



Poster Session XI

Saturday, May 28, 2016
11:00 AM – 11:50 AM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 10:50 AM – 11:00 AM)

XI-001 Emotional Intelligence: Stress and symptom reporting mediational pathways

Susan K. Johnsonx, *University of North Carolina at Charlotte*

Anita Blanchard, *University of North Carolina at Charlotte*

This study examined pathways through which emotional intelligence (EI) affects perceived stress and symptom reporting. Depression, anxiety, positive and negative affect were investigated as mediators. Results indicated that Mood Repair and Clarity were significantly and inversely related to perceived stress and symptom reporting, with anxiety and depression as primary mediators.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Emotion)

XI-002 Still Face with Mobile Devices: Impact of Maternal Device Use on Child Social-Emotional Functioning

Olga Gulyayevax, *Hunter College, CUNY*

Sarah Babkirk, *The Graduate Center, CUNY; Hunter College, CUNY*

Courtney Louis, *Hunter College, CUNY*

Kayla M. Brown, *The Pennsylvania State University*

Koraly Perez-Edgar, *The Pennsylvania State University*

Kristin A. Buss, *The Pennsylvania State University*

Tracy A. Dennis-Tiwary, *Hunter College, CUNY; The Graduate Center, CUNY*

Mobile device use has become increasingly prevalent, yet its impact on child development remains poorly understood. The present study investigated the use of a modified Still Face

Paradigm as a theoretical framework for understanding the impact of parental mobile device use on parent-child interactions.

(Developmental - Child)

XI-003 Emotional Reactivity Moderates Relationship Between Negative Affect and Inhibitory Ability

Martyn Gabelx, *University of Waterloo*

Tara McAuley, *University of Waterloo*

The current study investigated the relationships between emotion regulation (ER) strategy use and executive functions (EF), and how these relationships are affected by emotional reactivity in the prediction of the experience of emotions and psychological distress in an undergraduate sample.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-004 Evidence for an idiosyncratic, heterogeneous function of worry as an emotion regulation strategy in GAD: A person-specific analysis

Hannah G Bosleyx, *UC Berkeley*

Allison E Diamond, *UC Berkeley*

Aaron J Fisher, *University of California, Berkeley*

Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) is characterized by excessive worry. Borkovec's Avoidance Theory states that worry facilitates avoidance of negative emotion while an opposing model, Contrast-Avoidance Theory, proposes that worry enhances negative emotion. Idiographic, time-lagged regression analyses test these competing hypotheses and reveal that worry serves different functions in different people.

(Clinical - Emotion)

XI-005 Experiential Avoidance Mediates the Relation Between Worry and Anxiety Sensitivity

Courtney P Callahanx, *Michigan State University*

Hans S. Schroder, *Michigan State University*

Jason S Moser, *Michigan State University*

Worry is a common problem that has been linked to anxiety sensitivity. This study examined the mediating effect of experiential avoidance on worry and anxiety sensitivity. Results suggest that

experiential avoidance fully mediated the relation between worry and cognitive anxiety sensitivity.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-006 Exploring the Antecedents of Anticipatory Emotions

Maryalice Citerax, *The State University of New York at New Paltz*

Robert Arena, *The State University of New York at New Paltz*

Antecedents of anticipatory emotions were examined quantitatively and qualitatively. Participants wrote personal narratives reflecting one of four anticipatory emotions (anxiety, dread, enthusiasm, and comfort). Theoretically consistent results were found among anticipatory emotions, personality characteristics and task expectations. Qualitative analysis revealed that tasks and rationales varied across the anticipatory emotions.

(Personality/Emotion, Industrial/Organizational - Emotion)

XI-007 Exposure to disgusting imagery selectively enhances affective processing of disgusted facial expressions

Alex Hartiganx, *Birkbeck College, University of London*

Anne Richards, *Birkbeck College, University of London*

Disgust exposure exerts a strong influence on our behaviours and evaluative judgements. Evidence is presented here to support the notion that exposure to disgusting imagery also influences visual processing of emotional facial expressions by selectively enhancing emotional Event Related Potentials (ERPs) in response to disgusted expressions.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Emotion)

XI-008 Extraversion, Neuroticism, and the Perceived Valence and Activation of Happiness

Erin K. Freemanx, *University of Dallas*

Alan Kunz Lomelin, *University of Dallas*

Elizabeth O'Connell, *University of Dallas*

The present study investigated whether personality predicted differences in the perception of valence and activation of happiness. Results indicated that individuals high in extraversion perceived higher activation when feeling happy than those low in extraversion, while individuals high in neuroticism perceived lower activation when happy than those low in neuroticism.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-009 Family Conflict, Peer Victimization, and Societal Discrimination in Relation to Latino College Students' Emotional Dysregulation

Andrew G. Takimotox, *California State University, Northridge*

Cristal Aguilar, *California State University, Northridge*

Scott Plunkett, *California State University, Northridge*

This study examined possible antecedents to emotional dysregulation in Latino college students. Results for 791 participants indicated peer victimization and parent-child conflict were related to emotional dysregulation in men and women, while discrimination and covert interparental conflict were related to emotional dysregulation in women only.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XI-010 Gender difference in disgust sensitivity

Kai Qin Chanx, *Ashoka University*

Ashwini Ashokkumar, *Ashoka University*

Women are stereotypically thought to have greater disgust sensitivity than men. Just how large is this gender difference? Here in a meta-analysis, we report that the gender difference in disgust sensitivity hovers between $d = 0.35$ to 0.65 , depending on which disgust sensitivity measure was used.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XI-011 Dampening of Positive Affect in Offspring of Parents with Depression: Potential Risk Factor for Depression

Amanda Adamsx, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Meera Rajput, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Lauren M Bylsma, *University of Pittsburgh Medical Center*

Cecile D. Ladouceur, *University of Pittsburgh*

Dampening responses to positive affect may represent a vulnerability factor for depression. We examined dampening and anhedonia in children at high and low risk for depression. The groups differed on dampening responses to positive affect and anhedonia. Dampening and risk status both independently predicted levels of anhedonia.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

XI-012 Different Speech Instructions Result in Different Deficits in Counting Performance among Preschoolers

Louis Manfrax, *University of Missouri*

Seunghee Han, *University of Missouri*

James A. Larsen, *University of Missouri*

Alicia Lorio, *University of Missouri*

Christina Squires, *University of Missouri*

Danielle Turley, *University of Missouri*

In this study, we explored how speech instructions result in counting issues among preschoolers. Issues with physical/mental tracking of objects, correspondence between pointing and counting, and reporting accurate amounts were analyzed. Findings suggest distraction and memory deficits resulting from differences in voice quality, rather than instructions, caused counting issues.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XI-013 Discordance Between Parents' and Children's Reports of Children's Emotion Regulation Strategy Use

Austen Trainor, *University of California, Riverside*

Angela A. Sillars, *University of California, Riverside*

Adam McDonald, *University of California, Riverside*

Elizabeth L. Davis, *University of California, Riverside*

Parents play an important role in children's emotion socialization. However, little is known about parents' accuracy in reporting the emotion regulation strategies children actually use. Results showed that parents underestimated children's use of cognitive strategies and behavioral distraction, but overestimated expressive suppression and social support seeking across discrete emotional contexts.

(Developmental - Child)

XI-014 Does punishment promote cooperation in children with high-functioning autism

Jing Lix, *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences*

Liqi Zhu, *Institute of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences*

This study examined whether punishment could promote cooperation in children with high-functioning autism (HFA) and matched typically developing (TD) children. It was found that punishment promoted cooperation in prisoner's dilemma game in TD children but not HFA children, and punishment was costly for both HFA and TD children.

(Developmental - Child)

XI-015 Effects of Parental Mental Health on Children's Ability to Cope with Disappointment

Kate L Senichx, *University of Minnesota- Twin Cities*

Amanda S Hodel, *University of Minnesota- Twin Cities*

Hillary J Hercules, *University of Minnesota- Twin Cities*

Lisa Weeks, *University of Minnesota- Twin Cities*

Kathleen M Thomas, *University of Minnesota- Twin Cities*

Our study explored how parental mental health in low-risk populations affects preschool-aged children's ability to cope with disappointment. Parents completed self-report measures of stress and depression while children completed a disappointing gift task. Children of caregivers with poorer mental health showed altered social referencing and worse emotion regulation.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XI-016 Effects of repeated retrieval on long-term retention in children with mild intellectual disabilities

Chie Hottax, *Kansai University of Social Welfare*

Fiona Tresno, *Nagoya University*

Hidetsugu Tajika, *Kobe Shinwa Women's University*

Ewald Neumann, *University of Canterbury*

The aim of this study was to examine whether repeated retrieval during studying could lead to promoting the long-term retention in children with mild intellectual disabilities, compared to repeated hearing. The results showed that repeated retrieval had a powerful effect on long-term retention.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XI-017 Elementary School Children's Use of the Internet, Cell Phones, and Social Media

Dan Mosslerx, *Hampden-Sydney College*

Jonathan Van Dyke, *Hampden-Sydney College*

Emmalee Klein, *Hampden-Sydney College*

Jake Duncan, *Hampden-Sydney College*

Kelly Colgate, *Chase City Elementary School*

Survey results from 212 elementary school children revealed that many children do not use technology on a daily basis. We found increased use of the Internet, cell phones and social media

between third and sixth grades and those who used technology most often had lower grades and poorer psychological well-being.

(Developmental - Child)

XI-018 Exploration of the Validity of a Measure of Sluggish Cognitive Tempo in Childhood Cancer Survivors

Shelby A Wilsonx, *Eastern Michigan University*

Natalie Morris, *Eastern Michigan University*

Kaitlin Oswald, *Eastern Michigan University*

Catherine Peterson, *Eastern Michigan University*

Slow processing speed and inattention, characteristic of a hypothesized sluggish cognitive tempo (SCT), have been identified in childhood cancer survivors. This study examined the construct validity of a SCT measure in survivors. Significant associations between survivor characteristics and SCT support the construct validity of the measure in this population.

(Clinical - Child)

XI-019 Exploring the Relationship Between Cognitive Abilities and Development of Reality Perceptions in Preschool Children

Veronica Smithx, *Ball State University*

Maria Hernández Finch, *Ball State University*

W. Holmes Finch, *Ball State University*

This study sought to examine reality perceptions in preschool students using a repertory grid analysis technique. Through the use of this technique, the researchers examined how students (n = 14) categorize, describe, and compare real and fantasy people. Analyses included children's intellectual level to examine differences in development.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XI-020 Externalizing Subtypes and Peer Preference: The Protective Role of a Close Teacher-Child Relationship

Jeannette Robbx, *The University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

Susan P Keane, *The University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

Susan Calkins, *The University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

Lilly Shanahan, *The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

This project aimed to clarify the differential impact of having a close teacher-child relationship in kindergarten on peer relationship outcomes for children exhibiting symptoms of either reactive aggression or hyperactivity. Results indicated that teacher-child closeness was a protective factor for reactively aggressive children, but not for hyperactive children.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

XI-021 Fear and anxiety as separate constructs in childhood internalizing problems

Abigail L. Mayx, *University of Michigan*

Alyssa Miller, *University of Michigan*

Ellen McGinnis, *University of Michigan*

Diana Morelen, *University of Michigan*

Jessica Hruschak, *University of Michigan*

Maria Muzik, *University of Michigan*

Kate Rosenblum, *University of Michigan*

Kate Fitzgerald, *University of Michigan*

In 42 children (ages 3-9) with (N=12) and without internalizing diagnoses, anxious (pre-startle) and fear (post-startle) bodily and verbal behaviors were coded during a startle task. Anxious, but not fear codes were correlated with child internalizing symptoms, and specifically anxious verbal codes predicted child diagnostic status (at 20% variance).

(Clinical, Methodology - Child)

XI-022 Fear Behavior in Preschool Boys, but not Girls, Correlated to Maternal Perception of Child Anxiety

Harlie S. Bourdox, *University of Michigan*

Ellen McGinnis, *University of Michigan*

Alyssa Miller, *University of Michigan*

Abby May, *University of Michigan*

Diana Morelen, *University of Michigan*

Maria Muzik, *University of Michigan*

Katherine Rosenblum, *University of Michigan*

Kate Fitzgerald, *University of Michigan*

In 38 3-9 year old children, we examined objective anxiety/fear behaviors during a threat response task and maternal-reported child anxiety, by gender. There were no mean differences of objective or subjective measures by gender. However, for boys, objective and subjective measures of fear/anxiety were related, but not for girls.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Child)

XI-023 Females in physical pain trust more on others for self-interest

Chenbo Wangx, *East China Normal University*

Jiatao Gao, *East China Normal University*

Cheng Zhu, *Pepperdine University*

Xiaowei Zoe Dong, *East China Normal University*

We investigated how physical pain influenced trust, altruism and risk-taking behaviors in social interaction. An effect of physical pain on trust was observed among the female sample. It was further confirmed that the increased trust may not be driven by altruistic motivation, but possibly by expectation of self-interest.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XI-024 Gender and Ethnic Variations In Adolescent Alcohol And Substance Use Norms

Amanda L. Taylorx, *Reed College*

Tracey A Garcia, *Reed College*

Kristen G Anderson, *Reed College*

Peer norms play an important role in influencing substance use among adolescents. This study demonstrates that girls had higher perceived peer norms for substance use than boys. Compared to Whites, Latinos had higher estimates for other drugs(OD) and marijuana; the Other ethnic category had higher estimates for OD and cigarettes.

(Developmental, Social - Social Cognition)

XI-025 Generating Predictions Non-Consciously: Evidence From Invisible Motion With and Without Obstacles

Ariel Y. Goldsteinx, *Hebrew University, Israel*

Ido M Rivlin, *Hebrew University, Israel*

Ran R Hassin, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem*

We examine predictions from subliminal stimuli. In four experiments, a moving object was masked. After the object had stopped moving, a probe appeared in a location that was either consistent with the movement or not. The results indicated that humans can use dynamic subliminal information to generate predictions.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Social Cognition)

XI-026 Greater Gesturing Speed Increases Perceptions of Assertiveness

Sophia Chiovittix, *Concordia University*

Charlotte M Roddick, *Concordia University*

Michael A Conway, *Concordia University*

Jonathan Leclerc, *John Molson School of Business*

Participants were presented a silent, cropped video of two men talking: only arms, hands, and torsos were visible. Participants focused on one man. Video speed was manipulated across conditions, and participants who saw the man gesturing faster perceived him as more assertive. Prior research had shown association only, not causation.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XI-027 Imagining and Creating Visual Images of ‘Comfort Foods’ Augments Positive Effects on Mood For Those With Depression

Nicole E. Sweazyx, *Undergraduate student*

Kayla N Cuifolo, *Undergraduate student*

Alicia N Broadbent, *Undergraduate student*

Quentin W King-Shepard, *Undergraduate student*

Deeanna M Welling, *Undergraduate student*

Gregory J Privitera, *Member*

The hypothesis that imagining and drawing images of foods that are high fat or taste sweet (i.e., ‘comfort foods’) will enhance mood differently for normal and depressed participants was tested. Results show drawing/imagining pictures of high fat and sweet-tasting foods enhances mood; this effect is augmented for those with depression.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XI-028 Healthy is good, but not unhealthy is better: Children’s differential consumption of healthy and unhealthy foods.

Jasmine M DeJesusx, *University of Michigan*

Katherine M Crain, *Fuqua School of Business, Duke University*

Kristin Shutts, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Katherine D Kinzler, *Cornell University*

Encouraging healthy eating is challenging and calling foods “healthy” can backfire by decreasing consumption. Here, children ate more food described as healthy but not popular than as popular but not healthy. Subsequent experiments demonstrate that children’s judgments reflect an avoidance of “unhealthy” foods rather than a preference for “healthy” foods.

(Developmental - Social Cognition)

XI-029 How Economic Behavior is Perceived Depending on the Socio-Economic Status of the Agent

Anna Lindqvist, *Lund University*

Fredrik Björklund, *Lund University*

Martin Bäckström, *Lund University*

The stereotype content of people with limited finances implies attributions of low warmth, low competence. In three experiments, we analyze how this stereotype affects the perception of economic behavior depending on the socio-economic status of the person. Perceived rationality, warmth and competence differed depending on personal finances of the agent.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XI-030 How I Know What You Know: The Influence of Scenario and Target Variables on Mind-Reading

Kathryn R Denning, *Allegheny College*

Aimee C Knupsky, *Allegheny College*

Lydia Eckstein Jackson, *Allegheny College*

Nina L Kikel, *Allegheny College*

Alexia Porche, *Allegheny College*

The present study examined how context impacts perceived importance of information type when mind-reading. In experiment one, situational context was perceived as most important but social group information mattered more with stereotypically low status targets. Experiments two and three manipulated target status, race, and gender to explore this result.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XI-031 Implicit Associations Between Race and Sexual Orientation Categories

Ryan F. Leix, *Northwestern University*

Christopher D Petsko, *Northwestern University*

Julian M Rucker, *Northwestern University*

Jennifer A. Richeson, *Northwestern University*

Two studies examined the implicit mental associations between sexual orientation and racial social categories. Results indicate that both heterosexual and homosexual individuals implicitly associate gay with Black more relative to gay with White. Moreover, LGBT-identified participants also implicitly associate gay with their respective gender.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XI-032 Infants Use Statistical Sampling to Understand the Psychological World

Kimberly A Brinkx, *University of Michigan*

Tamar Kushnir, *Cornell University*

Fei Xu, *University of California, Berkeley*

Hope Peskin-Shepherd, *University of Michigan*

Henry M Wellman, *University of Michigan*

Preverbal infants engage in statistical and probabilistic inference to learn about their linguistic and physical worlds. Do they also employ probabilistic information to understand their social world? We show that 10-month-olds attend to statistical information to understand their social-psychological world and infer underlying causal mechanisms from violations of physical probabilities.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XI-033 Dynamics of Temperament and Character Profiles Among Swedish Osteopathic Patients

Nigel Lesterx, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Elin Fahlgren, *Network for Empowerment and Well-Being*

Sandor Rozsa, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Kevin Cloninger, *Anthropedia Foundation*

Danilo Garcia, *Blekinge Center of Competence*

We investigated the relationship between temperament and character profiles within Swedish osteopathic patients. The results suggest, for example, that patients with an “Explosive” or “Methodical” temperament profile might need to address aspects related to self-control and/or spirituality to make self-directed choices to improve their own health.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Personality)

XI-034 Early Adverse Childhood Experiences Are Associated with Personality at the Aspect Level

Arseni Sitartchoukx, *University of Toronto*

Nicole E Provan, *University of Toronto*

Christopher Zou, *University of Toronto*

Jordan B Peterson, *University of Toronto*

Early childhood trauma is associated with numerous lifespan changes. This study examined how adverse childhood experiences (ACE) can shape personality. ACE was related to higher openness, lower conscientiousness, and higher neuroticism. Differences in personality were also observed at the aspect-level.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Personality)

XI-035 Ecological Factors Add to Dimensions of Adolescent Personality Pathology

Hans M. Kootx, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam*

Noor B. Tromp, *Triversum Center for Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Alkmaar, The Netherlands*

Adolescent personality may be better conceptualized along dimensions than as disorder types. This population based study found that next to personal factors family violence, sexual harassment, family substance use, extreme bullying, and lack of social support show particularly strong associations with dimensions of adolescent personality pathology.

(Developmental, Clinical - Personality)

XI-036 Emotional Security in Family Contexts Predicts Perfectionism Among Late Adolescents

Xiaopeng Gongx, *Western Oregon University*

Sharon Paulson, *Ball State University*

The study examined how emotional securities were associated with dimensions of perfectionism among 404 late adolescents. Participants (79.7% female; 88.9% Caucasian) from a Midwestern university completed online surveys and results indicated that emotional insecurity towards interparental conflict and attachment insecurity with parents were associated with perfectionism dimensions.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Personality)

XI-037 Examining the Best Fit: Concurrent and Longitudinal Dyadic Polynomial Regression Analyses of Big Five Traits, Self-Esteem, Goals, and Relationship Satisfaction in Romantic Couples

Rebekka Weidmannx, *University of Basel*

Felix Schönbrodt, *Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich*

Thomas Ledermann, *Utah State University*

Alexander Grob, *University of Basel*

Finding and keeping the perfect match reflects an omnipresent romantic ideal. The present study examines the concurrent as well as longitudinal association of the best fit in romantic partners with regard to Big Five traits, self-esteem, and goals using dyadic polynomial regression analyses and response surface parameters.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Personality)

XI-038 Examining whether Facets of Openness to Experience Moderate the Relationship between Perfectionism and Creative Performance

Carolyn J. Winslowx, *George Mason University*

Kathleen R Keeler, *George Mason University*

Shannon W Schrader, *George Mason University*

Jennifer P Green, *George Mason University*

Lois E Tetrick, *George Mason University*

The present study explores the relationship between personality facets and creative performance. We predicted that perfectionism would be negatively related to creativity and that this relationship would be moderated by facets of Openness to Experience. Contrary to prediction, perfectionism was positively related to creativity. Only introspection moderated this relationship.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-039 Exploring the Ability to Estimate Abilities: A Focus on Narcissism

Jacob A Paulsenx, *University of Minnesota*

Jo-Ida C Hansen, *University of Minnesota*

Moin Syed, *University of Minnesota*

By collecting participant ability-self estimates and objective measures of participant abilities across three decades, this project investigates whether people have become more or less accurate in their estimates as a function of age, gender, time and appropriate interaction terms.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Personality)

XI-040 Exposure to Adverse Childhood Experiences Increases the Occurrence of Anxious and Avoidant Attachment Styles

William K. Hamiltonx, *University of California, Merced*

Linda Cameron, *University of California, Merced*

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are defined as traumatic or distressing life events which take place in the first 18 years of life. This study shows that there is a relationship between ACE scores and a greater prevalence of anxious or avoidant attachment styles.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-041 Extraversion and Relative Age Predict Leader Emergence

Cody Coxx, *Texas A&M San Antonio*

Zachary Hanich, *Texas A&M University San Antonio*

While extraversion consistently predicts leadership, the role of age in leadership emergence has not been examined. In this study, students completed measures of leadership throughout a semester-long project. Extraversion, as anticipated, predicted peer-rated leadership and relative age (but not chronological age) predicted incremental variance beyond extraversion. Results are discussed.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Personality)

XI-042 Grit and desire: What does impulsivity have to do with it?

Kaitlyn D Chamberlainx, *University of Arkansas*

Jennifer C Veilleux, *University of Arkansas*

The current study examined how grit—passion and perseverance for long term goals—predicted the number of ideographically determined health goals and temptations via specific facets of impulsivity. We found evidence that different facets of impulsivity served as mediators between grit and health goals versus grit and temptations.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Personality)

XI-043 Grit and Its Effect on Cognitive Responses to Negative Feedback

Eunhee Baex, *Yonsei University*

Seulbee Lee, *Yonsei University*

Suran Lee, *Yonsei University*

Young Woo Sohn, *Yonsei University*

This study was to examine the effect of grit on cognitive responses to negative feedback. Results showed that compared to less gritty individuals, gritty individuals downgraded the usefulness of the negative feedback overtime, showing that gritty individuals neglect the significance of negative feedback in the long-term.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-044 High sensation seeking, anxiety and life choices

Bruce J. Diamond, *William Paterson University*

Christina Angelo, *WPU*

Angelica Urbina, *WPU*

Overall, police and fire fighters did not differ from controls with respect to high sensation seeking. They did differ on trait anxiety indicating that they were less happy, secure, content, steady and satisfied with life. While anxiety producing, both professions may provide mechanisms for controlling life events thus reducing anxiety.

(Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XI-045 Kids on Drugs: Parenting Practices and Substance Use Among Children of Substance-Abusing Parents

Rebecca A. Pricex, *Old Dominion University*

Tyler D. White, *Old Dominion University*

Brittany F. Hollis, *Old Dominion University*

Adrian J Bravo, *Old Dominion University*

Robert J. Milletich, *Old Dominion University*

Michelle L. Kelley, *Old Dominion University*

We examined parents' use of psychological control, monitoring, and acceptance as related to depressive symptoms and alcohol and marijuana use among children of substance-abusing parents. Both parenting practices and youth depression were important for COSAs' initiation to alcohol and marijuana.

(Clinical, Developmental - Adolescent)

XI-046 Maternal Psychological Control Predicts Difficulties in Behavior Regulation and Daily and Social Functioning for Adolescents with ADHD

Robert W Miller, *University of Notre Dame*

Dawn M Gondoli, *University of Notre Dame*

Bradley S Gibson, *University of Notre Dame*

Christine M Steeger, *University of Notre Dame*

Rebecca A Morrissey, *University of Notre Dame*

107 mothers of adolescents with ADHD completed measures of their own use of psychological control in parenting and their children's ADHD symptoms, executive functioning, and adaptive

functioning. Structural equation modeling indicated adolescent behavioral regulation mediated the relationship between maternal psychological control and adolescents' social and daily functioning.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Adolescent)

XI-047 Meta-worry is predicted by distinct cognitive factors in male and female adolescents

Lydia C Rodriguez-Corcellesx, *University of Puerto Rico*

Dimayra Rivera-Lopez, *University of Puerto Rico*

Robinson A. De Jesus-Romero, *University of Puerto Rico*

Giovanni Tirado-Santiago, *University of Puerto Rico*

We examined differences on meta-worry (MW) in female and male adolescents. MW is excessive thinking about having repetitive and intrusive worries. We found each group to engage in distinct cognitive styles associated with MW. Females used cognitive strategies while males deployed their attention as means to manage their MW.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Adolescent)

XI-048 Mothers' and Adolescent Daughters' Feelings About Disclosing to Each Other

Agnieszka Wozniakx, *University of Guelph*

Lynda Ashbourne, *University of Guelph*

This research study utilized a constructivist grounded theory methodology (Charmaz, 2006) to examine mothers' and adolescent daughters' feelings about disclosing to each other about their lives. Fifteen mothers and 15 adolescent daughters were individually interviewed. Three categories were supported by the analysis: feeling positive, feeling negative, and feeling neutral.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XI-049 Multidimensionality of the Child Narcissism Scale: Superiority and Magnificence

Eric Y. Mahx, *Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

Roger G Tweed, *Kwantlen Polytechnic University*

Our research investigated the dimensionality of the Child Narcissism Scale in a sample of grade 8- 9 youth (N = 428). Originally thought to be unidimensional, exploratory factor analyses revealed a simple structure of two factors: Superiority and Magnificence. These factors correlated differentially with self-esteem and self- and other-reported aggression.

(Social - Adolescent)

XI-050 Negative Life Events and Internalizing Behaviors: The Role of Self-Esteem in Early Adolescence

Andrea Garciax, *University of Kansas*

Michael Roberts, *University of Kansas*

Spencer C Evans, *University of Kansas*

Kimberly Canter, *University of Kansas*

Katrina Cordts, *University of Kansas*

The current study focused on self-esteem as a potential protective factor between the relationship NLEs and internalizing behaviors in youth. Using a structural equation modeling approach, the role of self-esteem influenced early adolescents' reported NLEs and internalizing behaviors for a sample of 603 adolescents living in a large urban city.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Adolescent)

XI-051 Neighborhood Conditions and Juvenile Delinquency: The Moderating Role of Future Expectations

Katherine Lasurex, *University of California Irvine*

Sanam Monjazeab, *University of California Irvine*

Noe Tesillo, *University of California Irvine*

Alissa Mahler, *University of California Irvine*

Elizabeth Cauffman, *University of California, Irvine*

The current study evaluates the moderating role of future expectations on the relation between neighborhood conditions and delinquency among a sample of juvenile offenders. Results suggest that the relation between poor neighborhood conditions and delinquency is stronger for youth with pessimistic future expectations, and weaker for youth with optimistic expectations.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XI-052 Neighborhood Quality and Individual Risk Influence Aggressive Behaviors in Adolescents

Karina Beltránx, *University of California, Davis*

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

Daniel Ewon Choe, *University of California, Davis*

Daniel S. Shaw, *University of Pittsburgh*

While aggression can be fostered by contextual factors in childhood, environmental and individual risk factors can interactively influence adolescents' aggression. Analyses from a low-income sample of boys showed interactions of violent attitudes and neighborhood factors at age 15 predict adolescents' aggression at 17, highlighting importance of neighborhood context for aggression.

(Developmental - Adolescent)

XI-053 Offending Together: Peer Influence, Paternal Hostility, and Co-offending Groups Among Juvenile Offenders

Caitlin M. O'Barax, *University of California, Irvine*

Sachiko Donley, *University of California, Irvine*

Elizabeth Cauffman, *University of California, Irvine*

Using data collected from first-time adolescent offenders, it was found that peer influence and paternal hostility have critical influences on adolescent offending behavior. Further, these influences may be different depending on whether youth offend in groups and whether they offend with their family members.

(Developmental, Social - Adolescent)

XI-054 Parental Involvement and School Engagement Among African Americans in High School

Dimitri A. Whitex, *Howard University*

Sycarah Grant-Fisher, *University of Kentucky*

The purpose of this study is to determine whether or not there is a positive relationship between parental involvement and school engagement among African American high school students. The study reveals a significant relationship between parental involvement and school engagement among African American high school students.

(General, Social - Adolescent)

XI-055 Pathways from Callous/Unemotional Traits to Alcohol Use Among Adolescents: The Role of Oppositional Behaviors

Brian Farrellx, *University of Maryland*

John Vasko, *University of Maryland*

Carl W Lejuez, *University of Maryland*

Julia Felton, *University of Maryland*

The current study examines the mediating role of oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) on the relation between callus-unemotional traits (CU traits) and future alcohol use. CU traits significantly predicted ODD, which then predicted alcohol use. ODD was a significant mediator between CU traits and alcohol use. Implications for research are discussed.

(Clinical - Adolescent)

XI-056 Peer reputation among affluent middle school youth: Ramifications for maladjustment versus competence by age 18

Alexandria S Curleex, *Arizona State University*

Suniya S Luthar, *Arizona State University*

This study examined links between peer reputation in middle school and adjustment in 12th grade. Results indicate that children with popular reputations are at a higher risk for substance use while children with prosocial or isolated reputations are at lower risk.

(Clinical, Developmental - Adolescent)

XI-057 Engagement in multiple problematic eating behaviors is associated with elevated BMI and depression

Pelin D Catakx, *Eastern Michigan University*

Karen K Saules, *Eastern Michigan University*

This study investigated problematic eating behaviors (PEBs) including binge eating, grazing, and nocturnal eating. Preliminary results suggest that multiple PEBs are relatively common (nearly 9% of our sample); multiple PEBs have an increased association with depressed mood and weight. The presence of multiple PEBs may indicate more complex eating psychopathology.

(Clinical - Other)

XI-058 Ethnicity and Gender of Scholarship Applicants Impacts College Scholarship Distribution

Taylor Raboldx, *Ohio Northern University*

Myahrissa Ramsey, *Ohio Northern University*

Sarah Rohan, *Ohio Northern University*

Jessica Harris, *Ohio Northern University*

Megan Kraynok, *Ohio Northern University*

We examined how ethnicity and gender impact scholarship awards. Participants divided \$20,000 among six applications differing on sex (male and female) and race (African American, Middle

Eastern, and Caucasian). Women were awarded more than men. Caucasians were awarded more than Middle Eastern applicants suggesting racial and gender biases impact scholarships.

(Social - Other)

XI-059 Exploring Moral Values in the Digital World: A Preliminary Investigation of Morality on the Internet

Curtis Puryearx, *University of South Florida*

Joseph A Vandello, *University of South Florida*

We examined changes in people's moral values in online versus face-to-face interactions. When asked to rank the relative importance of five moral foundations, participants' rankings of individuating foundations increased relative to binding foundations in digital environments. We argue that decreased emphasis on social order values may help explain online behaviors.

(Social - Other)

XI-060 Exploring Predictors of Internship Satisfaction: Perceived Fit and Interest Fit

Jennifer Nicholsx, *The George Washington University*

Nikki Blacksmith, *The George Washington University*

Tara S. Behrend, *The George Washington University*

A large body of research has investigated job satisfaction, but internship satisfaction receives little attention. This study examined established predictors of job satisfaction as predictors of internship satisfaction. Findings indicated perceived fit predicted internship satisfaction but interest fit did not, suggesting differences between job and internship satisfaction.

(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XI-061 Fast Inhibition or Impulsive Inhibition? Towards a Common Threshold for Engaging and Inhibiting Responses

Patrick G Bissettx, *Stanford University*

Russell A. Poldrack, *Stanford University*

We show that individuals who have a cautious, high response threshold when engaging responses also tend to have slow response inhibition. This is consistent with a common threshold for engaging and inhibiting responses, with cautious responders also being more cautious to complete response inhibition, slowing the inhibitory process.

(Cognitive - Other)

XI-062 Feeling Well, Leading Well: The Effect of Team Leaders' Work Enjoyment on Team Members' Attitudinal Outcomes

Vincent Rousseaux, *University of Montreal, Canada*

Caroline Aubé, *HEC Montréal*

This study proposes a multilevel model regarding the relationship that team leaders' work enjoyment has with team members' attitudinal outcomes. Based on a sample of 229 team members and 58 team leaders, results support the expected model that includes empowering leadership as a mediator and task interdependence as a moderator.

(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XI-063 Grief Over Time: The Role of Avoidant Coping in the Course of Grief after Loss

Abraham G. Reynolds, *University of Nevada, Reno*

Reymon Ulan, *University of Nevada, Reno*

Emerson M. Epstein, *University of Nevada, Reno*

Anthony Papa, *University of Nevada, Reno*

Both time since loss and avoidant coping have been shown to affect grief severity after bereavement. We examined if avoidant coping moderated the expected reduction in symptoms over time typically seen after loss after bereavement, job loss, and divorce. Avoidance was associated with higher grief over time in all samples.

(Clinical - Other)

XI-064 Illegitimate Tasks and Harmful Social Support as Threats

Dorothy A Simpson, *Central Michigan University*

Brandon S King, *Central Michigan University*

Terry Beehr, *Central Michigan University*

This study examines the effect illegitimate tasks may have on strain and self-efficacy through harmful social support. The self-efficacy model had good fit, however the strain model had poor fit. In both models unreasonable, but not unnecessary tasks, led to increased harmful support, which led to the hypothesized outcomes.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Other)

XI-065 Implicit Ability Beliefs and Adolescents' Academic Self-Presentation with Peers

Joan M. Zookx, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Brianna M. Nelson, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Implicit ability beliefs were examined in relation to twelfth-grade students' (N = 96) academic self-presentation with peers. Those with fixed or entity beliefs about intelligence were more likely to want their peers to perceive them as “effortless achievers” and to use self-presentation strategies to try to look smarter.

(Social, Developmental - Other)

XI-066 Imposter phenomenon: Relationship to parental care and overprotection

Shaheen S. Munirx, *Wartburg College*

No secondary authors

The relationships of parental care and overprotection with imposter phenomenon and self-handicapping were examined. Low parental care and high parental overprotection were related to high imposter feelings and high self-handicapping among females. Results have implications for the role of parenting on self-perceptions.

(Developmental - Other)

XI-067 Initial Validation of the Resilience Profiles Scale (RPS)

Christina A. Downeyx, *Indiana University Kokomo*

No secondary authors

Past definitions of resilience have focused either on personal characteristics of people who have overcome adversity, or resources available that have make overcoming adversity more likely. The present research tests a new model of resilience, considering coping approaches and their outcomes to classify individuals as Resilient, Struggling, Fortunate, or Dysfunctional.

(Clinical - Other)

XI-068 Intuition in Problem Solving: Relationships between Sensitivity and Solution Retrieval

Kristin Grunewaldx, *Northwestern University*

Mark Beeman, *Northwestern University*

Strategy use is not often considered in problem solving intuition tasks. This study compared intuitive performance under an intuitive or solving mindset and correlated this performance with later solution retrieval. While intuitive ability did not differ between the groups, differences in response bias, solution attempts, and solution retrieval were found.

(Cognitive - Other)

XI-069 Mindfulness and Interpersonal Relations: the Mediating Role of Connectedness to Others

Nabil Bouizegarenex, *University of Quebec at Montreal*

Stephane Dandeneau, *University of Quebec at Montreal*

Research showed that the effects of mindfulness are more pronounced on interpersonal relations than on one's attention capacities. Ironically however, much less is known about how mindfulness influences interpersonal relations. We found that mindfulness led to more connectedness to others, which in turn would increase positive interpersonal relations.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Relationships)

XI-070 NSFW: Attachment, Pornography Viewing, and Sexual Activity

Alicia Limkex, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Adam T. Everson, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Jennifer L. Scott, *University of Central Oklahoma*

Nora D. Gayzur, *University of Central Oklahoma*

For men, as avoidance increases, sexual script overlap increases, intentions to imitate pornographic acts increases, and reports of having imitated acts increases. As anxiety increases, variety of pornography viewed and "used." For women, as avoidance increases, the sexual scripts overlap increases. As anxiety increases, variety of pornography viewed increases.

(Social, Developmental - Relationships)

XI-071 Ordinary conversation can explain the main effect between perceived support and emotional well-being

Sultan Hubbardx, *GVSU*

Jessica Brummans, *GVSU*

Amy Obreiter, *GVSU*

Brian Lakey, *Grand Valley State University*

Recent research has found that people with high relational perceived support have better emotional well-being, not because of better coping, but because they have better ordinary conversation. This study replicated links among relational perceived support, ordinary conversation and favorable affect in an SRM, round-robin study of college roommates.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Relationships)

XI-072 Parents' Stress, Social Support, and Personality Effects on Children's Peer Relationships

Nicholas R. Bergeronx, *Wayne State University*

No secondary authors

This study examined the effects of parents' parenting stress, social support, and personality factors on their children's peer problems and prosocial behaviors. Parenting stress was related to children's negative peer relationships. Perceived social support from significant others was associated with positive peer outcomes. Agreeableness and extroversion had unique positive effects.

(Developmental - Relationships)

XI-073 People Prefer to Interact with Emotionally Synchronous Partners

Grace Larsonx, *Northwestern University*

Wendi L Gardner, *Northwestern University*

We assessed participants' interest in interacting with a partner based on the degree of similarity between their reported emotional reactions to a video. Participants expressed greater interest in interacting with partners who shared their exact emotions, rather than either those who shared their broad affect, or who reported opposite emotions.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

XI-074 Perceptions of Cheating Behaviors Vary with Gender and One's Own Cheating Experiences

Nathaly Morenox, *University of St. Thomas - Houston, Texas*

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

The present study examines (1) if previous history with infidelity influences perceptions of cheating behaviors, and (2) whether males and females rate cheating behaviors differently. The results provide evidence that perceptions of cheating behaviors are influenced by gender and one's own history of infidelity, including both victim and perpetrator viewpoints.

(Social, General - Relationships)

XI-075 Personality moderates the relationship between Perceived Risk of Partner's Infidelity and Women's Mate Retention Behaviors

Yael Selax, *Oakland University*

Todd K. Shackelford, *Oakland University*

The type of mate retention behaviors (Benefit-Provisioning and Cost-Inflicting) women perform when they perceive a higher risk of their partner's infidelity depends on the interaction between their Agreeableness and Emotionality.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

XI-076 Perspective Taking and Attention to Context in Romantic Relationships

Danica Kulibertx, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Anca M Miron, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Edrose Heiny, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Katlyn Christiansen, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Alisha Petrouske, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Tyler Jackels, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

We found that taking the perspective of one's romantic partner leads to paying more attention to the context of the other (stressful events), as opposed to person-related information (mood or personality of the other). As predicted, these perspective-taking effects occurred for geographically close partners, but not for long-distance romantic partners.

(Social - Relationships)

XI-077 Subliminal Attentional Processing in an Animate-Inanimate Cued Attention Task

Jonathan J. Hammersleyx, *Western Illinois University*

Shane Sizemore, *Western Illinois University*

Matthew Winter, *Western Illinois University*

Bradley Aleshire, *Western Illinois University*

Brain pathways for faster processing of potentially threatening stimuli have been proposed. Subliminal attentional cueing in an Animate-Inanimate Cued Attention Task (AICAT) was examined. Results showed faster RTs for valid subliminally cued targets, and following longer cue-target delays. The results lend some support for faster processing of animate image cues.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Clinical - Attention)

XI-078 Taking in both Global and Local Levels Increases Insight Problem-Solving

Tiffani Ngx, *Northwestern University*

Mark Beeman, *Northwestern University*

We investigated how problem solving changed after broadening or narrowing participants' visual attention. Participants who performed a matching attention task, which required taking in both global and local levels of hierarchical stimuli, increased their insight solving on CRA problems. We believe the improved insight solving is related to broadened attention.

(Cognitive, General - Attention)

XI-079 The Effect of Affective State on Attentional Scope

Andrew G Triplett, *Loyola University, Chicago*

Mehul Shah, *Loyola University Chicago*

Previous literature has conflicting conclusions on the relationship between affective state and processing style. We hypothesize that the effect of affect is indirect. Based on the results we can conclude that the process is not as direct as previously thought and that there are other factors that play into the determination of how affect may influence processing scope.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XI-080 The effect of disfluency on mind wandering during text comprehension

Myrthe Faberx, *University of Notre Dame*

Caitlin S Mills, *University of Notre Dame*

Kristopher Kopp, *University of Notre Dame*

Sidney K D'Mello, *University of Notre Dame*

Perceptually disfluent text (e.g., uncommon typeface) presumably leads to better comprehension. We investigate whether mind wandering during reading mediates the relationship between disfluency and comprehension. Mind wandering was less frequent for disfluent text, and indirectly mediated the relationship between disfluency and comprehension, suggesting that disfluency affects comprehension through sustained attention.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XI-081 The Effect of Distractions in Recall of Readings

Dorothy C. Doolittle, *Christopher Newport University*

Shelia P Greenlee, *Christopher Newport University*

Emani Wade, *Christopher Newport University*

Latisha Jones, *Christopher Newport University*

Marie Tate, *University of Rhode Island*

Jessica Gruber, *Christopher Newport University*

Maurie Burton, *Christopher Newport University*

Tiffany Reese, *Christopher Newport University*

Scottie Scott, *Christopher Newport University*

Tamara Smith, *Christopher Newport University*

Carol Thompson, *Christopher Newport University*

Participants read two short stories in one of three conditions; no distractions, music playing, and text messaging. Quizzes on facts from the stories followed each reading. There was no significant differences between the no distractions and texting in recall of facts. Scores in the music conditions were the highest.

(General - Attention)

XI-082 The Effect of Emotional Faces on the Attentional Blink

Allison M. Sklenarx, *Western Kentucky University*

Justin T. Paisley, *Western Kentucky University*

Andrew S. Mienaltowski, *Western Kentucky University*

Emotional faces are salient and capture attention. Rapid serial visual presentations were displayed with emotional faces as targets. The emotional second target decreased the magnitude of the attentional blink, but an emotional first target increased it. Interestingly, there was only an effect of valence when the first target was emotional.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Attention)

XI-083 The Effect of Perceptual Load on Distractor Interference

Michael J Kingx, *Case Western Reserve University*

Brooke Macnamara, *Case Western Reserve University*

We sought to examine the relationship between perceptual load and distractor interference. We found that reaction times were longer in the presence of incongruent distractors as compared to congruent distractors. This indicates that participants processed the irrelevant material. This occurred regardless of perceptual load level.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XI-084 The Effect of Repeated Targets on Distractor Processing with or without Working Memory Load

Zhe Chenx, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

Kyle R Cave, *University of Massachusetts Amherst, U.S.A.*

Aman Bedi, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

Ailsa Walker, *University of Canterbury, New Zealand*

Three experiments investigated the effect of repeated targets on distractor processing with or without working memory load. Participants showed reduced distractor processing when a search display contained five targets rather than one. However, this effect was found only when the search task was performed without a concurrent working memory task.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XI-085 The Effects of Bilingualism in Spatial and Verbal Working Memory of College Students

Rosaury Hernandezx, *The City College of New York*

Yasmine Ouchikh, *The City College of New York*

Vivien Tartter, *The City College of New York*

Sophia Barrett, *The City College of New York*

Robert Melara, *The City College of New York*

This study investigated the role of bilingualism on executive control. Participants completed auditory versions of several cognitive tasks. Bilinguals outperformed monolinguals on visual working memory and spatial conflict tasks, but performed worse on verbal working memory, flanker and speech-in-noise tasks. Bilinguals evince difficulty inhibiting sequential information held in working memory

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

XI-086 The Impact of Bilateral Eye-Movements on Attention Task Performance

Carolyne G Halkox, *Stockton University*

Brandon Pipitone, *Stockton University*

Heather Nehl, *Stockton University*

Jessica Fleck, *Stockton University*

Participants' performance was assessed on an attention task after performing 30 seconds of bilateral eye movements or a center-control fixation task. Effects of the eye movements were

compared between strong- and weak-handed groups. Analyses showed the benefit of saccade execution to be minimal, and experienced primarily by weak-handed individuals.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

XI-087 Examining the Association Between Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1) and Brain Activity during Performance on the Odd Ball Task in Older Adults

Ahmed M Ayyashx, *Ryerson University*

Vivian Huang, *Ryerson University*

Carson Pun, *Ryerson University*

Alexandra J Fiocco, *Ryerson University*

With an increase in age, the expression of the neurotrophin insulin like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) declines and is thus suggested to play a role in age related cognitive decline. This study examines IGF-1 and its relationship with brain activation and performance on executive function task in healthy older adults.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

XI-088 Examining the Fatigue of Formal and Family Caregivers for the Elderly

Stephanie Thorson-Olesenx, *Viterbo University*

Sydney R Eckert, *Viterbo University*

The purpose of this research was to explore the compassion fatigue of formal and family caregivers for the elderly (65+) using the ProQOL, which examined fatigue on a 5-point likert scale. The results indicated a significant difference in the level of fatigue with family higher than formal caregivers.

(Developmental, General - Aging)

XI-089 Gender-Advantage in Prosodic and Facial Expression Emotional Recognition Preserved in Parkinson's Disease

Colleen C. Frankx, *Butler University*

Emily M. Flandermeyer, *Butler University*

Tara T. Lineweaver, *Butler University*

We compared men and women with Parkinson's disease (PD) to healthy controls on measures of emotional recognition through both facial expressions and prosody. Our results indicate that the recognition of specific emotions is impaired in PD, more so in auditory than visual modalities, but equivalently for women and men.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Aging)

XI-090 How Design of a Neighborhood Encourages Activity of Older Adults in an Urban Environment

Katharina Koenigx, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Joseph F. Coughlin, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Lisa A. D'Ambrosio, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

In this study, we investigated how the design of an urban neighborhood influences the activity of older adults. Using GPS data, the results showed that older adults mainly stay in their own neighborhoods with walking as the most popular travel mode.

(General - Aging)

XI-091 Knowledge Updating in Younger and Older Adults

Natalia Ramirez-Camposx, *South Dakota State University*

Tyler M Miller, *South Dakota State University*

Knowledge updating refers to a person's capacity to learn from experience and change previously held knowledge, beliefs or preferences. In two experiments, older (ages 60 and over) and younger adults studied paired-associates and made global-differentiated predictions over two phases. Younger but not older adults updated their knowledge.

(Cognitive - Aging)

XI-092 Local Processing Style Improves Older Adult's Perception of Sadness in Emotional Faces

Halley Cooper-Shumwayx, *The University of Akron*

Jennifer Tehan Stanley, *The University of Akron*

Older adults are less accurate than young adults at identifying the emotion of faces such as sadness. Primed local processing style improved older adults' sadness recognition when taking baseline performance into account. These same improvements were not seen for young adults, perhaps because of age differences in natural processing styles.

(Personality/Emotion - Aging)

XI-093 Neural Predictor of Theory of Mind Performance in Older Adults

David A. Kattanx, *Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*
Jonathan O'Rawe, *Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*
Alexandra D'Agostino, *Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*
Turhan Canli, *Stony Brook University, The State University of New York*

Aging is associated with decreases in Theory of Mind (ToM) abilities; however the variability in published results is considerable. Here, we identified a neural marker that predicts performance on a ToM task in older adults. This marker might explain some of the variability in the literature.

(Social, Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

XI-094 Obstructive Sleep Apnea: Effects on Executive Functioning and Attention

Miranda D Gibsonx, *Southern Illinois University Carbondale*
EiEi Hlaing, Ph.D., *Siena College*
Stephanie Dollinger, Ph.D., *Southern Illinois University Carbondale*
Brown Terry, D.O., *St. Joseph Memorial Hospital*

The current study examined the cognitive performance of Obstructive Sleep Apnea patients compared to healthy, non-apneic individuals. Executive functioning and attention were examined. Results indicated that executive functioning and sustained attention may be most susceptible to the negative long-term effects of OSA and may be severely impaired if left untreated.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Aging)

XI-095 Older Adults Show Greater Neural Response During Wins Compared to Losses in a Risk-Taking Task

Anna C. McCarreyx, *National Institute on Aging*
Joshua O.S. Goh, *Graduate Institute of Brain and Mind Sciences, National Taiwan University College of Medicine, Taiwan*
Vijay Venkatraman, *Department of Radiology, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia*
Claudia Wolf, *National Institute on Aging*
Susan M Resnick, *National Institute on Aging*

Older adults' attentional and memory systems are biased towards positive relative to negative events. We used an fMRI risk-taking task to investigate this bias during wins and losses. Wins generated increased neural response during feedback relative to losses, whereas no brain regions were more active for losses than wins.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Developmental - Aging)

XI-096 Positive Affect Impacts Processing Speed in Older but Not Younger Adults

Chelsey M Wilkesx, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*

Adam Mathy, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*

Katherine Derbyshire, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*

John E Calamari, *Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine and Science*

Emotional development theories and corroboratory evidence suggest that negative affectivity decreases in late-life. The impact of emotional stage changes on cognition has been understudied. This preliminary analysis revealed that positive affect significantly predicted faster processing speed in older adults but not in younger adults. Implications for future directions are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Aging)

XI-097 Ethnic differences in neuropsychological verbal and non-verbal test performance

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

Kaitlyn Kauzor, *California State University, Northridge*

Dayana Banuelos, *California State University, Northridge*

Amina Flowers, *California State University, Northridge*

Grace Castillo, *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 to study was to compare the performance of a diverse ethnic sample in neuropsychological verbal and non-verbal test. Findings indicate that there is no significant differences in non-verbal test performance. However, Caucasians outperform the other ethnic groups (e.g., Hispanic, Asian, and Middle-Eastern) on verbal tests.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XI-098 Frequency of Anxious Feelings Linked with Altitude of Residence

Lindsay S. Schollx, *University of Utah*

Amanda V Bakian, *University of Utah*

Rebekah S Huber, *University of Utah*

Samantha N Sherwood, *University of Utah*

Douglas G Kondo, *University of Utah*

Perry F Renshaw, *University of Utah*

Prior research has identified a positive relationship between depression incidence and altitude of residence. Because depression and anxiety commonly co-occur, we investigated the relationship

between anxiety and altitude of residence using NHIS 2010 – 2013 data. Results demonstrate a strong correlation between altitude of residence and frequency of reported anxious feelings.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XI-099 Handedness and Embodiment of Abstract Concepts: Modulating Role of Sex

Stephen D Christmanx, *University of Toledo*

Jaclynn V Sullivan, *University of Toledo*

We failed to replicate Casasanto's (2009) report of handedness differences in lateral associations of good versus bad, although we did find a significant effect for females only. We suggest that Casasanto's original results in part reflected an unanalyzed confound between sex and degree of handedness (consistent versus inconsistent).

(Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XI-100 Increased modularity on neurocognitive development in 3-16-year-old: A network analysis study on 1192 Brazilian children.

Chrissie Carvalhox, *Harvard University*

Jose Garcia Vivas Miranda, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Tatiane Miranda, *Federal University of Bahia*

Marivania Mota, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Andrea Assis, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Samara Reis, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Marina Martorelli, *Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil*

Adrielle Wyzykowski, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Samantha Nunes, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Conceição Cedraz, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Nara Cortes Andrade, *University of São Paulo - Brazil*

Neander Abreu, *Federal University of Rio de Janeiro - Brazil*

Nayara Argollo, *Federal University of Bahia - Brazil*

Seven age groups correlation matrices were generated for 1192 children (3-16 years old) that participated on standardization of NEPSY-II Battery in Brazil. Using network analyses, the results of the correlation matrices for performance on neuropsychological tests showed a developmental pattern of increasing modularity and decreasing clustering coefficient from childhood to adolescence.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Neuropsychology)

XI-101 Beyond Retribution: Children's Reasoning About the Functions of Punishment

Jessica Bregantx, *University of Chicago*

Katherine D. Kinzler, *Cornell University*

Alex W. Shaw, *University of Chicago*

Through a novel paradigm, we compare early intuitions about punishment with legal and normative theory. We find that children ages 5-8 expect punishment to deter perpetrators, and that an understanding of the social contract may develop with age; older children express a preference to live in a world with punishment.

(Social, Developmental - Criminal Justice)

XI-102 But There Was No Body! The Evidentiary Expectations of Jurors

Brenda J. Kirbyx, *Le Moyne College*

Leah Rau, *Le Moyne College*

Three mock jury studies asked juries to deliberate to a verdict after receiving case information. Post-deliberation questionnaires explored what evidence individual jurors believed was most important to themselves and to the group. Differences exist between those perceptions and decision-making is affected by desired rather presented evidence.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XI-103 Comparison Among Three Types of Antisocial Mental Processes in Predicting Recidivism

Hiroyuki Yoshizawax, *Gifu University*

Takuya Yoshida, *Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University*

Yasuyuki Fuchigami, *Tokyo Juvenile Classification Home*

Implicit, explicit, and dysfunctional mental processes in predicting recidivism were compared. Participants were 290 junior high school boys, and 68 first-time and 44 re-enrolled boys from a juvenile classification home. An ordered logistic regression revealed that the index of implicit mental process was a unique and powerful predictor of recidivism.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Criminal Justice)

XI-104 Criminogenic Thinking Profile Factor Model Fits Better Among Probationers than College Students

Sarah D. Newtonx, *University of Connecticut*

D. Betsy McCoach, *University of Connecticut*

Damon Mitchell, *Central Connecticut State University*
Raymond Chip Tafrate, *Central Connecticut State University*

This study examined the Criminogenic Thinking Profile's factor structure among two separate samples: probationers and college students. Results suggest better global fit for the sample of 365 probationer responses, as opposed to the sample of 534 college student responses. Implications and future research avenues are discussed.

(Methodology - Criminal Justice)

XI-105 Effects of Victim Socioeconomic Status on Jurors' Perceptions of Juvenile Sex Offenders

Breigh Housex, *University of Evansville*
Jordan Buechler, *University of Evansville*
Maggie Stevenson, *University of Evansville*

We experimentally manipulated the socioeconomic status (SES) of a victim and defendant involved in adolescent sexual assault. Participants convicted a middle SES defendant more frequently than a low SES defendant, likely because participants perceived the victim more negatively and blamed her more for being involved with a low SES boy.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XI-106 Explaining Homophobia: The Potential Role of Self Disgust

Kristen Haeberlein, *Butler University*
Shelby Eaton, *Butler University*
Raymond B. Giesler, *Butler University*

The psychological processes that support homophobia are not well understood. In the current study we examine the possible role that self-disgust plays in the expression of homophobia.

(Social, General - Criminal Justice)

XI-107 Gender Differences on Ratings of Punishment Severity and Crime Seriousness in Homosexual and Heterosexual Domestic Violence Cases

Mackenzie Atchiex, *University of Illinois Springfield*
Frances Shen, *University of Illinois Springfield*

Gender differences were found on ratings of punishment severity and crime seriousness across domestic violence cases that varied on defendant/victim's sexual orientation and gender. Men

also reported more acceptance of partner abuse/violence/control, sex role stereotyping, adversarial sexual beliefs, and negative attitudes toward homosexuality, and rated cases less seriously than women.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XI-108 Life History Theory Enhances the Prediction of Intentions to Cooperate With Police

Daniel J. Kruger, *University of Michigan*
Shannon F Murphy, *University of Michigan*
Joseph L Nedelec, *University of Cincinnati*
Moritz Köster, *Universität Münster*

A new conceptual framework improved prediction of police cooperation intentions beyond the current "gold standard" construct in both undergraduate and population-based samples. One of the new domains was the strongest individual predictor and the new dimensions completely mediated the relationship between neighborhood conditions and intentions to cooperate with police.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Criminal Justice)

XI-109 A Comparison of Top-down and Banding Methods of Test Score Use Applied to an Entry-level Police Selection Procedure

Frank P Igoux, *Louisiana Tech University*
Jose J. Valadez, *Louisiana Tech University*

Test score banding identifies ranges in which scores are considered equivalent, and secondary criteria such as race or gender may be used to diversify an organization's workforce. The present study uses data from a 2015 police selection process and compares adverse impact and utility outcomes using top-down and banding methods.

(Industrial/Organizational - Testing)

XI-110 Effects of Testing on Memory and Analogical Problem Solving

Elizabeth A. Penix, *Kalamazoo College*
Mackenzie Z. Norman, *Kalamazoo College*
Lia Williams, *Kalamazoo College*
Autumn Hostetter, *Kalamazoo College*
Robert Batsell, *Kalamazoo College*
Thomas Carr, *Michigan State University*

We examined whether testing memory for a story facilitated analogical problem solving. Testing improved memory for the story, but did not specifically improve memory for information critical to the problem. As a result, testing did not directly improve problem solving, although memory for critical events was related to problem success.

(Cognitive - Testing)

XI-111 Feedback at Test Enhances Memories of Older but not of Younger Elementary School Children

Oliver Kliegl, *Regensburg University*

Magdalena Abel, *Regensburg University*

Karl-Heinz T. Bäuml, *Regensburg University*

The present study found testing effects in younger and older elementary school children, but not in kindergartners. However, beneficial effects of feedback at test only arose in older, but not in younger school children and kindergartners. Results bear implications for the age-appropriate use of tests and feedback in basic education.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Testing)

XI-112 Revising the Dula Dangerous Driving Index

Chris S. Dulax, *East Tennessee State University*

No secondary authors

The Dula Dangerous Driving Index (3DI) has been used in research for over 15 years, and has been translated into several languages and used cross-culturally. Since its initial development, new forms of distraction have become common. A major revision is thus underway and this work details the progress to date.

(General, Clinical - Testing)

XI-113 Role of Context in a Testing Effect Paradigm

Alda Rivas, *Rice University*

Margaret Beier, *Rice University*

We explored the interaction of age and context in the testing effect. Younger and older adults recalled either words from a list or ideas from an article. Both groups recalled more words after re-studying than after re-testing. No difference was found between testing conditions or age groups for articles.

(Cognitive - Testing)

XI-114 The Effects of Vocal Intonation on Perceptions of Speaker Confidence and Attitude Change

Thomas Vaughan-Johnsonx, *Queen's university*

Joshua J. Guyer, *Queen's University, Canada*

Leandre R Fabrigar, *Queen's university*

Nicole Seligman, *Queen's university*

We examined the effects of vocal intonation on speaker confidence and persuasion across multiple levels of intonation. Relative to baseline, extremely rising intonation negatively influenced ratings of speaker confidence, which negatively biased thoughts and decreased persuasion. Moderately falling intonation positively influenced speaker confidence, which positively biased thoughts thus enhancing persuasion.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XI-115 Drivers' Metaperception of the Risks of Distraction vs. Poor Night Vision

Peter Mikoskix, *Franklin and Marshall College*

Gian M Zlupko, *Franklin & Marshall College*

D Alfred Owens, *Franklin & Marshall College*

Driver distraction and poor visibility at night are leading contributors to traffic accidents. To what extent are drivers aware of these problems? A survey of 492 drivers found that most drivers are aware of the risks of distraction but unaware of the visual limitations that affect drivers at night.

(General, Cognitive - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

XI-116 My device is better than yours: The role of unrealistic optimism and self-efficacy in over-reliance on GPS

Catherine Mellox, *The Pennsylvania State University, Berks*

Nathan M Greenauer, *The Pennsylvania State University, Berks*

Unrealistic optimism, may explain inappropriate reliance on GPS. Our results indicate that participants viewed their own device as more accurate and trustworthy than those of others. Additionally, appraisal of GPS accuracy may be more strongly influenced by users' technological and spatial self-efficacy, rather than based on its actual performance.

(General, Cognitive - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

XI-117 The Influence of Enclosed Spaces on Perceived Sense of Control

Eun Hee Leex, *Nanyang Technological University*

George I Christopoulos, *Nanyang Technological University*

Kar Hui Liew, *Nanyang Technological University*

Adam C Roberts, *Nanyang Technological University*

The current study investigates the influence of enclosed environment on perceived sense of control through a mindset priming technique. Unlike the popular notion of enclosed spaces being associated with low control, the results showed that people feel higher sense of control in enclosed spaces as opposed to open spaces.

(Social, General - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

XI-118 Verbalizing spatial language through spatial thinking skills

Sorachai Kornkasemx, *Columbia University*

John Black, *Columbia University*

The present research investigated spatial thinking training methods incorporating spatial language verbalization in three dimensions environments. We examined how engaging verbally explicit spatial language facilitated the development of spatial abilities and later affected spatial skill performances, including some transfer tasks.

(Cognitive, Methodology - Engineering/Human Factors/Ergonomics)

XI-119 For Israelis Fused with Judaism, Palestinian Terrorism Differentially Affects Retaliatory Desires and Sacred Values

Leah A Fredmanx, *University of Texas at Austin*

William B Swann, *University of Texas at Austin*

Identity fusion—a form of visceral alignment—predicts fighting and dying for one's group. However, fused persons responses to threatening outgroups have not been examined. We investigated the impact of terrorism on Israelis fused with religion. Attacks increased fused persons' hostility towards Palestinians but not their endorsements of sacred values

(Social, General - Peace)

XI-120 The Power of Nonviolence: Confirming and Explaining the Success of Nonviolent (Rather Than Violent) Political Movements

Nima Orazanix, *University of Massachusetts-Amherst*

Bernhard Leidner, *University of Massachusetts-Amherst*

Five experiments tested the effects of nonviolent versus violent strategies on ingroup and outgroup support for the political social movements. Nonviolent strategies led participants to simultaneously perceive the movement as more of a moral patient as well as general agent, and consequently they were more willing to support the movement.

(Social - Peace)

XI-121 Cell phone use latency in a Midwestern university area population

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Peter A Sonnega, *University of Michigan*

Michele M Day, *University of Michigan*

Stephanie L Misevich, *University of Michigan*

Anna M Heyblom, *University of Michigan*

Dora Juhasz, *University of Michigan*

Claire M Saunders, *University of Michigan*

Vibha Sreenivasa, *University of Michigan*

Daniel J. Kruger, *University of Michigan*

We examined cell phone use usage and latency, the time it takes for an individual to use a cell phone when arriving in a waiting space/time. The majority of individuals used their cell phones; those who were not using their phones when they arrived typically initiated use within 20 seconds.

(Social, General - Communications Systems)

XI-122 Stressors, Achievement Motivation, and Social Support Use in International Asian, Asian American, and European American College Students

Natalia Banfix, *Haverford College*

Caroline Broomfield, *Haverford College*

Shu-wen Wang, *Haverford College*

We examined cultural differences in levels of academic and interpersonal stress, individual versus social motivation for achievement, and the use of social support in a sample of International Asian, Asian American, and European American college students.

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

XI-123 Testing the "Cultural Fit" Hypothesis: Findings from Southeast Asian students at a border bicultural university.

Jonathan S. Briseno, *Texas A&M International University*

Elizabeth Terrazas-Carrillo, *Texas A&M International University*

Kristine R Gonzalez, *Texas A&M International University*

The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of personality, acculturation, adaptation, and social support regarding the "Cultural Fit" Hypothesis in Southeast Asian international graduate students studying in a South Texas university. There is limited research on the impact of these factors amongst Southeast Asian students studying abroad.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XI-124 The Alliant Intercultural Competency Scale: A Validation Study

Elizabeth Smith, *James Madison University*

Nikole L. Gregg, *James Madison University*

Akyla R. Joseph, *James Madison University*

Rachel M. Bily, *James Madison University*

Lachelle L. De Groat, *James Madison University*

Kenna E. Dickard, *James Madison University*

Erin J. Sullivan, *James Madison University*

Audra D. Turner, *James Madison University*

Tracy E. Zinn, *James Madison University*

We used Benson's framework to evaluate the validity of the Alliant Intercultural Competency Scale. Evidence for construct validity is presented, including differences between graduate and undergraduate students and differences across students who took a variety of sociocultural courses in the psychology major. Implications are discussed.

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

XI-125 The Construct and Manifestations of National Face: East and West

Rong Chen, *National Taiwan University*

No secondary authors

This research introduces the construct of national face and investigates its manifestations in the East (China & Taiwan) and West (U.S.). Turning our attention from face at the personal to the

national level, it represents the first attempt to empirically examine the concept of face at the national level cross-culturally.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XI-126 The Immigrant Paradox in the Mental Health of Children and Adolescents in the United States: A Meta-Analysis

Jacqueline L. Tilleyx, *University of Southern California*

Stanley J Huey, *University of Southern California*

JoAnn M Farver, *University of Southern California*

Lyla Lee, *University of Southern California*

A meta-analysis was performed on 60 studies to summarize the effects of generational status on the mental health of American children and adolescents and to examine whether there is an immigrant paradox in the mental health domain, and for whom and under what conditions this pattern is most consistently observed.

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

XI-127 The measure of emotion regulation across American and Chinese adults: An IRT analysis

Yisheng Pengx, *Bowling Green State University*

Hanyi Min, *Bowling Green State University*

Yiwei Chen, *Bowling Green State University*

The present study examined measurement invariance of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) between American and Chinese adults samples (N=865, N=620) using multigroup Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analyses and Item Response Theory (IRT) analyses. Implications for future cross-cultural research on emotion regulation are discussed.

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

XI-128 Relative Reinforcing Efficacy of Alcohol Among African-American Young Adults

Kristin A Wilbornx, *University of Houston*

Lucia Cavanagh, *University of Houston*

Ewune Ewane, *University of Houston*

Elizabeth Gill, *University of Houston*

Sandra Yan, *University of Houston*

Ezemenari Obasi, *University of Houston*
James MacKillop, *McMaster University*

Considering the lower rate of alcohol consumption in African-American young adults, it is interesting that African-Americans show increased risk for alcohol related problems. We analyzed alcohol demand characteristics on African-American young adults compared to students. Maximum expenditure and consumption were lower for our sample, while sensitivity to cost was higher.

(General - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XI-129 The Neural Basis of Cultural Differences in the Processing of Emotion

Jessica Buslerx, *Auburn University*
Jennifer Robinson, *Auburn University*

To investigate neurological cross-cultural differences in emotion processing, we conducted meta-analyses regarding emotion among Native English, German, and Chinese speakers. Resultant Activation Likelihood Estimation maps showed the most convergence between English and German speakers with the Chinese ALE map showing the most culture-specific results.

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

XI-130 The Role of Childhood Maltreatment, Alcohol, and Attachment Style in Psychological Dating Abuse

Kimberly Rapozax, *Mercy College*
Sonia Bostick, *Mercy College*
Justin Castillo, *Mercy College*
Amanda DeCelle, *Mercy College*

This study explored associations between several variables and psychological abuse. N=174 dating couples completed questionnaires. Maltreatment from both parents and avoidant attachment were associated with male perpetration, but only father's maltreatment and anxious ambivalent attachment with female perpetration. Alcohol expectancies, and not use, was linked with both partner's perpetration.

(Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)