



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session XVII

Sunday May 28

10:00 AM - 10:50 AM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup 9:50 AM)

XVII-1 - The Mental Illness Stigma Framework and Critical Review of Measures

The Mental Illness Stigma Framework identifies the key stigma mechanisms that affect both the stigmatizer and the stigmatized. We use the framework to categorize more than 450 stigma measures that have been used in the past decade, and to discuss the strengths, limitations, and future directions of stigma research.

Annie Beth Fox, Women's Health Sciences Division

Valerie Earnshaw, University of Delaware

Dawne Vogt, Boston University School of Medicine

(Social)

XVII-2 - Secular Trends in Specific Abilities: Understanding the Flynn Effect

This study examined secular changes in abilities over the past 27 years. The pattern of results is indicative of changes in specific abilities such as spatial visualization and divergent thinking rather than change in a single general dimension (i.e., g/IQ).

David H. Schroeder, Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

(Cognitive)

XVII-3 - Silence Is Golden? Examining the Impact of Silence Versus Brief Mindfulness on Risky Decision Making

Research shows that mindfulness helps an individual stay focused on the present moment, eliminate distractions, and make more adaptive choices. This study examined the effects of brief mindfulness interventions on risky decision-making. Findings show a gender effect interaction, indicating the importance of taking into account sex when prescribing mindfulness interventions.

Kira Osowski, Undergraduate Student

(Clinical Science)

XVII-4 - An Exploratory Study Examining Factors Leading to Institutionalization Syndrome

We developed a novel assessment tool for Institutionalization Syndrome (IS), and measured the factors that affect it in 244 subjects from inpatient treatment populations. We found that IS was significantly higher in those who lack family social support on the ‘outside’, but that ‘friend’ social support was unrelated.

Bree Riley, Keystone College

Bill Chase, Keystone College

Steven R Howell, Keystone College

(Clinical Science)

XVII-5 - The Impact of Social Isolation and Rejection Sensitivity on Academic Self-Efficacy and College Adjustment in Freshman

The present research examined the role of social isolation and rejection sensitivity in impacting academic self-efficacy and reported adjustment to college in a freshman sample. Results confirmed that social isolation negatively impacted several facets of college adjustment. Higher rejection sensitivity was also associated with lower academic self-efficacy.

David E. Oberleitner, University of Bridgeport

Sara Connolly, University of Bridgeport

Shirley Gedney-Rubel, University of Bridgeport

(Social)

XVII-7 - The Affective Evaluation of Financial Outcomes: How Evaluative Information Is Presented Matters

Our focus is people's emotional reactions to economic outcomes. Data from 98 participants showed that losses have a strong negative impact on emotional reactions, whereas gains have a weaker positive impact. However, this effect differed depending upon how information about the size of the gain or loss was presented

Tyleen Lopez, St. John's University

Chiara Muiccio, St. John's University

William F. Chaplin, St. John's University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVII-8 - Modafinil As a Cognitive Enhancer: A Meta-Analysis

The current meta-analysis will investigate the effects of modafinil on cognition among non-sleep deprived adults. The analysis includes a range of neurocognitive outcome variables and explores the impact of potential moderators such as, dose, population type, and study characteristics. Preliminary results indicate modafinil had a small, beneficial overall cognitive effect.

Josephine Lee, Boston University

Ani Keshishian, Boston University

Sarah Oppenheimer, Boston University

M. Alexandra Kredlow, Boston University

Michael W. Otto, Boston University

(Clinical Science)

XVII-9 - The “Mere Presence” Effect and Driving: Smart Phone Presence and Driving Ability

An investigation of the relationship between the mere presence of a smartphone and driving behavior found that some individuals are affected by mere presence of a smartphone while others are not. Individuals that were affected tended to use their smartphones more often.

Christopher S. Friedman, Drexel University

John Kounios, Drexel University

Maria T Schultheis, Drexel University

(Cognitive)

XVII-10 - Predictors of Music Theory Performance: Identifying Important Cognitive and Affective Factors

In a sample of 148 undergraduate music majors, we investigated how several math- and music-related cognitive and affective factors predicted music theory performance. Results indicated that, together, predictors accounted for 35% of the variance in performance. ACT math scores, followed by a music theory placement test, were the strongest predictors.

Colleen M. Ganley, Florida State University

Connie Barroso, Florida State University

Sara Hart, Florida State University

Nancy Rogers, Florida State University

Jane Clendinning, Florida State University

(General)

XVII-11 - An Examination of How Survey Format Can Influence Responses about Mothers and Fathers: A Replication Study

In an experimental design (n=1527 college students), multigroup SEM demonstrated that responses about mothers and fathers on same page are significantly more correlated than responses about mothers asked on separate page from responses about fathers; thus separate pages are recommended. The results have application to studies on teachers, classrooms, etc.

Bryan K. Denq, California State University, Northridge

Scott W. Plunkett, California State University, Northridge

David Alpizar, Washington State University

Andrew T. Ainsworth, California State University, Northridge

(Methodology)

XVII-12 - The Autonomic Physiology of Generativity: Evidence from a Laboratory-Based Study

This laboratory-based study examined associations between generativity and autonomic physiology in response to affiliation, achievement, and power film clips in younger and older adults. Generativity was associated with (1) lower baseline levels and (2) lower levels of downregulation after the power film clip for skin conductance (but not heart rate).

Jacquelyn Stephens, Northwestern University

Shandon Coffman, Northwestern University

Claudia M. Haase, Northwestern University

(Biological/Neuroscience)

XVII-13 - Body-Dissatisfied Women Exhibit Differences in Memory Bias but Not Memory Accuracy When Compared to Body-Satisfied Women

Memory accuracy and biases associated with body dissatisfaction were examined using an incidental recognition memory test for weight-related words among 26 body-dissatisfied and 26 body-satisfied women. Although body-dissatisfied women correctly recognized more weight-related words, signal detection analysis using true and false recognition rates revealed no group difference in memory accuracy.

Leah Tobin, University of Calgary

Kristin M. von Ranson, University of Calgary

Christopher Sears, University of Calgary

(Clinical Science)

XVII-14 - A Longitudinal Study of Abilities and Interests in STEM and People-Oriented Fields

We investigated cognitive abilities and interests in a longitudinal study of occupational fields. We expected spatial and numerical ability to be predictive of working in the STEM fields. We were also interested in self-reported person-job fit with regard to abilities, as well as vocational interests.

Linda Houser-Marko, Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

David H. Schroeder, Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-15 - Susceptibility to False Memory

Memory is a complex, reconstructive process. Both internal and external factors shape the content of what is retrieved, and the subjective experience with which it is remembered. This research examines some of the factors, such as beliefs, individual differences in cognitive style, and context on the production of false memories.

Shelagh Freedman, Concordia University

Jean-Roch Laurence, Concordia University

(Social)

XVII-16 - In Person Vs Online Place Based Learning: Differences in Learning and Interest

Student outcomes after participating in either online or in-person educational programs developed and delivered by the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum are compared. Students and teachers provide information demonstrating (a) learning gains, (b) attitudes about science, (c) interest and intention toward STEM, and (d) confidence in pursuing STEM disciplines.

Jerrell C. Cassady, Ball State University

Christopher L. Thomas, Ball State University

(Cognitive)

XVII-17 - A Model for the Influence of Psychosocial Variables on Math Performance for African American College Students

This study looked at factors that mediate the relationship between self-efficacy and academic performance in African American college students. It was hypothesized that factors relating to identity as a student would have an impact on self-efficacy for this population of students. Results two mediating factors, novelty avoidance and self-presentation.

Brittany Bess, Virginia State University

Brittany Watkins, Virginia State University

Oliver Hill, Virginia State University

Jennifer Van Schoick, Virginia State University

Ariel Williams, Virginia State University

Lauren George, Virginia State University

(Cognitive)

XVII-18 - The Efficacy of the Algebra Project Pedagogy on Math Performance of African American College Students

The goal of this research is to evaluate the efficacy of Algebra Project interventions in college algebra courses. There were three study conditions: (1) Polynomial Calculus; (2) Road-Coloring; and (3) Control. The polynomial calculus condition produced significantly higher scores on the math assessments.

Brittany Watkins, Virginia State University

Ariel Williams, Virginia State University

Oliver Hill, Virginia State University

Jennifer VanSchoick, Virginia State University

Brittany Bess, Virginia State University

Lauren George, Virginia State University

(Cognitive)

XVII-19 - Interleaving Area Problems Across Different Contexts with 4th Grade Children

Interleaving across multiple contexts may promote retention and transfer of math skills. Fourth graders learned math formulae for calculating area across two distinct contexts. Results indicated immediate gains for all conditions, while interleaving problem types within differing contexts led to significantly greater procedural learning at posttest.

Rachael Todaro, Kent State University

Bradley J. Morris, Kent State University

(Cognitive)

XVII-20 - Gender Role in Chinese Parental Engagement in Science Education

This paper examined how Chinese parental engagement in science education differs for fathers and mothers. 942 Chinese parents participated in the survey. The result supported that Chinese mothers engaged more in science education but Chinese fathers held higher self-efficacy. Regression indicated different predictors for engagement for Chinese fathers and mothers.

Minxi Cheng, Ms.

(Developmental)

XVII-21 - Impact of "Making" on Retention in STEM Field

This study explores STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) graduates' retention in the STEM field. The study examines whether "making," an active learning experience, influences engineering identity of engineering students. A strong engineering identity is expected to impact initial career trajectories of engineering graduates.

Michelle Hyun Ji Kim, Rice University

Margaret E. Beier, Rice University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-22 - Attitudes, Mindsets, and Reasoning Predict Science Achievement in Middle School Students

This study investigates the relationship between attitudes, mindsets, and achievement in adolescents. The results show a positive correlation between students' academic self-perception, desire to do science, views on the value of science to society. Further analyses show higher achievement levels for that students with a growth vs. a fixed mindset.

Taylor Loiselle, University of Minnesota

Keisha Varma, University of Minnesota

Jean-Baptiste Quillien, University of Minnesota

(Cognitive)

XVII-23 - Assessing Research Mentorship: Conceptualization and Construction of a Measurement Tool

As the first step in a university-wide initiative to encourage and support undergraduate research mentorship, an assessment tool was constructed to learn more about current and past efforts of faculty, nature of research and differences across academic disciplines, mechanisms for support, and connections between faculty research programs and undergraduate mentorship.

A. Sandra Willis, Samford University

(Methodology)

XVII-24 - Socioeconomic Status Influences Response to Intervention Differently Along the Distribution of Gains in Reading Achievement

The relation between socioeconomic status and response to intervention (RTI) in reading is captured using a novel approach, quantile regression. The results show a positive relation between SES and RTI, and also show that the influence of SES on RTI varies across the distribution of response.

Rasheda Haughbrook, Florida State University

Sara Hart, Florida State University

(Developmental)

XVII-25 - The Relationship Between College Students' Socioeconomic Background and Future Expectations

What factors contribute to students' positive outlook on the future? This study investigates whether college students from a low-SES background have a less positive outlook on the future than medium- and high-SES peers. Results indicated that increasing SES levels did correspond to significant increases in positive future outlook.

Nicole K. Muldoon, Loyola Marymount University

Samantha Leung, Loyola Marymount University

Melissa Gavilanes, Loyola Marymount University

Skye Shodahl, Loyola Marymount University

Ricardo Arturo Machón, Loyola Marymount University

(General)

XVII-26 - Emotional Auditory Information Impacts Specific Not General Visual Recognition

Our memory of a given event can involve both audiovisual and emotional information. We tested whether emotional auditory information differentially impacts specific versus general visual recognition of faces. Emotional auditory stimulus (negative prosody) decreased specific but not general memory for faces. Implications for eyewitness testimony are discussed.

Nicholas Lewis, Valparaiso University

Inga Majewska, Valparaiso University

Andrew J Butler, Valparaiso University

(Cognitive)

XVII-27 - Clarifying the Debate about the Association Between Self-Reported and Objective Face Recognition Ability

Studies have questioned the relationship between self-reported and objective face recognition. Using a large sample ($N \geq 3,400$), we observed a moderate correlation between subjective (Cambridge Face Memory Questionnaire) and objective tests (Cambridge Face Memory Test; Famous Faces Memory Test), suggesting that self-reported and laboratory-measured face recognition are robustly linked.

Jiyeon Stephanie Song, Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System; Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School

Jeremy Wilmer, Department of Psychology, Wellesley College

Joseph Arizpe, Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System;
Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School

Michael Esterman, Department of Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine; Boston
Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System

Joseph DeGutis, Boston Attention and Learning Laboratory, VA Boston Healthcare System;
Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School

(Cognitive)

XVII-28 - Effects of Race on Memory for Emotional Facial Expressions

We used morphed photographs of Black and White actors' happy, neutral, and angry expressions to examine bias in visual memory of emotional expressions. Memories were biased toward a neutral expressions, replicating earlier work. Contrary to stereotype-based expectations, African American faces were remembered as happier / less angry than White faces.

Jonathan C. Corbin, University of Richmond

L. Elizabeth Crawford, University of Richmond

Justin Keller, University of Richmond

(Cognitive)

XVII-29 - Mother's Personal Intelligence and Conversation Style Predicts the Amount of Emotion and Personality Talk with Her Child.

Personal intelligence (PI), an ability to understand personality, may influence mothers' conversations with their children about people. Thirty-six mothers completed an ability measure of Personal Intelligence and a recorded conversation with their children. Mothers' PI correlated $r = .45$ with personality-related speech, as well as with their 6-9 year-olds' speech.

Erin Marie Kenney, University of New Hampshire

Michelle Leichtman, University of New Hampshire

John D. Mayer, University of New Hampshire

(Developmental)

XVII-30 - Flashbulb Memories Revised: Memories of Learning the News of Prince's Death

The current study examined the contributions of initial time (delay between event and Time 1 memories), and later time delay (delay between Time 1 and Time 2 memories) to memory malleability. Results suggest that under conditions of both memory solidification and shorter time delay, memories underwent substantial change.

Elisa Krackow, West Virginia University

Emily Deming, West Virginia University

Alyssa Longo, West Virginia University

Benjamin Thomas, West Virginia University

Victoria DiSciullo, West Virginia University

Hayley Lafferty, West Virginia University

(Cognitive)

XVII-31 - Emotion and Memory: Physical Vs. Cognitive Derived Affect and Thematic Context

68 participants recalled three slides (pre, critical, and post) from either an emotional or neutral 15-slide presentation while submerging their arm in ice or warm water. Emotional slides enhanced memory for a thematic items in the warm condition. In the ice condition, participants remembered significantly less in post-critical slides.

Amanda Wallace, Butler University

Trevor Spelman, Butler University

John N Bohannon III, Butler University

(Cognitive)

XVII-32 - The Aiat Can Discriminate Information Accuracy but Not Recall Accuracy for a Mock Crime

The current research showed that an adapted version of the aIAT could discriminate true event information from false event information, but not discriminate accurate recall of event

information from inaccurate recall of event information, when the event consisted of a complex, multi-scene and multi-actor, mock crime.

Christian Bean, College of William & Mary, VA

Christopher Ball, College of William & Mary, VA

Connor Dantzler, College of William & Mary, VA

Alexander DuBose, College of William & Mary, VA

Kexin Li, College of William & Mary, VA

Mary Nichols, College of William & Mary, VA

Dasom Park, College of William & Mary, VA

Carina Schramm, College of William & Mary, VA

(Cognitive)

XVII-33 - Music As a Memory Enhancer for General Content Information: An ERP Study

Recent studies have demonstrated the potential for music to enhance the learning new information. The current study examined both behavioral and electrophysiological measures to determine whether musical encoding enhances recognition memory for the general content of novel lyrics. Results show an increased old/new ERP effect for sung vs. spoken conditions.

Katherine A. Mooney, Texas State University

Andrew R. Santana, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Rebecca G. Deason, Texas State University

(Cognitive)

XVII-34 - Recall of an Insect-Killing Experience: Biased Recall and Lingering Negative Affect

This study examined recall in the context of killing behavior. Participants who completed an ostensible insect-killing task were surveyed several weeks later. Participants remembered killing fewer insects than they actually did, and recalled feeling more troubled than they actually were. Corrugator activity during the task predicted negative affect weeks later.

Paul Choi, California State University, Northridge

Ryan Mcmanus, California State University, Northridge

Amner Duarte, California State University, Northridge

Rebecca B. Esquenazi, California State University, Northridge

Edgar Frausto, California State University, Northridge

Gary S Katz, California State University, Northridge

Andrew T. Ainsworth, California State University, Northridge

Abraham M. Rutchick, California State University, Northridge

(Cognitive)

XVII-35 - The Effect of Search Engine Availability on Semantic Memory Processes

Previous research suggests knowledge that information will be easily available on an internet search engine will negatively impact the processing and retention of that information. Using an online procedure that more closely approximates internet use and broadening the categories of information, results raised questions regarding claims of a “Google Effect.”

Brian Ott, Massachusetts General Hospital / Harvard Medical School

Elena Tillman, Naval Medical Center, Portsmouth

(Cognitive)

XVII-36 - A Tipping-Point Conformity Effect for Justice: Group Choice Shifts Preferences for Punishment

Does group behavior shift punishment preferences in response to fairness violations? Punitive behavior increases irrespective of fairness violation severity when critical masses within groups prefer punishment, demonstrating a "tipping-point" conformity effect. This illustrates that the malleability of punishment preferences for moral norm violations hinge on group size and preferences.

Jae-Young Son, Brown University

Oriel FeldmanHall, Brown University

(Social)

XVII-37 - How Distrust Mindsets Increase Mentalizing: The Case of Anthropomorphism

Based on the idea that people who distrust will intensify mentalizing activities in order to increase predictability of their surroundings, seven studies (N = 1,674) explore whether and how a distrustful mind might be more likely to anthropomorphize—that is, seeing minds where there actually are none.

Pascal Burgmer, University of Cologne

Alexa Weiss, University of Cologne

(Social)

XVII-38 - Whose Will Is Freer? a Bayesian Investigation of Free Will Across Moral Scenarios

Who has more free will, the necrophiliac or the murderer? Using moral vignettes, we found that perpetrators of harm were attributed more ability to control their actions compared to purity norm violators. The findings indicate that people make differential assessments of agency depending on the type of moral violation.

Nathan Kemper, University at Albany, State University of New York

Dylan Campbell, University at Albany, State University of New York

Anna-Kaisa Newheiser, University at Albany, State University of New York

(Social)

XVII-40 - Perceived Scarcity Increases Stereotyping of Black Americans As Poor and Hostile

When resources are scarce, Black Americans face disproportionate economic discrimination. We investigated whether this effect is due, in part, because scarcity activates low-SES stereotypes among White perceivers. Indeed, induced perceptions of scarcity, relative to control, enhanced stereotyping of Black Americans but not White Americans.

Michael M. Berkebile, New York University

Amy R. Krosch, Cornell University

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

(Social)

XVII-41 - Pupillary Reactivity to Social Exclusion: A Window into the Mechanism behind Social Exclusion Detection

Social exclusion causes distress. However, physiological mechanisms behind such distress responses are unclear. We investigated whether pupil dilation, an automatic physiological response, occurs when excluded by humans versus computers. Pupil dilation increased after exclusion by both humans and computers, suggesting fast-acting sensitivity to exclusion may be an evolutionarily ingrained tendency.

Hyesung Grace Hwang, Washington University in St. Louis

Jihyun Suh, Washington University in St. Louis

Jared Balbona, Washington University in St. Louis

Lori Markson, Washington University

(Social)

XVII-42 - Examining Implicit and Explicit Attitudes of Anorexia Nervosa

We examined the way in which exposure to sociocultural versus biogenetic etiological explanations of anorexia nervosa differentially affect implicit and explicit attitudes. Results indicate that a biological/genetic framing of anorexia decreases stigma, and that that implicit measures reveal an additional level of stigma that cannot be captured by self-report measures.

Sarah Beckwith, Berry College

Alan Hughes, Berry College

Jessica Kranzlein, Berry College

(Social)

XVII-43 - Capturing Spontaneous Trait Inferences with the Modified Free Association Paradigm

In this research we present a new paradigm to detect Spontaneous Trait Inferences (STI) – the modified free association task. This task overcomes some of the limitations of the more traditional paradigms in the field and is able access the top-down feature of STI.

Orghian Diana, Harvard University

Smith Anna, Birmingham University

Heinke Dietmar, Birmingham University

Garcia-Marques Leonel, Universidade de Lisboa

(Social)

XVII-44 - Comparison of Short and Long Term Mating Motives Utilizing Moral Foundations

The current work finds that priming mating motives leads to sex-specific shifts in moral judgments. In brief, active mating goals (relative to control) led females to rate the moral domain of purity as highly important, whereas male participants increased the importance of ingroup and authority-related moral domains.

Benjamin E. Hutchins, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Steven G Young, Baruch College

(Social)

XVII-45 - “I’m Not Nice and Neither Are You:” Psychological Entitlement and the Role of Assumed Similarity in Person Perception

The current research demonstrated that those high in entitlement expect those they meet in new situations to behave negatively; they also indicated that they too would behave in the same negative ways. We conclude that assumed similarity drives negative expectations of others among those high in entitlement.

Phyllis Anastasio, Saint Joseph's University

Matthew Gray, Saint Joseph's University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVII-46 - Relationship Between Amygdala Responses to Emotional Faces and Cortisol Responses to a Socially Evaluative Cold Presser Task.

A neuroimaging approach assessed the relationship between amygdala reactivity to emotional faces and HPA-axis reactivity to the socially evaluative cold presser task in an adolescent sample representative of urban cities containing large ethnic diversity.

Andrea G. Roberts, University of Michigan

Tyler Hein, University of Michigan

Colter Mitchell, University of Michigan

Christopher Monk, University of Michigan

Luke W. Hyde, University of Michigan

Nestor Lopez-Duran, University of Michigan

(Clinical Science)

XVII-47 - Electrodermal Activity and Self-Reported Anxiety during Real-Time Social Stress As a Function of Typical Anxious Symptomatology Among Adolescent Girls

This study examined whether electrodermal activity (EDA) during and in anticipation of a stressor could be used as a physiological indicator of current anxiety symptoms among adolescent girls. Findings suggested EDA seems more related to typical anxiety during a stressor whereas self-reported state anxiety is more related during anticipation.

Jamie R Pogue, University of North Texas

Erik Tristan, University of North Texas

Renee M Cloutier, University of North Texas

Stephen C Gutierrez, University of North Texas

Anabel F Potts, University of North Texas

Brooke L Reynolds, University of North Texas

Matt J Russo, University of North Texas

Heidemarie Blumenthal, University of North Texas

(Developmental)

XVII-48 - Heightened Negative Urgency in Adolescents with Alcohol Use Disorder Influences Improvements in Inhibitory Control during Emotional Distraction

Adolescents admitted to a dual-diagnosis residential treatment program were assessed on impulsivity, psychiatric/substance use disorders, and an emotional response inhibition task. Adolescents diagnosed with an alcohol use disorder exhibited higher negative urgency on the UPPS-P, and failed to show a post-treatment improvement in accuracy on positive emotion inhibition trials.

Maya Rieselbach, McLean Hospital

Elena Stein, McLean Hospital

Anna Seraikas, Neurodevelopmental Laboratory on Addictions and Mental Health

Dana Sarvey, Harvard Medical School; McLean Hospital

Jessica Feinberg, McLean Hospital

Chad McWhinnie, McLean Hospital; Harvard Medical School

Marisa M. Silveri, Harvard Medical School; Neurodevelopmental Laboratory on Addictions and Mental Health

Julia Cohen-Gilbert, Harvard Medical School; Neurodevelopmental Laboratory on Addictions and Mental Health

(Clinical Science)

XVII-49 - Beyond Self-Efficacy: Examining Social Disparities in Access to Healthy Food and Adolescent Dietary Behaviors

The current study examined whether self-efficacy for limiting junk food and social disparities in access to healthy food predicted adolescent junk food (sweets, candy, and sugary beverages) and fast food (pizza, French fries, and processed meat) consumption.

Patrece Joseph, Tufts University

Sasha Fleary, Tufts University

(Developmental)

XVII-50 - A Sense of Belonging and College Students' Experience of Stress on Campus: A Multiple Mediation Model

In this study of undergraduate students (N = 901) we sought to explore how self-esteem, belongingness operationalized as acceptance and rejection/exclusion, as well as participation in a varsity sport predicted students' perceptions of stress. Results from a multiple mediation model are presented and opportunities to reduce student stress are discussed.

Robert W. Moeller, Middlebury College

Martin Seehuus, Middlebury College

Alexandra Fields, Middlebury College

(Social)

XVII-51 - Future Orientation Predicts the Subsequent Trajectory of Hopelessness in a Diverse Sample of Adolescents.

Hopelessness theory identifies hopelessness as a proximal cause of depression. Consequently, understanding factors that shape the development of hopelessness is important. Parallel process growth modeling indicates that, in a diverse sample of 608 adolescents, baseline future orientation predicts a significantly steeper increase in hopelessness over the subsequent four years.

Naoise Mac Giollabhui, Temple University

Johanna Nielsen, Temple University

Tom Olino, Temple University

Lauren B. Alloy, Temple University

(Clinical Science)

XVII-52 - An Initial Investigation of Part-Time Jobs As Predictors of Risky Behaviors Among Adolescents in a National Longitudinal Survey

In a national adolescent sample (N=5690), part-time jobs significantly predicted risky behaviors akin to conduct disorder symptoms (e.g., stealing). Affiliation with high-risk peers partially mediated this relationship. Perceived parental permissiveness predicted current, not future risky behaviors and did not moderate relationships between part-time jobs and risky behaviors.

Robert F. Leeman, University of Florida; Yale School of Medicine

JeeWon Cheong, University of Florida

Cassidy R. LoParco, University of Florida

Chloe M. Kemble, University of Florida

Kristina M. Jackson, Brown School of Public Health

(Social)

XVII-53 - Time-Trend Analysis of the Correlates of Exposure to Community Violence, Victimization, and Aggressive Behavior in Salvadoran Youth

Studying the correlates of victimization and aggressive behavior in adolescents from societies that experience epidemic levels of violence across time is critical to identify malleable factors for successful prevention and intervention initiatives.

Nelson Portillo, Boston College

Elizabeth Dibley, Boston College

Ruolin Lu, Boston College

(Social)

XVII-54 - Risks for Homelessness and Hard Drug Use Among Hispanic Youth

We examined the risk of illicit drug use amongst homeless Hispanic youth. We tested for interaction effects with characteristics of Hispanic communities including nativity and language

to predict drug use as well as homelessness. Homelessness and nativity were significant predictors of illicit drug use, while nativity and language predicted homelessness.

Patrick Michael Hanlin, Rutgers University - Camden

Carvalho Pereira M Jorge, Rutgers University - Camden

Sarah M Vanacore, Rutgers University - Camden

Dan Treglia, University of Pennsylvania

J. J. Cutuli, Rutgers University - Camden

(Clinical Science)

XVII-55 - Interactions Between Appearance Conversations, BMI, and Drive for Thinness Predict Dysfunctional Eating Behaviors in Adolescents

The current study analyzed how individual traits of 67 adolescent girls (11-18 years old) predicted dysfunctional eating. Individuals' participation in appearance conversations, their BMI, and drive for thinness are all known to predict dysfunctional eating behaviors. This study found that interactions between these variables were also important predictors.

Lillian Ellis, Eastern Michigan University

Christina Roka, Eastern Michigan University

Heino Karissa, Eastern Michigan University

Sarah Park Dean, Eastern Michigan University

Erica Szkody, Eastern Michigan University

Ellen Hart, Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow, Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)

XVII-56 - The Effect of Trait Empathy on Adolescent Friendship Quality Above and Beyond the Effect of the Relationship with Parent

The current study explores how interpersonal skills could affect friendship interactions beyond the foundational level attributed to relations with the primary parent in a sample of 77 teens. Findings suggest that empathic concern significantly effects friendship qualities of disclosure and satisfaction.

Erica Szkody, Eastern Michigan University

Sarah Park Dean, Eastern Michigan University

Karissa Heino, Eastern Michigan University

Christina Roka, Eastern Michigan University

Alexander Hodge, University of Michigan

Lillian Ellis, Eastern Michigan University

Ellen Hart, Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow, Eastern Michigan University

(Developmental)

XVII-57 - CES-D Stability over Time in a Sample of Sexual Minority Youth

Depression and suicidality disproportionately affect SMY compared to heterosexual adolescents (Radkowsky & Siegel, 1997; Remafedi, French, Story, Resnick, & Blum, 1998). Researchers measured depression through the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale over four time points using latent growth curve modeling. Depression demonstrated stability over time.

Claire Michelle Burgess, University of Southern California

Jeremy Goldbach, University of Southern California

Sheree M. Schrage, Children's Hospital Los Angeles

(Clinical Science)

XVII-58 - A Normative Model of Coping with Stress: The Importance of Individual Subjectivity in Stress

A formal, mathematically-specified, normative model of coping was evaluated using established indexes of fit to empirical decision and choice data. Results indicated significant improvement

when using subjective appraisals of threat, over objective or group-based estimates. Formal models of preference and choice, in turn, can address individual differences in model operation.

Bryan D. Grant, University of Western Ontario

Richard W. Neufeld, University of Western Ontario

(Cognitive)

XVII-59 - Spirituality and Race in Medical Decision Making

The Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator prevents sudden cardiac death. Despite life extending evidence from clinical trial, patients sometimes refuse treatment, particularly African Americans. The current research explains the unique role of spirituality and race in the quality of life and decision making of prospective ICD decision makers.

Anthony Garrett Hazelton, East Carolina University

Samuel Sears, East Carolina University

(Social)

XVII-60 - Factors Affecting Mock Jurors' Criminal Sentencing Decision

The present study examined whether a defendant's race, gender, and abuse history affected mock jurors' decisions about guilt or innocence, and to what extent juror characteristics had an impact. Harsher sentences were imposed by female jurors for male defendants, and by younger and more authoritarian-leaning jurors.

Olivia Nevelyn Alfano, Albion College

Barbara J. Keyes, Albion College

Holger B. Elischberger, Albion College

Ronney Mourad, Albion College

(Cognitive)

XVII-61 - The Spiderman Effect: Faces Are More Attractive Upside-Down

In millions of pictures, people present their faces in unusual orientations. Why? Our studies document that faces are judged as more attractive when they are rotated or even upside down compared to upright. This effect is strongest for unattractive faces, suggesting that rotation may impair the ability to recognize flaws.

Kristin Donnelly, University of California, San Diego

Rob St. Louis, University of California, San Diego

Ed Vul, University of California, San Diego

Drew Walker, University of California, San Diego

Piotr Winkielman, University of California, San Diego

(Social)

XVII-62 - Base Rates in Clinical Decision Making: How Confident Are You in Your Diagnosis?

We sought to extend recent research on how people combine base rate and stereotype information to a clinically-motivated paradigm. We found that while participants favored stereotype over base rate information when making diagnoses, they were more confident in these judgments when base rates information reinforced, rather than contradicted, stereotype information.

Ryan Salim, St. John's University

Dana L. Chesney, St. John's University

Natalie Obrecht, William Paterson University

Carmel Brunswick, St. John's University

Linyu Guo, St. John's University

(Cognitive)

XVII-63 - Truth or “Truth”: Measuring Moral Disengagement in a Digital World

A sample of 456 undergraduates completed a survey assessing honesty in digital communication using a measure of moral disengagement based on Bandura’s Moral Disengagement Scale

(1998). Factor analysis yielded five constructs, which suggest why we might have lower expectations of trustworthiness in digital communication.

Karen Druffel, Framingham State University

Paul M. Galvin, Framingham State University

Bridgett Galvin, Framingham State University

(General)

XVII-64 - Psychological Distance, Group Norm and Moral Decision Making

Previous research showed that a “distanced thinker” might have a stronger tendency to behave in line with his own values and have stronger sense of self-consistency. The present research investigated whether psychological distance could have an impact on conformity to group opinion during moral decision making.

Hong Im Shin, Yeungnam University

(Social)

XVII-65 - Mediating Effects of Emotion Dysregulation and PTSD on General Health Following Acculturative Stress in Hispanic College Students

Health disparities have been demonstrated to be partially due to sources of chronic stress unique to ethnic minorities. Using a double mediation model, we demonstrate that emotion dysregulation and a subsequent rise in PTSD symptoms following exposure to acculturative stress leads to poor general health in Hispanic college students.

Kristin A Wilborn, University of Houston

David Oviatt, University of Houston

Sammar Ghannam, University of Texas at San Antonio

Miranda Richmond, Vanderbilt University

(General)

XVII-66 - Multidimensional Risk and Protective Factors Among Low-Income Urban Parents in the Philippines

Several studies have documented the negative effects of economic stress on families and children; however, less is known about protective factors, especially in non-Western contexts. We examined multidimensional risk and protective factors that contribute to the well-being and parenting behaviors of mothers and fathers from low-income communities in Manila, Philippines.

Rosanne M. Jocson, University of Michigan

Jun Angelo Sunglao, Ateneo de Manila University

Mara Patricia Yusingco, Ateneo de Manila University

Paula Britta Apines, Ateneo de Manila University

(Developmental)

XVII-67 - Independence Moderates the Relationship Between Ethnic Identity Achievement and Perceived Stress

A sample of 334 undergraduate students at a large Pacific Island university completed an online survey. A three-step multiple regression found that the association between ethnic identity achievement and perceived stress was dependent upon individuals' degree of independence.

Stevy M. Scarbrough, University of Hawaii

John P. Barile, University of Hawaii at Manoa

(Developmental)

XVII-68 - The Role of Self-Esteem in Perception of Risk and Alcohol Use Among American Indian Adolescents

This study examined the role that self-esteem plays in American Indian adolescents' alcohol use, and perception of risks and benefits of using alcohol. Results suggest that more work is needed to understand the role of self-esteem in American Indian adolescent alcohol use, and that there may be other moderating factors.

Melissa Rae Schick, University of Rhode Island

Nichea S. Spillane, University of Rhode Island

Kristin Antone, University of Rhode Island

(Clinical Science)

XVII-69 - Global Increases in Individualism

Is the rise of individualism global? And if so, why? We examined 51 years of data in 77 countries, observing increases in individualistic practices and values in most of these countries. Additionally, this shift was linked to increasing socioeconomic development and decreasing pathogen prevalence and disaster frequency.

Henri C. Santos, University of Waterloo

Michael E. W. Varnum, Arizona State University

Igor Grossmann, University of Waterloo

(Social)

XVII-71 - Perceived Discrimination Is Associated with Greater Stress and Negative Affect in African American Emerging Adults

Racial discrimination may explain racial health disparities via psychological distress. Among a sample of African American emerging adults (N= 60, 18-30yo), higher discrimination was associated with higher stress and negative affect, but was not associated with declines in positive affect, suggesting that racial discrimination relates to psychological distress.

Janet Monroe, Bryn Mawr College

Laurel M. Peterson, Bryn Mawr College

Nataria Tennille Joseph, Pepperdine University

(Social)

XVII-72 - Influence of Self-Construal and Attachment Style on Trustworthiness Ratings

American, Japanese, and Chinese participants rated the trustworthiness of 60 in-group and 60 out-group faces. Utilizing independence (self-model) and interdependence (other-model), individuals were classified into one of four attachment styles. Those classified as securely

attached exhibited significantly higher trustworthiness ratings than those classified with the three insecure attachments.

Daniel Levin, Brandeis University

Angela Gutchess, Brandeis University

Xiaodong Liu, Brandeis University

(General)

XVII-73 - The Impact of Enmeshed Parenting Styles on Mediating the Association of Daily Hassles on Depressiveness in Students from Collectivist Cultures

The consideration of cultural context illustrates that, despite negative connotations in the literature, a university sample of collectivist students endorsed high levels of enmeshment. The degree to which students perceived their families to be involved, supportive, and complementary in their roles, demonstrated interaction effects in moderating daily hassles and depression.

Sara Keshavarzi, University of Windsor

(Clinical Science)

XVII-74 - Examining the Relationship Between Individualism and Painful Feelings about Divorce

The current study examined whether there is a significant relationship between individualism and painful feelings about divorce. Vertical individualism was significantly related to parental blame, accepting parental divorce, seeing life through the filter of divorce and self-blame. There was not a significant relationship between horizontal individualism and feelings about divorce.

Mouj Mahdi Saheb, Texas Wesleyan University

Matthew M. Hand, Texas Wesleyan University

(General)

XVII-75 - Empathy from Exposure: Empathic Concern for Muslims Mediates the Relationship Between Social Ties and Political Views

We used an ego network approach to apply intergroup contact theory to views on political policies and found a correlation between participants' number of Muslim acquaintances and participants' views toward Muslim-relevant policies. This relationship was mediated by increased empathic concern for Muslims.

Samantha Karlaina Rhoads, Columbia University

Maneeza Dawood, Columbia University

Kate M. Turetsky, Columbia University

Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University

(Social)

XVII-76 - Should People Acknowledge or Deny Personal Prejudice?

Black and White people judged a White man who acknowledged, denied, or said nothing about his prejudice after being confronted for a biased remark. Overall, people judged an acknowledgement as more appropriate than a denial and inferred that the man was less prejudiced and more moral when he acknowledged prejudice.

Laurie T. O'Brien, Tulane University

Aaron J. Moss, Tulane University

Rachel Budd, Tulane University

(Social)

XVII-77 - Gossip Drives Vicarious Learning and Facilitates Robust Social Connections

We investigated the social functions and benefits of human gossip using a large scale online group experiment. We find that (a) individuals spontaneously gossip when they have incomplete information, (b) gossip plays a causal role in vicarious social learning, and (c) gossip facilitates robust social relationships between communicators.

Eshin Jolly, Dartmouth College

Luke J Chang, Dartmouth College

(Social)

XVII-78 - Making Americans Feel Great Again. Personal Significance and Reactions to the Results of the 2016 US Election.

In two studies conducted in the context of the 2016 US presidential elections we investigated how personal significance induced by success or failure in the election is subsequently related to hostile vs. benevolent political behavior.

Katarzyna Jasko, University of Maryland

Joanna Grzymala-Moszczynska, Jagiellonian University

Marta Maj, Jagiellonian University

Marta Szastok, Jagiellonian University

Arie W. Kruglanski, University of Maryland, College Park

(Social)

XVII-79 - The Relationship Between College Women's University Identity and Responses to Cyberbullying on Twitter

Examined the strength of female college students' university identity as a predictor of their response to live, staged cyberbullying on Twitter in which the victim was perceived to be a member of their university (in-group) or a rival university (out-group). University identity did not predict bystander intervention in either condition.

Michael A. Poggioli, Xavier University

Chelsea M. Esmeier, Xavier University

Amber D. Bolin, Xavier University

Jennifer E. Gibson, Xavier University

(Social)

XVII-80 - The Strength of Children's Race, Gender, and Attractiveness Biases: A Crossed-Categorization Analysis

Recent evidence suggests that the degree to which children favor attractive over unattractive others may be greater than the extent to which they favor same-race and same-gender others (Rennels & Langlois, 2014). The current research used a crossed-categorization design to provide evidence for the strength of attractiveness-based biases in children.

Michael Saucedo, Saint Louis University

Kimberly K. Powlishta, Saint Louis University

(Developmental)

XVII-81 - Cyberbullying on Twitter: Bystander Responses to the Bully

The current study examines active and passive bullying behaviors enacted by bystanders in response to a simulated cyberbullying scenario on Twitter. The bullying victim was either an in-group or an out-group member. Participants were more likely to actively assist the bully when the victim was an out-group member.

John K Witry, Xavier University

Sara Vice, Xavier University

Rachel Blain, Xavier University

Jennifer E. Gibson, Xavier University

(Developmental)

XVII-82 - Factors Affecting the Perceptions of Positive and Negative Stereotypes: How Race and Stereotype Target Affect the Perceived Positivity and Negativity of Stereotypes

Given that past research on stereotyping has primarily focused on instances with negative valence, less is known about how positive attention attributable to one's race/ethnicity is perceived. The current study found that objectively positive [attention] attributable to one's race is perceived as negatively as negatively valence attention.

Wells L. Ling, Saint Louis University

Michael Saucedo, Saint Louis University

Kimberly K. Powlishta, Saint Louis University

(Social)

XVII-83 - Perception of Sorority Hazing Victim Influenced By Bullying History

While participants agreed on severity of a sorority hazing incident, women who had bullied others were less likely to believe a hazing victim might develop PTSD; there was no similar association with having been a victim. Participants with bullying history were more likely to have been victimized by bullies.

Caroline Shunk, Samford University

A. Sandra Willis, Samford University

(Clinical Science)

XVII-84 - Political Orientation and the Experience of Emotion

The present study investigated the relationship between political orientation and perception of bodily arousal and valence in the experience of emotion. Results indicated that conservatism is associated with arousal in sadness and valence in guilt. Liberalism was significantly related to arousal in guilt and the frequency of anger.

Maria Michelle Berthet Miron, University of Dallas

Erin K. Freeman, University of Dallas

Kea Izlar, University of Dallas

Rachel Sutherlin, University of Dallas

(Social)

XVII-85 - Less Likely to Light up: Shame Due to Heterosexism, Perceived Stress and Cigarette Smoking in Lesbians and Gay Men over Age 50

We examine perceived stress as a mediator of the relationship between shame due to heterosexism and cigarette smoking in a dually at-risk sample of aging lesbians and gay men. Results discussed in terms of intervention and prevention.

Kinsie J. Dunham, University of North Texas

Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas

(Clinical Science)

XVII-86 - Gender Differences in Heterosexual Young Adults' Interest, Experiences, and Satisfaction Related to Oral, Vaginal, and Anal Casual Sexual Encounters

The current study examined gender differences in young adults' interest, experiences, and satisfaction related to vaginal, oral, anal casual sexual encounters (CSEs). Consistent with Sexual Script Theory, preliminary results revealed that men reported greater interest in oral and vaginal CSEs and greater satisfaction resulting from oral CSEs than did women.

Rebecca Tolfa, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Ashley E. Thompson, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Sarah Moran, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

(Social)

XVII-87 - Associations Between Marijuana Use, Marijuana Expectancies, and Hypersexuality Among an Undergraduate Sample

The current study examined links between marijuana use, marijuana expectancies, and hypersexuality among 137 undergraduates. Past three-month marijuana use and hypersexuality were correlated with perceptual and cognitive enhancement, social and sexual facilitation, craving and physical effect expectancies. After adjusting for gender, perceptual and cognitive enhancement expectancies predicted hypersexuality among undergraduates.

Melissa N. Slavin, University at Albany

Shane W. Kraus, VISN 1 MIRECC

Anthony Ecker, Baylor College of Medicine

Kristin Dukes, Simmons College

Gretchen Blycker, University of Rhode Island

Marc Potenza, Yale School of Medicine

Carolyn Sartor, Yale School of Medicine

Dawn W. Foster, Yale School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XVII-88 - Sexual Minorities: Are They Feeling Themselves?

Through a minority stress (Meyer, 2003) lens, we hypothesize self-esteem and forgiveness of self are negatively associated with depression. Pessimism is positively associated with depression. Our results support that forgiveness of self is associated with lower depression (Toussaint 2001). However, our results indicate that self-esteem is positively associated with depression.

Yasin Misbah, CPHR at UNT

Griggs Tosha, CPHR at UNT

Vosvick Mark, UNT Professor

(Clinical Science)

XVII-89 - Coming out in Stages: How Ages of Disclosure to Peers and to Family Differentially Impact Gay Men

Research on age of disclosure of sexual orientation is inconsistent, possibly because researchers ignore the differences in disclosing to peers versus disclosure to family. The current research evaluates the relationship between these ages on a number of measures of physical and psychological health through an online survey of gay men.

Alyssa Lisle, Allegheny College

Ryan M. Pickering, Allegheny College

(Social)

XVII-90 - Associations Among Impulsivity, Adverse Childhood Experiences, and Desirability of First Sexual Experience on Substance Use and Sexual Risk Taking in Justice-Involved Male Adolescents

Justice-involved male adolescents (n = 314) completed measures of substance use, sexual history, impulsivity, and adverse childhood experiences. Structural equation modeling revealed

associations among more adverse childhood experiences, higher impulsivity, and greater substance use, and among higher desirability of first sexual experience, greater impulsivity, and higher sexual risk taking.

Ryan S. Ross, University of New Mexico

Elizabeth A. Yeater, University of New Mexico

Gabriela Lopez, University of New Mexico

Kristen N. Vitek, University of New Mexico

Angela D. Bryan, University of Colorado, Boulder

(Clinical Science)

XVII-92 - Inhalant and Cannabis Use As Risk Factors for Risky Sexual Behavior Among MSM Who Regularly Consume Alcohol

Inhalant and frequent cannabis use among MSM who drink alcohol are associated with more frequent unprotected anal intercourse (UAI). There is limited evidence, however, to suggest that higher rates of UAI are due to more negative condom attitudes or self-regulatory cognitions related to condom use among cannabis and inhalant users.

Kathryn Chavez, Boston University

Peter Luehring-Jones, Boston University

Kelli D. Tahaney, Boston University

Stephen A. Maisto, Syracuse University

Jeffrey Simons, University of South Dakota

Tibor P. Palfai, Boston University

(Clinical Science)

XVII-93 - Latino Sexual Health: Assessing the Impact of Knowledge Gaps

This study compared Latino men and women with mainstream counterparts to examine ethnic and gender differences in the role of sexual health knowledge in risky sexual behavior. This

research was designed to identify gaps in knowledge in the Latino population that may help us understand and address sexual health disparities.

Katherine Wainwright, University of Texas at San Antonio

Raymond Garza, University of Texas, San Antonio

(General)

XVII-94 - Pride is More Than Just a Rainbow: Examining Self-Esteem in Non-Heterosexual College Students

Sexual minorities are at greater risk for marginalization and discrimination. However, studies have shown that individuals that identify with their minority group experience less stigmatization, which theoretically should be a protective factor for self-esteem. Our study revealed that individuals who identified as non-heterosexual were more likely to endorse higher self-esteem.

Chantell Padilla, California State University, Fullerton

Nicole G. Lancaster, University of Nevada, Reno

(Developmental)

XVII-95 - Simple Slopes and Johnson-Neyman Probing Methods Extended to Two-Condition within-Subject Designs

For two-condition within-subject designs, this research generalizes the simple slopes and Johnson-Neyman technique to probing interactions between a within-subject factor and a stable covariate and generalizes to multiple moderator models. I have created a macro for SPSS and SAS to simplify computations and facilitate implementation by researchers.

Amanda K. Montoya, The Ohio State University

(Methodology)

XVII-96 - Predicting Student Retention Using Data Mining Techniques

Administrative efforts to improve retention must identify relevant causes. Here we present the implementation of cluster analysis and random forest classification to predict a student's probability of retention based on proposed course plan as well as other known risk factors of attrition. The adviser can then modify the course plan.

Melanie Lewis, The University of Oklahoma

Yutian Thompson, The University of Oklahoma

Koby Pascual, The University of Oklahoma

Timothy Burt, The University of Oklahoma

(Methodology)

XVII-97 - Multicollinearity in Hierarchical Linear Modeling: A Monte Carlo Simulation Study

Multicollinearity is a well-documented problem in general linear models. However, little is known about the impacts of multicollinearity in Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM). The aim of the present study is to assess the impacts of multicollinearity on parameter estimates, intraclass correlation (ICC), and coverage probability in HLM.

Keke Liu Schuler, University of North Texas

Camilo J. Ruggero, University of North Texas

(Methodology)

XVII-99 - An Alternative Latent Growth Curve Model for the Analysis of Longitudinal Data with Time-Dependent Observations: A Simulation Study

Typical latent growth curve analysis in structural equation modeling (SEM) assumes each individual has the same measurement schedule and is measured by equal number of times. This study proposes an alternative SEM model for growth curve analysis, which takes time-dependence of data into account. Simulation study results will be presented.

Joyce Lok Yin Kwan, The Education University of Hong Kong; The Education University of Hong Kong

Wai Chan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

(Methodology)

XVII-100 - Reliability in Practice—Moving Beyond Cronbach's Alpha

While researchers commonly use Cronbach's alpha to estimate data reliability, research suggests that this approach is not appropriate in all contexts. Use of latent variable modeling for reliability estimation continues to gain traction because of its ability to relax the strict assumptions of alpha and provide more-accurate reliability estimates.

Sarah D. Newton, University of Connecticut

Shiyu Song, University of Connecticut

M. Simon Wang, University of Connecticut

Scott W. Brown, University of Connecticut

Kimberly A. Lawless, University of Illinois at Chicago

(Methodology)

XVII-101 - Social Networks within Quantitative Methods Classrooms: A Pilot Study

Quantitative methods are anxiety provoking, but creating a supportive environment can help students. This pilot study examined social networks within two statistics classrooms. Results showed sparse networks, which became denser when adding in the instructor and TAs. Future studies should examine the influence networks have on stress in the classroom.

Valerie M Ryan, University of Rhode Island

Zachary J. Kunicki, University of Rhode Island

Justine N Egan-Kunicki, Community College of Rhode Island

Lisa L. Harlow, University of Rhode Island

(Methodology)

XVII-103 - A Bayesian Framework to Mitigate Publication Bias in Meta-Analyses

Bayesian bias correction is a novel method for evaluating evidence in published papers in the presence of publication bias. The original method by Guan and Vandekerckhove (2016) is limited to sets of studies with homogeneous effect sizes. We develop an hierarchical extension to allow for heterogeneous effect sizes.

Alexander Etz, University of California, Irvine

Joachim Vandekerckhove, University of California, Irvine

(Methodology)

XVII-104 - Internalized Racism & the College Experience

This longitudinal study of Black college students' experiences examines internalized racism over the course of four years, seeking to elucidate if college students' levels of internalized racism changes over time (i.e., throughout years in college) and if the relationship between racial socialization and internalized racism is moderated by campus climate.

Katherine Kirkinis, SUNY Albany

Crystal Austin, SUNY Albany

Alex Pieterse, SUNY Albany

Enrique Neblett Jr., University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

(Social)

XVII-105 - Assessing Violated Assumptions on Two-Sample Independent Testing Using Simulation: Robustness for Non-Normal Medical Variables

Research in medical trauma often assesses heavily skewed, non-normal data using mean-based testing. This study explores the robustness of various tests on simulated data approximating such variables, such as Injury Severity Score (ISS) and length of stay (LOS). The appropriateness of nonparametric tests on non-normal data are discussed.

Stephanie D. Agtarap, University of North Texas

Prathiba Natesan, University of North Texas

Jacob Roden-Foreman, Baylor University Medical Center

Michael Foreman, Baylor University Medical Center

(Methodology)

XVII-106 - The Dueling Blades of Helicopter Parented Millennials: Family Influence As Mediator of Work Attitudes

In a sample of 268 US millennial workers, family influence on career decisions played a significant role in the indirect relationships of helicopter-parenting with millennials' organizational commitment, job satisfaction and turnover intentions. However, when family influence on career decisions was controlled, helicopter-parenting had negative direct effects on these work attitudes.

Shelomi Belinda Gomes, Roosevelt University

Jacqueline Deuling, Roosevelt University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-107 - Interaction Between Leadership and Personal Power in Work Engagement

Based on cultural issues, a supervisor's personal power, referent and expert, was found to enhance the positive relationship between participative leadership and two sub-factors of work engagement while the same did not hold good for directive leadership and work engagement. The sub-factors varied according to the type of personal power.

Jaeseok Jang, Chonnam National University

Hyung In Park, Chonnam National University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-108 - Consistently Off the Mark: Examining Structure in the Cybervetting Process

Adding structure to assessments used in applicant selection contexts has been shown to have psychometric benefits. This study examined whether similar effects occur with cybervetting (i.e., online-based applicant evaluation). Results indicated that whereas all conditions had high interrater reliability, rater evaluations across conditions generally did not converge with applicant data.

Kaleena Odd, Hastings University

Amber N. Schroeder, University of Texas at Arlington

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-109 - Employee Voice: Relations to Indicators of Well-Being

The relation of employee voice, defined as speaking out with the intent to improve the work situation, to well-being was investigated using data from 127 employees in Singapore. Hierarchical regression analyses showed voice significantly related to positive affect, measured concurrently and two weeks later, and to job satisfaction.

Sean J. H. Fang, SIM University

Klaus J. Templer, SIM University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-110 - Modeling and Measuring Virtual Organizational Citizenship Behaviors

As no research to date has examined whether employees can engage in organizational citizenship behaviors (OCB) through a virtual medium, we developed a model and measurement tool for assessing virtual OCB. Notably, results indicated virtual OCB was only moderately correlated with face-to-face OCB.

Amber N. Schroeder, University of Texas at Arlington

Samuel Galbraith, Lowe's Companies, Inc.

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-111 - Political Skill: Validity of Observer Ratings for Job Performance

Employees with political skill understand and influence others at work and use this skill to pursue personal and/or organizational goals. Supervisors and colleagues rated employees on their political skill. Results provide evidence for the validity of these observer ratings for the criterion of job performance.

Klaus J. Templer, SIM University

Sean J. H. Fang, SIM University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-112 - Firm Environmental Orientation and Employee Environmental in-Role Behaviors: A Cross-Level Study

This multilevel field study examined the effects of firm-level internal and external environmental orientation, and the moderating effect of an employee's managerial status, on their energy-saving and recycling behavior. The results indicate that the positive effect of firm internal environmental orientation on energy-saving behavior is stronger among managers than non-managers.

Rommel O. Salvador, California State University, Fullerton

Alex Burciaga, Palmieri Tyler

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-113 - The Roles of Environmental and Personal Resources in Promoting Employees' Job Crafting Behavior

In a sample of 433 full-time US employees, organization-based self-esteem played a key role in the indirect relationships of environmental resources such as job security, job autonomy, and feedback with employee crafting behaviors. Role ambiguity diminished the positive links between the three environmental resources and organization-based self-esteem.

Minseo Kim, Central Michigan University

Terry A. Beehr, Central Michigan University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-114 - Charisma, Voice Pitch, and Information Richness Impacts Leader Perceptions and Performance

We investigated effects of charisma, voice pitch, and information richness on perceptions of leadership and task performance. Results indicated a main effect for charismatic leadership ($F=12.17$, $p<.001$), and voice pitch ($F=12.89$, $p<.001$) on leadership perceptions, and a three-way interaction ($F=4.41$, $p<.05$) on follower performance.

Hillman Wiriwam, Montclair State University

Daniel Simonet, Montclair State University

Kevin Askew, Montclair State University

Ken Sumner, Montclair State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-115 - Sibling Stories: A Mixed Method Study of Siblings of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities

Emerging adults were interviewed about the impact of having a sibling who has an intellectual disability (ID). Retrospective narratives were collected regarding the high/low points of growing up with that sibling and were analyzed for tone and affect. Quantitative measures explored family cohesion, sibling relationship, and well-being of the participant.

Virginia H. Mackintosh, University of Mary Washington

Quinn Doyle, University of Mary Washington

Sarah Etherton, University of Mary Washington

Asma Noman, University of Mary Washington

Raven Osei, University of Mary Washington

Aloria Vanover, University of Mary Washington

(Developmental)

XVII-116 - Disability Type Affects Judgements of Accommodation Appropriateness

Research participants were 194 undergraduate students who were asked to rate how appropriate they thought eight different accommodations would be for eight hypothetical university students with disabilities. The effect of disability type on students' evaluations of accommodation appropriateness depended on whether the accommodations involved academic support or accessibility modifications.

Alexandra Deckoff-Jones, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Mary N. Duell, University of Massachusetts Lowell

(Social)

XVII-117 - Parent-Teacher Agreement on the Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA) for Ethnically Diverse Preschoolers with Autism Spectrum Disorder

Parent and teacher agreement for ethnically diverse preschoolers with ASD (N=265) on the DECA was modest, from $r=.16$ (self-control) to $.36$ (initiative). Parents rated children as showing

better social skills and behavior than teachers. Agreement was often stronger for Latino compared to Black and White/other students.

Brittany Thompson, George Mason University

Adam Winsler, George Mason University

(Developmental)

XVII-118 - It's Nice to be Nice: Assessing the Efficacy of Realabilities, the New Puppet Musical Intervention in Enhancing Typical Children's Attitudes and Intentions Towards Children with Disabilities

The original Realabilities Puppet Musical features five puppets with disabilities, who harness their strengths to rehabilitate bullies in their school. Paired samples t-tests comparing pre and post-tests of 68 fourth and fifth graders, who viewed the musical, revealed significantly improved cognitive attitudes and behavioral intentions towards individuals with disabilities post-show.

Nava R. Sifton, Associate Professor, Marymount Manhattan College; Associate Professor, Marymount Manhattan College

Deanna Villetto, Marymount Manhattan College

Katharine Norley, Marymount Manhattan College

Shahar Klifi Amir, Marymount Manhattan College

Patrick Riley, Marymount Manhattan College

(Developmental)

XVII-119 - High Childhood SES and Cochlear Implants Increase Performance on Print Exposure Measures of Cognitive and Literacy Development in Deaf Adults

Deaf and hearing college adults completed the Title Recognition Test and the Magazine Recognition Test. Deafness and low childhood SES were independently associated with low print recognition. Results underscore the added importance of enriched childhood environment for the cognitive and literacy development of deaf children.

Cathy Bellevue, Department of Psychology

Vincent J. Samar, Rochester Institute of Technology

(Developmental)

XVII-120 - Self-Esteem for Perceived Opportunities to Form New Relationships of People with Disabilities.

This study examined the relations between self-perceived opportunities to form new relationships and self-esteem with people with/without disabilities. Although social perceptions of relationship formation chances did not differ, self-perceived opportunities to form new relationships was different between people with/without disabilities and those differences were completely mediated by self-esteem differences.

Kosuke Sato, Nagoya University

(Clinical Science)

XVII-121 - The Coming HR Tsunami: Autism Awareness in the Workplace

The American with Disabilities Act now includes requirements for not only physical but mental disabilities. This study examines the current efforts from a number of businesses to determine what is currently being done and what is needed, with a focus on autistic workers. Most businesses are unaware and/or ill prepared.

Jonathan Westover, Utah Valley University

Teresa Cardon, Utah Valley University

Norman Wright, Utah Valley University

Ronald M. Miller, Brigham Young University Hawaii

Kathryn Hughes, Utah Valley University

Rebecca Garrido, Utah Valley University

Alison Anglen, Brigham Young University Hawaii

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVII-122 - "Understanding Isn't Acceptance": A Focus Group of Parents of People with Moebius Syndrome, a Rare Disease

This research investigates, via a focus group, the experiences of parents of people with Moebius Syndrome (a rare disease) and the challenges that they face. The following themes of social functioning emerged from the data: caregiver reward/burden, resilience/stress, fostering independence/dependence, acceptance/stigma, and awareness/lack of awareness.

Nicholas Zike, Oregon State University

Kathleen Rives Bogart, Oregon State University

Amanda Hemmesch, St. Cloud State University

Faye Wachs, California State Polytechnic University

(Social)

XVII-123 - Disability Model Partially Mediates the Relationship Between Contact and Attitudes

The social and medical models of disability explain people's' beliefs about the causes and implications of disability, and may relate to contact and attitudes about disability. 1,506 undergraduate students completed surveys assessing this relationship. Results showed that disability models partially mediated the relationship between contact and attitudes.

Taylor Locke, Oregon State University

Jennifer Kim, Oregon State University

Emily Reed, Oregon State University

Jackie Yates, Oregon State University

Nicholas Zike, Oregon State University

Mariah Estill, Oregon State University

Bridgette Graham, Oregon State University

Erika Frandrup, Oregon State University

Kathleen Rives Bogart, Oregon State University

Sam Logan, Oregon State University

Christina Hospodar, Oregon State University

(Social)

XVII-124 - Using Digital Technology to Adapt Guided Mindfulness Meditation for Individuals with Hearing Impairments Facilitates Access to Meditation Instruction and Improves Emotion Regulation: A Single-Subject Case Study

This case study illustrates how digital technology may augment meditation instruction for individuals with hearing disabilities. Semi-structured interviews and longitudinal online surveys conducted with an individual with acquired deafness during 8-weeks of individualized meditation instruction suggested improvements in self-compassion, rumination, and perceived emotion regulation ability in response to daily stressors.

Qalvy Grainzvolt, Pace University; The Shinnyo Center for Meditation and Well-being

Maren Westphal, Pace University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVII-125 - Pupillary Response in Adults with ASD during Task with Social and Nonsocial Cognitive Load

To determine differences between typically developing (TD) adults and those with Autism spectrum disorder's (ASD) autonomic nervous system activity, the pupillary light reflex (PLR) was recorded after baseline then with two cognitive tasks. Differences were detected between baseline and the two experimental conditions, but not between ASD and TD groups.

Christopher Blanding-Phothisane, Women & Infants Hospital; University of Rhode Island; University of Rhode Island

Carolyn McCormick, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Hasmik Tokadjian, Women & Infants Hospital

Stephen J. Sheinkopf, Women & Infants Hospital; Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Alpert Medical School of Brown University

(Clinical Science)

XVII-126 - The Mindful Lawyer: Mindfulness Meditation Improves the Emotional Well-Being of Lawyers

Forty-six lawyers completed an eight-week, mindfulness meditation course. Pre and post-test comparisons revealed significant reductions in depression, anxiety, and stress. Significant increases in positive mood, resiliency, mindful cognition, and perceived effectiveness were also observed. Changes in positive mood and perceived stress were found to be correlated with time spent meditating.

Emily Grace Nielsen, The University of Western Ontario

Jeena Cho, JC Law Group PC

Mengxiao Zhang, The University of Western Ontario

John Paul Minda, The University of Western Ontario

(Cognitive)

XVII-127 - Examining Outcomes of a University Undergraduate Mindfulness Course: Mindful Attention, Anger Rumination, Attachment Anxiety, and Psychological Inflexibility

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of a mindfulness course for undergraduate college students. Data analysis revealed a significant increase in mindful attention and significant decreases in anger rumination, attachment anxiety and psychological inflexibility. Findings support the efficacy of teaching mindfulness in an undergraduate classroom setting.

Stephanie Betancourt, New Mexico State University

Wiley Stem IV, New Mexico State University

Tracie Hitter, New Mexico State University

Eve Adams, New Mexico State University

(General)

XVII-128 - The Development of Video Messages to Reduce Binge Drinking: Focus Group Results

Eighty-nine undergraduate students, across two online focus groups, provided quantitative and qualitative feedback regarding the perceived acceptability (i.e., likeability, believability, and personal relevance, etc.) of loss framed scripts and gain framed scripts, which will be used to create a brief online video intervention aimed at reducing alcohol-related harms.

Gwendolyn C. Carlson, University of Nevada, Reno

Melanie P. Duckworth, University of Nevada, Reno

Megan Radenhausen, University of Nevada, Reno

(Clinical Science)

XVII-129 - Coaching the Coaches: Assessing Surveyor Competencies to Deliver a Telephonic Intervention

This study assesses the level of competency telephonic surveyors achieved over time while delivering an intervention to adults with renal failure. Raters utilized standardized rubrics to generate competency scores for surveyors. Trendline analysis revealed that 50% of surveyors trended toward improvement. Future studies should implement clinical skills training for surveyors.

Natalie Fenn, University of Rhode Island

Zoe Mushkat, University of Rhode Island

Katherine Ashley, University of Rhode Island

Alexandra Nobel Murray, University of Rhode Island

Brian Tapscott, University of Rhode Island

Mark L. Robbins, University of Rhode Island

Amy Waterman, UCLA

(Clinical Science)

XVII-130 - Conflicting Results: Contributing Factors to the Replication Crisis in Psychology

In fall 2016, we attempted to replicate an effect of ego depletion on spatial attention. Analysis of two replication attempts (n=20 per) revealed neither attempt replicated, but in different ways.

We'll discuss this pattern of results in light of the replication "crisis" facing psychological science.

Gabrielle Griffin-Maya, Allegheny College

Allison E. Connell, Allegheny College

(General)