anxiety symptoms among youth with poorer sleep hygiene.

Alyssa Korell, Idaho State University

Maria Wong, Idaho State University

Kathryn A Lachance, Idaho State University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-60 - Association of Parenting Stress with Working Memory in Children with Sickle Cell Disease

Forty-one children with sickle cell disease (SCD) completed the Working Memory Index of the WISC-IV. Caregivers completed the Pediatric Inventory for Parents. Stress related to parenting children with SCD is associated with working memory deficits in SCD patients, suggesting the need for parenting interventions to teach caregivers relevant coping strategies.

Janet Yarboi, Vanderbilt University

Michael DeBaun, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

Bruce E. Compas, Vanderbilt University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-61 - How Does a Battery Work: The Role of Epistemological Stance in Caregivers' Explanations and Children's Subsequent Learning

Many factors influence how parents talk to their children. In the current study we explore the role of epistemological stance in the explanations parents provide to their children across socioeconomic backgrounds and how these explanations influence children's subsequent learning.

Katelyn Kurkul, Merrimack College

Christina Lannon, Merrimack College

(Developmental)

XVI-62 - “She’s a Stealer!” Changes in Theory of Mind Impact Young Children’s Attributions

Young children participated in a modified Sally-Anne test to examine their reasoning about others’ behaviors and their theory of mind. Results suggest children who have developed a second-order theory of mind are more likely to make stable dispositional attributions than children who have not yet developed a theory of mind.

Kaitlin Zinkel, Albion College

Andrea P. Francis, Albion College

Mareike B. Wieth, Albion College

Holger B. Elischberger, Albion College

Lynn Verduco-Baker, Albion College

(Developmental)

XVI-63 - Delirium and Impaired Cognitive Function in Children Admitted to a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit

This investigation evaluated delirium and cognitive function in children in the pediatric intensive care unit. The incidence of delirium was variable depending on diagnostic method. Cognitive testing showed significant impairments in all children during hospitalization suggesting under-recognition of delirium. There was some improvement in cognitive function 3 months later.

Lara P. Nelson, Children's Hospital Los Angeles; University of Southern California

Sage E. Lachman, Children's Hospital Los Angeles

Jeffrey I. Gold, Children's Hospital Los Angeles; University of Southern California

(Clinical Science)

XVI-64 - Psychosocial Vulnerability Among Affluent Mother-Child Dyads

We compared high and low SES mother-child dyads, and showed that the former children self-reported poorer adjustment on indices of internalizing symptoms and that rates of children's psychiatric diagnoses were comparable across SES. Affluent mothers reported higher aggression/hostility and rejection in parenting practices.

Alexandria Curlee, Arizona State University

Phil Small, Arizona State University

Lucia Ciciolla, Oklahoma State University

Suniya Luthar, Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-65 - Parenting Time: Relations Between Future Thinking and Caregivers' Perspectives on Parenting.

Time perspective is a cognitive bias that influences individuals' perceptions, expectations and experiences. This study explored the role of future time perspective in parenting cognitions. Results about relations between caregivers' future time perspective, need for cognition, parenting mindfulness and several additional measures of parenting attitudes are presented.

Janet E. Kuebli, Saint Louis University

Challis Kinnucan, Saint Louis University

Destiny R. Brooks, Saint Louis University

Nicole D. Yong, Saint Louis University

(Developmental)

XVI-66 - The Relationship Between Other-Oriented Achievement Motivation and Perceived Autonomy Support from Parents in Japan

Ninety-three Japanese female undergraduates responded a questionnaire about expectations of parents and other-oriented achievement motivation. Multi-regression analysis showed that perceived autonomy support predicted not only autonomous motivation but also other-oriented achievement motivation which is defined as personal striving to achieve for responding to others' expectations or showing gratitude to others.

Tadahiro Ito, Gakushuin University

(Social)

XVI-67 - Motivation and Ability Attributions in Teams: Desirability Versus Feasibility Moderate Reactions to Poor Performers

Prior research indicates that team members react more harshly toward poor performers with low motivation than low ability. In three studies, we demonstrate that the attributed causes of low motivation and ability--desirability versus feasibility--moderate team members' reactions. We discuss how attribution processes affect responses to performance deviance.

J. Lukas Thürmer, University of Konstanz; University of Pittsburgh

John M. Levine, University of Pittsburgh

(Social)

XVI-68 - The Effect of Expectancy on Generating Means of Goal Attainment

We investigated goal behavior in terms of being able to generate instrumental means as a function of expectancy. Those with high (vs. low) expectations for a given goal were better able to generate means of goal attainment. We also found differences in goal-related self-regulation as a function of expectancy differences.

Christina Crosby, New York University

Gabriele Oettingen, New York University

Peter M. Gollwitzer, New York University

(Social)

XVI-69 - The Impact of Listening Demand on Effort-Driven Cardiovascular Responses.

This study examined the influence of increasing listening demand on cardiovascular responses associated with effort investment and the subsequent impact on subjective effort and fatigue. Consistent with motivational intensity theory, greater listening demand induced increased listening effort (increased SBP and reduced HF-HRV) and higher subjective effort ratings.

Michael Richter, Liverpool John Moores University

Kate Slade, Liverpool John Moores University

Stephen Fairclough, Liverpool John Moores University

Sophia Kramer, University of Amsterdam

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-70 - Catching Lighting with a Bottle: Pessimism, Goal Pursuit, and Object Priming

We examined limiting conditions on the typical positive relationship between optimism and performance. Participants were primed with either an achievement object or a neutral object. As expected, the relationship between optimism and performance in the neutral object condition was positive, but this relationship disappeared in the achievement object condition.

Justin A. Wellman, Hartwick College

Natasha Pelletier, Hartwick College

(Social)

XVI-71 - Meeting Core Social Motives: Outcomes and Correlates

Evolutionary social psychology is an approach that social psychologists can take when interpreting psychological phenomena. The present study examines the outcomes and correlates of meeting core social motives.

Cheryl Ann Boglarsky, Human Synergistics, Inc.

(Social)

XVI-72 - Bored out of This World: Self-Determination Is Negatively Correlated with Boredom

The role of self-determination in boredom state may be important when selecting personnel and developing long-duration projects for extreme environments and prolonged isolation (e.g., space). In the current study, high levels of self-determination were found to be associated with low levels of boredom.

Aleksandra Milanovic, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Dani K. Sheppard, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Ellen D.S. Lopez, University of Alaska Fairbanks

(Cognitive)

XVI-73 - First-Generation College Student Motivation to Interact with Faculty at a Research University

Interactions with university faculty is identified in college engagement research to significantly effect college student persistence and completion. What motivates students to interact with faculty in college is less understood. This study examines the effects of self-regulation, achievement motivation, and campus resource knowledge on faculty interactions among first-generation college students.

James Michael Ellis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Candice Shields Powell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Cynthia Demetriou, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

A.T. Panter, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(General)

XVI-74 - Incremental Theories of Intelligence Increase Sense of Belonging and Academic Achievement

In this field study, we found that a stronger incremental theory of intelligence was more beneficial for students' sustained learning through increasing their feelings of belongingness to the math domain. This suggests that adopting an incremental view can help students' learning by inspiring feelings of belongingness in a math setting.

Jordan J. Vossen, Washington State University

Joyce Ehrlinger, Washington State University

Kali H. Trzesneiwski, University of California - Davis

(Social)

XVI-75 - The Irony of Racial Colorblindness: Increased Attention to Racial Stimuli

Using a dot-probe task, we provide evidence for an ironic effect, such that individuals who endorse higher levels of colorblindness also show more attention to racial stimuli (Black and White male faces). We discuss whether this ironic effect is specific to racial stimuli as opposed to neutral stimuli.

Ghilamichael Andemeskel, San Francisco State University

Andre' Oliver, San Francisco State University

Avi Ben-Zeev, San Francisco State University

(Cognitive)

XVI-76 - Hypertension Is Associated with Impaired Sustained Attention Ability

This study examined the relationship between hypertension and sustained attention ability. Hypertension was assessed in 33 older adults based on NCEP-III guidelines, while sustained attention was measured by the gradual-onset continuous performance task (gradCPT). Hypertensive older adults had impaired sustained attention, relative to their non-hypertensive peers and normative data.

Thomas Wooten, Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

Joe DeGutis, Department of Medicine, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Geriatric Research, Education, & Clinical Center (GRECC), VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA

Victoria Poole, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Geriatric Research, Education, & Clinical Center (GRECC), VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA

Elizabeth Leritz, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA; Geriatric Research, Education, & Clinical Center (GRECC), VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA

Michael Esterman, Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA; Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, MA; Geriatric Research, Education, & Clinical Center (GRECC), VA Boston Healthcare System, Boston, MA

(Cognitive)

XVI-77 - Mind Wandering: Theoretical and Empirical Establishment of a Nomological Network

This poster presents an examination of mind wandering in the context of other theories of attention regulation (e.g., cognitive interference, vigilance). We do so by evaluating theoretical origins of constructs, and by presenting two experimental studies assessing convergent and discriminant validity of attention measures, yielding an improved Attention Regulation Scale.

Jason G. Randall, University at Albany, SUNY

Margaret E. Beier, Rice University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVI-78 - Two Sides of the Same Coin? Comparing Behavioral and Neurocognitive Measures of the Anxiety-Related Attention Bias

This study evaluated the utility of steady-state visually evoked potentials (ssVEPs) to measure threat bias. ssVEPs were not significantly correlated with attentional TB scores (derived from the dot probe). Analyses using both ssVEPs and attentional TB, however, revealed that bias away from threat was associated with greater anxiety.

Sarah Myruski, Hunter College, The City University of New York

Aqib Chowdhury, Hunter College

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

Jean M. Quintero, Hunter College, The City University of New York

Nate Parks, University of Arkansas

Tracy Dennis-Tiwary, The Graduate Center, The City University of New York

(Clinical Science)

XVI-79 - Cross-Task Convergence in Measuring Threat Bias and Anxiety

Research has shown poor cross-task convergence across threat bias (TB) measurements. The gold-standard dot probe was compared to the Posner cueing task. Although both tasks were sensitive to changes in TB following a brief stressor, only the Posner task was able to predict trait anxiety.

Courtney C. Louis, Hunter College, The City University of New York

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

Karlina Slisane, Hunter College, The City University of New York

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

(Clinical Science)

XVI-80 - The Effect of Reading before Class on Mind-Wandering and Learning

Does completing assigned readings, prior to class, have any influence on students' attentional engagement during the subsequent class? To shed light on this issue, we had participants read lecture-related or lecture-unrelated material prior to viewing a video-recorded lecture, and then assessed their rates of mind-wandering as they viewed the lecture.

Yana Weinstein, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Nicholas Tilton, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Paul Seli, Harvard University

(Cognitive)

XVI-81 - The Time Course of Attention in Elevated Trait Anxiety

We collected pupillometry data on individuals of low and high anxiety as they completed the attentional network test. Results suggest anxiety is associated with altered performance of the orienting network and its relationship with the executive network, supporting a multiple-network hypothesis and ultimately, a more systemic, multifaceted intervention approach.

Marlene V. Strege, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Michael N. Hallquist, The Pennsylvania State University

Paul A. Pilkonis, University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Stephanie D. Stepp, University of Pittsburgh

Andrea Fortunato, The New School

Jennifer Morse, Chatham University

Neil Jones, University of Pittsburgh

John A. Richey, Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

Greg J. Siegle, University of Pittsburgh Medical Center

(Clinical Science)

XVI-82 - The Effects of the Mere Presence of Cell Phones on Multitasking Abilities

This experiment compared cellphones versus digital timers during a dual-task activity to examine competing hypotheses about the effects of cellphone presence on cognition. Data analyses revealed significantly worse performance in the timer condition, which suggests that cell phone absence causes separation anxiety.

Jasmine Moshiri, California State University, Northridge

Lessley Torres, California State University, Northridge

Jill L. Quilici, California State University, Northridge

Estefany Espinoza, California State University, Northridge

Chirstina Gergis, California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

XVI-83 - Inhibition of Automatic Spatial Attention Causing Depletion

Self-control is believed to be a limited resource. Attention is also limited. We tested whether paying attention or inhibiting attention to a spatial cue leads to more depletion of self-control. We found that inhibiting automatic orienting to a cue caused greater ego depletion.

Hannah Smith, Allegheny College

Alexandra Zielinski, Allegheny College

Allison E. Connell, Allegheny College

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-84 - Conflict Tasks Are Influenced By Cognitive Load and State Anxiety

State anxiety effects on the Flanker and three versions of the Stroop task (two-choice, three-choice, and four-choice) were examined ($n = 26$). The impact of state anxiety on performance differed across the tasks. Implications are for deepening our understanding of stress-performance relationships using task-specific and self-report measures of stress.

Alexandra Marceau, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Alexandra da Costa Ferro, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Sarah Babik, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Nikolas Lunny, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Kyler Colon, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

Aminda Jo O'Hare, University of Massachusetts Dartmouth

(Cognitive)

XVI-85 - Plasticity and the Neural Mechanisms of Online Cognitive Training.

The possible effects of online cognitive training have been vigorously debated. Here, we used fMRI and behavioral measures to investigate both near and far transfer following online training. Our results provide new evidence that after cognitive training, versus placebo-control, neural efficiency of attention networks may be improved.

Joseph Hopfinger, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Cassie B. Ford, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Jonathan Parsons, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Stephanie Lane, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Kathleen Gates, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

(Cognitive)

XVI-86 - Acquisition of New Action-Sounds Enabled By Mental Imagery

The aim was to investigate whether mental imagery is sufficient to acquire new action-sounds. We showed that after minutes of imagining a frequency modulation in association with specific postural changes, hearing a frequency-modulated sound impairs postural control. These findings advance our understanding of the relationship between mental imagery and perception.

Sara Pagé, University of Montreal

Maxime Maheu, University of Montreal

Jenny Marilyn Alvarado, University of Montreal

Andréanne Sharp, University of Montreal

François Champoux, University of Montreal

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-87 - Forming Impressions: Effects of Facial Expression and Race

We investigated perceptions of White and Black women varying in facial expressions in an online sample of 185 students (majority White and female). Smiling women were viewed more positively and as more warm, competent and less angry than non-smiling women. Unexpectedly, Black women were viewed more positively than White women.

Kerlie Merizier, Roger Williams University

Jillian Lynch, Roger Williams University

Kelly Brooks, Roger Williams University

(Social)

XVI-88 - Understanding Science Rejection: Using Memory to Investigate Implicit Biases about Scientists

Using a source monitoring protocol developed by Marsh and colleagues (2006) we examine implicit biases undergraduate students may have about scientists (e.g., their character, religious beliefs, etc.) that may influence their engagement with/acceptance of science. This research also compares biases about scientists to biases about religious categories (e.g., atheist/Christian).

Jake Love, California Baptist University

Erin Smith, California Baptist University

(Social)

XVI-89 - Shifting Perspective: The Evolution of Spatial Reference Frames over Repeated Retrieval

Spatial memories are not static but, rather, evolve as individuals acquire new information or experience new perspectives. The present series of experiments demonstrates that changes to the spatial reference frames used to organize memory may occur over repeated retrieval without the encoding of additional information.

Catherine Mello, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

Nathan Greenauer, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

Kyle Zaplitny, The Pennsylvania State University, Berks

(Cognitive)

XVI-90 - Alternation Blindness in the Perception of Binary Sequences

Binary information is prevalent in the environment. Our study examined how people represent alternations and repetitions in binary sequences. Using four paradigms (number estimation,

memory recall, change detection, and visual search), we showed a consistent under-representation of alternations, compared to repetitions, revealing a perceptual limitation in processing binary information.

Ru Qi Yu, University of British Columbia

Daniel Osherson, Princeton University

Jiaying Zhao, University of British Columbia

(Cognitive)

XVI-91 - Perception of Personality from Gait Cues: Exploring Effects of Culture, Gender, and Walking Speed

Participants rated personality traits based on gait cues alone. Observed personality ratings were reliable but not valid, supporting previous research. Culture had no significant effect on observer ratings. Further research explores effects of observers' gender and walker speed on perceived personality ratings when compared to self-reported personality traits of walkers.

Jessica L. Enos, Brigham Young University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-92 - The Impact of Background Stimuli on the Perception of Fear in Facial Expressions

30 undergraduates rated fear in 72 fearful, angry, happy, and neutral images (Ma et al., 2015) presented with static, blue, and black backgrounds. Fearful images with varying backgrounds produced no significant difference in fear ratings and happy images with static and black backgrounds showed significantly different ($p = .036$) ratings.

Stephanie Dahee Kwon, Sierra Nevada College

Christina M. Frederick, Sierra Nevada College

(Cognitive)

XVI-93 - The Effect of a Future Survival Event on Perceived Temporal Distance

Participants imagined a future survival event, high-effort event, and low-effort event. After imagining each event, participants made a judgment about perceived temporal distance.

Participants reported that the future survival event felt closer in time compared to the high-effort event and the low-effort event.

Daniel R. VanHorn, North Central College

Sydney Paquin, North Central College

(Cognitive)

XVI-94 - The Effect of Inhibition Mechanisms on Susceptibility to the Ponzo Illusion

In the current study potential mechanisms responsible for the occurrence of the Ponzo illusion were tested. It was revealed that a weak mechanism of distractor's inhibition affects susceptibility to the Ponzo illusion. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

Hanna Bednarek, University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Magdalena Przedniczek, University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Justyna M Olszewska, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

(Cognitive)

XVI-95 - Perceived Risk-Taking and Tattoos: Size, Reason and Location Matter

Despite their mainstream status, tattoos continue to elicit negative perceptions. This study was designed to investigate levels of perceived risk taking based on tattoo size, visibility and function. Undergraduates viewed a woman with a tattoo and completed a risk-taking measure. Results indicate that tattoo location effects perceived risk-taking.

Deborah A. McMakin, Framingham State University

(Social)

XVI-96 - The Role of Psychopathology and Childhood Maltreatment on Parenting: A Multigenerational Study.

The present study investigated the collective impact of generation 1 (parent) psychopathology, generation 2 (proband) psychopathology, and proband history of childhood maltreatment on proband negative parenting. Maternal psychopathology and proband childhood maltreatment, but not proband psychopathology, were shown to significantly predict negative parenting.

Emily Hockenberry, Temple University

Rebekah J. Mennies, Temple University

John Seeley, Oregon Research Institute; University of Oregon

Peter Lewinsohn, Oregon Research Institute

Thomas M. Olino, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-97 - Patterns of Parental Mental Health Service Utilization Among Parents of Children with and without Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

This study examines mental health service utilization among parents of children with and without ADHD. While parental psychopathology was reported more frequently among parents of children with versus without ADHD, service utilization patterns were similar. Attention to increasing parental mental health utilization among parents of children with ADHD is needed.

Dara E Babinski, Penn State College of Medicine

Guodong Liu, Penn State University

Djibril Ba, Penn State University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-98 - The Role of Parenting Stress Between Parent Internalizing Symptoms and Children's Outcomes Among Low-Income Families: A Longitudinal Study of Mothers and Fathers

This study examined the indirect influence of parenting stress on the association between parental internalizing symptoms and child outcomes in a sample of low-income mothers and fathers. The indirect pathway through maternal parenting stress predicted child externalizing behaviors, while the indirect pathway through paternal parenting stress predicted child internalizing symptoms.

Lauren McNeela, Northern Illinois University

Samantha Awada, Northern Illinois University

Laura D. Pittman, Northern Illinois University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-99 - Associations Between Early Maternal School Attendance and Parenting Practices: Moderating Role of Baseline Education

This study examines how maternal school attendance at child age 1 influences parenting practices and how baseline education moderates these relationships. Results indicate that school attendance at year 1 is associated with some measures of parenting practices, and baseline education plays a moderating role for a select number of associations.

Samantha Awada, Northern Illinois University

Elizabeth C. Shelleby, Northern Illinois University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-100 - Sleep Quality and Psychosocial Functioning in Mothers of Preschoolers: The Moderating Effect of Perceived Spousal Support

For mothers of preschool children, higher levels of perceived spousal support buffered the effects of poor sleep quality and high levels of parental stress on depressive symptoms. Higher spousal support also buffered the effect of high parental stress on maternal physical functioning, but not poorer maternal sleep quality.

Dmitry Tsukerman, University of California, Irvine

Emily M. Slonecker, University of California, Irvine

Angela F. Lukowski, University of California, Irvine

(General)

XVI-101 - Adult Children of Divorce: The Unexpected Relationship of Parental Overprotection with Self-Esteem and Attachment Style

Eighty-eight undergraduates from separated/divorced families completed the Parental Bonding Instrument, the Relationship Questionnaire, and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. Results indicate

paternal care/overprotection is unrelated to attachment style or self-esteem while maternal overprotection is associated with increased self-esteem. Additionally, self-esteem level is related to attachment.

Maria Guaqueta, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

Marla Johnston, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

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

(Developmental)

XVI-103 - The Effect of Task on 7-Year-Olds' Prosocial Behavior Toward Siblings

Our research focuses on the effect that free-play and construction tasks have on prosocial behavior within 7-year-old sibling pairs. Overall rate of prosocial behavior, as well as specific characteristics of that behavior, differed between the two tasks, highlighting the importance of considering social context in analyzing children's prosocial behavior.

Erica Lieberman, SUNY Geneseo

Ryan C. Kirrane, SUNY Geneseo

Teagan Plimpton, SUNY Geneseo

Nicole Acierno, SUNY Geneseo

Melody McAlister, SUNY Geneseo

Aaron Slack, SUNY Geneseo

Sydney Wankoff-Bigness, SUNY Geneseo

Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

(Developmental)

XVI-104 - Loneliness during the Transition to College

During the transition to college many first-year students find that they are lonely, in spite of being surrounded by peers, and often friends. This sense of loneliness varies among individuals, and is strongly influenced by student perceptions of their continued attachment to their family.

Susan E. Gans, West Chester University

Vanessa Kahen Johnson, West Chester University

(Developmental)

XVI-105 - Bidirectional Associations Between Child ODD Dimensions and Parent Verbal Aggression and Corporal Punishment

In a longitudinal study of community girls, bidirectional effects were evaluated between child oppositional defiant disorder symptom dimensions and parent use of verbal aggression and corporal punishment. Parent aggression predicted increased child ODD symptomology, and reciprocal relationships emerged consistently between ODD-antagonism and parent aggression forms. ODD-oppositionality predicted increased corporal punishment.

Olivia J. Derella, University of Connecticut

Alison E. Hipwell, University of Pittsburgh

Stephanie D. Stepp, University of Pittsburgh

Ari M. Romano-Verthelyi, University of Connecticut

Sabrina Yum-Chan, University of Connecticut

Jeffrey D. Burke, University of Connecticut

(Clinical Science)

XVI-106 - Examining the Role of Anxiety Symptoms and Poor Sleep Quality on Migraine Symptoms

This study will examine the role of anxiety symptoms and poor sleep quality on migraine symptoms of a university sample. Using questionnaires, anxiety, sleep quality and migraine symptoms were measured. Findings demonstrate the importance of both anxiety symptoms and poor sleep quality in migraine symptom severity.

Raven Noelle Douglas, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

Michael J. McDermott, University of Louisiana at Lafayette

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-107 - Measures of Executive Function and Quality Life Predict Daily Competencies in Older Adults

The relationship between measures of executive function and objective and self-report measures reflecting everyday performance was examined in older adults. It was expected that EF would be predictive of everyday performance, and this was the case for one of the measures; however, quality of life was the strongest overall predictor.

Nancy A. Zook, University of the West of England

Richard Cheston, University of the West of England

Gary Christopher, University of the West of England

Emma Gaskin, University of the West of England

Phil Morgan, University of the West of England

Margaret Newson, North Bristol NHS Trust

Kiren Bains, University of the West of England

Hardeep Adams, University of the West of England

Laura Bishop, University of the West of England

Zahra Dahnoun, University of the West of England

Ellie Macfarlane, University of the West of England

Hannah Duke, University of the West of England

Janet Watkins, University of the West of England

Katerina Stankova, University of the West of England

Rose Vincent, University of the West of England

(Cognitive)

XVI-108 - Short Term Visual Memory Binding Deficits in Preclinical AD: Relation to Tau and Amyloid Burden

The relation between visual short-term memory (VSTM) binding performance and Alzheimer's disease (AD) biomarkers was explored in clinically unaffected individuals with the AD-causing PSEN-1 mutation. VSTM binding declined with age and was tightly correlated with tau PET levels ($.63 < r < .81$). It holds promise as a diagnostic tool for preclinical AD.

Daniel J. Norton, Massachusetts General Hospital

Baena Ana, University of Antioquia

Guzman-Velez Edmarie, Massachusetts General Hospital/ Harvard Medical School

Francisco Lopera, University of Antioquia

Yakeel T. Quiroz, Massachusetts General Hospital

(Clinical Science)

XVI-109 - Assessment of Executive Functioning in Binge Eating Disorder Independent of Weight Status

Deficits in executive functioning have been observed among individuals with Binge Eating Disorder, though it is unclear this related to overweight or BED. The current study examined several EF tasks in overweight and normal-weight BED compared to weight-matched controls.

Kalina Eneva, Temple University

Eunice Chen, Temple University

Susan M Murray, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-110 - Non-Synesthetes Performance

We explored a subset of nonsynesthetes that expressed higher vividness of mental imagery as measured by an online assessment. Analysis revealed no significant correlations between performance and vividness scores suggesting an alternative mechanism is responsible for the observed pattern in nonsynesthetes.

Daniel A. Del Cid, California State University of Northridge

Jennifer R. Mier, California State University of Northridge

Nicole B. Urenda, California State University of Northridge

Jeanette Buenrostro, California State University of Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew, California State University of Northridge

(Cognitive)

XVI-111 - Reduced Connectivity of the Resting Brain in Youth with GAD

Using a connectome-based network approach, this neuroimaging study compared resting-state functional connectivity patterns across seven large-scale networks in youth with GAD and healthy controls. While controlling for multiple comparisons through this whole-brain corrected analysis, we identified reduced connectivity between several networks thought to underlie the neural disruptions in pediatric GAD.

Christopher Monk, University of Michigan

Jaime Munoz-Velazquez, University of Michigan

Fitzgerald Kate, University of Michigan

K. Luan Phan, University of Illinois at Chicago

Mike Angstadt, University of Michigan

Chandra Sripada, University of Michigan

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-112 - Estimated GFR Metrics and Executive Function in HIV+ Black Adults: A Preliminary Investigation

Utilizing the CKD-EPI and the MDRD formulas to estimate Glomerular Filtration Rate, significant differences emerged when examining HIV-related immunity. However, those above the standard cutoff for both formulas performed significantly better on executive function tasks ($p = .021$), but not the visual spatial task ($p = .224$).

Larry Keen II, Virginia State University

Mobeen Rathore, University of Florida

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-113 - Maternal Sugar Intake during Pregnancy, Fetal Behavior and Birth Outcomes.

This study aimed to examine maternal prenatal dietary sugar intake in relation to birth outcomes and fetal behavior. Higher dietary intake of added sugar was associated with shorter gestational age and higher dietary intake of total and added sugar was associated with reduced 3rd trimester fetal movement.

Caroline Trumpff, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center

Sophie Foss, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center

Clare McCormack, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center

Catherine Monk, Department of Psychiatry, Columbia University Medical Center

(Developmental)

XVI-114 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: Constructing and Comparing Predator Odor and Electric Footshock As Valid Animal Models

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a chronic disorder that can follow the exposure to a life-threatening event. In this study, Wistar rats were exposed to electric footshock or predator odor using a tiered three-day exposure model. Predator odor three-Day stress rats showed a significant disruption in behavior when compared to controls.

Susanne Bahnan, University of Hartford

(Clinical Science)

XVI-115 - Role of Observations in Idea Generation

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of actual “observation” in generating creative ideas. The result of this experiment implies that the act of observation is indeed effective in designing "feasible" products, but actually is not effective in designing "creative" products.

Noriko Shingaki, Seijo University

Akiko Orito, Oberlin University

Yukie Tsuzuki, Seijo University

(Cognitive)

XVI-116 - Behavioral and Questionnaire-Based Correlates of the Sense of Control

This study explored potential correlates of the sense of control in a college-aged population. Response times to a loss of control in a visuomotor tracking task were correlated with a battery of tests with theoretical links to control. Better hand-eye coordination predicted faster response times but questionnaire-based measures did not.

John Avery Dewey, University of North Georgia

(Cognitive)

XVI-117 - How Do Self-Esteem and Narcissism Contribute to Psychosocial and Academic Outcomes?

The study examines how self-esteem and narcissism contribute to academic entitlement (externalized responsibility, entitled expectations), college self-efficacy, and personality measures (adjustment, sociability, interpersonal sensitivity, prudence, inquisitiveness, learning approach). Results reveal that researchers should continue to treat self-esteem and narcissism as distinct constructs with different outcomes.

Jordan C Stonecypher, Lynn University

Tania S Alaby, Lynn University

Kristina Petkovic, Lynn University

Patrick J Cooper, Lynn University

Rachel E. Pauletti, Lynn University

A. Bell Cooper, Florida Atlantic University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-118 - Understanding and Managing the Cognitive Challenges of Human Intelligence Collection in Lethal Environments

The purpose of this research was to gain a better understanding of how specific aspects of cognitive performance are influenced by operating in lethal environments with the aim of

incorporating any helpful insights into the operations performed by human intelligence collectors.

John Joseph Heslen, Augusta University

Deborah Richardson, Augusta University

Hammock Georgina, Augusta University

(Cognitive)

XVI-119 - Trajectories of Effort Regulation Predict Academic Performance in College Students

Effort regulation has been shown to predict academic performance in college students. We used growth mixture modeling to identify four trajectories of effort regulation across 12 weeks in a sample of college students taking an online psychology course ($n = 256$). These trajectories were then used to predict course performance.

McKenzie Kaubrys, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Kelli Howard, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Patricia A. Frazier, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

(General)

XVI-120 - The Influence of Trust Propensity on Trust Behaviors

We examined trust in human-automation contexts. The tendency to trust, stress outcomes, and trust calibration were examined over time. We hypothesized that propensity to trust, trust in technology, willingness to trust, and challenge psychological states would drive trusting behaviors with automation teammates. Psychological factors influence trust in automation.

Tamera Schneider, Wright State University

Sarah Jessup, Wright State University

Charlene Stokes, Air Force Research Laboratory

Monika Lohani, Yale University

Marissa McCoy, Yale University

(Social)

XVI-121 - The Impact of Mindfulness on Creativity

Mindfulness meditation has been linked to increased creativity. To extend prior work, participants were randomized to a mindfulness meditation or sham meditation condition, after which they completed measures of creativity. Mindfulness participants performed better on one of the divergent creativity measures, suggesting that mindfulness can enhance creativity on some tasks.

Hannah Faccio, Butler University

Laurel Mikalowski, Butler University

Paige Poure, Butler University

R. Brian Giesler, Butler University

(General)

XVI-122 - Taking a Stand: The Use of a Standing Desk Does Not Negatively (or Positively) Impact Reading Comprehension or Creativity

We assessed the impact of sitting versus standing on reading comprehension and creativity using a within-subjects design. Although participants believed their performance would be affected by standing versus sitting, it was not, suggesting that use of a standing desk could improve physical health without harming these areas of work performance.

Laura Elizabeth Finch, University of California, Los Angeles

A. Janet Tomiyama, University of California, Los Angeles

Andrew Ward, Swarthmore College

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVI-123 - Higher Levels of Grit Reported By College Students in Hard Majors

We investigated the relationship of student grit to gender, status, and difficulty of major. Results of a brief survey (N = 210) indicated students in hard majors reported higher grit levels than

students in easy majors. Gender demonstrated marginally significant effect on grit subscale scores; no effect observed for status.

Audri A Brown, Mississippi State University

Kasia Z Gallo, Mississippi State University

Shelby L McGrew, Mississippi State University

Jianzhong Xu, Mississippi State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-124 - Identification of Suicide Ideation and Behavior Using Emergency Department Electronic Health Record Data: A Multicenter Study

The current study compared concordance between identification of suicide ideators and attempters through standardized chart review versus ICD-9-CM codes and free-text for presenting complaint and physician discharge diagnosis in emergency department patients.

Sarah A. Arias, Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Butler Hospital

Edwin D. Boudreaux, University of Massachusetts Medical School

Elizabeth Chen, Brown University

Ivan Miller, Butler Hospital; Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Carlos A. Camargo Jr., Massachusetts General Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Richard N. Jones, Brown University

Lisa Uebelacker, Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Butler Hospital

(Clinical Science)

XVI-125 - The Role of Personality and Just World Beliefs on Bystander Behaviors

Previous research has explored variables associated with increased likelihood to intervene in high-risk situations. The current study expands upon this research by highlighting individual factors linked with intervention at earlier stages of risk. These findings have the potential to improve current bystander intervention education curriculum.

Rebecca Lynn Dinsmore, The Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Taylor Christine Morris, The Pennsylvania State University, Erie

Melanie D. Hetzel-Riggin, The Pennsylvania State University, Erie

(Clinical Science)

XVI-126 - Who Are Experiencing the Most Anxiety and When They Are: For Korean Firefighters

We examined when is the proper time the firefighters are provided interventions for anxiety from traumas. As the results, the firefighters who have been working for more than 8 years or whose age is the 40s reported the highest anxiety among other groups. It suggests that they should be intervened first.

Soo-Min Kim, Chung-Ang University

HwiYeol Jo, Seoul National University

Jeong Ryu, Yonsei University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-127 - Stigma Towards Eating Disorders Among Attendees and Non-Attendees of Outreach Events

Eating disorders are among the most stigmatized psychological disorders. The current study found that college students who attended disordered eating outreach events reported lower stigma scores than students who did not attend. Furthermore, female gender and having a family member with an eating disorder was associated with lower stigma scores.

Zornitsa Kalibatseva, Stockton University

Kathleen Connelly, Stockton University

Molly Arnold, Stockton University

(Clinical Science)

XVI-128 - Terrestrial Phase Tiger Salamanders Have Increased Visual Acuity Compared to Aquatic Phase Tiger Salamanders

Tiger salamander retinæ undergo changes in photoreceptor morphology following metamorphosis from aquatic to terrestrial phases. Visual angle subtended by prey stimulus necessary to elicit a strike response was measured for both phases. Terrestrial animals responded to smaller stimuli compared to aquatic. Increased acuity may enhance survival in terrestrial environments.

Ashley Rohacek, Utica College

Amy Lindsey, Utica College

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-129 - Partner Influence on Incongruency Effect in Multiple Modalities

Evidence demonstrates that joint-attention can reduce the incongruency effect observed in a crossmodal detection task. However, how this effect extends to other tasks is unknown. Here, several modified Stroop tasks were created to explore the effect that shared attention has on the incongruency effect in both unimodal and crossmodal presentations.

Anika Gearhart, University of Hawaii at Manoa

Basil Wahn, University of Osnabrück

Scott Sinnett, University of Hawaii at Manoa

(Cognitive)

XVI-130 - The Effect of Negative Life Event Recall on Sensitivity of Pain Perception

Previous research has shown written disclosure of traumatic life events can influence emotional arousal and affect pain sensitivity (Creech et al., 2001). To further explore the effect of written emotional disclosure, the present study examines the effect of written disclosure of negative, resilient and neutral life events on pain sensitivity.

Danielle Marie Rodgers, California State University, Fullerton

Erika Nancy Orozco, California State University, Fullerton

Melinda Blackman, California State University, Fullerton

(Personality/Emotion)

XVI-131 - Keeping Things in Focus: Changes in Visual Accommodation over Reading Tasks

The present work aims to compare the accuracy of two surveys of visual discomfort against objective measures of the oculomotor systems that are purportedly measured in them. Preliminary findings indicate a relationship between measures of visual accommodation and stratified scores on the Visual Discomfort Survey and Convergence Insufficiency Symptom Survey.

Daniel Larranaga, California State University, Northridge

Madeline Awad, California State University, Northridge

Jasmine F. Awad, California State University, Northridge

Gorji Taravat, California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew, California State University, Northridge

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVI-132 - Knowledge and Experiences of People with Synesthesia

We surveyed 71 people with synesthesia about their knowledge of and experiences with the condition. Participants discovered their synesthesia at different ages and in different ways. They were knowledgeable regarding demographics, causes, and types of synesthesia. Most described the condition as helpful, and they encountered mixed reactions from friends/family.

Emily Alexander, SUNY Plattsburgh

Wendy L. Braje, SUNY Plattsburgh

(Cognitive)

XVI-133 - Are Spontaneous Thoughts out-of-the-Blue? Stimulus-Elicited Involuntary Insights and Syntactic Processing

Recent research reveals that high-level conscious thoughts can be triggered by external stimuli in a manner that is reflex-like, involuntary, and insuppressible. We extended this research so that these involuntary effects (e.g., the task-unrelated thoughts in mind-wandering) also require high-level insight and syntactic processing (including the reading of nonsense symbols).

Ngoc Cam T. Bui, San Francisco State University; San Francisco State University

Reza D. Ghafur, San Francisco State University

Jessica Kalinova Yankulova, San Francisco State University

Ezequiel Morsella, University of California, San Francisco

(Cognitive)

XVI-134 - The Impact of Visual Discomfort in the College Population

Visual discomfort (VD) is a condition associated with performing near work tasks. Main contributing factors to VD are convergence and accommodative insufficiencies. Participants completed surveys measuring such components and a survey on academic problems. Results suggest a high prevalence of VD in the population and an impact on academic problems.

Alison S. Hochman, California State University, Northridge

Taravat Gorji, California State University, Northridge

Jasmine F. Awad, California State University, Northridge

Stefanie A. Drew, California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)