



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session XVIII

Sunday May 28

11:30 AM - 12:20 PM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup 11:20 AM)

XVIII-1 - Emotional Impact of Morbid Ideations in Suicidal Psychiatric Patients

We examined the relationship between intra-personal emotional responses to morbid ideation—a construct often grouped with suicidal ideation—and severity of suicidal ideation. Significant positive correlations were found between severity of suicidal ideation and feelings of relief, sadness, anxiety, and anger towards thoughts of taking one's own life.

Nicolette Molina, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

Mariah Hawes, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

Zimri Yaseen, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

Igor Galynker, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-2 - Flashbulb Memories for the 2016 Presidential Election

Flashbulb memories are persistent, detailed recollections of an emotionally charged event (Brown and Kulik, 1977). This study's goal was to see if the 2016 election had similar effects. Results show that for individuals who experienced positive emotions as a result of the election had more accurate, consistent recall.

Dana Gerasimovich, Farmingdale State College, The State University of New York

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

Haaziq T. Walker, 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

(Cognitive)

XVIII-3 - When Does “Walking in Their Shoes” Increase Empathy? the Difference Between Empathy for Others in Previously Experienced Social and Physical Situations

To investigate the relationship between empathy, past experience, and situation (social or physical), college students completed a series of online assessments. Students who have experienced a break-up report more empathy for a student currently experiencing a breakup, whereas students who experienced a concussion report less empathy for a concussed student.

Jaime Bourgoin, Albion College

Mareike B. Wieth, Albion College

Andrea P. Francis, Albion College

Barbara J. Keyes, Albion College

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-4 - Oculomotor Avoidance Characterizes Disgust, but Not Fear, and Is Resistant to Habituation

Excessive disgust characterizes several anxiety disorders and may be resistant to exposure therapy. In two experiments, we demonstrate that the tendency to look away from disgusting stimuli (oculomotor avoidance) does not undergo habituation during repeated exposure, and is not observed in response to frightening stimuli. Treatment implications are discussed.

Thomas Armstrong, Whitman College

Hannah Bouwman, Whitman College

Rachel Leiter, Whitman College

Trevor Press, Whitman College

Mira Engel, Whitman College

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-5 - The Association Between Internal Affective Feedback and Decision Making Is Moderated By the Context of Recent Life Events

Autonomic arousal before risky choices predicts learning to avoid risk. Because stress may impair interoceptive sensitivity, we hypothesized that life events should moderate this association. During the Iowa Gambling Task, elevated arousal predicted improved learning only among participants with relatively less negative and more positive life events.

Ronald A. Nicholson, City College of New York

Jeffrey L. Birk, Teachers College, Columbia University

George A. Bonanno, Columbia University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-6 - Post-Consequences: Emotions Drive Decisions Independent of Outcomes

This study shows immediate emotions predict risky decisions independent of the value of the outcomes, on average, in gain and loss framing and when values are small or large. The explanatory power of models with immediate emotions are compared with and found larger than value-based models.

Ayse Yemiscigil, Warwick Business School

Ivo Vlaev, Warwick Business School

Qing Wang, Warwick Business School

Silvio Aldrovandi, Birmingham City University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-7 - The Interplay of Well-Being/Subjective Happiness and Feelings of Authenticity, Self-Esteem, and Happiness within Situations

Happiness is highly valued in society. In this study, participants (n=299) filled out the Subjective Happiness Scales and received life-logging cameras. Later, they sorted pictures from the cameras into situations and rated each on Authenticity, Self-esteem, and Happiness. Subjective happiness strongly predicted all three of these in-the-moment experienced outcomes.

Dylan Marsh, Florida Atlantic University

Jamie Ramos, Florida Atlantic University

Ryne A. Sherman, Florida Atlantic University

(Social)

XVIII-8 - Feeling Guilty, Acting Ashamed: The Role of Emotions on Morality and Rule-Violating Behaviors

The current study investigates how emotions influence adolescents' everyday morality and how they influence rule-violating behavior. We focus on unconscious emotions (empathy and anger) and self-conscious emotions (shame and guilt). Our results show evidence that empathy partially mediates between guilt and morality, and anger fully mediates between shame and morality.

Ceara A. Tavares, University of New Hampshire

Ellen S. Cohn, University of New Hampshire

Alex Blandina, University of New Hampshire

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-9 - Acquired Capability and Suicide Attempts in Adolescents

The Interpersonal Psychological Theory (Joiner, 2005) posits that suicide risk is acquired through experiences that alter pain tolerance and fear of death. We tested this in a large sample of adolescents and found that self-injury predicted suicide attempt through the indirect effects of higher pain tolerance and fearlessness of death.

Cassidy Marie Salentine, Lawrence University

Renae F. R. Tuschner, Lawrence University

Lori M. Hilt, Lawrence University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-10 - Winning Predicts Asynchronous Change in Negative Affect and Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia

Contemporary models of the PNS posit that its activity reflects bidirectional communication with neural structures that support emotional experience. This study explored the synchrony between subjective emotional experiences and the PNS within the context of a gambling paradigm.

Molly Reitman, Cleveland State University

Kayla Scamaldo, Cleveland State University

Brock Bodenbender, Cleveland State University

Ilya Yaroslavsky, Cleveland State University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-11 - The Effect of Reinforcement Rate on Fear Learning and Extinction

The frequency with which a conditioned stimulus is aversively reinforced is a crucial factor underlying fear learning and extinction. The present study tests the effect of variable reinforcement rates on strength of learning and rate of extinction, contributing to a small but growing literature on threat predictability and aversive responding.

David Johnson, Manchester University

Delaney Ray, Manchester University

Lia Gregory, Manchester University

(Cognitive)

XVIII-12 - Associations Between Emotional Experience of Music and Expertise, Appreciation, and Absorption

We investigated whether formally trained musicians have differential emotional responses to music than informally trained musicians, music appreciators, and nonmusicians. Results are discussed in terms of associations between various individual difference measures and multiple measures of emotion, as well as in-depth statistical analyses on explanatory factors.

Magen Hauser, Valparaiso University

Andrew J Butler, Valparaiso University

Geoffrey Wetherell, Valparaiso University

(Cognitive)

XVIII-13 - Biases in the Perception of Negative Emotions in Faces in Social Anxiety

Interpreting social information from faces is crucial to everyday social interaction. Individuals who display characteristics of social anxiety may differ in their perception of positive versus negative emotions. We examined the extent to which individuals high in social anxiety differ in their perception of happy, angry, and sad faces.

Sarah C Izen, University of Massachusetts Boston

Erinda Morina, University of Massachusetts Boston

Daniel A Harris, Brown University

Vivian M Ciaramitaro, University of Massachusetts Boston

(Social)

XVIII-14 - Low Positive Emotionality: A Risk Factor for Emerging Depression Symptoms in Preadolescent Girls

We investigated the effects of positive and negative emotionality on symptoms of depression among adolescent girls aged 9-13.

Kathryn E. Keenan, The University of Chicago

Jill Fowle, The University of Chicago

Rimma Ilyumzhinova, The University of Chicago

Cherrelle Jones, University of Chicago

Kimberley Mbayiwa, The University of Chicago

(Developmental)

XVIII-15 - The Good, the Bad and the Ambiguous: On the Failure to Utilize Diagnostic Information in Isolated Extreme Facial Expressions

Viewers are unable to reliably differentiate the valence of intense real-life expressions without the use of body context, not even when provided with objective information regarding facial activity and valence. It is proposed that this immunity might result from stereotypical (but erroneous) inner representations of extreme expression.

Olga Semyonov, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Ron Dotsch, Universiteit Utrecht

Hillel Aviezer, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-16 - Title: Does Providers' Religious Commitment Improve Communication with Patients at End of Life? Yes and No.

Although both patients and physicians identify spirituality as an important aspect of Advance Care Planning discussions, physicians are often reluctant to discuss patients' spiritual concerns. We examined the relationship between providers' religious commitment and physician-reported frequency of conversations about spiritual, religious, or cultural concerns in the context of end-of-life preferences.

Abigail Crete, St. John's University

Luke Keating, St. John's University

Humaira Hasan, St. John's University

Emily Carpio, St. John's University

Amandeep Kaur, St. Johns University

Virginia Sims, St. John's University

Elizabeth Brondolo, St. John's University

Alan Roth, Jamaica Hospital Medical Center

Gina Basello, Jamaica Hospital Medical Center

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-17 - Why Does Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) Reduce Fatigue in Cancer Survivors?

Cancer-related fatigue (CRF) is a significant problem for cancer survivors, but mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR) significantly decreases its impact. Using data from a randomized trial, mediational analyses revealed that MBSR exerted its effects by increasing participants' attentional function, which may allow survivors to compensate for fatigue's negative cognitive effects.

Jazmine Bowens, Butler University

Katie Koschnick, Butler University

Shelley Johns, Indiana University

R. Brian Giesler, Butler University

(General)

XVIII-18 - Predicting Risky Sexual Behavior Among Young Adult Females with and without a History of Childhood Cancer: Does Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination Matter?

A common concern among parents is that vaccination against Human Papillomavirus (HPV) will increase sexual risk-taking. However, vaccine initiation was not associated with risky sexual behavior among females 18-26 years of age with and without a history of childhood cancer, whereas having never been married was predictive ($p < .05$).

Anandi C. Ehman, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

Jessica L. Simmons, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

Kathryn M. Russell, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

James L. Klosky, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-19 - Psychosocial Resources Mediate Associations of Religiousness and Spirituality with Depressive Symptoms in Mothers during the First Postpartum Year

Religion and spirituality are salient for women surrounding the birth of a child and are associated with better physical and mental health. However, mechanisms of these associations are not understood. In postpartum women, we found that mastery, self-esteem and optimism mediated the associations of religiousness and spirituality with depressive symptoms.

Alyssa Cory Dahlen Cheadle, Hope College

Christine Dunkel Schetter, University of California, Los Angeles

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-20 - Emotional Instability Limits the Effectiveness of CBT for Chronic Pain

This study examines the effects of emotional instability (EI) on patient outcomes of CBT for chronic pain in 316 participants using the WHOQOL Brief and the PAI. Results show CBT is an effective therapy for chronic pain, and EI is inversely related to gains in CBT.

Justin M. Hughes, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Eric A. Seemann, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Mckenzie LaFountain, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Heather Dykstra, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Cesar Gonzales, The University of Alabama in Huntsville

Michael George, Covenant Pain Center

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-21 - Differences in PTSD Symptoms Among Post-9/11 Veterans with Blast- and Non-Blast TBI

This secondary analysis of a sample of post-9/11 veterans (N = 218) enrolled in the Central Texas VA Health Care System suggests the context in which mild TBI occurs (blast vs. non-blast) may affect subsequent PTSD symptom elevations post-discharge, even after controlling for demographics and trauma exposure.

Clark Ryan-Gonzalez, University of Texas at San Antonio

Nathan Kimbrel, Duke University

Eric Meyer, VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans

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

Suzy Bird Gulliver, Baylor Scott and White

Sandra B Morissette, University of Texas at San Antonio

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-22 - Sleep Quality and General Well-Being As Predictors of Life Satisfaction

Limited research has investigated the roles of sleep quality and general well-being on satisfaction with life. To address this deficiency, the present study was conducted. Results indicated that sleep quality and general well-being were significant predictors of satisfaction with life.

Mercedes Gremillion, Louisiana Tech University

Victoria A. Felix, Louisiana Tech University

Walter Buboltz Jr., Louisiana Tech University

(General)

XVIII-23 - Emotional Distress Mediates Perceived Health's Impact on Sleep Quality

In a sample of 164 college students, the mechanism by which perceived health influences sleep quality was investigated. Emotional distress and role limitations due to emotional problems were both found to be significant partial mediators of the relationship between perceived health and sleep quality.

Alexander Hodge, University of Michigan

Lillian Ellis, Eastern Michigan University

Christina Roka, Eastern Michigan University

Sarah Park Dean, Eastern Michigan University

Karissa Heino, Eastern Michigan University

Erica Szkody, Eastern Michigan University

Ellen Hart, Eastern Michigan University

Chong Man Chow, Eastern Michigan University

(General)

XVIII-24 - Sexercise: The Influence of Sexualized Advertisements on Affect Towards Exercise and Exercise Intentions

We tested whether different types of exercise advertisements (positive, inspirational, sexualized, neutral) influence affect towards exercise. Results indicated that Enjoyment of Sexualization moderated the relationship between advertisement type and exercise intentions; those scoring higher in EoS had lower intentions to engage in exercise after viewing exercise advertisements depicting fit women.

Ashley B. Murray, University of Toledo

Maria Carvalho, University of Toledo

Maria T. Franco, The University of Toledo

Kristine Gerchak, University of Toledo

Jessica Maras, University of Toledo

Andrew L. Geers, University of Toledo

(Social)

XVIII-25 - Anti Aging Creams and Women's Beauty Obsession: A Content Analysis

This content analysis study used language theory targeting American women aged 30-60, and examined anti-aging creams advertisements in 15 magazines. Findings suggest that anti-aging advertising influences women's desire for youthfulness.

Bernadette Blondie Chitunya-Wilson, Horry Georgetown Technical College

Peter Makaya, Middle Georgia State University

Yashica Swinton-Holmes, Horry Georgetown Technical College

Mpho Gilika, University of Botswana

Neva Thompson, Neva Consulting Services

(Social)

XVIII-26 - Childhood Adversity, Coping, and Adjustment in College

We examined the relationship between childhood adversity experience (ACE) and college adjustment as mediated by executive functioning and coping. Those with high ACEs reported greater cognitive failure and negative coping. The relationship between ACEs and adjustment was fully mediated by negative coping. Cognitive failure made a unique contribution to adjustment.

Maria Kalpidou, Assumption College

Adam Volungis, Assumption College

Cassandra Bates, Assumption College

Erin Mamott, Assumption College

Cora Spillman, Assumption College

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-27 - The Cognitive Model As an Explanation for the Primary Dysfunction in Schizophrenia

Negative symptoms can account for much of the poor performance that individuals with schizophrenia show on neurocognitive tests. We propose a cognitive model that identifies beliefs that sap motivation and effort as the primary dysfunction, with attention, memory, and executive function being secondary and downstream from the higher-order cognitive processes.

Robyn H. Himelstein, University of Pennsylvania

Aaron T. Beck, University of Pennsylvania

Keith Bredemeier, University of Pennsylvania

Paul Grant, University of Pennsylvania

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-28 - Parental ADHD Symptoms Interact with Child ADHD and Depression Symptoms to Predict Negative Parenting Behavior

This study evaluated interactions between parent and child psychopathology symptoms (i.e., ADHD and depression) in prediction of observed negative and positive parenting behavior (n = 230). We found that parental ADHD symptoms interacted with both child ADHD and depression symptoms to predict negative parenting behavior.

Joshua W Yuhan, University of California, Los Angeles

Julia E. Morgan, University of California, Los Angeles

Steve Lee, Associate Professor, UCLA

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-29 - Cumulative Lifetime Adversity and Memory for Aversive Stimuli: An Experimental Investigation

We examined whether cumulative lifetime adversity moderated the impact of aversive videos on distressing involuntary memory one week later. We found that participants with some lifetime adversity, when compared to persons with low or high levels, reported fewer distressing memories 1 week after watching an aversive video.

Anthony D. Mancini, Pace University

Brad Diamond, Pace University

Alina Shevorykin, City College, The City University of New York

Grace John, Pace University

Serena Veith, Pace University

Lisa Marie Bonaviso, Pace University

Courtney Marino, Pace University

Rebecca Bloom, Pace University

Sara Pitcher, Pace University

Jessica Caiola, Pace University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-30 - Over-Control As a Protective Factor: The Effects of Child Maltreatment on Borderline Personality Disorder

This study demonstrated that child maltreatment, across subtypes, is a consistent predictor of borderline personality disorder, and that over-controlled personality is a protective factor against developing BPD after childhood exposure to domestic violence. Having an over-controlled personality may act to regulate emotions following experiences that challenge feelings of control.

Rachel Elizabeth Wess, California State University, Northridge

Sara R Berzenski, California State University, Northridge

(Developmental)

XVIII-31 - Testing the Transdiagnostic Nature of Post-Event Processing

We conducted a multi-wave longitudinal study testing the transdiagnostic nature of post-event processing. Post-event processing mediated the relation between stress and symptoms of both anxiety and depression: students who experienced more stressful life events engaged in greater post-event processing, which in turn was associated with greater clinical symptoms.

Alison Elizabeth Tracy, University of British Columbia

LeMoult Joelle, University of British Columbia

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-32 - Coping, Stress, and Socioeconomic Status As Predictors of Youth Post Traumatic Stress Symptoms

Low socioeconomic status (SES) and parental depression have been linked with negative outcomes for children and adolescents, including increased stress and internalizing symptoms. Effective coping strategies may be particularly important for offspring of depressed parents. This study aims to explore coping as a protective factor in this vulnerable population.

Michele R. Smith, Vanderbilt University

Michelle Reising, Vanderbilt University

Meredith Gruhn, Vanderbilt University

Jennifer P. Dunbar, Vanderbilt University

Alex H. Bettis, Vanderbilt University

Kelly H. Watson, Vanderbilt University

Bruce E. Compas, Vanderbilt University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-33 - Externalizing Behaviors Moderate the Effect of Bullying Victimization on Bullying Perpetration

Moderated regression analyses of samples of fifth to eleventh grade students (N=54,871 female; N=53,007 male) were used to examine the effects of externalizing behaviors and bullying victimization on bullying perpetration. Results indicated that the interaction of externalizing behaviors and bullying victimization predicted perpetration of both physical and nonphysical bullying.

Rebecca L. Broerman, University of Southern Mississippi

Jessica Jorgenson, University of Southern Mississippi

Bradley A. Green, University of Southern Mississippi

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-34 - Relationships Among Humor Styles, Negative Personality Traits, and Comedian Status in Predicting Mental Disorder Domains

Humor and personality have been linked to psychological well-being. The current study explores the influences of humor and personality in predicting mental disorder symptom domains in

comedians and non-comedians. Results indicate that the use of self-defeating humor and negative personality traits are strongly linked with fear and externalizing psychopathology.

Gerald A. Pantoja, St. John's University

Wilson H. McDermut, St. John's University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-35 - The Symptom and Latent Structures of Body Dysmorphic Disorder

The goal of this study was to promote progress in the identification of body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) with an integrated empirical approach to clarify its correlates, symptoms, and latent structure.

Susan Longley, Eastern Illinois University

Nicholas Allan, Ohio State University

Jill Holm-Denoma, University of Denver

John Calamari, Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science

Kerrie Armstrong, St. Louis Behavioral Medicine Institute

Roxanne Sorci, Eastern Illinois University

Naheed Hasan, College of DuPage

Ada Wainwright, College of DuPage

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-36 - Ethical Decisions and the Conscientious Machiavellian: Context-Specific Predictions Based on Dark Personalities

This research used a multi-faceted approach to investigating personality as a predictor of ethical decision making. Big Five traits were measured in conjunction with Honesty-Humility and the Dark Triad as predictors of ethical decision making. Results indicated differing prediction patterns based on contextual factors across 16 unique decision making scenarios.

Elizabeth A. Ritterbush, Auburn University

Adam M. Smith, Auburn University

Ana M. Franco-Watkins, Auburn University

Daniel J. Svyantek, Auburn University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-37 - Personality Differences in Different OCD Subtypes

Previous research on personality traits and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) has not considered the sub types. The purpose of this study was to break down the five-factor model of personality, and examine any relationships that might exist between four sub-types of OCD. The researcher hypothesized expected personality differences between OCD sub-types.

Michael Garza, Louisiana Tech University

Iseral Mary, Louisiana Tech University

Mallory B. Garza, Louisiana Tech University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-38 - Expand Your Body, Expand Your Mind: Perceived Expanded Body Postures Increase Psychological Flexibility

Body postures appear to affect a range of psychological states. Is the effect driven by physical configuration or placebo? Across two studies, 237 women briefly held randomly-assigned contracted or expanded poses. Participants believing they held expanded poses—regardless of assigned pose—reported greater psychological flexibility ($d=.39$, indicating a small effect).

Benita Jackson, Smith College

Kelly Nault, Smith College

Laura Smart Richman, Duke University

Onawa LaBelle, U of Michigan

Nicolas Rohleder, Brandeis University & Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-39 - Gender, Race, and OCD Diagnosis and Differences in the Big-5 Personality Traits

Researchers were interested in exploring the interaction between gender, race, and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder on five personality traits: neuroticism, openness, agreeableness, extraversion, and conscientiousness. Researchers hypothesized that women and men of minority racial populations with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder would have higher means than men and women from non-minority racial populations.

Iseral Mary, Louisiana Tech University

Michael Garza, Louisiana Tech University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-40 - Perspective-Taking and Other Social Dispositions Are Linked to Grit in Japan

Many scholars demonstrated the roles of grit (i.e., perseverance of effort and passion for long-term goals) in academic settings and its relationship to conscientiousness. The present research revealed some social dispositions such as extraversion (study 1) and perspective-taking (study 2) were linked to grit in Japan.

Koji Murata, Hitotsubashi University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-41 - Experiences of Trait and State Absorption for Artists and Non-Artists

In this study, we sought to understand the relationship between trait absorption and state absorption as people are making art. The results suggest that there is a relationship between both levels of absorption. Also, the artists were higher on trait and state absorption compared to the non-artists.

Monique A. Major, Virginia State University

Jules Harrell, Howard University

Kelly Banks, University of Maryland

Brittany Ketchup, Howard University

Mariah Sims, Howard University

Shonta Newman, Howard University

Donaija Smith-Butler, Howard University

Angela Carter, Howard University

Gillian Finley, Howard University

Bre'Shae Grandberry, New York University

Damon Williams, Howard University

Brandy Younge, Howard University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-42 - Correlation of Public Speaking Anxiety with Neuroticism and Its Subdomains.

Public speaking anxiety (PSA) is related to anxiety while neuroticism overlaps anxiety. Neuroticism is a multifaceted personality construct; authors wanted to examine the correlation of PSA with neuroticism and its subdomains. It was posited subdomains, self-consciousness and vulnerability, would be significant, versus overall neuroticism. Results confirmed the proposed relationship.

Mallika Chakrabarti, Avila University

Sandra M. Neidinger, Avila University

Marcia Smith Pasqualini, Avila University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-43 - A Family-Centered Intervention for Parents of Adolescents with Chronic Pain Reduces Authoritarian Parenting and Caregiver Burden

This presentation describes preliminary outcomes for PaCC, a brief intervention for parents of adolescents with chronic pain, targeting caregiver burden by teaching self-care and parent-child communication skills. Results indicate significant pre- to post intervention improvement after

this brief series of parent-focused workshops. Implications for future family-centered program development are discussed.

Beth Russell, University of Connecticut

Jessica Guite, University of Connecticut School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-44 - Evaluating the Narcissism-Affective Empathy Hypothesis Using Three Measures of Narcissism: A Replication Study

A direct replication study evaluated the claim that narcissistic traits are negatively associated with affective empathy. Participants (N = 192) completed a task that covertly manipulated and measured affective empathy and completed three narcissism measures. Consistent with previous research, multiple regression analyses revealed little support for the narcissism-affective empathy hypothesis.

Carissa A. Harvey, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Sandra C. Michels, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Elle A. Moore, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

Edrose Z. Heiny, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

David A. Lishner, University of Wisconsin Oshkosh

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-45 - Exploring Procrastination from a Personality Perspective: Measured By the Big 5 Personality Inventory and the Social Desirability Scale

The present study measured the procrastination rates of college students attending California State University, Fresno. A preliminary analysis of the present study conducted a regression analysis to determine whether personality and social desirability were predictive of procrastination.

Matthew Islas, California State University, Fresno

Hope Castro, California State University, Fresno

Michael D. Botwin, California State University, Fresno

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-46 - Sleep Difficulties and Attention Problems in Children

Past research shows that sleep difficulties and shorter sleep duration are associated with attention problems in children. The goal of this study was to examine whether this association was consistent across different sleep measures (i.e., parental report and actigraphy). Participants were 105 children between the ages of 8-12.

Maria Wong, Idaho State University

(Developmental)

XVIII-47 - Examining Maternal Mental Health and Child Sleep Problems in Relation to Preschooler Sleep Location

Group differences in maternal mental health and child sleep problems were assessed in mothers of preschoolers classified as independent sleepers, roomsharers, or bedsharers. Mothers who shared a bed with their preschoolers generally reported worse mental health outcomes and more child sleep problems than the mothers in the other two groups.

Cecilia Nunez, University of California, Irvine

Hwi (Lina) Lee, University of California, Irvine

Serena Zadoorian, University of California, Irvine

Molly Bresnahan, University of California, Irvine

Dmitry Tsukerman, University of California, Irvine

Emily M. Slonecker, University of California, Irvine

Angela F. Lukowski, University of California, Irvine

(Developmental)

XVIII-48 - Conflict and Averted Conflict with Siblings and Friends in Middle Childhood Across Three Tasks

As part of a longitudinal study of sibling and friend relationships, we examined 7-year-olds' conflicts and averted conflicts with siblings and friends during free play, construction tasks, and board game play. Both partner and task made a difference in rates of conflict and aggression and in affective intensity.

Brianna Miller, SUNY Geneseo

Meagan Sullivan, SUNY Geneseo

Katrina Galvin, SUNY Geneseo

Maria Remillard, SUNY Geneseo

Kayleigh Schneeberger, SUNY Geneseo

Nicole Spencer, SUNY Geneseo

Ganie B. DeHart, SUNY Geneseo

(Developmental)

XVIII-49 - Prenatal Substance Exposure and Prenatal Violence Victimization Associated with Offspring Trauma Exposure in Early Childhood

This study examines the associations of prenatal substance use, prenatal violence victimization, and unintended pregnancy with offspring trauma exposure in a sample of mother-child dyads referred to a hospital clinic. Results highlight prenatal substance exposure and violence victimization as significant risk factors for subsequent exposure to traumatic events in childhood.

Leah Sodowick, University of California, San Francisco

Emily Cohodes, Yale University

Alicia F. Lieberman, University of California, San Francisco

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-50 - Trauma Underreporting and Participation in Counseling Services: An Examination of the Relationship Between Time and Improvement in Reporting Accuracy

Research shows underreporting is a barrier to accurate trauma assessment (Carlson, 1997). This study examines if participation in counseling is related to improvement in underreporting of children's trauma experiences. Results indicated that caregivers reported fewer adverse experiences after participation in counseling than they did in their initial trauma report.

Christina L Wise, Momentous Institute

Karen Thierry, Momentous Institute

Anna G. Donaldson, Momentous Institute

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-52 - Parent-Child Relationship Quality Moderates the Link Between Stressful Life Events and Internalizing Symptoms in Middle Childhood

This study found that parent-child relationship quality moderated the link between stressful life events and internalizing symptoms in middle childhood. Specifically, among children who reported poor quality parent-child relationships, high reports of life stress were associated with higher levels of internalizing problems than lower reports of life stress.

Kira Boneff, Eastern Michigan University

Miriam Goldstein, Eastern Michigan University

Heather Hennrick, Eastern Michigan University

Carol R Freedman-Doan, Eastern Michigan University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-53 - A Developmental Perspective of Children's Family Drawings As a Function of Age, Gender, and Language Development

Children's conceptualization of "family" varies by age and gender. Four- and 5-year-olds' family drawings (N = 120) were analyzed. Children's conceptual vocabulary was also measured. Findings show that by age four, children's gender knowledge plays a role in their family conceptualizations. These conceptualizations are related to children's developing conceptual vocabularies.

Arlenis Santana, SUNY Geneseo

Michelle C. Ramos, California State University, Fullerton

Makeba Parramore Wilbourn, Duke University

(Developmental)

XVIII-54 - Relationship Between Different Forms of Childhood Trauma and Lifetime Suicidal Behavior

The goal of this analysis was to explore the relationship between suicidal behavior and the different forms of childhood neglect and abuse and prove whether a specific form of childhood trauma was independently associated with adult suicidal behavior.

Tal zipora Ginsburg, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

Shoshana Linzer, Mount Sinai Beth Israel

(General)

XVIII-55 - Young Children's Developmental Risk: The Influences of Maternal Attachment Trauma and Caregiving Helplessness

This study proposed a model in which dysregulated caregiving representations moderate the link between mothers' attachment trauma and child developmental risk.

Lauren Lee Wray, Mills College

(Developmental)

XVIII-56 - Do Achievement and Intrinsic Motivation during Work and Leisure Predict Life-Satisfaction?

Studies on motivation and engagement have rarely compared different contexts. We compared how achievement and intrinsic motivation at work and leisure predict life satisfaction. Surprisingly, achievement motivation was the better predictor during leisure activities and intrinsic motivation during work, resembling the paradox of work and leisure. Engagement mediated these relationships.

Kaspar Schattke, Université du Québec à Montréal

Raphaëlle Marcoux, Université du Québec à Montréal

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVIII-57 - Testing the Role of Construal Level on Achievement Motivation and Competence-Relevant Behaviors

Using both correlational and experimental methods, we present evidence that adopting a high level construal mindset (i.e., thinking more abstractly) is associated with enhanced motivation to learn and improve, and helps endorsing adaptive self-regulation strategies in the face of negative competence feedback.

Marie Crouzevialle, New York University

Yaacov Trope, New York University

(Cognitive)

XVIII-58 - Trait Procrastination Is Associated with Longer Choice Time to Aesthetically Similar Items

Evidence for executive function deficits in procrastination is inconsistent. I describe an approach based on aesthetic decision time. People rated preferences to meaningless stimuli. Then they ranked similar-looking stimuli for attractiveness. Procrastination was associated with longer ranking time, but only for stimuli of approximately equal aesthetic preference.

William G. McCown, University of Louisiana at Monroe

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-59 - Meat-Eater Identity and Motivation for Meat Reduction As a Climate Change Strategy

A correlational study tested the relationship of meat-eater identification, environmental identification, the perceived effectiveness of meat reduction as a climate change mitigation strategy, and willingness to reduce meat consumption. Meat-eater and environmental identity independently predicted willingness to change and these effects were mediated through perceived effectiveness of meat reduction.

Joel Ginn, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Brian Lickel, University of Massachusetts Amherst

(Social)

XVIII-62 - Is the Straightest Path Always Best? a Meta-Analytic Investigation of Directly and Indirectly Linked Priming Objects and Behavioral Outcomes

Primes can be directly or indirectly linked to behaviors, for example, using “give” (direct) or “moral” (indirect) to prime generosity. According to this meta-analysis, priming overall has a moderate effect ($d = 0.44$), but indirect primes seem to be more effective ($d = 0.49$) than direct primes ($d = 0.31$).

Emily K. Sanders, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Ryan Palmer, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Wenhao Dai, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Claire Textor, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Jack McDonald, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Evan S. Weingarten, University of Pennsylvania

Justin Hepler, Facebook

Dolores Albarracin, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

(Social)

XVIII-63 - Grit, Perceived Stress and Burnout

This study examined the relationship between grit, perceived stress and burnout in college students. Indirect effects analysis indicated that perceived stress is a mediator of the relationship between grit and burnout. Results suggest that the more gritty an individual is, the less perceived stress and burnout is reported.

Andrew Kelkres, Central Connecticut State University

(Cognitive)

XVIII-64 - Leader Effects on Employee Attachment: The Importance of Resource Perceptions

Employee attachment, often characterized in terms of commitment and turnover intentions, has consistently been linked to the relationship between a leader and subordinates. The present study

explicates that relationship by demonstrating the indirect role of resource perceptions (means-
efficacy) in the relationship between leader trust and support and employee attachment.

Jung-Jung Lee, California State University, San Bernardino

Mark D. Agars, California State University, San Bernardino

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVIII-65 - Competitiveness and Goal Setting in Gamification

Are some individuals better suited to competitive environments than others? This study examined the joint and interactive impact of gamification, relative to goal setting, and trait competitiveness on task performance. Results showed independent but not interactive effects suggesting that gamification is equally suited for both competitive and non competitive individuals.

Caribay Garcia M, Illinois Institute of Technology

Shreya Jha, Illinois Institute of Technology

Kristina N Bauer, Illinois Institute of Technology

Richard Landers, Old Dominion University

(Industrial/Organizational)

XVIII-66 - What's in a Tweet? the Impact of Anti-Fat Humor Depends on Existing Levels of Prejudice

The present study (Mturk, n = 451) investigated the impact of sexist, anti-fat tweets (humorous, non-humorous, control statements) on perceptions of an overweight female target in a sexual harassment scenario. Results indicated that existing levels of prejudice (sexism, anti-fat attitudes) are implicated in the “prejudice-releasing” function of disparagement humor.

Richa Gautam, Vassar College

Greenwood Dara, Vassar College

Bridget Brogan, Vassar College

Neipris Cayla, Vassar College

O'Connor Aileen, Vassar College

Shakespeare Kate, Vassar College

(Social)

XVIII-67 - How Common Are Implicit Gender Biases Among College Students?

College students judged application materials representing male or female graduating seniors for entry-level positions in the sciences, humanities, communication studies, or business. Although women rated applicants more favorably than men did, there was little evidence of gender bias regarding the qualifications of different students across the four academic fields.

Donna Fisher-Thompson, Niagara University

Robyn E. Goacher, Niagara University

Paula Kot, Niagara University

Carrie Teresa, Niagara University

Lisa Williams, Niagara University

(Social)

XVIII-68 - From Batman to Biologist: How Preferred Toys As a Child Predict High Schoolers' Perceptions of a Math and Science Career

High school girls who played more frequently with stereotypically feminine toys as children were significantly less likely to consider pursuing a STEM career, and to think math and science skills were necessary for success, compared to high school boys who played more frequently with stereotypically masculine toys as children.

Laura M. Hsu, Merrimack College

Katelyn Kurkul, Merrimack College

Isabelle D. Cherney, Merrimack College

(Developmental)

XVIII-69 - Still a Preference for First Born Males

College students were asked to imagine they planned to have 2 children and could use a non-invasive technique for determining their child's sex. 80% chose a male as firstborn and female as second born. Reasons given reflect clear sex-role stereotypes. These results vary little from those found since the 1950s.

Carolyn Mebert, University of New Hampshire

(Social)

XVIII-70 - Barbie: I Can(not) be a Computer Engineer

This study tests whether a hyper-feminized model (Barbie) can serve as a model for girls' interest in STEM. Girls were exposed to one of four books that varied by illustration (Barbie or real women) and text (original or feminist). Book type impacted girls' beliefs about women in STEM.

Megan Fulcher, Washington and Lee University

Kingsley M Schroeder, Penn State University

Jen h Rabung, Kansas State University

(Developmental)

XVIII-71 - Different Expectations for Genders in Work Environment

This research aims to investigate the expectations for genders depend on their work performance, discriminations to women and competency. Online survey is used to collect data. About 100 participants (both employers and employees) will be recruited from universities in Mid-west America. The result of a pilot study supports the hypothesis.

Aimin Wang, Miami University

Wenzhuo Jiang, Miami University

Yanling Yang, Miami University

(Social)

XVIII-72 - Assessment of Measurement Invariance for the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale Across Gender in a Sample of LGBTQ Individuals

The current research assessed measurement invariance of the DASS-21 between transgender and cisgender sexual minorities, and between gender identities, within these groups. The DASS-21 was found to be invariant at the scalar level between cisgender and transgender respondents. However, only partial metric invariance was found between cisgender men and women.

Loren A. Bauerband, University of Rhode Island

Leslie A Brick, Brown University

Wayne F. Velicer, University of Rhode Island

(Methodology)

XVIII-73 - Minding the Gender Gap: The Role of Explicit and Implicit Gender Stereotypes in the 2016 Election

This study examined how gendered stereotypes of the ideal president influenced people's judgment of Hillary Clinton in the 2016 election. Findings suggest that these stereotypes continue to characterize people's choice for POTUS, and that Clinton, a female candidate, was penalized for not possessing the right balance of masculinity and femininity.

Maya A. Godbole, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Noelle Malvar, The Graduate Center, CUNY

Virginia V. Valian, Hunter College, The City University of New York

(Social)

XVIII-74 - Feminine Identification: Factors Influencing Women's Perception of Themselves in High Levels of Leadership

Women are far outnumbered by men in high levels of leadership due to a dissonance between women's perceived social communal role and the perception that higher leadership requires a more agentic type role. This study examines how feminist and gender identification influence women's leadership self-efficacy and preferred leadership style.

Calla Williams, University of Maine

Shane Odiorne, University of Maine

Lauren Hawthorne, University of Maine

Shannon McCoy, University of Maine

(Social)

XVIII-75 - Attitudes Toward Father's Involvement in Parenting: The Roles of Gender Ideologies and Beliefs about Children

Based on social dominance theory, the current study investigated the roles of gender ideologies and beliefs about children on attitude toward father's involvement in parenting. Multiple regression analyses with 210 participants demonstrated that effects of gender ideologies and beliefs about children on fathering attitude varied between males and females.

Maho Aikawa, Clark University

Andrew L. Stewart, Clark University

(Social)

XVIII-76 - Predictive Value of ADHD Symptomatology on Motives and Outcomes of Stimulant Misuse

ADHD stimulant misuse is thought to represent a form of self-treatment for undiagnosed ADHD. This survey study uses path analysis to determine the predictive value ADHD symptomatology has on frequency of stimulant misuse both directly and indirectly through two mediator variables. ADHD symptom severity did significantly predict stimulant misuse frequency.

Alexander L. Peterkin, Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-77 - Preliminary Results of Relationships Between Statistics Attitudes and Substance Use

Stress and substance use are related and statistics courses are stressful for students. This study examined relationships between substance use and quantitative attitudes in statistics courses.

Results found negative relationships between substance use and quantitative attitudes. Future studies should examine if quantitative stress predicts substance use beyond regular stress.

Megan M. Risi, University of Rhode Island

Nicholas S. Zambrotta, University of Rhode Island

Marie C. Tate, University of Rhode Island

Zachary J. Kunicki, University of Rhode Island

Mariaelisa Castillo, University of Rhode Island

Annamarie C. Rogers, University of Rhode Island

Lisa L. Harlow, University of Rhode Island

(General)

XVIII-78 - Higher Executive Functioning Protects Against Stress-Induced Urge to Smoke Marijuana in Adolescents' Daily Lives.

Marijuana use during adolescence co-occurs with significant neurodevelopmental changes, particularly in executive functioning, to detrimental effect. This is clinically important as higher executive functioning may be protective against stress-induced craving. We found, via momentary assessments, that executive functioning moderated the relationship between moment-to-moment stress and marijuana craving in adolescent users.

Stephanie Elaine Wemm, The State University of New York, Albany; Brown University

Hayley Treloar, Brown University

Joshua Gray, Brown University

Robert Miranda Jr., Brown University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-79 - Drinking Motives Mediate Problem Drinking and Moderate Risk Perceptions Among Beer Drinkers in Central Nigeria

This study examined relationships between drinking motives, problem drinking and risk perception using mediation and moderation models. Results showed that drinking motives mediated problem drinking which moderated risk perceptions, suggesting that perception of personal risk susceptibility to alcohol-related harm depends not only on one's risk status but also drinking motives.

James T. Gire, Virginia Military Institute

Alex I Shaahu, Lower Benue River Basin Development Authority

(General)

XVIII-80 - Substance Use in Upper Middle Class Youth: A Longitudinal Assessment

Adolescents in upper middle class communities show elevated disturbances relative to national norms – particularly problems of substance use. Here, we present data from two geographically distinct cohorts across ages 18-27 for a range of substances of abuse, and compare these rates to national norms.

Phillip Small, Arizona State University

Alexandria Curlee, Arizona State University

Lucia Ciciolla, Oklahoma State University

Suniya Luthar, Arizona State University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-81 - Cognitive Reappraisal and Anxiety Predict Frequency of Cannabis Abuse: Preliminary Mediation Findings

The goal of our study was to examine if emotion regulation strategies explained the relationship between psychopathology and substance abuse. Beck's Anxiety Inventory scores predicted frequency of cannabis abuse. It was also found Beck's Depression Inventory scores served as the mediator between emotion reappraisal scores and frequency of cannabis use.

Perez Jonathan Mark, Florida International University

Dominguez Rocio, Florida International University

Anthony Ward, Florida International University

Rachel Tenebaum, Florida International University

Erica D. Musser, Florida International University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-82 - A population-representative study on the associations between youths' homeless experiences and substance use

This investigation examines whether homelessness represents risk for substance use among high school youth. We considered whether youth were homeless, and type of homelessness, to predict difference in a substance use index. Homeless youth, regardless of type, had worse substance use index scores, indicating risk.

Jorge M. Carvalho Pereira, Rutgers University - Camden

Patrick M. Hanlin, Rutgers University - Camden

Sarah M Vanacore, Rutgers University - Camden

Alex J. Titus, Rutgers University - Camden

J. J. Cutuli, Rutgers University - Camden

(Developmental)

XVIII-83 - Preliminary Evaluation of the Massachusetts Voluntary Self Exclusion Program

To help people with gambling problems, some casinos have implemented voluntary self-exclusion programs (VSEPs) that permit individuals to ban themselves from the casino. The purpose of the current study is to evaluate the Massachusetts VSEP and to assess the gambling behaviors, problems, and well-being of enrollees across time.

Sarah E Nelson, Cambridge Health Alliance; Harvard Medical School

John Kleschinsky, Cambridge Health Alliance

Alec Conte, Cambridge Health Alliance

Layne M. Keating, Cambridge Health Alliance

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-84 - Psychological Flexibility Influences Illicit Substance Use Among Individuals Seeking Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

Chronic pain hinders methadone maintenance therapy through an association with maladaptive behaviors that maintain substance use. This study explored whether psychological flexibility influences continued illicit substance use in patients seeking treatment for opioid use disorder.

Megan Curtis, University of Texas at San Antonio

Jennifer Sharpe Potter, University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio

Kristen Rosen, Northwestern University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-85 - Perceived Norms and Heavy Drinking Among College Students: An Investigation of the Role of Working Memory

This study examined whether working memory moderates the relationship between perceived drinking norms and college student heavy drinking. A significant interaction was found between perceived drinking norms and working memory. It appears individuals low in working memory may be particularly susceptible to the influence of perceived drinking norms.

Kelli D. Tahaney, Boston University

Peter Luehring-Jones, Boston University

Kathryn Chavez, Boston University

Annabel Kupke, Boston University

Tibor P. Palfai, Boston University

(Cognitive)

XVIII-86 - The Relation of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms and Impaired Social Support: The Role of Anhedonia

The current study examined the potential role of anhedonia on the association between PTS and impaired social support. Participants included 200 traumatic event-exposed undergraduate

students ($M = 19.59$, $SD = 2.66$). The PROCESS macro for SPSS 21 (Hayes, 2013) was employed to conduct a parallel mediation model.

Ella E Watson, University of Arkansas

Sasha M. Rojas, University of Arkansas

Jesse W Timmermann, University of Arkansas

Nicole K Baldwin, University of Arkansas

Courtney Dutton, University of Arkansas

Christal Badour, University of Kentucky

Matthew Feldner, Laureate Institute for Brain Research

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-87 - High Mate-Value Men Want It All: Exploring Men's Mate-Preferences in Relation to Their Own Mate-Value

In 128 unmarried heterosexual undergraduate men, we examined mate-preferences in relation to self-perceived mate-value. High mate-value men viewed more indispensable mates who are sociable, desire children, are high social status, good looking, ambitious, and are mutually attracted to them. Men calibrate their mate-preferences based upon assessment of their own mate-value.

Samantha Rybka, Nipissing University

Caroline Dufort, Nipissing University

Jessica Desrochers, Nipissing University

Nicholas Landry, Nipissing University

Steven Arnocky, Nipissing University

(Social)

XVIII-88 - The Role of Natural Mentors on Foster Youths' Academic Expectations and Aspirations

The role of natural mentors on foster youths' (n = 159) academic aspirations and expectations were examined. Findings indicated that mentors' interest in youths' education plans was associated with higher educational expectations for youth but perceived warmth was not.

Tiffany Camat, California State, Fullerton

Gary R. Geromo, California State University, Fullerton

Susan P. Farruggia, University of Illinois at Chicago

(Developmental)

XVIII-89 - Similarity of the Big Five Personality Traits of Individuals to That of Their Partners and Best Friends

We examined the big-five personality profiles of college student subjects and compared them to those of their partners and best friends. We expected to find more similarity to their partners, and less to their best friends, in line with previous data. However, the opposite was found.

Veronica M Kraft, Keystone College

Rachel Orazzi, Keystone College

Steven R Howell, Keystone College

Jen Green, Keystone College

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-90 - Mate Aggression and Intimate Partner Violence on a College Campus

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defined as psychological, physical or sexual harm done to an individual by a current or former partner. In this study, researchers look at intimate partner violence on college campuses to determine if men or women are more likely to perpetrate IPV.

Kalyn DaSilva, Franklin Pierce University

Jennie R. Brown, Franklin Pierce University

Lauren Ramsey, Franklin Pierce University

Maranda Osborn, Franklin Pierce University

Maddy Perry, Franklin Pierce University

Nicholas DiSaia, Franklin Pierce University

Joseph Wilhelmy, Franklin Pierce University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-91 - Role of Mothers on Facial Emotion Recognition

We examined relations among perceptions of mothers and recognition of six emotions in facial expressions. Young and middle aged adults completed (1) implicit and explicit measures of relationships with mothers and (2) viewed photographs of faces from different angles. Accuracy and speed of identification were related to perceptions of mothers

Gabrielle Gelesko, St. Joseph's College

Dominique Treboux, St. Joseph's College

(Developmental)

XVIII-92 - A Capabilities Approach to Human Intersexual Flirtation

A capabilities approach to flirting is examined. The likelihood of performing a behavior was predicted to be positively related to the capability and likelihood to perform a behavior and inversely related to the difficulty and anxiety to perform a behavior. Predicted relationships between the variables were generally supported.

Charles Hoge, California State University, Fresno

Harrison Schmitt, California State University, Fresno

Michael D. Botwin, California State University, Fresno

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-93 - Romantic Infatuation and Its Correlation with the Five-Factor Model of Personality

The present study explores the relationships between an individual's personality traits and his or her subjective experience of romantic infatuation (RI). The Act Frequency Approach was used to develop a taxonomy of behaviors circumscribing the domain of RI. Significant correlations were found between RI and agreeableness and conscientiousness.

Hope Castro, California State University, Fresno

Michael D. Botwin, California State University, Fresno

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-94 - The Mediating Role of Marital Attitudes on the Association Between Marital Messages and Relationship Experiences

Marital messages can influence one's attitudes toward marriage, but the relationship among marital messages, marital attitudes, and relationship experiences have not been explored. The results of the current study highlight the important role of marital messages in shaping attitudes about marriage, which in turn impacts experiences within romantic relationships.

Tiren A. Parker, Virginia Consortium in Clinical Psychology

Laurin B. Roberts, Virginia Consortium in Clinical Psychology

Jessica Taylor, Old Dominion University

James F. Paulson, Old Dominion University

(General)

XVIII-95 - Age Differences in Forgiveness: An Ever-Changing Construct

Fifty-two adults were assessed using the Heartland Forgiveness Survey. The HFS is a self-report scale measuring situational, self, and other forgiveness. Results showed older adults were more likely to forgive themselves or the situation vs. others; while younger adults were more likely to forgive others vs. the situation or themselves.

Debra K. Stein, Widener University

Kathryn N. Healey, Widener University

Jill M. Borin, Widener University

Deanna M. Checchio, Widener University

Brandon J. Glenn, Widener University

Alyssa N. Park, Widener University

Alan M. Reza, Widener University

(Developmental)

XVIII-96 - Issues with Informed Consent: Use of Questions Improved Form Reading

Four hundred fifty-eight students participated in a study designed to determine when consent forms are read. Having students answer questions about the form did improve reading across conditions. Caucasian students were more likely to read the informed consent forms across conditions when compared with students indicating minority status.

Michael M. Knepp, University of Mount Union

(General)

XVIII-97 - Profanity from Vanity: Predicting and Manipulating Verbal Aggression with Narcissism and Self-Esteem

Inducing aggression in laboratories remains contentious. Two experiments measured participants' verbal aggression following a priming task designed to induce associations of "smart" or "stupid." In Experiment 1, participants receiving "stupid" primes endorsed more verbal aggression, whereas only narcissism predicted rudeness in Experiment 2. Narcissism predicts rudeness better than self-esteem.

Shane Wolf Reader, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

Steven Seidel, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

(Social)

XVIII-98 - If Some Time Has Passed, Your Choice Moves into Negative! Response Priming with Motion Primes: Negative Effects Even in Free Choice Trials.

Response priming refers to the finding of typically faster reactions when prime (first stimulus) and target (second stimulus) are associated with the same response compared to different responses. With motion primes and longer SOAs, reversed effects were found. In the present research, reversed effects were also found in free-choice trials.

Christina Bermeitinger, University of Hildesheim

(Cognitive)

XVIII-99 - Association Between Premonitory Urge and Tic Type in Children and Adolescents

We surveyed youth to explore the relationship between the premonitory urge and tic type. We found that subjects were equally likely to report an urge prior to a complex tic as they were for a simple tic. No significant differences were found when we stratified the group by age.

Sarah Love, Wright State University

Elana Harris, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

Cathy Giovanetti, Lindner Center of Hope

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-100 - "Doing a 180": The Stability and Reversal of Behavioral Confirmation Effects

Subjects interacted with varying numbers of hostile interaction partners before interacting with a kind partner. Unexpectedly, only subjects who first interacted with the greatest number of hostile partners—and not those who interacted with lower numbers of hostile partners—responded to the kind partner (and a subsequent neutral partner) with reduced hostility.

Jennifer Mezzapelle, Fairfield University

Michael R. Andreychik, Fairfield University

(Social)

XVIII-101 - The Effect of Attention on Lexical Access in the Presence of Interference

We examined the effect of attention on the processing of lexical properties by using an interference paradigm. Our results show that accessing lexicality is a conscious process requiring attention and that low-frequency words are not necessarily harder to retrieve than high-frequency words but do require longer processing time.

Olivia Sroka, Lasell College

Zane Zheng, Lasell College

(Cognitive)

XVIII-102 - Cue Saliency and Prospective Memory: An ERP Study

In the present poster, we tested whether varying cue saliency (affect) has differential effects on prospective memory cue detections. PM cue words revealed better detection accuracy over ongoing words and emotional salient cues recorded highest detection. Two distinct ERP components P200 & LPP were reported for emotionally salient cues.

Naveen Kashyap, IIT Guwahati

Suman Dhaka, IIT Guwahati

Jaiprakash Kushvah, IIT Guwahati

Kedar Mal, IIT Guwahati

(Cognitive)

XVIII-103 - Do You Know What You Are Talking about? a Dissociation Between Reading Aloud and Comprehension of Exception Words

We explored whether university level readers can correctly pronounce low frequency exception words that they do not know the meaning of. Our findings support localist accounts of reading aloud, and are problematic for the connectionist claim that low frequency exception words are read aloud via semantics.

Darcy White, University of Waterloo

Derek D. Besner, University of Waterloo

(Cognitive)

XVIII-104 - Time of Day Selection Bias on Online Platforms: Personality and Clinical Differences Between Mturk Participants Who Are Active in the Evening and the Morning.

Little is known about selection bias on online platforms. Two studies (morning/evening) were conducted on MTurk. Participants taking the study in the evening differed from those taking the

study in the morning on a constellation of personality and clinical outcomes, including eveningness, anxiety, procrastination, internet compulsion, and hedonism, among others.

Nathan Fordsham, Lander College

Leib Litman, Lander College

Jonathan Robinson, Lander College

(Methodology)

XVIII-105 - The Necessity of Meaningful Categorization to Induce Persistent Devaluation Effects after Behavioral Inhibition in Go/No-Go Tasks

In three studies, the authors found short-term devaluation effects after behavioral inhibition. However, the persistence of the effect depends on meaningful stimulus categorization. A persistent effect was solely found when no-go responses were consistently paired with appetitive stimuli from a category one should usually avoid (e.g., unhealthy snacks).

Benjamin G. Serfas, University of Vienna

Arnd Florack, University of Vienna

Tim Voegeding, University of Vienna

Oliver B. Büttner, University of Duisburg-Essen

(General)

XVIII-106 - Evidence for Re-Representation through Changes in Perceived Similarity

Re-representation is crucial to Structure Mapping Theory, promoting structural alignment between situations that don't initially have identical relational representations. However, re-representation has seen little empirical investigation. In two experiments, we find that a case's participation in one comparison systematically changes its perceived similarity to new cases, consistent with re-representation.

Samuel Day, Susquehanna University

Jennifer Asmuth, Susquehanna University

(Cognitive)

XVIII-108 - Learning about Historical Injustices: Role of National Flags

We examine how pairing historical injustices in U.S. immigration history with the national flag impacts assimilationist national identity—defining American identity in terms of assimilation to dominant group standards—perception of present-day racism, and memory recall. We discuss how the national flag may attenuate threat responses, thereby facilitating participant engagement.

Sahana Mukherjee, Gettysburg College

Phia S. Salter, Texas A&M University

Amy Violante, Gettysburg College

Nora Tidey, Gettysburg College

(Social)

XVIII-109 - By Chance or Skills? Differing Views on Socioeconomic Obtainability

Does feeling relatively advantaged or disadvantaged influence an individual's perceptions of how oneself and others attain socioeconomic status (SES)? Results from a social comparison experiment indicate that participants made to feel relatively disadvantaged were more likely to attribute other people's low SES to a lack of ability and effort.

Jacob Shane, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York

Zunera Ahmed, Brooklyn College

Jocelyn R Setareh, Brooklyn College

(Social)

XVIII-110 - Differential Effects of Religious Priming on Prosociality

Religious priming increases prosociality, but its differential effects among various populations has gone mostly unexplored. An experimental study of undergraduates revealed that the religiously affiliated were more likely to donate to international (as opposed to American) causes when primed, while the unaffiliated were more likely to donate to American causes.

Matthew J. Scott, Arizona State University

Adam B. Cohen, Arizona State University

(Social)

XVIII-111 - Country Differences in Human Rights: Testing the Effects of Cognitive Ability, Religion, Education, Wealth, Institutions and Evolution

Countries differ in human rights. Cognitive ability (cognitive-moral enlightenment theory), religion (culture-religion thesis), education, wealth, institutions and evolution were tested for their impact on human rights. Results of cross-sectional and longitudinal models reveal that religion is decisive.

Heiner Rindermann, Chemnitz University of Technology

Noah Carl, Oxford University

(Social)

XVIII-112 - Type of Adverse Childhood Experience May Influence Spirituality in Adulthood

Type of trauma was analyzed in relation to spirituality/transcendence, coping, and substance use severity. All trauma types were associated with increased severity of substance use. Only sexual abuse, having parents with SUD/other mental disorder, and criminal activity in household were associated with significant decreases in transcendence.

Nicole Hurless, Saint Louis University

Terri Weaver, Saint Louis University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-113 - Religious Orientation and Moral Foundations: A Correlation

The purpose of our study was to explore the relationship between moral foundations described by Graham and colleagues' (2011) Moral Foundations Questionnaire and intrinsic and extrinsic orientations defined by Allport and Ross (1967), and quest orientation defined by Batson and Shoenrade (1991), and their impact on judgments of moral misdeeds.

Brittanie Hancock, Sam Houston State University

Danielle Dobyanski, Sam Houston State University

Donna M. Desforges, Sam Houston State University

(Social)

XVIII-114 - Religious People Forecast, but Do Not Experience, Less Unhappiness Following Negative Events

We investigated whether self-reports of enhanced well-being and coping among religious individuals stem from their actual emotional experience following negative events or reflect their beliefs about how they should feel. More religious students forecast, but did not actually experience, less negative emotion after receiving a lower than expected exam grade.

Steven Carlson, University of California, Irvine

Linda J. Levine, University of California, Irvine

Heather C. Lench, Texas A&M University

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-115 - God Attachment Predicts Four Aspects of Psychological Well-Being

Adults (n=634) completed measures of locus of control, adult attachment, God attachment, anxiety, life satisfaction, psychological flourishing, and positive experience. Even after controlling for adult attachment and locus of control, God attachment was positively associated with life satisfaction, psychological flourishing, and positive experience and negatively related to anxiety.

David M. Njus, Luther College

Besty Fawcett, Luther College

(Social)

XVIII-116 - Factor Structure of Religiousness through Adolescence

Factor structure of religiousness measures were compared for adolescents in three age groups between ages 10 and 17. Number of factors was determined using the nFactors package in R.

Contrary to our hypotheses, the factor structure of the three groups remained remarkably similar, but different than previously reported for adults.

Gregory Longo, University of Montevallo

Jungmeen Kim-Spoon, Virginia Tech

(Developmental)

XVIII-117 - Explaining the Spirituality-Health Relationship: Which Positive Emotions Are Important?

Spirituality and health are associated, but how and why remain unclear. Three types of positive emotion, awe, joy and contentment, were investigated as potential mediators using survey methodology (n=254). Although all three partially explained the relationship, follow-up analyses suggested contentment served as the most important mediator.

Ashley Lane, Butler University

Natalie E. Nusinow, Butler University

R. Brian Giesler, Butler University

(General)

XVIII-118 - The Effect of Ritual Cue Intensity on Perceived Attractiveness

Males and females face different reproductive challenges associated with mate-evaluation, which result in sex differences in religious behaviors. Our experiment examines the effect of religious cue intensity on perceived attractiveness. Hypothesis: The larger the religious cue intensity, the more attractive an individual will be perceived by the opposite sex.

Peter Mano, University of Connecticut; Comenius University; Masaryk University

Dimitris Xygalatas, University of Connecticut; Aarhus University

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

John Hayward Shaver, University of Otago

Jan Krátký, Masaryk University

(Social)

XVIII-119 - Separated for Evangelism: The Role of Conservative Christian Values and Personality

This correlational study found a link between separation for evangelism, a traditional conservative Christian viewpoint, and identification with parents' religious faith, importance of faith for daily living, and conservative sociopolitical orientation. Conscientiousness personality trait was also related but ceased to be significant when the other variables were taken into account.

Henry A Danso, Messiah College

Charles Jantzi, Messiah College

Thomas Reed, Messiah College

Kallan Booker, Messiah College

Jessica Lynch, Messiah College

Bridgett Mady, Messiah College

Makenzie Neal, Messiah College

(Social)

XVIII-120 - Theory of Mind, Mentalizing, and Personal Prayer: A Cross-Cultural Study

Religious belief is typically based on the existence of an agentic supernatural being with its own mental states, which indicates a relationship between religiosity and ability to mentalize. The current study was conducted in Romania and examines this relationship through Theory of Mind and the experience of personal prayer.

Molly Townsend, Northwestern College

Laird R. Edman, Northwestern College

(Cognitive)

XVIII-121 - Indirect Effects of Warfare Exposure and Perceived Threat on Alcohol Problems through PTSD Symptom Clusters

This study examines the indirect effects of warfare exposure and perceived threat during deployment on post-military alcohol problems through individual symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (avoidance, numbing, hyperarousal, re-experiencing) in veterans. For both deployment stressors, there were significant effects on alcohol problems through numbing.

Rachel M. Maskin, National Center for PTSD at VA Boston Healthcare System

Dawne Vogt, National Center for PTSD at VA Boston Healthcare System

Brian N. Smith, National Center for PTSD at VA Boston Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-122 - Modifications to the Moral Injury Questionnaire to Assess Core Moral Injury Symptomology

Moral injury describes events that “transgress moral beliefs and expectations”. The aim of the present study are to report the modifications to a measure of morally injurious experiences and examine associations between these experiences, the core symptoms of moral injury, and secondary outcomes of PTSD, depression, anxiety, and suicidality.

Allison T Robbins, Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology

Michelle L. Kelley, Old Dominion University

Hannah Hamrick, Old Dominion University

Adrian J. Bravo, University of New Mexico

Tyler D. White, Old Dominion University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-123 - Longitudinal Predictors of Incidence of Traumatic Brain Injury in OEF/OIF Veterans

We analyzed data from a national, longitudinal registry of 1339 OEF/OIF veterans to examine factors related to TBI risk. Memory problems (AOR=2.170) and balance problems and dizziness (AOR=1.813) predicted future TBI. Results suggest that a history of TBI-related symptoms places veterans at higher risk for future TBIs.

Sara R. Pedersen, VA Boston Healthcare System

Jonathan D. Green, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Colleen E. Jackson, VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Aaron M. Harwell, VA Boston Healthcare System

Alexandra B. Klein, VA Boston Healthcare System

Raymond C. Rosen, New England Research Institute

Terence Keane, National Center for PTSD; Boston University School of Medicine

Brian P. Marx, VA Boston Healthcare System; National Center for PTSD; VA Boston Healthcare System

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-124 - The Role of the Family in the Link Between Veteran Mental Health Problems and Post-Military Family Functioning

We examined functioning in specific family domains in the link between mental health problems and overall family functioning for post-military veterans. The findings suggest that efforts to help veterans with life domains beyond mental health difficulties may reduce the negative effects of mental health problems following their military service.

Wesley Sanders, National Center for PTSD at VA Boston Healthcare System

Dawne Vogt, National Center for PTSD at VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

Brian N. Smith, National Center for PTSD at VA Boston Healthcare System; Boston University School of Medicine

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-125 - Intra-Individual Change in Resilience Across Deployments: Mechanisms of Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSS)

This study examined longitudinal change in resilience as a mediator between deployment stress and PTSS over a period of up to 6 years. In a sample of 7707 Active Duty Army soldiers, several combat stressors (e.g. injury/violence exposure) impacted PTSS through changes in resilience. Implications to the Army are discussed.

Raghav Ramachandran, Northrop Grumman Corporation

Pedro S. Wolf, Northrop Grumman Corporation

Michelle A. Little, Northrop Grumman Corporation

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-126 - An Online Mindfulness-Based Intervention for Perfectionists

Mindfulness-based interventions stabilize emotion dysregulation process that often exacerbates the stress of maladaptive perfectionists. We examined whether an online mindfulness-based intervention is effective in decreasing psychological distress and increasing well-being. Latent curve modeling results suggest that the online mindfulness-based condition was generally not more effective than the stress management condition.

Hanna Suh, University at Buffalo

Kenneth G. Rice, Georgia State University

Tessa Wimberley, University of Florida

(Personality/Emotion)

XVIII-127 - Boredom and Social Anxiety of Adolescent's Problematic Internet Use: Mediator Role of Negative Emotions Transferring Way

Problematic internet use (PIU) has been found related to boredom and social anxiety. Understanding the mediator between PIU and psychological variables can help professionals intervene effectively while assisting adolescents. This study hypothesized that transferring negative emotions by internet activities as a mediator between PIU and two psychological variables.

Yun-Ming Chang, Boston Children's Hospital

Chih-Hung Wang, National Changhua University of Education; National Changhua University of Education

David Bickham, Boston Children's Hospital

Michael Rich, Boston Children's Hospital; Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

Shan-Nan Jiang, Asia University

(General)

XVIII-128 - Using the Johnson-Neyman Technique to Identify Who Benefits from an Online Stress Management Intervention

Using the Johnson-Neyman technique, we examined initial scores on mental health measures as potential moderators of the efficacy of an online stress management intervention. We identified specific cutoff scores on the moderators, specifically initial levels of stress and anxiety, above which the effect of the intervention was statistically significant.

Karla Wang, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Riley Jerome Palmer, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

Patricia A. Frazier, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-129 - Mindfulness, Social Support, and Help-Seeking Attitudes: An Exploratory Study

The present study (N = 1024) investigated the associations among mindfulness, social support, and attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help. Individuals higher in mindfulness reported greater social support, but mindfulness was unrelated to help-seeking attitudes. Social support was significantly positively correlated with help-seeking attitudes. Implications for help-seeking behavior are discussed.

Rebecca Gilley, West Virginia University

Natalie Shook, West Virginia University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-130 - Barriers and Motivators to Entering Therapy

The present study evaluated the relationship between personal, stigma, and practical barriers, as well as differences in those who have versus those who have not been in therapy. Participants who reported more stigma barriers also reported more practical barriers, and believed less in the need and efficacy of therapy.

Crystal Lynn Rainey, Frostburg State University

Michael P. Murtagh, Frostburg State University

(Clinical Science)

XVIII-131 - Predictors of College Students' Career Aspirations

Many factors affect the career choice of college students, including gender, vocational identity, perceived barriers, ego identity, and personality factors. Few students actually pursue their career dreams. This study examines the factors which impact career aspirations and discusses areas for intervention.

Karen Giorgetti, Youngstown State University

(Developmental)

XVIII-132 - The Role of Gender and Depressed Mood in Coping Strategy Use Among College Students

Gender differences were found in coping behaviors and depression. The current project hypothesizes that depressed mood mediates gender's effect on coping. Results suggest that female uses more self-distraction, self-blame, and venting. In addition, depressed mood partially mediates self-distraction and fully mediates self-blame and venting.

Qimin Liu, University of Notre Dame

Irene Markman Geisner, University of Washington

(Clinical Science)