



Poster Session X

Saturday, May 28, 2016
10:00 AM – 10:50 AM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 9:50 AM – 10:00 AM)

X-001 Anxiety Symptoms and Autonomic Functioning in Response to Happy and Sad Film Clips

Katie L Rinx, *Northwestern University*
Ryan C Svoboda, *Northwestern University*
Sara E Thomas, *Northwestern University*
Deborah J Wu, *Northwestern University*
Claudia M Haase, *Northwestern University*

The present laboratory-based study of healthy younger and older adults showed that greater anxiety symptoms predicted greater baseline levels of heart rate, but did not predict heart rate reactivity in response to happy and sad film clips. These results contribute to our understanding of autonomic dysregulation in anxiety.

(Personality/Emotion, Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

X-002 Appreciation and Self-rated Physical Health

Nancy S. Fagleyx, *Rutgers University*
Whitney Conner, *Rutgers University*
Teddy Chattah, *Rutgers University*

Appreciation predicted subjective health, over-and-above sex, social desirability, and the Big 5 personality factors (N=344). A focus on what one has, rather than lacks, made a significant individual contribution ($p = .001$), but gratitude did not.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X-003 Associations Among Moral Foundations Questionnaire Subscales and Explicit and Implicit Measures of Compassion

Lily M Dawson, *Suffolk University*

Vanessa A Alvarez, *Suffolk University*

Alexandra M Dick, *Suffolk University*

Michael K Suvak, *Suffolk University*

This study provided support for the construct validity of Moral Foundations Theory by demonstrating significant associations between the Harm/care and Fairness/cheating subscales of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (MFQ, Graham et al., 2011) and scores on self-report and behaviorally oriented measures of compassion.

(Personality/Emotion, Methodology - Emotion)

X-004 Awe Promotes Multi-Cultural Experiences

Maria Monroy, *UC Berkeley*

Jia Wei Zhang, *UC Berkeley*

Dacher Keltner, *UC Berkeley*

We found that awe, compared to amusement, uniquely predicts Multicultural Experiences (e.g., time lived in other country and exposure to different cultures) in both a cross-sectional and a daily diary study.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

X-005 Body odor disgust sensitivity independently predicts authoritarian attitudes

Marco Tullio Liuzzax, *Stockholm University*

Torun Lindholm, *Stockholm University*

Caitlin B. Hawley, *Stockholm University*

Marie Gustafsson Sendén, *Stockholm University*

Ingrid Stanciu, *Stockholm University*

Mats J. Olsson, *Karolinska Institutet*

Jonas K. Olofsson, *Stockholm University*

Disgust evoked by body odors plays a crucial role in the behavioral immune system (BIS), which is consistently related to political conservatism. We developed measure of disgust sensitivity to body odors and showed, across three studies, that it relates specifically to social but not economic conservatism.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X-006 Boredom and Goal Pursuit in a Cognitive Space

Jhotisha Mugonx, *University of Waterloo*

Andriy Struk, *University of Waterloo*

James Danckert, *University of Waterloo*

Boredom, defined as a disengaged state, is related to poor self-regulation and poor goal pursuit. We used a word game task to examine individual differences in goal pursuit. High boredom prone individuals engaged with more individual problems within the task but did so less efficiently than low boredom prone individuals.

(Cognitive, Social - Emotion)

X-007 Calculating the magnitude of emotional dissonance by vector operations

Shinichiro Watanabex, *University of Tsukuba, Japan*

Nadeshiko Tsutsuba, *University of Tsukuba, Japan*

Yuichiro Kanazawa, *University of Tsukuba, Japan*

Expressing the magnitudes and directions of multiple emotions by vectors, we calculated two resultant vectors, one for mixed felt emotions and one for mixed displayed emotions. We found that the outer product of the resultant emotion vectors can serve as a direct measure to represent the level of emotional dissonance.

(Personality/Emotion, Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

X-008 Challenge/Threat-Appraisal and Task Performance under Stress

LUXI CHENx, *Nanyang Technological University*

Li Qu, *Nanyang Technological University*

The current study investigated the effects of stress appraisals and global appraisal tendency on working memory task performance under stress through manipulating stress appraisal. The results showed that challenge appraisal improved while threat appraisal decreased task performance under stress; people with positive global appraisal tendency also performed better than those with negative global appraisal tendency.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X-009 Challenging the Role of Relevance as a Key Determinant of Memory Facilitation
Bethlehem T. Yimenux, *Case Western Reserve University*
Heath A. Demaree, *Case Western Reserve University*

Relevance has been implicated as a predictor of memory; however, it appears relevance is confounded with emotion (arousal and valence). We examined the effects of arousal, valence, and relevance on recognition over time. Arousal predicted immediate and delayed recognition whereas valence and relevance predicted recognition only after 24hr.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

X-010 Cognitive Reappraisal Using Other-Focused Cognition
Ana M Bedacarratzx, *University of Denver*
Kateri L McRae, *University of Denver*

The distinction between self-focused cognition and other-focused cognition has been applied to various psychological processes, but remains relatively under-explored in the domain of emotion, and in particular emotion regulation. We compared the effects of using self- and other-focused cognition on emotional reactivity and emotion regulation in the context of cognitive reappraisal.

(Social - Emotion)

X-011 College students feeling stressed and depressed? They may benefit from better self-control
Patricia S Pittmanx, *California State University, Long Beach*
Jennifer Batshoun, *California State University, Long Beach*
H. Isabella Lanza, *California State University, Long Beach*

Stress is a normal part of college students' lives, but when stress is linked to depression problematic academic, social, and health issues emerge. This study showed that higher levels of stress are related to depression, but those with higher self-control may be less vulnerable to the negative effects of stress.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Emotion)

X-012 "All About Pleasure": Potential User Perceptions of Female Condom Video
Erin W. Moorex, *Stetson University*
Jozefina Logu, *Stetson University*

A sample of 570 participants recruited online completed evaluated a female condom promotional video and two different female condom packages. They found the video educational but more appealing to women; suggestions were made to reduce awkward dialogue and possibly reshoot using American voices. They preferred more colorful packaging over white.

(General - Health)

X-013 Is Dieting a Publicly Accepted Form of Disordered Eating? Dieting Interacts with Weight and Body Image to Predict Later Self-Esteem.

Megan M. Shopex, *University of California, Davis*

Julia C. Singleton, *University of California, Davis*

This study examined dieting and its effect on harmful outcomes. We found that baseline dieting predicted higher depression and lower general health one year later, and that there was a significant three way interaction of baseline dieting, body image, and weight predicting self-esteem one year later.

(Clinical, Developmental - Health)

X-014 Island Isolation and Area as Predictors of BMI in Pacific Islanders

Amy Junghyun Leex, *Brigham Young University Hawaii*

Kyle E Madsen, *Brigham Young University Hawaii*

Boyd H Timothy, *Brigham Young University Hawaii*

Ronald M. Miller, *Brigham Young University - Hawaii*

Using the most recent data from the World Health Organization (2014), this research assesses the relationship between island land area (km²) and island isolation (distance in km to the nearest large island) on BMI.

(Developmental - Health)

X-015 Let's Not Tempt Fate: The Role Superstition, Fatalism and Time-Orientation on Future Health Expectations

Lemi Baruhx, *Koc University, Istanbul*

G. Tarcan Kumkale, *Kadir Has University, Istanbul*

Celia N Sen, *Isik University, Istanbul*

Some people become more vulnerable to disease by not thinking about the future and avoiding health-related information. In this study, we examined antecedents and correlates of future health

prediction avoidance in a nationally representative sample in Turkey (N=2826). In particular, chronic disease, fatalism, time-orientation, and superstition were the strongest determinants.

(Social - Health)

X-016 Life Satisfaction Post-Organ Transplantation: A Stress-Vulnerability Perspective

Jennifer Brennanx, *Capella University*

Nancy Piotrowski, *Capella University- Mentor*

Abstract Using a descriptive, non-experimental study, 140 individuals, one to six months post-transplant with heart, lung, liver, or kidney transplants. Depression status showed to be the only significant predictor, $\beta = .148$, $t(134) = 2.293$, $p = .023$.

(Biological/Neuroscience, General - Health)

X-017 Linking Work Stressors to Employees' Well-Being: Mediating Roles of Psychological Empowerment and Organization-Based Self-Esteem

Minseo Kimx, *Central Michigan University*

Terry Beehr, *Central Michigan University*

In a sample of 336 full-time US employees, work stressors were negatively associated with two motivational constructs of psychological empowerment and organization-based self-esteem, both of which were positively associated with life satisfaction and negatively associated with physical and psychological health.

(Industrial/Organizational, General - Health)

X-018 Loneliness, Facebook Addiction, and Internet Addiction as Predictors of Insomnia in College Students

Victoria Felixx, *Louisiana Tech University*

Mercedes Gremillion, *Louisiana Tech University*

Walter Buboltz, *Louisiana Tech University*

Limited research has investigated the roles of loneliness, Facebook-use, and Internet-use on college student sleeping behaviors. This study investigated whether reported loneliness, Facebook addiction, and Internet addiction are predictors of insomnia among a sample of college students. Internet addiction, Facebook addiction, and loneliness significantly predicted insomnia severity.

(Clinical - Health)

X-019 Mediators of the Relationship Between Body Image and Exercise Avoidance

Kimberly R Morex, *Iowa State University*

Alison L Phillips, *Iowa State University*

Miriam H Eisenberg, *National Institutes of Health*

Exercise interventions increase body image. However, the current study finds that low body image predicts exercise avoidance, meaning interventions to increase exercise may optimally start by targeting low body satisfaction. We identify two mediators of the relationship between body satisfaction and exercise avoidance as potential targets for such interventions.

(Social - Health)

X-020 Mental Illness, Clinical Retention, and Virologic Suppression among Persons Entering HIV and Psychiatric Care in a Southeastern U.S. Clinic

William B. Rogers, *Indiana University School of Medicine*

Peter F Rebeiro, *Vanderbilt University, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases*

Reena M Camoens, *Vanderbilt University, Department of Psychiatry*

Sally B Bebawy, *Vanderbilt University, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases*

Megan M Turner, *Vanderbilt University, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases*

Timothy R Sterling, *Vanderbilt University, Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases*

We describe clinical retention and virologic suppression in a pilot cohort study of adults entering HIV and psychiatric care, stratified by mental illness and key demographics. The results suggest a non-significant trend towards decreased virologic suppression among individuals with mental illness who receive on-site psychiatric care.

(Clinical - Health)

X-021 Mere measurement effect on blood donation: The role of meta-cognitive processes

G. Tarcan Kumkalex, *Kadir Has University, Istanbul*

Aylin Uzun, *Koc University*

The study involved an application of the question-behavior effect in the context of blood donation. As expected, merely asking for intentions was not sufficient to increase donations.

However, inducing people to reflect on their level of confidence made a difference and increased their likelihood of performing the behavior.

(Social - Health)

X-022 Morning Surge in Blood Pressure and the Role of Self-Control

Michael C Fitzgeraldx, *Florida State University Family Institute*

Ross W May, *Florida State University Family Institute*

Gregory S Seibert, *Florida State University Family Institute*

Marcos A Sanchez-Gonzalez, *Larkin Community Hospital*

Frank D Fincham, *Florida State University Family Institute*

This study examined the relationship between morning surge in blood pressure (MSBP) via 24 hour ambulatory blood pressure monitoring and self-control. Findings indicated a negative relationship between MSBP and self-control, independent from established correlates of cardiovascular health.

(General - Health)

X-023 Multimedia Formats Improve Older Adult Comprehension of Clinical Test Results: Implications for Patient Portal Design

Daniel G. Morrowx, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Mark Hasegawa-Johnson, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Thomas Huang, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

William Schuh, *Carle Foundation, Urbana IL*

Rocio Garcia-Retamero, *University of Granada, Spain*

Renato Azevedo, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Kuangxiao Gu, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Wang Zhang, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Bidisha Roy, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

Our goal is to improve older adults' use of information in patient portals by presenting numeric test results in contexts that promote gist-based comprehension. Enhanced multimedia formats supported comprehension, risk perception, and intention to perform self-care behaviors compared to standard numeric messages, although graphic formats sometimes encouraged overestimation of risk.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Health)

X-024 Factors associated with math anxiety in female undergraduate students

Mary E Lonergan-Cullumx, *Mount Mary University*
Laurel J End, *Mount Mary University*
Lissandra Lopez, *Mount Mary University*
Nicole Wagner, *Mount Mary University*

Math anxiety was assessed in undergraduates at an all-women's university. Psychology majors, compared to nonmajors, showed significant reductions in math assessment anxiety during the semester. Students of female instructors reported a significant decrease in math assessment anxiety post-course. A significant difference in final grade based on major was also found.

(General - Education)

X-025 Family qualities, ethnic discrimination, and neighborhood risks related to academic efficacy and GPA of Latino adolescents

Hector M. Nolascox, *California State University, Northridge*
Delwin B. Carter, *California State University, Northridge*
Scott Plunkett, *California State University, Northridge*

Using data from 379 Latino high school students in Southern California, a path analysis using EQS found that (1) maternal monitoring and family cohesion were indirectly related to GPA through academic self-efficacy, and (2) ethnic discrimination was directly and negatively related to GPA (but not to academic self-efficacy).

(Developmental - Education)

X-026 Features of Educational Videos that Create Illusions of Learning

Ludmila D. Nunesx, *Purdue University*
Jeffrey D. Karpicke, *Purdue University and University of Lisbon*
Stephen Wee Hun Lim, *National University of Singapore*

When comparing watching a video to reading a text and to studying pictures-plus-text (E1) or pictures-plus-audio (E2), performance was equivalent for all conditions. However, JOLs were higher for video than for the other conditions in E1; and equally higher for video and pictures-plus-audio than for text in E2.

(Cognitive - Education)

X-027 Flipping the Educational Psychology Course: Student Perceptions and Test Scores

Mona M. Ibrahimx, *Concordia College*
Haley Larson, *Concordia College*

This poster describes how an Educational Psychology course was flipped and provides a comparison between students' grades and course ratings at the end of the flipped course and at the end of a regular course. Students' reactions to the flip are presented along with suggestions for making it more effective.

(General, Social - Education)

X-028 Gender Differences in Response to Supplemental Early Math Interventions

Brianna L Devlinx, *University of Notre Dame*

Caroline B Hornburg, *University of Notre Dame*

Nicole M McNeil, *University of Notre Dame*

Cristina Carrazza, *University of Notre Dame*

A pretest-intervention-posttest design compared several supplemental math interventions for kindergarteners. Girls benefitted most from the interventions that focused deeply on a single concept, whereas boys benefitted most from the “combined” intervention that covered multiple concepts. Results suggest there may not be one intervention that works “best” for all children.

(Developmental - Education)

X-029 Home Literacy Environment and Reading Development for Native English Speakers and English Language Learners

Jie Zhangx, *Western Kentucky University*

William B. Corley, *Western Kentucky University*

The current study aimed to understand how home literacy factors contribute to reading development in fourth- and fifth-grade native English (NE) speakers and English language learners (ELLs). Results showed similarities and differences in the importance of home language environment in reading development among NE and ELLs with varying English proficiency.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Education)

X-030 I am the Master of my Fate: The Importance of Perceived Agency

Andrea Belgradex, *University of Michigan*

Fiona Lee, *University of Michigan*

Muniba Saleem, *University of Michigan*

Jessie Spencer, *University of Michigan*

Alexander Porte, *University of Michigan*

Choice is a central value in the United States. Our study's findings were consistent with past literature, showing that increased perceived choice in electing an academic major led to better outcomes in relation to overall wellbeing, increased belonging to their major, and increased history of engagement with the major.

(Social, Industrial/Organizational - Education)

X-031 Informal Involvement of English and Spanish-Speaking Parents in Dual-Language and Traditional Classrooms

Dana Saadx, *North Carolina State University*

Alena Esposito, *Emory University*

Lynne Baker-Ward, *North Carolina State University*

We administered a questionnaire to examine the informal academic involvement of parents with children in traditional (N=38) vs. dual-language (N=38) classrooms. Dual-language parents placed a higher priority on extra-curricular activities. All Spanish-speaking parents and English-speaking families in dual-language education highly valued bilingualism, contrasting with native English speakers in traditional education.

(Developmental - Education)

X-032 Is Education a Fundamental Right or a Scarce Resource? Beliefs About Intellectual Potential Shape People's Positions on Education

Krishna Savanix, *Nanyang Business School*

Aneeta Rattan, *London Business School*

Carol S. Dweck, *Stanford University*

Does every child have a fundamental right to a high quality education or is it acceptable if only some children receive it? We identify a basic lay theory that predicts whether people view education as a right: the belief that everyone (or not everyone) has the potential to become highly intelligent.

(Social - Education)

X-033 Continuum Beliefs of Schizophrenia and Stigma: Correlational and Experimental Findings

Ryan Thibodeaux, *St. John Fisher College*

No secondary authors

This study explored whether experimental manipulation of continuum beliefs of schizophrenia yield decreased stigma. Correlational findings mirrored those reported in the published literature (i.e., continuum beliefs are associated with decreased stigma), but experimental manipulation of these beliefs failed to affect any stigma outcome.

(Clinical, Social - Psychopathology)

X-034 DHEA downregulates the HPA-axis response to psychosocial stressors.

Andrea G Robertsx, *University of Michigan*

Elisa Geiss, *University of Michigan*

Lara Fawaz, *University of Michigan*

Nithya Sridhar, *University of Michigan*

Nestor Lopez-Duran, *University of Michigan*

This study examined the impact of DHEA and the ratio of DHEA to Cortisol on HPA-axis activation and recovery from a psychosocial stressor. DHEA levels were linked to greater cortisol levels overall and individuals with greater DHEA levels relative to cortisol demonstrated a shorter post-stress response and lower peaks.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Psychopathology)

X-035 Do People Ruminates Differentially? A Latent Profile Analysis of Rumination Facets across College Students

Matilyn R Stocksx, *Old Dominion University*

Logan B Morris, *Old Dominion University*

Hannah C Hamrick, *Old Dominion University*

Adrian J Bravo, *Old Dominion University*

James M Henson, *Old Dominion University*

The present study used latent profile analysis to determine the number of distinct ruminative thinking subpopulations in a sample of college students. Further, we examined how these distinct groups differed on emotional health outcomes (e.g., depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms), which are linked to ruminative thinking among college students.

(Clinical, Methodology - Psychopathology)

X-036 Does Motivation Improve Behavioral Inhibition in Adults with ADHD Symptoms?

William Simsx, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Tephillah Jeyaraj-Powell, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Adam Braly, *Texas Tech University*

The current study was an attempt to understand the links between reward processes, upward social comparisons, and behavioral inhibition in adults with ADHD and ADHD symptoms using monetary rewards and false social comparison information.

(Clinical, Social - Psychopathology)

X-037 Emotion Reactivity Across Eating Disorder Diagnoses

Kathryn Smithx, *Alexian Brothers Behavioral Health Hospital*

Nicole A. Hayes, *Northwestern University*

Jason J. Washburn, *Northwestern University, Alexian Brothers Behavioral Health Hospital*

Emotion Reactivity has been shown to be elevated among people with eating disorders. However, no study to date has examined how the rates of emotion reactivity differ across different eating disorder diagnoses. The current study indicates emotion reactivity is highest in bulimia followed by BED, EDNOS, and AN.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

X-038 Emotion Regulation and Callous-Unemotional Traits in Children

Yu Gaox, *Brooklyn College, The City University of New York*

Wei Zhang, *The Graduate Center of the City University of New York*

Callous-unemotional traits and respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA) during an emotion regulation task were assessed in 133 children at age 8-9 years and one year later. Children with persistent RSA withdrawal (RSA decreases relative to the baseline at both visits) had more callous-unemotional traits, indicating enhanced emotion regulation in these children.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

X-039 Examining Internalizing Symptoms in Rural Latino Youth: Relations With Acculturative Stress and Deportation

Yesenia Aguilar Silvanx, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Denise A Chavira, *University of California, Los Angeles*

This study examines the relationship between acculturative stress and deportation with internalizing symptoms in rural Latino youth (N=146). Drawing upon scholarship on acculturative stress in Latinos, we discuss the subscales of acculturative stress that account for a significant variance in internalizing symptoms.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

X-040 Examining the Lingering Impact of Childhood Sexual Abuse on Psychiatric Symptomatology Among Homeless Women

Elise H. Racettex, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Christopher A. Fowler, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Melisa V. Rempfer, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Laura A. Faith, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

This study investigates the impact childhood sexual abuse (CSA) has on psychiatric symptomatology. Women in the sample were homeless and had experienced various lifetime traumas. We compared women who experienced CSA to those who had not. Results indicate that CSA has lingering effects on adulthood symptoms independent of other traumas.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

X-041 Examining the relationship between experiences of attenuated psychosis and aberrant salience

Ryan P. Scanlonx, *City College (CUNY)*

Aleksandr Tikhonov, *City College (CUNY)*

Huw Green, *City College (CUNY)*

Deidre Anglin, *City College (CUNY)*

In an ethnically diverse sample taken from an urban university, this study was designed to clarify the experiential link between experiences of prodromal psychosis and aberrant salience. A Pearson correlation showed strong, significant relationships in all cases, while positive prodromal experiences provided the strongest link to reports of aberrant salience.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

X-042 Fatal Communications: Intention in Witnessed Suicides

Taronish Iranix, *Private Practice*

Cheryl L. Meyer, *Wright State University*

Katherine A. Hermes, *Central Connecticut State University*

The majority of individuals commit suicide in a private setting. However, some kill themselves in front of intimate others or, occasionally, strangers. A taxonomy was proposed 30 years ago to examine the role played by witnesses to suicide. Our study tests this taxonomy and adds the category of legal entanglement.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

X-043 Evaluations of Medical Mentors Based on Gender, Personality, and Specialty

Abigail R Corringtonx, *Rice University*

Michelle R. Hebl, *Rice University*

Evaluations of potential medical mentors were examined using a sample of medical students and residents enrolled in medical training programs throughout the U.S. Medical students and residents preferred pediatricians, physicians who are high in warmth, and physicians who are high in assertiveness. These and other findings are discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-044 Experiments on the Perceived Basis for Intellectual Property Rights

Anne A. Fastx, *University of Washington*

Gregory N Mandel, *Temple University*

Kristina R Olson, *University of Washington*

Two studies were conducted to investigate whether lay people's opinions about intellectual property (IP) protection are influenced by arguments about the basis for IP laws. The findings suggest that certain arguments (creative commons, and to a lesser degree, plagiarism) lead people to be less supportive of laws protecting intellectual property.

(Cognitive - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-045 Gender differences in college students' mental health attitudes following three brief interventions

Kate Turetskyx, *Columbia University*

Catherine A Sanderson, *Amherst College*

520 college students were randomly assigned to one of three 15-minute interventions: a social norms intervention correcting mental health norm misperceptions, a general mental health education program, and a stress reduction workshop as the control. Gender differences in stigma and help-seeking attitudes in response to these interventions are explored.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-046 Growth Mindset of Preservice Teachers was increased by Brief Writing

Interventions with Moderating Effect from Dialecticism

Xintong Lix, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

Yaoran Li, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

David Bergin, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

Sara Prewett, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

Enkhee Chong, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

Katherine Samson, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

The study was to test interventions proposed to change preservice teachers' mindset and increase growth orientation, which was indicated to improve student learning and performance.

Moreover, less dialectical participants were found to be more likely to respond to the mindset intervention and change their mindset in a growth direction.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-047 Gun Control and Gun Laws: Attitudes of Students at a Private Institution

Elizabeth Vassx, *Student*

No secondary authors

Texas Legislature passed the Campus Carry S.B 11 bill, which allows the carrying of concealed handguns on the campuses of, and certain locations associated with, institutions of higher education. This study examines private university student opinions, focusing on their attitudes towards gun safety, gun laws, and the possibility of private civilians carrying concealed guns on campus.

(Social, General - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-048 Harnessing the Question-Behavior-Effect in an mHealth Field Experiment to Enhance Colorectal Cancer Screening

Efrat Neterx, *Ruppin Academic Center*

Nili Stein, *Department of Community Medicine and Epidemiology, Carmel Medical Center*

Gad Renner, *Dept of Community Medicine and Epidemiology, Carmel Medical Center and Faculty of Medicine, Technion*

Lea Hagoel, *Department of Community Medicine and Epidemiology, Carmel Medical Center*

The study translated the question-behavior-effect into an mHealth mass intervention aiming to increase cancer screening. Text message reminders were sent to 50,000 individuals in an interrogative, declarative (or none) forms. Screening was ascertained by medical records. Screening was significantly higher in the experimental groups though the effect size was small.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-049 How Contents of Visual Images Relate to Attitudes toward Targets of Prejudice

John D. Edwards, *Loyola University, Chicago*

Thomas S. Colville, *Loyola University Chicago*

An experimental test of the hypothesis that imagined interaction can reduce prejudice yielded support for only one of six target groups. Detailed content analysis of participants' written descriptions of their visual images identified which evaluative and substantive elements may account for how imagined interactions relate to attitudes toward stigmatized groups.

(Social, Methodology - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-050 Implicit attitudes towards entrepreneurship and philanthropy: Method development in process

Ivars Austers, *University of Latvia*

Aleksandra Makarova, *University of Wuppertal*

Inese Muzikante, *University of Latvia*

Traditionally attitudes towards entrepreneurship as well as attitudes towards philanthropy have been assessed by explicit attitude measures. The current study was designed to develop implicit measures for the both attitudinal objects - entrepreneurship and philanthropy. Results did not show any correlations between corresponding implicit and explicit measures of the respective categories.

(Methodology, Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

X-051 Impact of the Loss of Personal Memories: An Examination of Nonbelieved Memories

Alan Scoboria, *University of Windsor, Canada*

Chantal Boucher, *University of Windsor, Canada*

Razaan Barquni, *University of Windsor, Canada*

Participants (N=320) described whether, and if so how, the loss of belief in vivid autobiographical memories impacted them personally. 86% reported some degree of personal impact and 65% reported sustained impact over time. Degree and type of impact, and changes in behavior resulting from loss of memories are discussed.

(Cognitive, Social - Human Learning and Memory)

X-052 Investigating the Role of Interest Level and Learning Objectives on the Seductive Details Effect

Kay Tislarx, *Michigan Technological University*

Kelly Steelman, *Michigan Technological University*

The inclusion of interesting but irrelevant information in instructional materials can interfere with learning of the core content. Many factors, however, may moderate this seductive details effect (Rey, 2012). The current study examines the role of interest level and the availability of learning objectives on recall and transfer performance.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-053 Moderators of the Confidence–Accuracy Relationship in Recognition Memory

Benedek Kurdix, *Harvard University*

Alexander J Diaz, *Harvard University*

Caroline A Wilmuth, *Harvard University*

Michael C Friedman, *Harvard University*

Mahzarin R Banaji, *Harvard University*

Confidence in one's memory should predict the accuracy of that memory. Across 9 experiments (N = 1264), we show that the confidence–accuracy relationship can be highly negative for nonstudied chronically accessible category members (e.g., “piano” for instruments), especially with increasing list length and inconsistent study–test modalities.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-054 The Effects of Gender and Relationship Status in Mate Preference Using Choice based Conjoint Analysis

Su Kuan Chungx, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Jared T Peterson, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Christina A Hubner, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Rebecca C Adams, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Boyd H Timothy, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Ronald M. Miller, *Brigham Young University - Hawaii*

Mate preferences for males and females in and out of current relationships were measured using choice based conjoint analysis in a southern university. The characteristics utilized were specified by evolutionary theory (Buss, et al., 1990). Results include distinct differences in both genders depending on their current relationship status.

(Social - Relationships)

X-055 More Than Man's Best Friend: Effects of dog presence on cognition

Mackenzie Smithx, *Chapman University*

Connie Shears, *Chapman University*

This study investigates whether reduced stress from being with dogs will empirically translate to better cognition. We hypothesize that participants who are under stress will show more improvement on a post cognitive assessment taken with a dog in the room than participants without a dog in the room.

(Cognitive, Social - Human Learning and Memory)

X-056 Neutral Associates of Negatively-Valenced Scenes are Subject to Attentional Prioritization, but only in Self-Reported High Worriers

Elaine J Mahoneyx, *University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee*

Ethan J Fleuchaus, *University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee*

Deborah E Hannula, *University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee*

Results from this investigation indicate that affectively neutral faces, paired previously with negatively valenced scenes, are subject to fast-acting attentional prioritization. This effect was only seen among participants who experienced high levels of self-reported worry. These findings have implications for the conceptualization of psychiatric disorders like PTSD.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-057 Perceived Source Credibility Mediates the Effect of Increasing Misinformation on Memory Performance

Michelle M. Penax, *Florida International University*

Jessica Z. Klemfuss, *Florida International University*

Elizabeth F. Loftus, *University of California, Irvine*

The study examined how receiving different amounts of misinformation affects individuals' perception of the source of information and their memory for an event. Receiving more misinformation decreased memory accuracy, but this effect was minimized if the participant was skeptical of the credibility of the misinformation source.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-058 The influence of Communication Effectiveness and Partner Engagement in

Individuals with Anxious and Avoidant Attachment styles

Soram Yunx, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Jared T Peterson, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Su Kuan Chung, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Jisun Kim, *Brigham Young University-Hawaii*

Dean Busby, *Brigham Young University*

Ronald M. Miller, *Brigham Young University - Hawaii*

This study demonstrated that anxious and avoidant attachment styles significantly influenced relationship satisfaction. However, after controlling for communication effectiveness and partner engagement, anxious and avoidant styles, though still significant, were not as predictive of relationship satisfaction. This was true for both caucasians and non-caucasians.

(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

X-059 Power Posing Trivially Affects How Misled Eyewitnesses Are

Mevagh Sansonx, *Victoria University of Wellington*

Maryanne Garry, *Victoria University of Wellington*

Deryn Strange, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice*

To what degree would assuming a “power pose”—a powerful posture—make people less susceptible to being misled? In two experiments, subjects watched a crime, adopted a high- or low-power pose, received misinformation about the crime, and answered questions about the crime. Pose trivially affected how misled people were.

(Cognitive, Social - Human Learning and Memory)

X-060 Private Emotional Memories: Discovering You Are Pregnant

Allison Whitex, *Butler University*

John N Bohannon, *Butler University*

Forty-six participants recounted discovery of their pregnancy, or their partner’s pregnancy. The narrative author’s affective response to the news of pregnancy predicted the extent of their recollection, along with number of recounts.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

X-061 Further Validation of the Personal Growth Initiative Scale-II: Gender Measurement Invariance

Kevin A. Harmonx, *Texas Tech University*

Yuki Shigemoto, *Texas Tech University*
Dominika Borowa, *Texas Tech University*
Christine Robitschek, *Texas Tech University*
Hossein Eslami, *Texas Tech University*

Personal Growth Initiative, a skillset used to make intentional positive changes, is negatively associated with distress and positively related to well-being; researchers have examined gender differences. However, no study has examined gender invariance of the Personal Growth Initiative Scale-II. The present study examined measurement invariance of the PGIS-II between genders.

(Clinical, Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-062 Grit—Fad, Fact, or Fiction: A Validity Study
Frank C Worrellx, *University of California, Berkeley*
Dante D. Dixon, *University of California, Berkeley*

We examined the psychometric properties of Short Grit scale scores. Next, we examined the relationships among grit, academic self-concept, engagement, and achievement. Results suggested that grit scores had low internal consistency and problematic psychometric properties. Additionally, academic self-concept and engagement accounted for much more variance in achievement than grit.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Psychometrics)

X-063 Hope Across Achievement: Examining the Psychometric Properties of the Children's Hope Scale Across the Range of Achievement
Dante D. Dixon, *University of California, Berkeley*
No secondary authors

In this study the psychometric properties of Children's Hope Scale scores were examined in three different samples that span the range of achievement. Results indicated that CHS scores had high internal consistency and were structurally sound across achievement. Additionally, CHS scores were found to be invariant across achievement and gender.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-064 Ignoring Group Interdependence in Measurement Invariance Testing with Ordinal Multi-Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis

John M Taylorx, *Saint Louis University*

No secondary authors

When researchers are unable to model the interdependency across groups in measurement invariance testing with ordinal data they may choose to treat the groups as independent and proceed with ordinal multi-group CFA. However, this simulation study suggests that ignoring interdependence in an underpowered comparison may exacerbate the power problem.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-065 Item Properties and the Validity of Personality Assessment

Rachel A. Plouffex, *Western University*

Sampo V. Paunonen, *Western University*

Donald H. Saklofske, *Western University*

The aim of this research is to evaluate psychometric properties of personality questionnaire items that affect their validity. Data collected between 1981 and 2004 representing groups of roommate dyads were used. Results demonstrated that item content saturation was the most consistent predictor of validity, followed by mean item endorsement levels.

(Personality/Emotion, Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-066 Measurement Invariance of the Eating Disorders Examination Questionnaire (EDE-Q) in an Undergraduate Sample of Non-Hispanic and Hispanic Women

Kelsey N Serierx, *University of New Mexico*

Elizabeth A McLaughlin, *University of New Mexico*

Jane Ellen Smith, *University of New Mexico*

Rates of eating disorders are increasing in ethnic minority women. Measurement invariance analyses indicated that the EDE-Q, a common eating disorder instrument, is not invariant across a non-clinical sample of Hispanic and non-Hispanic undergraduate women. This finding means that factor scores on this measure are not comparable across these groups.

(Clinical - Psychometrics)

X-067 Measurement of Change in Repeated Measures with Item Response Theory

Yue Zhaox, *The University of Hong Kong*

No secondary authors

In measuring longitudinal changes, a scaling procedure using IRT was proposed. Randomly equivalent groups and single group designs were incorporated to examine the effect of local dependency. A statistical index was utilized to quantify the extent to which IRT scoring compared with conventional method in their sensitivity to change.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-068 Model Comparison in the Presence of Highly Correlated Latent Traits: A Test of Dimensionality

William J. Munteaux, *Pearson*

Joe Betts, *Pearson*

Jing-Ru Xu, *Pearson*

Ada Woo, *National Council of State Boards of Nursing*

Highly correlated latent traits pose trouble for common estimation techniques (e.g. maximum likelihood methods), that are overcome by stochastic estimation (e.g. random walk Monte Carlo methods). Because errant estimation contaminates model comparison indices, the current study explores whether stochastic model comparisons are viable and as powerful as their frequentist counterpart.

(Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-069 Modeling Systemizing and Empathizing with the Big Five Aspects: Implications for the Extreme Female Brain Theory of Psychosis

Hui Xiong, *University of Toronto*

Victor Swift, *University of Toronto*

Jordan B. Peterson, *University of Toronto*

Low scores on the empathizing quotient predicted Schizotypal symptoms in females, contrary to the extreme female brain theory of psychosis. Furthermore, the variance of systemizing and empathizing were largely accounted for by the aspects of the Big Five. Specifically, intellect, aesthetics, orderliness and politeness (negative) were significant predictors for systemizing whereas aesthetics and compassion accounted for empathizing.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Psychometrics)

X-070 Practice Effects: Not Just for Cognitive Skills

Jane A. Halpertz, *DePaul University*

Daniel R. Abben, *DePaul University*

Scott McLuckie, *DePaul University*

Samantha M Smith, *DePaul University*
Elizabeth A Gorski, *DePaul University*
Emma K Duerk, *DePaul University*

Research on practice effects has found that mean cognitive test scores increase when the test is retaken. Here, we found practice effect outcomes for spatial ability tests (i.e., increased test scores and decreased time spent), extending the practice effect phenomenon. We also found attitudinal correlates of both types of change.

(Industrial/Organizational, Methodology - Psychometrics)

X-071 Perception of Tattooed and Non-Tattooed Models

Suhad Shahinx, *Boston University*
Mary Duell, *University of Massachusetts Lowell*
Jaelyn Casavant, *University of Massachusetts Lowell*

This study asked 120 college students to evaluate images of an African American or Caucasian female model with or without tattoos. Results revealed that tattooed models were viewed more positively than non-tattooed models on some attributes. Ethnicity of the model significantly interacted with tattoo status for five of the attributes.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

X-072 Perceptions of Future Predictability and Control in Maltreated Children and Adolescents

Sonia Lindnerx, *University of California, Irvine*
Kelli L Dickerson, *University of California, Irvine*
Helen Milojevich, *University of California, Irvine*
Jodi A Quas, *University of California, Irvine*

We examined perceptions of future predictability and control in maltreated youth and demographically equivalent comparison youth. Having an objectively chaotic environment in childhood due to maltreatment significantly predicted perceptions of the world and one's future as unpredictable, especially in girls and younger children.

(Developmental - Perception)

X-073 Perceptions of Identity Theft Victims: Who Gets Blamed More and Why?

Alexander M Presciuttix, *Stonehill College*
Alexis K Trabucchi, *Stonehill College*

Christine H Zambarnardi, *Stonehill College*
Nicole M Capezza, *Stonehill College*

This study examined the effects of gender, occupation, and experimenter sex on victim blaming in an identity theft situation. Participants read a hypothetical scenario and then completed a survey. When the victim's occupation was stereotypical of their gender (e.g., female teacher), they were held more responsible for the theft.

(Social - Perception)

X-074 Perceptions of Introverts and Extraverts in the Workplace

Elizabeth A Hanrahanx, *Northern Illinois University*

Jasmin Martinez, *Northern Illinois University*

Lisa M Finkelstein, *Northern Illinois University*

How do definitions of introverts/extraverts vary from academic standards? What are stereotypes people hold of introverts and extraverts in the workplace? This study investigates how accurate people are at self-identifying their own personality, as well as their perceptions of certain adjectives and professions as being introvert/extravert typed.

(Industrial/Organizational - Perception)

X-075 Perceptions of Personal Physician's Care and the Relationship to Patients' Medical Experiences

Irene S. Brutlagx, *Fullerton College*

Diana J. Kyle, *Fullerton College*

A convenience sample of 58 college student volunteers completed a survey that examined their previous medical experiences and perceptions of physicians. Previous medical experiences related to respondents' perceptions of the physician's use of understandable language, extent of active listening, receptivity to patient-provided information, and control over the medical decision.

(Social, General - Perception)

X-076 Perspective switching in interactive settings

Tim W Faberx, *University of Amsterdam*

Kai J Jonas, *University of Amsterdam*

Perspective taking is often measured in non-interactive settings where observers compute the perspective of others even when the perspective is not directly relevant to them. The presented research proposes that people take the perspective of others only early in interactions but switch to their own when responding to others.

(Cognitive, Social - Perception)

X-077 Pitch and Formant Frequency as Predictors of Self-reported Confidence and Accuracy in Physics Responses

Marie Cassarx, *Saginaw Valley State University*

Rajani Muraleedharan, *Saginaw Valley State University*

Christopher M. Nakamura, *Saginaw Valley State University*

Two characteristics of spoken responses, pitch and formant frequency, were considered as possible indicators of response confidence self-ratings and accuracy in undergraduate students' classifications and corresponding explanations for conceptual physics scenarios.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

X-078 Power facilitates memory for faces: Effects in the brain and behavior

Daniel Relihan-Johnsonx, *New York University*

Petra C. Schmid, *Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, ETH Zurich*

David M. Amodio, *New York University*

Does power always impair social processing? We found that high-power subjects had better memory for faces, but only showed enhanced neural processing of faces when they had a face-memorization goal, relative to low-power subjects. Results support the idea that power enhances social perception when it is instrumental.

(Social, Cognitive - Perception)

X-079 Stereotypes of Medical and Recreational Marijuana Users

Amy Frersx, *Undergraduate student*

No secondary authors

This study examined stereotypes of recreational and medical marijuana users. Participants rated a recreational user, medical user, or nonuser vignette on several traits. Results revealed significant rating differences between the user and nonuser conditions. Additionally, ratings did not differ between the medical and recreational user conditions for many traits.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

X-080 Subconscious Awareness of Sexual Orientation via Facial Attractiveness Perception

Tyler R. Presjakx, *Pacific University*

Connor P Principe, *Pacific University*

This poster presents research that investigates whether humans are subconsciously aware of others' sexual orientations via facial perception. Participant ratings of general and sexual attractiveness were compared with the results of a forced-choice sexual orientation identification task. The results add to the discussion regarding whether "gaydar" is an honest ability.

(General, Biological/Neuroscience - Perception)

X-081 Synesthesia: Familiarity and Misconceptions

Wendy L. Brajex, *The State University of New York, Plattsburgh*

Margaret Schrantz, *The State University of New York, Plattsburgh*

Synesthesia is a condition that is relatively unfamiliar to the general public. Undergraduates answered multiple-choice questions to assess their knowledge of synesthesia. About half were familiar with the condition once it was described to them; however, responses revealed a lack of knowledge regarding causes, demographics, and types of synesthesia.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Perception)

X-082 Four New Corrected Statistics For SEM With Small Samples and Nonnormally Distributed Data

Ge Jiangx, *University of Notre Dame*

Ke-Hai Yuan, *University of Notre Dame*

This project introduces four new corrections to the likelihood ratio statistic aiming to yield improved performance with nonnormally distributed and/or small sample sized data. A Monte Carlo simulation study shows that under certain conditions, the newly-proposed corrections outperform existing test statistics in terms of Type I error control.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

X-082 The effects of a university mindfulness course on mindful attention, self-compassion, life satisfaction and perceived stress.

Wiley Stemx, *New Mexico State University*
Tracie L Hitter, *New Mexico State University*
Eve M Adams, *New Mexico State University*

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a university course on mindfulness. Results revealed increases in mindful attention, self-compassion, and life satisfaction, as well as a decrease in perceived stress, in the sample of 27 students. Future research should examine an alternative positive psychology curriculum as a self-care intervention for students in helping professions' disciplines.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Education)

X-083 Going up! Planned missing data designs at Level-2 in multilevel models.

Rong Changx, *Texas Tech University*
Britt K Gorrall, *Texas Tech University*
Kyle Lang, *Texas Tech University*
Todd D Little, *Texas Tech University*

A simulation study was used to evaluate whether PMD form assignment at Level-2 lead to biased estimates of Level-1 parameters or model outcomes. Design conditions of cluster size, number of clusters involved and intraclass correlation were examined for percent relative bias of parameter estimates, intraclass correlation and power recovery.

(Methodology, Developmental - Quantitative)

X-084 Making McDonald's Omega Accessible: An SPSS GUI that interfaces with R "Psych"

Brandon W Reedx, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*
Scott P Klappa, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*
Steven A Miller, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*

Cronbach and Shavelson (2004) argued that coefficient alpha is often an unsuitable measure of internal consistency; alpha remains widely used in psychology, perhaps because of accessibility. This project presents an SPSS plug-in to utilize Revelle's "psych" package in R in order to compute McDonald's omega, a suitable alternative to alpha.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

X-085 Measuring growth of marital love across the transition to parenthood: A flexible Bayesian model

Chelsea A Muthx, *The Pennsylvania State University*
Zita Oravec, *The Pennsylvania State University*

We present a Bayesian growth curve model capturing changes in fathers' marital love across the transition to parenthood (N=108). We demonstrate the advantages of the Bayesian approach for assessing how a father's feelings of spousal love varies in conjunction with his first child's birth, accounting for moderating effects of positivity.

(Methodology, Personality/Emotion - Quantitative)

X-086 Multilevel Modeling in the Presence of Outliers: A Comparison of Robust Estimation Methods

Holmes Finchx, *Ball State University*

No secondary authors

Outliers can lead to biased parameter estimates and standard errors for multilevel models. Two estimation approaches for dealing with outliers have been proposed, one based on ranks and the other on heavy tailed distributions of model errors. This study compared these methods and found that rank methods generally worked best.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

X-087 Power to detect misclassification rates in logistic regression modeling

Haiyan Liux, *University of Notre Dame*

Zhiyong Zhang, *University of Notre Dame*

Misclassification is the response error on categorical variables. When the misclassification is ignored in a logistic regression analysis, the result will be misleading and the power of the study will suffer. A modified model including misclassification parameters is investigated in our study to correct the influence of the misclassification.

(Methodology, General - Quantitative)

X-088 Predicting First-Year College Academic Performance from High School Profiles: A Comparison between Regression Tree and Linear Regression Techniques

Dexin Shix, *University of Oklahoma*

Robert A. Terry, *University of Oklahoma*

Scott N. Wilson, *University of Oklahoma*

Nicole J. Campbell, *University of Oklahoma*

Leslie A. Williams, *University of Oklahoma*

In the current study, we compare the performance of various regression tree techniques to the traditional linear regression method for predicting students' college academic performance. Implications and limitations of using Regression Tree techniques in psychological and educational studies are discussed, particularly with regard to student and teacher Dashboard technology.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

X-089 Research Synthesis Approaches to Longitudinal Growth Modeling

Katerina Marcoulides, *Arizona State University*

Kevin Grimm, *Arizona State University*

Parallel-analysis and data-fusion methods are applied to longitudinal data; IRT is used for linking multiple versions of the Woodcock-Johnson. Results indicate that more complex growth models can be fit using combined data than individual data. Finally, we examine how covariates (SES and gender) are associated with changes in math abilities.

(Methodology, Developmental - Quantitative)

X-090 Associations between parents and youth with ASD in electrodermal activity during face processing

Hillary K. Schiltz, *UC Davis*

Matthew Zajic, *UC Davis*

Lindsay Swain-Lerro, *UC Davis*

Nancy McIntyre, *UC Davis*

Peter C Mundy, *UC Davis*

This study examined the relations between face-processing electrodermal activity (EDA) in children with ASD and their parents. No differences between ASD and TD youth in face-processing were observed. Alternatively, a significant association between parent and child EDA during face processing was observed only in the ASD sample.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Disabilities)

X-091 The Emotions Expressed During Social Interaction with Peer Versus Adult Partners in Minimally Verbal Children with ASD

Nirit Bauminger-Zviely, *Bar Ilan University*

Shahar Bar-Yehuda, *Bar - Ilan University*

Emotional expressiveness (facial expressions, vocalizations, gestures) was examined in minimally verbal children with ASD during dyadic social interaction with peers versus adults. Findings demonstrated limited number (9) of clear emotions (enjoyment) and numerous (24) mixed emotions (interest- distress) while interacting more with adults versus peers. Implications for intervention are discussed.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Disabilities)

X-092 Clinician Perspectives Regarding Use of the Neurodiversity Concept in Adult High-Functioning Autism Support Groups

Gwendolyn Barnhartx, *Walden University*

No secondary authors

In this study, I gathered data from interviews concerning adults with high-functioning autism (HFA) with the clinicians who serve them.

(Social, General - Disabilities)

X-093 Generational Attitudes toward Employees with Disabilities

Michael A Knottx, *Louisiana Tech University*

Mitzi Desselles, *Louisiana Tech University*

Kelly S. Stewart, *Louisiana Tech University*

People with disabilities face physical and psychological challenges as well as discriminatory attitudes and practices. We examined differences in attitudes towards employees with disabilities between generational cohorts (e.g., Millennial, Generation-X, and Baby Boomers). Baby Boomers had significantly more positive attitudes towards people with disabilities than did Millennials.

(Industrial/Organizational - Disabilities)

X-095 Reading Rocks: A Self-Regulation Approach to Literacy Intervention

Melanie Gricex, *Brock University*

No secondary authors

With a focus on enhancing self-regulation skills in vulnerable readers, this poster will present ways to scaffold children's task understanding, perceived self-efficacy, goal setting, and monitoring and feedback through instructional workstations. The instructional workstations are designed to improve the self-regulation skills of struggling readers, thus supporting long-term reading success.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Disabilities)

X-096 Reducing the Stigma of Disclosing Depression in the Workforce

Roshni Janakiramanx, *Rice University*

Michelle R. Hebl, *Rice University*

Christine L Nittrouer, *Rice University*

Rachel C Trump-Steele, *Rice University*

Carlos A Moreno, *Rice University*

Abigail R Corrington, *Rice University*

The current research examined workplace discrimination against applicants who openly admitted depression, and if the new Final Rule, which places a 7% utilization goal for hiring people with disabilities, could alleviate this discrimination. Results indicated that the Final Rule significantly influenced how likely employers were to hire depressed applicants.

(Industrial/Organizational, Clinical - Disabilities)

X-097 The Effects of Disability Status on Employee Engagement

Richard E Beyerx, *Roosevelt University*

Long Nguyen, *Roosevelt University*

Christopher K Adair, *Aon Hewitt*

The study proposes to strengthen the case for employment of persons with a disability. We hypothesized that persons with a disability were as or more engaged than those without a disability, especially when employees perceived that their employers provided a supportive enabling organizational infrastructure.

(Industrial/Organizational - Disabilities)

X-099 The Impact of Employment on Quality of Life for Adults with Brain Injury

Nicole M Ditchmanx, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Christopher Haak, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Elisabeth Batchos, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Sean Rafajko, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Kristina Johnson, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

This study examined the individual contribution of employment status on the subjective quality of life of adults with brain injury by controlling for the impact of other psychosocial correlates. The overall model explained over half of the variance in quality of life, and employment was indeed a significant independent predictor.

(General, Clinical - Disabilities)

X-100 The link between Metacognitive awareness of learning and Working Memory in college students with learning disabilities.

Michael A Rodriguezx, *University of North Florida*

Tracy Alloway, *University of North Florida*

Karen Patterson, *University of North Florida*

Janice Seabrooks-Blackmore, *University of North Florida*

A deeper understanding of the relationship between metacognitive awareness of learning strategies, Working Memory, and learning in undergraduates with learning disabilities can assist in developing more targeting and effective strategies for this population.

(Cognitive, General - Disabilities)

X-101 A Comparison of 3NP Dosing Schedules to Create an Accelerated Aging Model in Mice

Cherish E. Ardingerx, *Towson University*

Kari M. Haines, *Towson University*

Paul J. Pistell, *Towson University*

This experiment compared three dosing regimens of 3-nitropropionic acid (3NP). 3NP is a mitochondrial toxin that is known to damage the striatum. Post-3NP treatment, mice were tested for cognitive and motor functioning using a water motivated version of the Stone T-Maze and the rotarod.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Methodology - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-102 Adolescent and Adult Rats Similarly Update the Value of Rewards Following Their Devaluation

Sara R. Westbrookx, *University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign*

Megan R Dwyer, *University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign*

Joshua M Gulley, *University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign*

We trained rats to lever press for food pellets or sweetened milk, and then devalued these rewards by giving rats free access to them just prior to testing. We found that adolescents and adults showed similar levels of goal-directed behavior, suggesting that adolescents are not more likely to develop habits.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-103 Compulsive Running: The Critical Factor in Activity Anorexia

Crystal Urbinax, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Lucila Lopez, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Ana Piña, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Angela Gonzales, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Merari Garcia, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Frederick Ernst, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

We studied whether anorexia or activity is the critical factor accounting for weight loss in the activity anorexia protocol. We found no correlation between food reinforcement value and either eating or running activity in the protocol. Basal activity, not food reinforcement value, predicted life-threatening weight loss in the study.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-104 Decoding the Neural Circuitry of Reward Behavior

Ernesto H. Bedoyx, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

James M Hyman, *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

We constructed a computational model to simulate reward activity in the anterior cingulate cortex. We found that the computational model was able to accurately discriminate between reward and no-reward stimuli and anticipate the likelihood of these two outcome-states by examining and comparing action potential peak amplitudes and timing.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-105 Do Stress Types Alter Memory Function?

Ilsun M Whitex, *Morehead State University*

Hannah Howard, *Morehead State University*

Zachary Abbott, *Morehead State University*

Wesley White, *Morehead State University*

The effects of two types of stressors, physiological and pharmacological (stress hormone), on simple learning and memory were examined, using a rodent model. Physiological stressor impaired acquisition of learning and worsened scopolamine-induced deficits, whereas pharmacological stressor did not. Learning and Memory may be differentially affected by the type of stress.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-106 Dog Self-Control: The Extent and Limitations

Stephanie M AuBuchonx, *Illinois Wesleyan University*

Ellen E Furlong, *Illinois Wesleyan University*

Jessica R Kraut, *Illinois Wesleyan University*

We explored self-control in dogs to determine whether (a) individual differences exist and (b) self control predicts behavioral outcomes. Dogs, like humans, demonstrate self-control by waiting for a preferred treat, and self-control varies between individual dogs. Further, owner reports of dog behavior relate to success on the self control task.

(Cognitive - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-107 Is Activity Anorexia Really Anorexia?

Lucila Lopezx, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Angela Gonzales, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Crystal Urbina, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Ana Piña, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Frederick Ernst, *University of Texas - Rio Grande Valley*

Our study examined whether loss of appetite (anorexia) is the critical phenomenon accounting for weight loss in the activity anorexia (AA) animal model. Our findings revealed a statistically significant increase in food consumption in rats, suggesting the primary factor affecting life-threatening weight loss is activity-related and not loss of appetite.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-108 Matching, Maximizing, and Misunderstanding

Kevin Straderx, *Carroll University*

Greg Dams, *Carroll University*

Matthew H. Scheel, *Carroll University*

Rats were randomly assigned to either a 22hr food deprivation group or a 4hr control group. After reaching a mastery criterion in pre-training, subjects were presented with a probability learning task which lasted for two sessions. Results indicated that both groups matched, but there were no other significant differences.

(General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-109 Thinking About Reasoning: Why Other Animals Cannot Do What We Can?

Luiz H. Santanax, *Federal University of ABC*

No secondary authors

Reasoning is an action of perform judgments, inferences and apply premises to solve a task. Although an important aspect of higher-level cognitive process, operational description of reasoning remains unclear. Current findings are sustaining paradoxical point of views, I argue that this stems from asymmetrical criteria to approach humans and non-humans.

(Cognitive, General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-110 Zebrafish Exhibit Aversive Operant Conditioning to Light Stimuli During a Single 30 Minute Training Session

Cameron Loyetx, *Illinois Wesleyan University*

Mark Liffiton, *Illinois Wesleyan University*

Brad Sheese, *Illinois Wesleyan University*

This project demonstrated aversive operant conditioning in 117 Zebrafish in response to an aversive light stimulus during a single 30 minute training session. Rather than becoming conditioned to avoid aversive light stimuli, the Zebrafish showed evidence of avoiding the light/dark transition (onset or offset of the stimuli).

(Biological/Neuroscience, General - Animal Learning and Behavior)

X-111 Face representation in human mask-making

Nina Prescottx, *Hobart and William Smith Colleges*

Daniel J Graham, *Hobart and William Smith Colleges*

Pamela Pallet, *The Ohio State University*

Helmut Leder, *University of Vienna*

Previous work has shown that frontal portraits of human faces tend to exaggerate the length ratio (eye-mouth distance : face length) compared to real faces. We find in a sample of masks from many world mask-making traditions that masks exaggerate the length ratio to an even greater extent.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Sensation/Perception)

X-111 Evaluating Employee Performance in the Context of Race and Time Pressure

Rachel L. Heinenx, *Creighton University*
Joshua Fairchild, *Creighton University*

We investigated the role of performance level, race, and time pressure's effects on performance ratings of employees. We hypothesized that employee race and added time pressure would influence employee ratings in performance evaluations. Results showed that race and ambiguity of performance, but not time pressure, affected these ratings.

(Industrial/Organizational - Performance)

X-112 Hay What's That Smell? The Effects of Barn Associated Odors on Equestrians and Non-Equestrians

Kathryn E. Kirkhamx, *Butler University*
Robert J Padgett, *Butler University*

Smells have been known to evoke emotional responses. The present study investigated the effects of barn related scents on equestrians and non-equestrians through self-report and physiological measures. Preliminary analyses revealed no significant differences between equestrians and non-equestrians in scent ratings but a potential trend of decrease in anxiety in equestrians.

(General - Sensation/Perception)

X-113 Interoceptive Awareness, but not Negative Affect, Mitigates the Size-Weight Illusion

Veronica U. Weserx, *University of Virginia*
Dennis R Proffitt, *University of Virginia*

Contrary to the affect-as-information hypothesis, weight judgments of 3 differently-sized, equally weighted objects were not altered by positive or negative emotional states. However, reductions in the classic size-weight illusion were predicted significantly by interoceptive awareness scores. Greater awareness of the body resulted in a diminished experience of the size-weight illusion.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Sensation/Perception)

X-114 Psychometric, Facial Affect Discrimination Functions Reveal Other Race Effects at the Subliminal Level

Alexandra Pollarix, *Lakehead University*
Kathleen Michon, *Lakehead University*
Matthew Amell, *Lakehead University*

Kenneth MacLam, *Lakehead University*
Michael Wesner, *Lakehead University*

Self-identified white observers showed increased sensitivity for angry (vs. happy) faces even at subliminal levels (greatest sensitivity for brown faces). IAT-classified strong-white-preference observers, however, showed no subceptive or masking differences indicating less ambiguity in affect discriminability. Our results demonstrate the relevance of sub- and suprathreshold processing of racial affect.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Sensation/Perception)

X-115 Self-Monitoring and the Perception of Job Applicants Based on Styles of Clothing

Deanna M Ramirez, *University of St. Thomas-Houston*

Jo Meier, *University of St. Thomas-Houston Department of Psychology Chair*

The research examined the role of an applicant's attire and the employer's level of self-monitoring on the perception of job applicants. The results suggest that alone, both attire and self-monitoring are statistically significant influences on the perception of job applicants. While both independent variables are significant on their own, they both interact to be statistically significant influences.

(Social, General - Sensation/Perception)

X-116 Shades of Green: The Impact of Visual Primes on Sustainable Consumption Choices

Glory Georgex, *Indian School of Business*

Rishtee K Batra, *Indian School of Business*

We add to the body of color research by examining whether exposure to the color green can act as a prime for subsequent consumption choices. We find that exposure to green primes impacts global evaluations and prime-consistent attributes but not evaluations of prime-irrelevant traits.

(Cognitive, Social - Sensation/Perception)

X-117 The effect of sound type on auditory localization: The displeasing sound advantage

Joshua W Grabow, *South Dakota State University*

Tyler Miller, *South Dakota State University*

Auditory Localization is the ability to locate the position of a sound in one's environment. In two experiments, we examined the effect of displeasing, neutral, or pleasing sound types on auditory

localization accuracy. Results indicated that participants were more accurate localizing displeasing sounds compared to neutral sounds.

(Cognitive - Sensation/Perception)

X-118 Do Children Recognize That Growth Is A Biological Principle?

Lakshmi Ramanx, *Oakland University*

No secondary authors

Three studies examined if children attributed genetics or nutrition to the determination of height and weight. Results indicated that preschoolers and adults attributed genetics more to height than to weight but children had a more fragile understanding of growth as a biological principle than adults did.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Categorization)

X-119 Essence of Nationality

Mostafa Salari Radx, *The New School for Social Research*

Jeremy Gignes, *The New School for Social Research*

Essentialism of nationality by American and Indian participants were examined. Results suggest cross cultural differences as well as intergroup biases in reasoning about nationality exist. Links with attitudes toward migration are explored.

(Social, Cognitive - Categorization)

X-120 Mitigating Sentencing Recommendations: The Impact of Describing Perpetrators with People-First Language

Panne Burkex, *Georgia Southern University*

Rebecca G Ryan, *Georgia Southern University*

A comparison was made between defendants described both with and without people-first language to determine if this difference would result in variability in sentencing recommendations for perpetrators of a robbery/murder. The manipulation did not result in a significant difference in the recommendations the participants made for sentencing the perpetrators.

(Social, Cognitive - Categorization)

X-121 Searching for Other-Race Faces: The Role of Attractiveness

Jenna D. Grayx, *University of Mary Washington*

Alyssa J. Stewart, *University of Mary Washington*

Steve R. Hampton, *University of Mary Washington*

Participants searched sets of faces for the lone Asian or Caucasian target among other-race distractors. Attractive targets took significantly longer to detect than unattractive targets and the attractiveness effect was larger for Asian faces. These data suggest that attractiveness modulates the race feature that normally makes other-race faces particularly noticeable.

(Cognitive - Categorization)

X-122 Sustained Attention to Emotional vs. Non-Emotional Target Categories

Caitlin M Girouardx, *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*

Shannon E O'Brien, *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*

Jennifer Fugate, *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*

Aminda J O'Hare, *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*

We adapted a hold/release paradigm using emotion stimuli to investigate sustained attention in a category-matching task. Reaction times were faster for release compared to hold trials and for emotion-target blocks compared to neutral-target blocks. Findings support the theory that negative categories narrow attention, whereas positive categories may broaden attention.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Categorization)

X-123 Using Therapy Dogs to Encourage Executive Processing in Children

Allison Giannonex, *Albright College*

Justin J. Couchman, *Albright College*

This experiment used a therapy dog as a learning tool to encourage adult-like cognitive processing in children. Children categorized stimuli by focusing on either overall family resemblance or a single-feature rule, with or without the presence of a dog. We explore the possibility of using dogs to increase executive processing.

(Cognitive - Categorization)

X-124 What's in a Name? On the Tendency to Homogenize Women and Individuate Men

Lyndsey Wallace, *San Francisco State University*

Chirag Dalibar, *San Francisco State University*

Callan Lujan , *San Francisco State University*
Kristina Pfeifer, *San Francisco State University*
Danica Adams, *San Francisco State University*
Mark Geisler , *San Francisco State University*
Avi Ben-Zeev, *San Francisco State University*

Are women perceived more categorically and are thus less individuated? Participants' response times to female faces primed with a name (subordinate level, e.g., Jennifer) were faster than to those primed with 'human' (basic level). Conversely, male faces elicited a subordinate-level shift, illustrating a tendency to homogenize women while individuating men.

(Cognitive, Social - Categorization)

X-125 The Mediating Roles of Unconditional Self-Acceptance and Rumination in the Relationship between Perfectionism and Self-Forgiveness

Lee J Dixon, *University of Dayton*
Katherine A Earl, *University of Dayton*
Catherine J Lutz-Zois, *University of Dayton*
Jackson A Goodnight, *University of Dayton*
Jessica J Peatee, *University of Dayton*

Multivariate path analyses revealed Self-Evaluative Perfectionism to be indirectly associated with self-forgiveness, through both unconditional self-acceptance and rumination. Self-Evaluative Perfectionism was positively and significantly related to rumination and negatively and significantly related to self-acceptance. Rumination was negatively and significantly related to self-forgiveness; self-acceptance was positively and significantly related to self-forgiveness.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Personality)

X-126 The Moral Foundations of Belief in Pure Evil and Belief in Pure Good

Lynn Morrone, *The Pennsylvania State University - Abington College*
Russell J Webster, *The Pennsylvania State University - Abington College*
Matt Motyl, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Ravi Iyer, *CivilPolitics.org*
Dominic Vasturia, *The Pennsylvania State University - Abington College*

After controlling for several demographic/trait variables, a national sample showed greater adherence to the care foundation best predicted belief in pure good (BPG), while greater adherence to the authority and purity foundations best predicted belief in pure evil (BPE). Thus, BPE and BPG seemingly rely on different moral foundations.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Personality)

X-127 The Relationship Between the Buss-Perry Aggression Scale and Evoked Heart Rate While Attending Friendly Dyadic Interactions

Sarhand A. Hasanx, *Missouri State University*

George T. Spencer, *Missouri State University*

Benjamin L. Graves, *Missouri State University*

Stephanie L. Aholt, *Missouri State University*

Jessica K. Willis, *Missouri State University*

Michael D. Mizer, *Missouri State University*

Melissa D. Fallone, *Missouri State University*

D. Wayne Mitchell, *Missouri State University*

The relationship between the propensity to be aggressive and changes in HR while viewing video clips of Friendly dyadic interactions was examined. Individuals with low Anger scores display HR deceleration whereas individuals with high Anger scores displayed HR acceleration. These results are interpreted via an empathy-emotion model of aggression.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Personality)

X-128 The Relationship Between the Willingness to Work Hard and Career Intentions Among College Students

Daniell J. Studyx, *California State University, San Bernardino*

Janet L Kottke, *California State University, San Bernardino*

A brief history of ‘employability’ is presented, along with the theoretical background for the basis of this research. A model of the motivational component of employability--the willingness to work hard--is offered. Mixed support for the overall model is presented with all variables significantly related to their respective constructs.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

X-129 The Single Item Dirty Dark Triad (SIDDT): Exploitation of Others

Björn N. Perssonx, *University of Skövde*

Petri J. Kajonius, *University of Skövde*

Patricia Rosenberg, *Network for Empowerment and Well-Being*

Danilo Garcia, *Blekinge County Council*

A short measure of the Dark Triad (Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism) showed consistent factor structure and convergent validity. Narcissism, however, didn’t contribute with

information to the core constitution of the Dark Triad. Instead, a Single Item Dirty Dark Triad (SIDDT: exploitation of others), accounted for the core of the measure.

(Personality/Emotion, Methodology - Personality)

X-130 The SQ: A Self-Report Measure of Egocentric, Adaptive, and Pathological Selfishness

Adrian Rainex, *University of Pennsylvania*

Stephni Uh, *University of Pennsylvania*

Although selfishness is proposed to be a prevalent trait in all humans, there is no validated measure of selfishness reported in research literature. The aim of this project was to develop and validate the first known self-report measure of selfishness (Selfishness Questionnaire; SQ) to enable future research on this trait.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Personality)

X-131 The Talking About Life Events Coding System: Development and Initial Psychometric Properties for Coding Personality

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Luiza Lica, *University of Michigan-Dearborn*

Saja Almusawi, *University of Michigan-Dearborn*

Jessica Gaskin, *University of Michigan-Dearborn*

Zeina Yahfoufi, *University of Michigan-Dearborn*

Caleb Siefert, *University of Michigan-Dearborn*

This study examines the psychometric adequacy of the Talking About Life Events Coding System (Siefert & DeFife, 2014) for rating self-defining memories. Intraclass correlation coefficients, based on ratings from undergraduate raters, were all in the excellent range. Scales showed expected associations with measures of self-esteem, attachment status, and personality traits.

(Clinical - Personality)

X-132 True Grit? A Meta-Analytic Examination of Grit's Structure and Connection to Performance

Michael C. Tynanx, *Iowa State University*

Marcus Credé, *Iowa State University*

Peter D. Harms, *University of Alabama*

Grit has been presented as a higher-order personality trait that is predictive of success and distinct from conscientiousness. A meta-analysis of the grit literature based on data from 88 independent samples and 66,807 individuals shows that grit is only weakly related to performance and very highly correlated with conscientiousness.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

X-133 When Apologies Are Not Enough: Narcissism, Lack of Forgiveness, and the Role of Conciliatory Gestures

Ramzi Fatfoutax, *University of Potsdam*

Tanja M. Gerlach, *Georg August University Goettingen*

Michela Schröder-Abé, *University of Potsdam*

Three studies investigated how different forms of apology might modulate the relationship between two facets of narcissism - admiration and rivalry - and unforgiveness. Findings underscore the value of a two-dimensional conceptualization of narcissism and allow for a more nuanced view on narcissism's interplay with conciliatory gestures following interpersonal hurt.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Personality)

X-134 Who Maintains Cognitive Functioning in Old Age? The Big Five Personality Traits as Predictors of Cognitive Trajectories

Eli Tsukayamax, *University of Southern California*

John J McArdle, *University of Southern California*

We examined the Big Five personality traits as predictors of cognitive trajectories in the nationally-representative Health and Retirement Study. Our results indicate that personality traits serve as risk (e.g., extroversion) and protective (e.g., conscientiousness and openness) factors for cognitive functioning in old age.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Personality)