



Poster Session IX

Saturday, May 28, 2016
8:30 AM – 9:20 AM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 8:20 AM – 8:30 AM)

IX-001 Emotional Intelligence and Theory of Mind Impairment in Adults Maltreated as Children

Flint D. Schwartzx, *University of Manitoba*
Janine M. Montgomery, *University of Manitoba*

This study examined areas of social cognition that may be associated with poor psychosocial outcomes, emotional intelligence (EI) and theory of mind (ToM), in adults who experienced childhood maltreatment. In a sample of university students (N=68), higher frequency and severity of specific childhood maltreatment subtypes predicted lower ToM and EI.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

IX-002 Evidence of the Fading Affect Bias in Romantic Relationships

Ellen M. Leex, *Northern Illinois University*
Bettina Zengel, *Northern Illinois University*
Richard Walker, *Colorado State University- Pueblo*
John Skowronski, *Northern Illinois University*

The fading affect bias (FAB) describes the phenomenon that affect for negative autobiographical memories tends to fade more with time than affect for positive memories. This study expands FAB research to sexual and non-sexual memories within romantic relationships and examines the role of relationship quality, attachment, and sexual self-esteem.

(Social - Social Cognition)

IX-003 Examining Arousal and Valence Among Non-Stutterers When Exposed to Stuttered Speech

Katherine E Morainx, *California State University, Northridge*

Jeremy K Neswald, *California State University, Northridge*

Paul Choi, *California State University, Northridge*

Amner Duarte, *California State University, Northridge*

David Piña, *California State University, Northridge*

Andrew Ainsworth, *California State University, Northridge*

This study aimed to integrate measures of electrophysiology to further investigate Guntapalli et al.'s (2007) results showing arousal triggered by stuttered speech. This current study utilized electromyography to identify the valence of respondents. Contrary to previous research, we found no significant difference in either arousal or implicit measures of valence.

(Social, Biological/Neuroscience - Social Cognition)

IX-004 Examining implicit and explicit biases against African Americans: Weapon bias and the Modern Racism Scale

Samantha T. Whitex, *Texas State University*

Reiko Graham, *Texas State University*

This study examined biases against African Americans in Caucasian students. Participants completed the Modern Racism Scale (MRS) and a priming task using African American and White faces, followed by words or images of tools or weapons. Racial biases were observed, but only in individuals with high MRS scores.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

IX-005 Explaining Interpersonal Events: Children's and Adults' Attribution of Psychological Goals

Bradford H. Pillowx, *Northern Illinois University*

Suzanne B. Lovett, *Bowdoin College*

First-, third-, and fifth graders and adults rated possible motives for interpersonal events. From third-grade to adulthood participants viewed prosocial actions as aimed at influencing either another person's feelings or influencing an actor's social relationship another person, but all ages viewed antisocial actions as aimed at instrumental outcomes.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

IX-006 Exploring Solomon's Paradox: How Well-Being and Meaning-Seeking Affects Wise Reasoning

Alex Huynhx, *University of Waterloo*
Harrison Oakes, *University of Waterloo*
Garrett R Shay, *University of Waterloo*
Ian McGregor, *University of Waterloo*

We examined the role of eudaimonic well-being on wisdom and reasoning. Participants were manipulated to think about either their relationship problems or someone else's relationship problems and asked to complete well-being and wisdom measures. Results suggest that eudaimonic well-being moderates the relationship between wisdom and the relationship manipulation.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

IX-007 Exploring the Relationship Between Social Anxiety Online and Online Privacy Concern

Jessica N. Rocheleaux, *University of Ottawa*
Krystelle Shaughnessy, *University of Ottawa*
Somayyeh Kamalou, *University of Waterloo*
David A Moscovitch, *University of Waterloo*

Research suggests that using the Internet for social interactions minimizes social anxiety symptoms. Yet, socially anxious people may also experience anxiety related to online privacy concerns (OPC). Little is known about the extent to which social anxiety online and OPC are similar. We explored this relationship from a cognitive-behavioural perspective.

(Social, Clinical - Social Cognition)

IX-008 Exploring Theory of Mind: Relationship Between Autism Spectrum Characteristics, Eyetracking, and Cognitive Impressions of a Magic Presentation

Michael J. Gersonx, *California Lutheran University*
Marylie W. Gerson, *California Lutheran University*
Joelle Georgeff, *California Lutheran University*
Kala Randazzo, *California Lutheran University*
Torrey Fernandez, *California Lutheran University*
Iuri Conceicao, *California Lutheran University*

Nicole Renee, *California Lutheran University*
Samantha Spielfogel, *California Lutheran University*

Undergraduates (n=60) individually viewed a videotaped magic presentation. Scores on Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ-Short) subscales, perceptions of the trick, and eyetracking patterns were monitored. The overall AQ-Short score and its imagination subscale negatively predicted face-viewing whereas ability to shift attention predicted card-viewing. Implications for Theory of Mind are discussed.

(Clinical, General - Social Cognition)

IX-009 Factors Influencing Individuals' Perception of Threat and Safety in the Presence of Law Enforcement

Luke K Turnierx, *Xavier University*
Tammy L Sonnentag, *Xavier University*

We examined factors (worry, stress and anxiety) that influence individuals' feelings of threat (and safety) in the presence of police officers. Relatively high levels of worry, stress, and anxiety were associated with greater feelings of threat (and reduced safety), but these relations were not significant when police presence was high.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Social Cognition)

IX-010 Family Environment as a Moderator of the Association Between Theory of Mind and Social Functioning in People with Schizophrenia

Laura M. Garciax, *University of Southern California*
Steven R Lopez, *University of Southern California*

We examined the moderating role of family environments in the relationship between theory of mind (ToM) abilities and the social functioning of people suffering from schizophrenia. This study provides evidence that only at lower levels of caregivers' criticism, higher ToM abilities are significantly related to better social functioning.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

IX-011 Effect of lecture delivery style and note-taking strategies on learning in college students with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Michael Lengiezax, *St. Lawrence University*
Serge V. Onyper, *St. Lawrence University*

The study measured learning in college students with and without ADHD as a result of detailed versus minimalist lecture slides and note-taking. Detailed slides enhanced learning overall, but ADHD conferred a cost when taking notes on detailed slides, whereas note-taking on minimalist slides resulted in improved retention of the material.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Education)

IX-012 Effective Cognitive Supports for Spatial Learning in Astronomy

Benjamin D Jeex, *Worcester State University*

Florencia K Anggoro, *College of the Holy Cross*

Natalie Evans, *College of the Holy Cross*

Caitlin Murphy, *College of the Holy Cross*

Jessica Tran, *College of the Holy Cross*

Spatial cognition is vital in science learning. The present experiment tested cognitive supports for third-graders' spatial learning in astronomy. The study found that activities involving comparing and integrating different perspectives on the solar system produced the greatest gains in children's understanding. Scaffolds for spatial-relational thinking help children learn elementary astronomy.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Education)

IX-013 Effects of Arithmetical and Cognitive Abilities on Algebra Knowledge and Skills

Tammy D Tolarx, *University of Houston*

Hibah Salem, *University of Houston*

Julie J Neisler, *University of Houston*

Karrie A Hilliard, *University of Houston*

The aim of this study was to examine patterns of arithmetical and cognitive predictors of different types of algebra knowledge and skills (e.g., conceptual knowledge, symbolic representation). Although patterns of predictors varied across types of algebra, proportional reasoning, arithmetic concepts, and spatial ability consistently explained unique variance across all types.

(Cognitive, General - Education)

IX-014 Emirati Preservice Teachers' Concerns about Teaching in the United Arab Emirates

Fatimah F. Rashadx, *Emirates College for Advanced Education*

Patricia Fidalgo, *Emirates College for Advanced Education*

Luisa Menano, *Emirates College for Advanced Education*
Sumaya Saqr, *Emirates College for Advanced Education*

Emirati preservice teachers (n = 31) in the United Arab Emirates were surveyed to examine their concerns about teaching. At the end of their final practicum, participants completed the Student Teacher Concern Scale. Four themes of concerns were found: 1) classroom management, 2) communication, 3) teaching practice, and 4) evaluation.

(General - Education)

IX-015 Examining the Effectiveness of Retrieval-based Learning in Academically Disadvantaged Populations

Megan A. Smithx, *Rhode Island College*

Ludmila D. Nunes, *Purdue University; University of Lisbon*

Tiniesha L. Jensen, *Utah State University Eastern*

Practicing retrieval benefits learning, but little is known about special populations of students. We investigated the learning benefits of retrieval practice with academically challenged and disadvantaged high school students. Free recall did not produce learning for all students. Students report utilizing study strategies reported by college students.

(Cognitive - Education)

IX-016 Executive Functioning and Response to Intervention: Project KIDS

Mia C Daucourt, *Florida State University*

Sara A Hart, *Florida State University - Florida Center for Reading Research*

Recent achievement research suggests that executive function (EF), a set of regulatory processes that control both thought and action, has a moderating effect on academic achievement. This project examines EF and its components—Inhibition, Updating Working Memory, and Shifting—as potential moderators of response to educationally-based interventions.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Education)

IX-017 Experience in Psychology Classes Does Not Predict Student's Interest in Psychology Research

Christian J. Poolex, *University of Toronto*

Hank C.H. Ko, *University of Toronto*

Jacqueline Kong, *University of Toronto*

Christopher Zou, *University of Toronto*
Jordan B. Peterson, *University of Toronto*

Intuition would tell us that students taking psychology are more interested in psychology research. However, in a sample of 590 college students, the number of psychology courses taken was not associated with interest in psychology research. There was also no difference in interest between psychology students and non-psychology students.

(General, Social - Education)

IX-018 Adjusting to the STEM Workforce: Lessons Learned from Recent Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math Graduates

Rachel E Greenx, *Old Dominion University*
Kelsey T Ellis, *Old Dominion University*
Valerie N. Streets, *Old Dominion University*
Debra A Major, *Old Dominion University*

This research explores issues important to recent Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) graduates. Recent graduates from a STEM major who have begun a position in a STEM job or graduate program were interviewed. Results are presented to reveal the themes most important to adjusting to life after graduation.

(Industrial/Organizational - Education)

IX-019 Exploring the Relation between High Creativity and High Scholastic Achievement among 8th and 11th graders

William M. Bartz, *University of Minnesota*
Brad Hokanson, *University of Minnesota*
Iclal Sahin, *Middle Eastern Technical University - Northern Cyprus Campus*

This study examined whether giftedness is generalizable across domains. Some studies indicate a strong relation between high creativity and high scholastic achievement (e.g., Ai, 1999; Asha, 1980; Getzels and Jackson, 1962); whereas, other studies indicate a weak relation (e.g., Renzulli, 2005).

(Cognitive, Methodology - Education)

IX-020 Expressive Writing May Lead to Overconfidence and Reduced Test Performance

Jessica LaPagliax, *Morningside College*
Christopher Spicer, *Morningside College*

Elizabeth Sterling, *Morningside College*
Michaela Ingalls, *University of Nebraska Omaha*
Neil Herbold, *Morningside College*

Effects of expressive writing on test performance and metacognition were examined. Participants either wrote about their feelings regarding an upcoming exam or completed a control writing task. They then estimated their score and took the exam. Results indicated that expressive writing reduced test performance and lead to greater overconfidence.

(Cognitive - Education)

IX-021 Fifth Graders' Recall and Mental Imagery for Names and Sizes of US States
Andrew Johnsonx, *Park University*
Rebecca L Griffith, *Park University*

In this study fifth graders were asked to identify and estimate the size of 44 US states using only an outline of the US. The results reveal some gender differences for identification and attempts, but not for mental imagery accuracy. We will report the top state identifications and size estimations.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-022 Hedonic Non-Durability Revisited
Raegan Tennantx, *University of Chicago Booth School of Business*
Christopher K. Hsee, *The University of Chicago*

Hedonic durability refers to the extent to which the hedonic impact of a change lasts. While existing research shows that the hedonic impact of most changes is not highly durable, the present research explores the relative durability of different changes and proposes a novel moderator.

(Industrial/Organizational, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-023 Hindsight Knowledge and Relationship Break-Up: Should They Have Seen It Coming?
Michaela Gunseorx, *University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*
Rebecca Nelton, *University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*
Megan Ross, *University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*
April Bleske-Rechek, *University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire*

We present data to suggest that people who are told the eventual outcome of a tenuous romantic relationship do not judge that outcome as more likely than do those who are not told the outcome, but they do make more positive judgments about the relationship when given positive (as opposed to negative) outcome knowledge.

(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-024 How do Recanted Confessions and Expert Testimony on False Confessions Influence a Jury's Decision?

Katelyn M McCauley, *Shippensburg University*

Lea T Adams, *Shippensburg University*

The current study focuses on answering the question, how do recanted confessions and expert testimonies on false confessions influence a jury's decision making process. Findings show that the presence of a recanted confession and the interaction between recanted confessions and expert testimonies influence jurors' confidence level of their verdict.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-025 Influence of perception and memory on anchoring and centering biases

Sean Duffy, *Rutgers University, Camden*

Brenna Stone, *Rutgers University*

Jorge C Pereira, *Rutgers University*

Kiersten Westley, *Rutgers University, Camden*

Two experiments examine effects of memory and perception on two classic biases in judgment: anchoring and centering. Using serial reproduction tasks we show that

(Cognitive, General - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-026 Investigating the Relationship Between Self-Report Aha! Ratings as Indicators of Insightful Solution Processes

Kimberly D. Leex, *Old Dominion University*

Ivan K. Ash, *Old Dominion University*

This study asked participants to solve a set of classic insight problems and rate their solving experience for suddenness, effort, and confidence, which are common components of the Aha! rating. These ratings were then compared and found to have little agreement, calling into question the validity of subjective Aha! ratings.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-027 Is Perspective Taking Always Related to Altruistic Tendency? The Moderating Effects of Manipulated and Chronic Power Status

Hiu Ling Tsangx, *The Hong Kong Institute of Education*

Tianyuan Li, *The Hong Kong Institute of Education*

The study investigated whether power status could moderate the association between perspective taking and altruistic tendency. Results suggest that chronic power status was a significant moderator but not manipulated power status. The positive association between perspective taking and altruistic tendency diminished in those who had low chronic power status.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-028 Job Hopping Versus Traditional Turnover Models: Critique of the Unfolding Model of Voluntary Turnover

Alison G Shriftx, *University of Minnesota-Duluth*

Christopher Lake, *University of Minnesota-Duluth*

Two separate studies (N1= 708, N2=300) measured the relationship between job hopping motives (Lake & Highhouse, 2014), and components of the Unfolding Model of Voluntary Turnover (Lee & Mitchell, 1994). Job hopping motives were related to and predicted the use of some model components, suggesting possible model improvements.

(Industrial/Organizational - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-029 Just World Belief and Moral Emotions

Beyza Tepex, *Bahcesehir University*

Sevim Cesur, *Istanbul University*

Present study combined the two main theories in social psychology one is Just World Belief Theory and other is Social Intuitionist Model. Main interest of the study is investigating victim derogation in Turkish sample by taking the influences of outcome and moral emotions into consideration.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-030 Mating Motives Impact In-group, Authority and Purity Domains in Moral Decision

Making

Benjamin E Hutchinsx, *Fairleigh Dickinson University*

Steven G Young, *Baruch College, City University of New York*

The current work finds that priming mating motives leads to individuals being more open in their likelihood of engaging in immoral acts in the domains of in-group, authority and purity. The results suggest that mating motives are able to influence an individual's moral decision making due to goal drive activation.

(Social, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-031 Men's Contextualized Perceptions of Women's Sexual Interest

Teresa A. Treatx, *University of Iowa*

Hannah M. Hinkel, *University of Iowa*

Richard J. Viken, *Indiana University*

Jodi R. Smith, *University of Iowa*

When judging women's sexual interest, 250 men relied on contextual sexual relevance in addition to women's affect, clothing-style, and attractiveness. Cue utilization predicted rape-supportive attitudes.

(Social, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

IX-032 Evidence for Measurement Equivalence of Fat Talk Measures across White, Latino/a, and Asian College Students

Michael R. Sladekx, *Arizona State University*

Renee Engeln, *Northwestern University*

Rachel H. Salk, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Although researchers have wondered whether engaging in negative body-related conversations ("fat talk") varies across ethnic groups, a prerequisite for such comparisons is establishing measurement equivalence. Multiple group CFA models provided evidence for the equivalence of two available quantitative fat talk measures for White, Latino/a, and Asian college women and men.

(Social, Methodology - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-033 Gay Marriage Legalized: Memories for The Supreme Court's Decision

Anna Sutterx, *Butler University*

Kaley Lyons, *Butler University*

Erica Balthazar, *Butler University*
John N Bohannon, *Butler University*

40 undergraduates recalled their discovery of the Supreme Court's decision to legalize gay marriage. Regardless of sexual orientation, females had greater discovery arousal compared to males. Greater arousal predicted vivid memories and higher memory confidence. Being a part of the LGBTQ community did not predict arousal, nor memory.

(Cognitive - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-034 Gender and Age Backlash in Negotiation

Amber S. Cottonx, *DePaul University*
Alice Stuhlmacher, *DePaul University*

Backlash effects are the social and economic sanctions for women, but not men, when exhibiting masculine and agentic traits such as assertiveness. The current study examined the extent to which older women who displayed assertive negotiation behaviors would experience the most backlash in negotiations compared to younger assertive negotiators and less assertive negotiators.

(Industrial/Organizational - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-035 Gender and Body Perception

Katherine N Thomasx, *Eastern Washington University*
Mitchell J Koonz, *Eastern Washington University*

Discrepancies of body image issues between genders have been a concern for many years. This study investigated the differences of body perception between men and women. Findings suggest that even though this issue of body image among women is well known, the overall climate still isn't shifting substantially.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-036 Gender Constancy Understanding in a Gender Diverse Sample

Kristina R Olsonx, *University of Washington*
Anne A. Fast, *University of Washington*
Madeleine R DeMeules, *University of Washington*

The current work suggests that 3-5 year old socially-transitioned transgender children show similar degrees of gender-typed preferences, behavior, and beliefs to those of gender 'typical'

children (controls and siblings). Interestingly, however, children who are aware of gender diversity (transgender children and siblings) are less likely to endorse gender stability.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-037 Gender Differences in Depression and Its Correlates among Undergraduates in China

Qun Zhaox, *Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology*

Yuchen Mao, *University of South Carolina*

Xiaoming Li, *University of South Carolina*

Shan Qiao, *University of South Carolina*

This study explores level of depression and its potential factors including age, gender, family economic status, others' attitudes, sexual orientation, parents' marital stability, academic grades, school rankings, and social environment for both male and female university students in China, in order for interventions to be more targeted and effective.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-038 Gender Differences in Hold-Out Juror Emotional Expressions

Margaret C. Stevensonx, *The University of Evansville*

No secondary authors

What happens when male versus female jurors hold a minority verdict preference? This research revealed evidence that men and women hold-out jurors employ different emotional strategies during jury deliberation. Men expressed more negative emotion (anger) than women, whereas women emphasized social relationships and inclusion more than men.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-039 Gender Differences No Longer Exist in Students' Computer Confidence Level

Rasis Alanazi x, *University of Connecticut*

No secondary authors

In this study we examined the gender gap in students' computer confidence levels with two subscales computer use and self-concept, on 300 college students. Students were surveyed using a computer confidence level instruments. The analysis of student's response revealed that males and females had no differences in their computer confidence levels.

(General, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

IX-040 Comparing childhood emotional abuse in undergraduate Asian American students, international Asian students, and White students.

Karla Wangx, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN*

Shamni Uthayasoorian, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN*

Majel R. Baker, *University of Minnesota, Twin Cities*

Viann N Nguyen-Feng, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN*

Patricia A Frazier, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN*

This poster explores similarities and differences between undergraduate Asian American students, international Asian students, and White students in the prevalence of childhood emotional abuse. It also examines differences in the strength of the relation between emotional abuse and depression symptoms.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-041 Comparing Levels of Pressure and Amount of Free Time/Social Activity between Chinese and American High Schools

Yina Zhoux, *Miami University*

Aimin Wang, *Miami University of Ohio*

Nick Vargo, *Miami University*

Huang Gong, *Miami University*

Valeriy Voronin, *Miami University*

Jinghua Zhang, *Miami University*

The purpose of this study was to understand the difference between the amount of pressure and free time among Chinese and American high schools. The results of the research showed that Chinese high schools put more pressure on students, and have less free time to spend on their social activities, which leads to less social skills.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-042 Conservatism, Religion and Prejudice: Is Parasite Stress the Ultimate Cause?

Brian O'Sheax, *University of Warwick*

Corey Fincher, *University of Warwick*

Derrick Watson, *University of Warwick*

Gordon Brown, *University of Warwick*

Parasite Stress Theory hypothesizes that conservatism, religion and prejudice evolved to strengthen in-group bonds and heighten avoidance of out-groups. Using Project Implicit's database, we show through multilevel analysis that residents in the U.S. and across the world exposed to higher parasite stress predict conservatism, religious belief and prejudice towards out-groups.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-043 Cultural Differences in Capitalization Processes between Asian Americans and European Americans

Catherine Aronowitzx, *Haverford College*

Dayna Kim, *Haverford College*

Shu-wen Wang, *Haverford College*

We examined cultural differences in the effects of different responses to capitalization (e.g., the deriving of benefit from the disclosing of positive events) on individual and dyadic well-being. Results support cultural variation in the kinds of constructive responses that are most beneficial for European Americans versus Asian Americans.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-044 Cultural Differences in the Effects of Ego-Depletion

Katharine Brownx, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Jay Brown, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Ego-depletion leads to decrements in our ability to demonstrate self-control and social-cooperation. Participants from America and China read vignettes involving ego-depletion and were asked to report their ability to exhibit self-controlled and socially-cooperative behaviors. Some common results emerged, but clear differences were found as well. Ego-depletion has culturally different effects.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-045 Culture and Corruption Underlie Income Inequality

Michelle Mullinsx, *Wayne State University*

Justin Aqwa, *Wayne State University*

Andrew Lutz, *Wayne State University*

Gregory Thrasher, *Wayne State University*

Marcus Dickson, *Wayne State University*

We examined the relationship between national culture and economic inequality. Results indicate several cultural dimensions are significantly associated with inequality. Furthermore, the relationship between culture and inequality was mediated by corruption for several dimensions. The results raise questions about the ease with which inequality can be addressed.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-046 Differential Responses of US and Turkish Students to Requests for Memories vs. Events

Carolyn Mebertx, *University of New Hampshire*

Basak Sahin-Acar, *Middle East Technical University*

Didem Ture, *Middle East Technical University*

Busra Karagobek, *Middle East Technical University*

236 Turkish and 324 US college students completed a questionnaire asking them to report either four memories or four events. Following each, they responded to the Centrality of Event (Memory) Scale and several other questions. Interesting culture differences emerged, as did differences between events and memories in all major variables.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-047 Do Parents Matter? A Cross-Cultural Study of Factors Influencing Swiss and U.S. Adolescents' Interests in STEM Careers

Isabelle D. Cherneyx, *Creighton University*

Madaline Eck, *Creighton University*

The purpose of this study was to explore perceptions of 520 Swiss and U.S. girls' interest and importance of math and science in their decision to pursue a STEM career. U.S. girls were more likely than Swiss girls to perceive that their parents, peers, and teachers valued STEM careers.

(Cognitive, Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-048 Does the music affect the way adaptation happens from Chinese culture to American culture?

Nan Lix, *Miami University*

Aimin Wang, *Miami University of Ohio*

Nate Epperson, *Miami University*

Anqi Wu, *Miami University*

Yue Wang, *Miami University*

This reach is to exploring whether American music, or listening to American music, it is helpful for Chinese students to get used to their campus life. The result of this study supported this hypothesis.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

IX-049 Mother and Daughter Childhood Peer Recollections: An Analysis of Recollection Affect and Daughter Adjustment

Eva P Bahnukx, *Duke University*

Sarah P Jones, *Duke University*

Kristen F Peairs, *Duke University*

Jessica West, *Duke University*

Christina L Grimes, *Duke University*

Martha Putallaz, *Duke University*

This longitudinal study examined whether the affective lens through which mothers recalled their childhood peer relationships related to their daughters' adjustment in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. Positive and anxious/lonely recollections correlated with positive adjustment at all time points. The affect underlying the adult daughters' recollections also related to their adjustment.

(Developmental, Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-050 Nice Guys Finish First... Eventually: Humor Style as a Predictor of Attraction

Suzanne Yatesx, *Lehman College -- The City University of New York*

Anne Reid, *Lehman College -- The City University of New York*

Keith Happaney, *Lehman College -- The City University of New York*

Wingyun Mak, *Lehman College -- The City University of New York*

This research explores the function of different humor styles in interpersonal attraction. Mediation analyses indicate that a male target's use of positive humor results in favorable ratings of him. Further, perceived kindness and intelligence appear to underlie his long-term relationship desirability while perceived intelligence alone accounts for greater short-term relationship potential.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-051 Nurturing Parents Wanted: Positive Developmental Outcomes Associate with Nurturance Not Family Stability

Christian Saundersx, *New England College*
Heather F. Chabot, *New England College*

Ninety-five undergraduates completed a survey investigating the relationship of family stability, ethnicity, and parental nurturing to academic performance, aggression, and self-esteem. Our study showed that higher parental nurturance, but not family instability or minority status, was associated with greater self-esteem, better academic performance, and lower aggression

(Developmental, Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-052 Parents and Cumulative GPA

Alexander E. Rekowx, *Eastern Washington University*

No secondary authors

The current study examines the relationship between parenting styles and living situations with Cumulative GPA. Preliminary data suggests a trend towards producing a higher GPA when males live mostly with their mother (N=11, $F=3.791$, $a=.058$). There is also a correlation between mother's authoritarianism and cumulative GPA (N=120, $r=.031$).

(Social, Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-053 Physiological Linkage in Autism Spectrum Disorders: Preliminary Findings

Deanna Swainx, *Virginia Tech*

Jonathan C. Waldron, *Virginia Tech*

Reina Factor, *Virginia Tech*

Alleyne Ross, *Virginia Tech*

Yu Zhou, *Virginia Tech*

Richard Ashley, *Virginia Tech*

Julie Dunsmore, *Virginia Tech*

Martha Ann Bell, *Virginia Tech*

Angela Scarpa, *Virginia Tech*

Physiological linkage is examined as a measure of social reciprocity in autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Twenty-six typically developing (TD) and three ASD/TD dyads engaged in a task while their heartbeats were monitored, yielding strong evidence for physiological linkage in the TD dyads and none in the ASD/TD dyads.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-054 Predictors of Social Support for Adults with Acquired Brain Injury

Elisabeth Batchosx, *Illinois institute of technology*
Amanda Easton, *University of Arizona*
Christopher Haak, *Illinois Institute of Technology*
Sean Rafajko, *Illinois Institute of Technology*
Kristi Johnson, *Illinois Institute of Technology*
Nicole M Ditchman, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Social support has been demonstrated as a protective factor for individuals with acquired brain injury. This study demonstrates that social networks and access to support are predictors for emotional and instrumental functional social support. Adults with brain injury would benefit from rehabilitative interventions promoting these factors to improve social support.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-055 Pushed Away: Close Friends are Devalued After Unrelated Social Rejection

Todd Chanx, *University of Michigan*
Oscar Ybarra, *University of Michigan*

After social rejection, individuals appear to perceive their closest friends to be less competent, relational, and close – even when their friends are uninvolved in the rejection. Paradoxically then, due to mediating feelings of shame, individuals may relatively devalue and derogate their closest social partners when they need reconnection most.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-056 Relations Among Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance, Public Self-Consciousness, and Symptoms of Depression Among Female Adolescents

Jamie R Poguex, *University Of North Texas*
Patrick R Melugin, *University of North Texas*
Nathan T Kearns, *University Of North Texas*
Renee M Cloutier, *University Of North Texas*
Laura K Jamison, *University Of North Texas*
Joslyn A Wilson, *University Of North Texas*
Heidemarie Blumenthal, *University Of North Texas*

This study examined whether the unique and additive effects of public self-consciousness and internalized media pressure regarding appearance positively relate to depression symptomology in a population of female adolescents. Results indicated that both public self-consciousness and media pressure were predictive of depression symptomology; however, the interaction was non-significant.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-057 Rewarding to Deal With: Agreeableness and Social Perceptiveness as Indicators of Supportive Tutoring Experiences

Diana L Tuttle, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Sam D Worrall, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Janet Kottke, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Daniell Study, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Rebecca Williams, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Mernyll Manalo, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Daniella Lockhart, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Arlette Osorno, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Theoretical background related to the construct of employability is presented, with emphasis on the social component of employability, rewarding to deal with (R). In a field study, students rated tutors they would recommend to others as rewarding to work with, specifically, tutors high on social perceptiveness and agreeableness.

(Industrial/Organizational, General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-058 Role of Cognitive versus Affective Empathy in Predicting Mental State Understanding and Sociomoral Reflection in Polish Young Adults.

Lukasz Tanasx, *University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Aleksandra Jerzmanowska, *University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Study on young Polish adults N=171 showed that performance in mental states attribution task was not related to sociomoral reflection. Mental state attribution was predicted by self-reported cognitive empathy and gender, whereas affective empathy was strongly related to sociomoral reflection.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

IX-059 Induced positive emotion states globalize attention, while induced negative emotion states localize attention: Cognitive Experiments

Seda Terzyanx, *Loma Linda University*

Keshia Sanders, *Loma Linda University*

Joshua Nwosu, *Loma Linda University*

Shaina Herman, *Loma Linda University*

Sahra Kim, *Loma Linda University*

Mary Villanueva, *Loma Linda University*
Paul Haerich, *Loma Linda University*

Decades of research support the claims that affect impacts attention, although the specific mechanisms are not fully understood. We sought to further establish the interplay between different states of emotion and global vs. local processing of attention. Our findings support that positive emotion globalizes attention, while negative emotion localizes attention.

(Cognitive, Clinical - Attention)

IX-060 Job Burnout: The Roles of Executive Control and Regulatory Depletion

Gina M Buftonx, *Georgia Institute of Technology*
Kelsey L Merlo, *Georgia Institute of Technology*
Katherine E Wiegand, *Georgia Institute of Technology*
Howard M Weiss, *Georgia Institute of Technology*

This study investigates the relationship between burnout and behaviors characterized by regulatory failure: mind-wandering and incivility. This study also explores the role of executive control failure as a mediating mechanism within this relationship. Burnout is strongly related to mind-wandering and incivility, but executive failure does not mediate this relationship.

(Industrial/Organizational, Cognitive - Attention)

IX-061 Left Visual Field Advantage for Non-Salient RSVP Targets

Nestor Matthewsx, *Denison University*
Andrew Clement, *Department of Psychology, University of Notre Dame*

Significant Left Visual Field (LVF) advantages in target identification have been reported in earlier RSVP studies. However, it remains unclear whether that hemifield asymmetry arose from target order (T1 versus T2) or target type (salient versus non-salient). Our results indicate that the LVF advantage arises from attentionally demanding non-salient targets.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

IX-062 Measuring Cognition in Nature - Effects of Distraction of Memory Performance

Rachel Hopmanx, *University of Utah*
Dr. David Strayer, *University of Utah*
Chalise Carlson, *University of Utah*
Angela Goodman, *University of Utah*

Kate MacNamee, *University of Utah*
Kristen Weissinger, *University of Utah*

The persistent use of digital technology creates distractions and depletes important cognitive resources. According to attention restoration theory, spending time in nature replenishes these important resources. Smart-phone use was found to impair performance on an attention-memory task, despite being in nature.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

IX-063 No Attentional Slippage to a Flanker Differing in Color from the Target

Kyle Lichtenauerx, *Pittsburg State University*
Bruce Warner, *Pittsburg State University*
Riegen Anderson, *Pittsburg State University*
Courtney Hensler, *Pittsburg State University*
Jocelyn Nino, *Pittsburg State University*
Lucas Roecker, *Pittsburg State University*
Mitchell Floyd, *Pittsburg State University*

Participants searched in a seven item circular array for a target marked by a cue. Flanker interference was eliminated by ungrouping the target and flanker via color. The results are consistent with the slippage account of flanker interference and also have relevance to the dilution account.

(Cognitive - Attention)

IX-064 Normative Trait Anxiety Level as a Predictor of the Influences of Attentional Systems on Cognitive Performance

Mark R Minnickx, *The Pennsylvania State University*
Bradley Taber-Thomas, *The Pennsylvania State University; University at Buffalo*
Santiago Morales, *The Pennsylvania State University*
Eran S Auday, *The Pennsylvania State University*
Koraly Pérez-Edgar, *The Pennsylvania State University*
José A Soto, *The Pennsylvania State University*

Attentional Control Theory (ACT) provides a framework for understanding influences of anxiety on cognitive and emotional functioning. We found greater influence of stimulus-driven attention with increases in trait anxiety, with no variation in goal-directed attention. The data speak to the relative influence of, and relation between, attentional systems in ACT.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Attention)

IX-065 Residual Neural Activation Patterns Demonstrate Processing Asymmetries During a Novel Adaptation of the Poffenberger Paradigm.

Chelsea Cadlex, *Ball State University*

Brian T Kraus, *Ball State University*

Zach Walter, *Ball State University*

Sarah Eagan, *Ball State University*

Michael Moses, *Ball State University*

Tony Kanazeh, *Ball State University*

Stephanie Simon-Dack, *Ball State University*

To explore neural contributions of asymmetries observed during interhemispheric transfer, LRPs to a central stimulus were removed from ERP recordings. Results suggest the posterior N1 may index motor asymmetries when activation common across hemispheres is negated, revealing a clearer index of IHT.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Cognitive - Attention)

IX-066 Spontaneous Blink Rate and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Mikael Rubinx, *University of Texas at Austin*

Robert Melara, *City College, The City University of New York*

Denise Hien, *Derner Institute of Advanced Psychological Studies, Adelphi University*

We investigated how eye blink rate (EBR) in individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) relates to attention bias to threat. We found a positive relationship between EBR and attention bias among participants with PTSD and the inverse in healthy control groups. EBR may represent a physiological index of emotion-regulation in PTSD.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

IX-067 State Anxiety and Perception of Fear in Groups of Faces

Sarah E Caputox, *Illinois State University*

Amrita M Puri, *Illinois State University*

Trait anxiety has been related to increases in perceived threat. Here we investigated effects of transient anxiety, induced via anticipation of a public-speaking task, on perception of threat (fear) in groups of faces. Increased state anxiety did not lead to a bias towards fear in estimating average group emotion.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Attention)

IX-068 Stress and Cognitive Flexibility Under Quiet versus Noisy Conditions

Emalise M Luzzox, *Gonzaga University*

Nathan S Knox, *Gonzaga University*

Anna M. Medina, *Gonzaga University*

Stress and Cognitive Flexibility Under Quiet versus Noisy Conditions

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Attention)

IX-069 Grit, Well-Being, and Success: Exploring the Negative Side of a Positive Construct

Alaina Ploskix, *Eastern Kentucky University*

Yoshie Nakai, *Eastern Kentucky University*

Relationships among grit, well-being and success variables such as GPA and student-self efficacy. Grit was not positively related to achievement motivation or conscientiousness, and did not positively predict GPA or self-efficacy. Well-being and success were positively related, and level of grit accounted for differences in well-being dimensions.

(Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

IX-070 How Music With Lyrics Affect the Mood of College Students

Takashi Morikawax, *Kansai University of Welfare Sciences*

Shinya Kameshima, *Kansai University of Welfare Sciences*

Kei Hikoji, *Wakayama University*

Hiroshi Komano, *Kansai University of Welfare Sciences*

Makiko Nagami, *Kansai University of Welfare Sciences*

The present study applied Music Listening Therapy on 114 college students and examined whether positive lyrics increase their motivation. Visual Analog Scale, and POMS were used. Classical music and experimental music with lyrics were played. The results showed the music with lyrics had impacts on the mood of college students.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Motivation)

IX-071 How novice and expert misforecast their emotions

Jessica Y.Y. Kwongx, *The Chinese University of Hong Kong*

Kin Fai Ellick Wong, *Hong Kong University of Science and Technology*

People are often motivated to distort their perceptions and judgments to support an outcome they desired. In this paper, we propose that affective forecasts are also distorted in ways to facilitate goal pursuit.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

IX-072 How Prepared Do You Have to Be? Learning Goal Reduces Gender Difference in Need for Preparedness for Job Application

Fiona Leex, *Stanford University*

Carol S. Dweck, *Stanford University*

Who wants to be more prepared before starting a new job? Women needed more skills at the start of a job than men did, and ability (vs. learning) goals predicted greater need for preparedness. Gender difference was reduced when greater value on learning (vs. ability) was communicated by an organization.

(Social, Industrial/Organizational - Motivation)

IX-073 How Want, Need, and Should Word Framing Influences Desire Strength for Health Goals and Temptations

Danielle E Bakerx, *University of Arkansas*

Jennifer C Veilleux, *University of Arkansas*

An examination of word framing on goal-related thoughts revealed that should and want framing produced stronger desire to obtain health goals than need framing. We also found that correlations between desire strength ratings, trait self-control and perceived likelihood of engaging in risk behavior differed by framing condition.

(Social - Motivation)

IX-074 Implementation Intentions and Job Search Behaviors

Christopher J. Budnickx, *Northern Illinois University*

Alecia M. Santuzzi, *Northern Illinois University*

An experiment examined whether three different implementation intentions (IIs) facilitated boredom coping during a job search task. Boredom correlated positively with negative affect and distraction, but negatively with performance. Attention-focusing IIs increased distraction and hindered performance. These findings provide important insights for using IIs during the job search.

(Industrial/Organizational, General - Motivation)

IX-075 Individual differences in the need for meaning

Katarzyna Cantarerox, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Wijnand A.P. Van Tilburg, *King's College London*

Agata Gasiorowska, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Wrocław*

Bogdan Wojciszke, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Sopot*

We posit individual differences in the need for meaning and developed a scale to measure these differences. In six studies (N=1042) we confirmed cross-culturally that the construct is uni-dimensional and showed convergent and discriminant validity (e.g. low or moderate correlations with need for cognition(+), need for closure(+), self-esteem(+), neuroticism(-), agreeableness(n.s.)).

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

IX-076 Correlations Between the Approach and Avoidance of Alcohol Questionnaire (AAAQ) and Other Alcohol Measures

Kelsey M Kruegerx, *Syracuse University*

Cyrus Nikain, *Syracuse University*

Brittany G Rodriguez, *Syracuse University*

James R Ferrante, *Syracuse University*

Marisa DeSalvo, *Syracuse University*

Mallory Snyder, *Syracuse University*

Randall S Jorgensen, *Syracuse University*

To understand relationships between the Approach and Avoidance of Alcohol Questionnaire (AAAQ) and other related measures, 163 college students (M age = 18.8, 59.3% Caucasian) completed the Timeline Follow-Back, Comprehensive Effects of Alcohol Scale, and the AAAQ. Mild approach inclinations most strongly correlated with behavioral markers of alcohol use.

(Clinical, Methodology - Substance Abuse)

IX-077 Cue Salience of Vape Pen Use Among Heavy and Light Young Adult Smokers

Lia J. Smithx, *University of Chicago*

Dingcai Cao, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

Andrea C. King, *University of Chicago*

Smoking cue salience of electronic cigarettes with relatively low resemblance to regular cigarettes, “vape pens”, was supported in this laboratory study of heavy and light smokers.

Immediately and twenty minutes after cue exposure in both smoker groups, exposure to regular and e-cigarette cues elicited both smoking urge and desire.

(Clinical, General - Substance Abuse)

IX-078 Developing a Daily Assessment of Alcohol-Related Consequences: Examining Intra-Individual Item Variability

Abby L. Braitmanx, *Old Dominion University*

Michelle L. Kelley, *Old Dominion University*

Kristin E. Heron, *Old Dominion University; Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology*

Robin J. Lewis, *Old Dominion University; Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology*

Matthew R. Pearson, *University of New Mexico*

Daily diary studies are increasingly popular in the alcohol field due to substantial within-person variability. However, most measures not have not been validated for daily use. Using within-person variability at the item level, the authors developed and validated a daily version of the Brief Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire (BYAACQ).

(Methodology, Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-079 Discrepant Drinking Predicts Partner Violence over Time in Lesbians' Relationships

Robin J. Lewisx, *Old Dominion University and Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology*

Barbara A. Winstead, *Old Dominion University and Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology*

Abby L. Braitman, *Old Dominion University*

Cross-lagged, auto-regressive panel models explored lesbian partners' drinking discrepancy and intimate partner violence over one year. Discrepant drinking predicted more psychological and physical aggression six months later which in turn predicted subsequent discrepant drinking. Discrepant alcohol use may be an important risk factor for IPV in lesbian women's intimate relationships.

(Clinical, Social - Substance Abuse)

IX-080 Ecological Momentary Assessment of College Student Drinkers: Relative Between-Subject Homogeneity Compared to Within-Subject Heterogeneity

Matthew R. Pearsonx, *University of New Mexico*
Robert D. Dvorak, *North Dakota State University*
James M Henson, *Old Dominion University*
Adrian J Bravo, *Old Dominion University*
Abby L. Braitman, *Old Dominion University*
Michelle L Kelley, *Old Dominion University*

Based on daily diary and ecological momentary assessment studies, we find substantially more within-subject variability in alcohol-related outcomes compared to between-subject variability. We argue that most alcohol research (at least in college student populations) should focus on understanding, predicting, and modifying within-subject variability in alcohol outcomes.

(Clinical, Methodology - Substance Abuse)

IX-081 Evidence of Elevated Substance Use Relative to Norms in Affluent Youth During Emerging Adulthood

Phillip Smallx, *Arizona State University*
Suniya Luthar, *Arizona State University*
Madeline Meier, *Arizona State University*
Frank Infurna, *Arizona State University*

This study compared rates of substance use within an upper middle class cohort, tracked longitudinally, to national norms for a variety of substances. Predictive analyses were also conducted, and results indicated consistently high rates of substance use relative to national norms, and highlighted the importance of early risk factors.

(Clinical, Developmental - Substance Abuse)

IX-082 Family Struggles and Substance Use Among First Generation College Students

Barbara VEHABOVICx, *University of Central Florida*
Chrysalis L. Wright, *University of Central Florida*

This study examined the relationship between family struggles and substance use among first-generation college students. Results indicated a significant relationship between substance use and social class, gender, and college generational status. Additionally, social class, gender, junior and senior academic years were significant predictors of drug and alcohol use.

(Developmental, Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-083 Gender Moderates Alcohol Use Among Adolescents with PTSD

Larissa L Yashkox, *University of Maryland*
Julia Felton, *University of Maryland*

Differences in alcohol use were examined among male and female adolescents with and without post-traumatic stress disorder. Participants included 1624 youth (143 with clinically significant PTSD levels) involved in the LONGSCAN data collection. After controlling for age, PTSD was a significant predictor of alcohol use for males, but not females.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-084 Getting Skinny on Stimulants
Amanda B Brueningx, *Arizona State University*
Marisol Perez, *Arizona State University*

Limited research investigates instrumental use of illicit substances for weight control. Preliminary epidemiological data indicated that 68.4% of college women using drugs for weight control used stimulants and that the odds of stimulant use were doubled among women using a weight control behavior (i.e., excessive exercise, purging, or laxative use).

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

IX-085 Health Insurance and Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions
Danny Benbassatx, *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration*
Ryan Mutter, *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration*
Mir Ali, *Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration*

This study examined the effect of health insurance on admissions to Substance Abuse treatment. It used national-level data from the 2004-2013 Treatment Episode Data Set. Analyses were conducted against the backdrop of the Affordable Care Act. Findings point to the importance of treatment awareness and education compared to affordability of care.

(General - Substance Abuse)

IX-086 Marijuana Use Stereotypes May Be Stronger Than Racism or Sexism in Person Perception
Chloe E Pedersenx, *Eastern Washington University*
Joseph Fountain, *Eastern Washington University*
Josh Bell, *Eastern Washington University*
Amani El-Alayli, *Eastern Washington University*

This study explored potential stereotypes of marijuana users and whether those perceptions were affected by the users' race and/or gender. While the results revealed significant differences between users and nonusers for traits reflecting laziness, rebelliousness, and pleasure seeking, there were no significant main effects or interactions involving race or gender.

(Social - Social Groups)

IX-087 Motivations to Control Prejudice and Perceptions of Racism in Others

Sandra I. Vazquez Salasx, *Arizona State University*

Priscilla Mesa, *Arizona State University*

Yunzhu Ouyang, *Arizona State University*

Deborah L Hall, *Arizona State University*

When judging the potentially discriminatory behavior of others, individuals' internal motivation to control prejudice was positively correlated with perceptions that a target person was racially prejudiced, whereas individuals' external motivation to control prejudice was positively correlated with perceptions that the target was motivated to change in the future.

(Social - Social Groups)

IX-088 Negativity or “Negativity”? Historicism Moderates the Link between IAT Scores and Prosociality Toward a Black Conversation Partner

Nick D Ungsonx, *Lehigh University*

Michael J Gill, *Lehigh University*

We used individual differences in historicism (belief that one is shaped by prior experiences) to demonstrate that “negativity” measured by the Implicit Association Test (IAT) does not necessarily indicate prejudice. For high historicists, IAT “negativity” predicted prosociality toward a Black conversation partner. For low historicists, however, IAT “negativity” predicted prejudice.

(Social - Social Groups)

IX-089 Predicting Group Polarization with Team Personality in Student Engineering Teams

Hayden Woodleyx, *University of Western Ontario*

Justin R. Feeney, *University of Western Ontario*

Natalie J Allen, *University of Western Ontario*

In a study of student engineering teams, individual team members conformed to team norms and team-level personality predicts shifts towards risky decision-making. These novel results show that team-level personality can predict the direction of polarization and show that group polarization occurs in real teams.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Social Groups)

IX-090 Priming Social Class Identities Affects Occupational Interest

Peter Ondishx, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Michael W. Kraus, *Yale University*

In three studies, we investigated the effects of social class identities (e.g., lower class (LC) vs. working class (WC)) on vocational interest. After measuring group identification and affect (Study 1), we showed that self-identified (Study 2) and experimentally-primed (Study 3) WC college students demonstrate elevated preferences for stereotypical WC occupations.

(Social - Social Groups)

IX-091 Differences in health and discrimination, and their effect on academics in LGBTQ and non- LGBTQ university students

Jennifer A. Colemanx, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Brooke Green, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Kathleen M Ingram, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Leia A Harper, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Katherine Vatalaro, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Data analysis using a matched sample examined discrimination and health differences between LGBTQ and heterosexual/cis-gendered students. LGBTQ students reported significantly higher stress and were significantly more likely to report that their academics were negatively affected by anxiety. LGBTQ identification significantly predicted discrimination and a diagnosis of/treatment for anxiety and depression.

(Clinical - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-092 Do Partners Matter? The Role of Sexual Partners on Adverse and Positive Sexual Health Outcomes in College Students

Kyla D. Fletcherx, *Kalamazoo College*

Jill N Hunt, *Kalamazoo College*

Justin Roop, *Kalamazoo College*

Wendy Rubio, *Kalamazoo College*

Ethel Mogilevsky, *Kalamazoo College*
Lydia Green, *Kalamazoo College*

This research study examines sexual partnerships and sexual outcomes among college students. Specifically, it examines the role of romantic attachment, level of commitment, and length of relationship on condom use, concurrent casual sexual partnerships and sexual assertiveness. Results indicate that sexual partners may impact sexual assertiveness, but not sexual risk-taking.

(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-093 Exploring Correlates of Risky Sex Behaviors and HIV in a Sample of Sex Workers in Ukraine

Olena Iakunchykovax, *State University of New York at Albany*
Viktor Burlaka, *University of Mississippi*

HIV and risky sex behaviors represent significant public health concerns in Ukraine. We discuss their relationship with income, age, number of clients served, substance use, exposure to violence during sex work, and locations for client solicitation using psychosocial and biological data from 4,806 Ukrainian female sex workers.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-094 Identity Feedback among Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Individuals: Differences by Sexual Orientation and Audience

Alexandra K Garr-Schultz, *Northwestern University*
Wendi L Gardner, *Northwestern University*

In a study of responses to sexual orientation disclosure, gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals reported receiving negative feedback. Whereas bisexuals received high levels of identity denial feedback from homosexual and heterosexual listeners, gays/ lesbians reported relatively low identity denial feedback in general but drew more moral objections from primarily heterosexuals.

(Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-095 Impulsivity and Risk Perceptions Predict Willingness to Engage in Risk Behaviors Associated with Tinder

Emily C Copps-Smith, *Xavier University*
Chelsea M Esmeier, *Xavier University*
Bernadine Gangemi, *Xavier University*

Alexandria Schramm, *Xavier University*
Christian M End, *Xavier University*

The prevalence of Tinder usage in college populations has raised concern, given its reputation as a “hookup app”. The current study revealed that heightened perceptions of risk associated with Tinder weakened the relationship between impulsivity and willingness to engage in risk behaviors facilitated through the app.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-096 Is Red Really Romantic? Direct Replications Find Little to No Effect for Male or Female Romantic Attraction

Gabrielle K. Lehmannx, *Dominican University*
Robert J Calin-Jageman, *Dominican University*

We replicated previous research on red and attractiveness both online and in person. Despite large sample sizes, original materials, and extensive quality controls, we found little effect for men rating women ($d = 0.09$, $CI[-0.32, 0.50]$, $N = 242$) or women rating men ($d = -0.09$, $CI[-0.32, 0.14]$, $N = 360$).

(Social, General - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-097 Is Sex and Gender Best Defined Categorically or Continuously?

Don Lucasx, *Northwest Vista College*
No secondary authors

The present study found 8% of its participants better identified their sex and 52% better identified their gender using a continuous measure rather than a categorical one. As Kinsey found nearly 70 years ago for sexual orientation, the present results indicate continuous measures of sex and gender may hold greater levels of construct validity than categorical ones.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Social - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-098 Millennial Women’s Adolescent Housing Instability: Sexual Minority and Racial Minority Health Outcomes

Bernadette V. Blanchfieldx, *University of Virginia*
Samantha L. Tornello, *Penn State University, Altoona*
Charlotte J. Patterson, *University of Virginia*

Using nationally representative data we determined that sexual minority and racial minority women were more likely than heterosexual, white counterparts to report housing instability during adolescence. Housing instability was associated with negative health outcomes regardless of sexual orientation, but negative outcomes were most extreme among sexual minority adolescents.

(Developmental - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-099 Neural Response to Being Liked: Decreased Brain Activation and Association with Depression among LGB Youth

Kristen L Eckstrandx, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Michael P Marshal, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Jennifer S Silk, *University of Pittsburgh*

Nicholas B Allen, *University of Oregon*

Kati L Healey, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

Marigrace Ambrosia, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Erika E Forbes, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Youth with diverse sexual orientations have higher rates of depression compared with heterosexual youth, thought to be due in part to interpersonal challenges during development. This study demonstrates decreased brain activation in response to peer liking among healthy LGB youth that, in the absence of clinical depression, is associated with depressive symptoms.

(Personality/Emotion, Biological/Neuroscience - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

IX-100 Motivating Engagement in Cognitive Therapy Strategies Using Real-Time FMRI Neurofeedback

Katherine E MacDuffiex, *Duke University*

Jeff J MacInnes, *Duke University*

Kathryn C Dickerson, *Duke University*

Matthew A Scult, *Duke University*

Roger E Beaty, *University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

Kari M Eddington, *University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

Timothy J Strauman, *Duke University*

R. Alison Adcock, *Duke University*

Subjectively low self-efficacy impedes progress for patients with depression. In this proof-of-concept study, patients with experience in cognitive therapy for depression used previously learned strategies for emotion regulation during real-time anterior cingulate cortex neurofeedback. Measured changes in behavior and beliefs were then related to memory for the micro-intervention.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-101 Near-infrared spectroscopy reveals the role of the rostral prefrontal cortex in the brain's default mode network

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Jessica L. Katschke, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*
Karen A. Daniels, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*
Scott M. Wittman, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*
Nicolette K. Benderoth, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*
Shelby L. Smith, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*
Kasey P. Sulovski, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*
Dahlia Kamel, *University of North Carolina Wilmington*

We used Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) to examine hemodynamic activity in the rostral prefrontal cortex (rPFC) when attention was internally- or externally-focused. Results showed increases in oxygenated hemoglobin when attention was directed internally, and decreases when attention was directed externally. NIRS can be used to study the brain's Default Mode Network.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-102 Neural Correlates of Implicit Processing of Other Race Faces

Francesca Pesciarellix, *University of Modena and Reggio Emilia*
Irene Leo, *University of Padova*

The aim of this study was to investigate the neural correlates and the time course of implicit processing of 'other race' faces. We utilized a masked priming paradigm. Half prime-target pairs were Asians and half Caucasians. The event-related potential results indicated an early and automatic other race effect.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-103 Neurophysiological Correlates of Attention Bias Variability and PTSD: A Magnetoencephalography Study

Timothy J. McDermottx, *Creighton University*
Amy S. Badura-Brack, *Creighton University*
Ben M. Merrill, *Creighton University*
Maya M. Khanna, *Creighton University*
Rany Abend, *Tel Aviv University*
Yair Bar-Haim, *Tel Aviv University*

Elizabeth Heinrichs-Graham, *University of Nebraska Medical Center*
Tony W. Wilson, *University of Nebraska Medical Center*

To examine the neurophysiology of attention bias variability (ABV) in PTSD, brain activity was recorded using magnetoencephalography (MEG) while participants performed a dot-probe task. We report activation differences between veterans with PTSD and high ABV and combat-exposed controls with low ABV in regions associated with threat detection and emotion regulation.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-104 Patterns of Neural Activation during Trauma Provocation in Combat Veterans with PTSD

Timothy J. McDermottx, *Creighton University*
Amy S. Badura-Brack, *Creighton University*
Claire M. Kemp, *University of St. Andrews*
Maya M. Khanna, *Creighton University*
Elizabeth Heinrichs-Graham, *University of Nebraska Medical Center*
Tony W. Wilson, *University of Nebraska Medical Center*

To examine the patterns of neural activation during trauma provocation in veterans with PTSD, brain activity was recorded using magnetoencephalography (MEG) while participants performed a modified emotional Stroop task. This study reports differences in neural activity between the presentation of combat-specific and neutral word lists for veterans with PTSD.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-105 Preservation of the Preferential Consolidation of Emotionally Salient Information During a Nap With Age

Sara E. Algerx, *University of Notre Dame*
Jessica D. Payne, *University of Notre Dame*

Napping selectively preserves emotionally salient information in young adults. Although both memory and sleep decline as we age, little is known about whether their functional relationship changes. The current study found sleep-facilitated preservation of memory for emotional items across a broad age-range, positively correlated with slow wave sleep.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-106 Reason's enemy is not emotion: Engagement and disengagement of cognitive

control networks explain biases in gain/loss framing

David V. Smithx, *Rutgers University*

Rosa Li, *Duke University*

John A. Clithero, *Pomona College*

Vinod Venkatraman, *Temple University*

Ronald M. Carter, *University of Colorado Boulder*

Scott A. Huettel, *Duke University*

We investigated the source of gain/loss Framing Effect (FE) biases using fMRI data from 143 participants and meta-analytic data from over 8000 neuroimaging studies. We found that activation during FE-consistent choices was most correlated with the default brain, while activation during FE-inconsistent choices was most correlated with the task-engaged brain.

(Cognitive - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-107 Relationships between Error Monitoring and Emotion Processing: An ERP Study

Yanli Linx, *Michigan State University*

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Grant M. Burton, *Michigan State University*

Taylor A. Slating, *Michigan State University*

Ally Sandel, *Michigan State University*

Jason S. Moser, *Michigan State University*

The present study examined the relationship among electrophysiological indices of error monitoring (i.e., ERN, Pe) and emotion processing (i.e., LPP). A significant relationship between Pe, but not ERN, and LPP emerged suggesting that the late, but not early, stage of error monitoring is linked with emotion processing.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-108 Sensation Seeking Impact on Skin Conductance Measures of Deception and Memory

Andrew Mansonx, *Eastern Kentucky University*

Adam Lee Lawson, *Eastern Kentucky University*

Sensation seeking's impact on deceptive and memory processes was examined with undergraduates who enacted a mock crime or an innocent errand scenario, then lied or remained truthful about their scenario, respectively. Skin conductance revealed that sensation seeking status impacted personally familiar and foil responses, but not to scenario responses.

(Personality/Emotion, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-109 Show Me What I Will Smell: Influence of Emotional Facial Expressions on Odor Cognition, An fMRI Study

Patrick Schulz, *Ruhr-University Bochum*

Anne-Kathrin Bestgen, *Ruhr-University Bochum*

Robert Lech, *Ruhr-University Bochum*

Lars Kuchinke, *Ruhr-University Bochum*

Boris Suchan, *Ruhr-University Bochum*

Odor cognition can be influenced by an emotional facial expressions as visual primes. fMRI data show significant interaction effects within the right amygdala and piriform cortex and the left posterior OFC, inferior OFC and hippocampus. Interestingly, presentation of an emotional face seems to have only an influence on positive odors.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Cognitive Neuroscience)

IX-110 Impact of Victim Gender, Photo Origin, and Infidelity on Perceptions of Victim Blame in Instances of Revenge Porn

Katlin J Rhyners, *University of North Dakota*

Carolyn A. Uhl, *University of North Dakota*

Robert Alex Karie, *University of North Dakota*

Cheryl Terrance, *University of North Dakota*

Participants (N = 351) read vignettes describing instances of nonconsensual sharing of nude photos. Vignettes varied the photo origin, victim gender, and victim infidelity. Female victims received more blame and were given harsher punishments. Perpetrators were blamed more when the photo was photoshopped and when the victim did not cheat.

(Social, General - Forensic)

IX-111 Investigating persuasion across gender, cognitive and contextual divides

Claire Tranter, *University of Wolverhampton*

Coral Dando, *University of Wolverhampton*

Chris Fullwood, *University of Wolverhampton*

Darren Chadwick, *University of Wolverhampton*

Synthetic environments are increasingly used to persuade, thus understanding persuasion outside of face to face (FtF) environments is essential. Using a dyadic jury paradigm, participants

interacted with persuasive confederates comparing FtF and synthetic environments. Findings revealed significant effects of gender, context, and cognitive style on persuasion outcomes.

(Cognitive, Social - Forensic)

IX-112 Investigating the Relationship between Impulsivity, Risk-taking, and Psychopathy in a Community Sample

Unnati Patelx, *Simon Fraser University*

David DeMatteo, *Drexel University*

Morgan Scully, *Villanova University*

This study examined the relationship between impulsivity, risk-taking, and psychopathy among community members (N = 89). Results revealed no moderation effect of impulsivity between psychopathy and risk-taking, but correlational analyses suggest the presence of a relationship between community psychopathy and trait impulsivity.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Forensic)

IX-113 Juror Characteristics have a Greater Impact than Organizational Climate on Juror Decisions in a Military Sexual Harassment Case

Yelina Fernandezx, *Fielding Graduate University*

ShawnMarie Rehfeld, *Fielding Graduate University*

Kristine M. Jacquin, *Fielding Graduate University*

We examined if juror characteristics or case variables had an impact on juror decisions in a military sexual harassment case. Tolerant attitudes about sexual harassment most strongly predicted lower liability ratings. In contrast, the degree of permissiveness in the military academy's organizational climate showed almost no correlation with liability ratings.

(Social, Clinical - Forensic)

IX-114 Juror Sexism and Expectancies about Alcohol Use Predict Juror Decisions in the Murder Trial of a Woman who Killed her Abusive Husband

Weylin Downesx, *Fielding Graduate University*

Adrienne Finn, *Fielding Graduate University*

Kristine M. Jacquin, *Fielding Graduate University*

We examined the relative influence of case variables (defendant's and shooting victim's alcohol use at the time of the shooting) and juror characteristics on juror judgments of a woman who shot

her abusive husband. Results indicate that jurors' hostile sexism and expectations that alcohol causes aggression predict higher guilt ratings.

(Clinical, Social - Forensic)

IX-115 Maternal Parenting Does Not Mediate the Relationship Between Paternal Incarceration and Offspring Incarceration

Kristy N. Cuthbertx, *Fielding Graduate University*

Anthony Bishop, *Fielding Graduate University*

Kristine M. Jacquin, *Fielding Graduate University*

Children with incarcerated fathers are more likely to be incarcerated, but maternal parenting behaviors do not mediate or exacerbate this risk. However, paternal incarceration is associated with a higher incidence of psychological and physical abuse as well as permissive parenting styles in non-incarcerated mothers.

(Clinical, Social - Forensic)

IX-116 Mortality Salience Triggers Empathy for Victims of Crime

Donna Crawleyx, *Ramapo College of New Jersey*

Casey Ramos, *Ramapo College of New Jersey*

Janelle Leyva, *Ramapo College of New Jersey*

Participants completed personality measures of empathy and social dominance, read trial summaries with mortality salience manipulations, and indicated reactions to the case. Mortality salience, alone and in interaction with empathy, affected perceptions of culpability, but was unrelated to racial bias. There was also a main effect of social dominance.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Forensic)

IX-117 Decreased Executive Function in Collegiate Athletes 6 Months Post-Concussion

Marisa A Gretzx, *Ursinus College*

Joel P Bish, *Ursinus College*

Concussed and non-concussed participants completed a battery of cognitive tests which identified a permanent marker of concussion at 6 months post-injury. The behavioral effects, such as impulse control, are attributed to the impairment of executive function and are characteristic of an individual with ADD/ADHD.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

IX-118 Digital Art Intervention Improves Cognition in Healthy Older Adults

David E. Marrax, *Marquette University*

Katherine Reiter, *Marquette University*

Anthony N Correro, *Marquette University*

Ruff Jordan, *Marquette University*

McCuddy T William, *Marquette University*

Brandolino Amber, *Marquette University*

Kristy A Nielson, *Marquette University & Medical College of Wisconsin, Center for Imaging Research*

Healthy older adults who participated in a six-week digital art intervention improved to a significantly greater degree than “active” controls on measures of verbal memory, visual memory, visual search and sequencing, and mental rotation. Findings suggest that creating visual art improves cognitive functioning in older adults.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

IX-119 Effectiveness of visual grouping and guided cognitive strategies to improve perceptual and cognitive functions in schizophrenia.

Batya Weinsteinx, *The New School for Social Research*

Daniel D Kurylo, *Brooklyn College*

Richard Waxman, *Touro College*

Steven M Silverstein, *Rutgers University*

Jacob Kader, *Manhattan Psychiatric Center*

We examined whether experience with perceptual organization improves perceptual and cognitive deficits in schizophrenia. We hypothesized that tasks that engage perceptual organization, emphasizing either bottom-up or top-down processes, would improve organizational functions. Results indicated improvement to visual and cognitive function, including perceptual thresholds and select cognitive abilities.

(Cognitive, Clinical - Neuropsychology)

IX-120 Effects of Acculturation on Attention Test in Ethnically Diverse Populations

Kaitlyn Kauzorx, *California State University, Northridge*

Jose Lara-Ruiz, *california state university, northridge*

Grace Castillo, *california state university, northridge*

Dayana Banuelos, *california state university, northridge*

Amina Flowers, *california state university, northridge*
Jasmin Alostaz, *california state university, northridge*
Marina Nakhla, *california state university, northridge*
Jill Razani, *california state university, northridge*

The purpose of this study was to examine differences in performance among ethnically diverse groups on the three conditions of the Stroop test. The results found that Caucasians outperformed specific ethnic groups on the word reading and color naming portion of the test.

(Clinical - Neuropsychology)

IX-121 Exercise Training Does Not Affect the Association Between Heart Rate Recovery from Exercise and Psychological Stressors: Failure to Support the Cross Stressor Adaptation Hypothesis

Chloe M Stellax, *Lawrence University*
Samantha R Krivensky, *Columbia University Medical Center*
Paula S. McKinley, *Columbia University Medical Center and New York State Psychiatric Institute*
Chien-Wen J Choi, *Columbia University Medical Center and New York State Psychiatric Institute*
Martina Pavlicova, *Columbia University Medical Center*
Matthew N Bartels, *Montefiore Medical Center and Albert Einstein College of Medicine*
Peter A Shapiro, *Columbia University Medical Center*
Richard P Sloan, *Columbia University Medical Center and New York State Psychiatric Institute*

This study tests Sothmann's cross stressor adaptation hypothesis. In an exercise clinical trial, exercise training effects on heart rate recovery from exercise and psychological stressors were assessed. Contrary to cross stressor theory, training did not invoke a significant association between HRR from the two types of stressors.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Exercise)

IX-122 Music Tempo and Athletic Performance

Ryan H Wessellx, *Northwest Missouri State University*
No secondary authors

Effect of music tempo on exercise performance was studied. Subjects were asked to complete 4 sets of exercises under slow tempo music, and then repeat them under fast tempo music. Subjects did record, on average, higher repetitions, and a higher heart rate under fast temp music.

(Social - Exercise)

IX-123 Negative Cognitions Relate to Activity, not Depression, Nor Functioning in Older Adults

Jerome L. Shortx, *George Mason University*

Diane C. Wagner, *George Mason University*

Depression levels and negative cognitions were unrelated over time, suggesting that cognitive theories of depression may not generalize to older adults. Negative cognitions were unrelated to functional limitations. Negative cognitions were related to increases in activity over time, suggesting that negative cognitions provide motivation to increase activity.

(Clinical, Developmental - Exercise)

IX-124 Sports Participation and Achievement Outcomes Among Students In Special Education

Natalie Roblesx, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

ZewelANJI Serpell, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

ZewelANJI Serpell, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Princess M Washington, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

Princess M Washington, *Virginia Commonwealth University*

This study describes the level, and associations with achievement outcomes, of sport team participation among students with disabilities. Secondary analysis of the Special Education Elementary Longitudinal Study (SEELS) dataset revealed differential participation based on disability type, but positive associations with achievement for all—particularly for students with intellectual disabilities.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Exercise)

IX-125 Ch-Ch-Changes: Personality and Adjusting to Life After College

Kelci Harrisx, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Joshua J Jackson, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Each year students across the country graduate from college and enter the “real world.” In this study we examine the role personality plays in how students anticipate and adjust to various aspects of the transition from college. High conscientiousness and low neuroticism predicted having a smooth transition from college.

(Personality/Emotion - Lifespan)

IX-126 Evaluating Resilience's Association with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory

Abigail A. Camdenx, *Agnes Scott College*

Carrie M. Brown, *Independent Consultant*

Amaris Bronner, *University of West Florida*

Xi Zhang, *Agnes Scott College*

Anastasia Carter, *Agnes Scott College*

This study explored resilience's association with Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (Rohner & Khaleque, 2002) by measuring 84 adults' levels of resilience (Smith et al., 2008) and perceived parental rejection (Rohner & Khaleque, 2005). Results demonstrated that, contrary to hypothesis, resilience was not associated with perceived parental rejection.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Lifespan)

IX-127 Interest Development from Adolescence to Adulthood: A Meta-analysis on Mean-level Change

Kevin A Hoffx, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Jessamyn G Perlus, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Colin J. M. Wee, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

James B Rounds, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

How do interests change throughout the lifespan? In this meta-analysis of longitudinal studies on mean-level change in interests (K=99, N=20,927), we find that interests involving People increase during adolescence and young adulthood, while interests involving Things do not change. Additional patterns of change across age and interest traits are presented.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Lifespan)

IX-128 Tracing Lives from High School to Midlife: Complex Pathways to Health at Age 40

Jacqui Smithx, *University of Michigan*

Shannon T Mejia, *University of Michigan*

Jon D Miller, *University of Michigan*

We use 27-years of prospective representative data from a US Generation-X cohort (born 1972-1975; N = 5107) to trace pathways to midlife health. Latent class analysis identified profiles of high school math, science, and reading achievement, adult occupation, geographic mobility, and personality associated with midlife obesity, hypertension, and chronic disease.

(Developmental - Lifespan)