



Poster Session XII

Saturday, May 28, 2016
12:30 PM – 1:20 PM
APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk
(Setup 12:20 PM – 12:30 PM)

XII-001 A multilevel decomposition of the Flynn Effect

Patrick O'Keefex, *Vanderbilt University*

Joseph L Rodgers, *Vanderbilt University*

Results of a multilevel decomposition of the Flynn Effect (e.g., Flynn 1984) into between family, between sibling, and within person effects using a 5% subsample of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth – Children. The goal of the research is to winnow the field of plausible hypotheses regarding the Flynn effect.

(The Meaning of Time, Methodology - Quantitative)

XII-002 A Single Cognitive Resource Controls Temporal and Social Discounting

Jay Brownx, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Katina Hodkinson, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Jamie Lowe, *Texas Wesleyan University*

The ability to delay gratification and to share with others can be conceptualized as the same thing if we consider ourselves existing at multiple points in time. Temporal and social discounting were measured and the areas under the curve were significantly related, implying a single cognitive resource might control both.

(The Meaning of Time - Psychometrics)

XII-003 Age-Based Differences in Building Rapport: The Roles of Nonverbal and Verbal Cues

Ishabel M Vicariax, *Northeastern University*

Derek M Isaacowitz, *Northeastern University*

Older adults' social lives appear structured to maintain emotional well-being. Little research has compared the experience and behavioral attributes of older adults to those of younger adults in social interactions. The current research investigates the role of age in establishing rapport in same-and mixed-aged dyads.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Aging)

XII-004 Ageism Shortens Older Adults' Future Time Perspective

Shyuan Tanx, *San Francisco State University*

Sarah J Barber, *San Francisco State University*

According to socioemotional selectivity theory, as people get older they see their futures as more limited. The current study shows that this is especially true for people who encounter ageism. Among older adults, experiences with ageism were associated with seeing the future as having fewer opportunities and more limitations.

(The Meaning of Time - Aging)

XII-005 Cognitive mapping in mental time travel and mental space navigation

Baptiste Gauthierx, *INSERM-CEA Cognitive Neuroimaging unit*

Virginie van Wassenhove, *INSERM-CEA Cognitive Neuroimaging unit*

Are mental travels in time and space bound to similar cognitive operations ? Participants judged the ordinality of events in these dimensions with respect to a mental spatiotemporal reference. Mental reference effects were dimensionless, but symbolic distance effects were dimension-specific. Results are discussed in the framework of egocentric cognitive mapping.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Self)

XII-006 Construction of Meaning from Events: Where Time and Space Meet

Julia P Shawx, *Associate Professor, State University of New York - Empire State College*

No secondary authors

Using individual events to construct meaning, most adults create a narrative (time-based), or arrange categories (space-based). As constructions gain complexity with age and education ($p=.01$), narrators 'slow down' to subsume categories, and categorizers 'speed up' to connect the groupings into a larger whole. Implications for these different meaning-making modes are discussed.

(The Meaning of Time, Developmental - Self)

XII-007 Cross Cultural Differences in Temporal, Social, and Probability Discounting

Jamie Lowex, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Katina Hodkinson, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Jay Brown, *Texas Wesleyan University*

Temporal, social, and probability discounting were measured from American and Chinese samples. Results show significantly steeper temporal discounting for the Chinese sample, but significantly steeper probability discounting for the American sample. Though rate of discounting can be seen as a trait variable, there must be a cultural component as well.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Psychometrics)

XII-008 Cultural Differences in "Saving the Best for Last"

Abby Pui Wang Yipx, *Cornell University*

Corinna E Löckenhoff, *Cornell University*

We examined cross-cultural differences in preferences for sequences of realistic events. Caucasians showed a greater preference for improving sequences than East Asians across 3 outcome domains. Correlates of sequence preferences also differed by culture, with ideal affect showing different patterns of associations with sequence preferences among Asians versus Caucasians.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII-009 Describing Personal Past Events Versus Transitions: The Effects of Mental Focus on Appraisals of Impact and Self-Relevance

Katie Eliasx, *University of Windsor*

Razaan Barquni, *University of Windsor*

Chantal M Boucher, *University of Windsor*

Alan Scoboria, *University of Windsor*

This study examined how focusing on the concrete details (experience focus) versus broader significance (coherence focus) of past events influences appraisals of their impact and self-relevance. Differences were more pronounced in the unspecified event-cued conditions relative to transition-cued conditions. The content and frequency of these self-selected events are also described.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Self)

XII-010 Does life satisfaction change when watching your peers? An experimental exposure to social comparison targets

Mimi Mehlsenx, *Aarhus University*

Mai B Mikkelsen, *Aarhus University*

This study examined whether social comparison affected life satisfaction in younger and older adults. In an experimental setting 204 younger and older adults were shown positive and negative documentaries with same-age characters. Life satisfaction increased after downward comparisons in both age groups and after upward comparisons in the old group.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

XII-011 Does Time of Day Predict Younger Elementary School Children's Performance on a Measure of Selective Attention?

Katherine H Hansonx, *North Carolina State University*

Emily S Johnson, *North Carolina State University*

Allison R Kotterer , *North Carolina State University*

Alena G Esposito , *Emory University*

Lynne Baker-Ward , *North Carolina State University*

We administered a battery of executive functions tasks to 256 children from grades 1-3 to extend research on time of day effects. Controlling for grade, socioeconomic status, and ability, time of day contributed to the prediction of performance on the critical incongruent trials of a measure of selective attention.

(The Meaning of Time, Developmental - Attention)

XII-012 Evidence for a Survival Processing Time Perception Effect

Daniel R. VanHornx, *North Central College*

Sydney A. Paquin, *North Central College*

Alexa M. Nelson, *North Central College*

Participants completed either a survival processing task, deep processing task, or shallow processing task. After completing the task, participants verbally estimated the time that had elapsed. Estimates from participants that completed the survival processing task were significantly shorter than estimates from participants that completed the deep and shallow processing tasks.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Perception)

XII-014 Future Time Perspective, Emotional Functioning and Current and Future Health in Veterans

Jameson K. Hirschx, *East Tennessee State University*

Byron D. Brooks, *East Tennessee State University*

Fuschia M. Sirois, *University of Sheffield*

Future orientation, an adaptive temporal perspective, was related to less depression and anxiety, and more coping and self-compassion, and, in turn, to better self-reported current and future health, in a veteran sample. Therapeutically promoting future orientation may enhance psychosocial and emotional functioning, contributing to improved self-perceptions of current/future well-being.

(The Meaning of Time, Clinical - Health)

XII-015 Generativity and Redemptive Life Stories in Late Midlife

Jen Guox, *Northwestern University*

Dan P McAdams, *Northwestern University*

This study integrates qualitative measurement and multi-level modeling to analyze the growth trajectories of psychological and social well-being in 157 late-midlife adults. Findings indicate that higher levels of generativity (but not the redemptive self narrative) predicted significant increases in social well-being within a 5-year period.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Aging)

XII-016 Getting warming: The optimal distance for motivating climate change mitigation

Kristina Howanskyx, *Rutgers University, New Brunswick*

Shana Cole, *Rutgers University, New Brunswick*

Despite believing that climate change is a problem, people do not always act pro-environmentally. We demonstrate that inaction is related to beliefs that the effects of climate

change are temporally far. Believing climate change is distant decreased concern, efficacy, and feelings of responsibility, which led to decreased pro-environmental intentions.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Motivation)

XII-017 Health-Related Quality of Life in Fibromyalgia: Indirect Effects of Optimism, Pessimism and Treatment Adherence

Jameson K. Hirschx, *East Tennessee State University*

Byron D. Brooks, *East Tennessee State University*

Fuschia M. Sirois, *University of Sheffield*

Loren Toussaint, *Luther University*

Martin Offenbaecher, *University of Munich*

Niko Kohls, *Coburg University*

Optimism and pessimism may directly impact health-related quality of life (HRQL) in persons with chronic illness, but may also influence health indirectly via treatment adherence. In our sample of persons with fibromyalgia, greater optimism was related to increased treatment adherence and, in turn, to better mental and physical HRQL.

(The Meaning of Time, Clinical - Health)

XII-018 Imagine Being 70 at Age 20: A Clearer Image of the Own Future Encourages Planning Behavior

Verena Spethx, *Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich*

Martina Raue, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

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

Joseph F. Coughlin, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology*

Based on possible selves and construal level theories, we conducted a study on images of people's lives at age 70 and behavior around retirement savings. "Savers" had more financial fears and perceived their future as more concrete, and they felt closer and more connected to their future selves than "non-savers."

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Aging)

XII-019 Imagining One's Future Self May Improve Views of Old Age

Sarah M. Raposox, *Stanford University*

Tamara Sims, *Stanford University*

Jeremy Bailenson, *Stanford University*

Laura L. Carstensen, *Stanford University*

Undergraduates who wrote about who they would be in 40 years (vs. now or in 5 years; Study 1) perceived old age more positively and those who embodied a digital avatar of themselves aged to approximately 70 years (vs. current self; Study 2) felt more connected to their future self.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Aging)

XII-020 Implicit Associations Reveal Asymmetry in Temporal Construal

Jessie C. Briggs, *Temple University*

Andrew Karpinski, *Temple University*

We developed a Time-Construal IAT to test whether the past is construed more abstractly than an objectively equidistant future. Across three studies (n=355), we found that people associate abstract more strongly with past than future. Our findings suggest that construal levels could be a new avenue for temporal asymmetry research.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Social Cognition)

XII-021 Individual Differences and Epoch Fashion in Female Target Attractiveness Ratings

Don R Osborn, *Bellarmino University, Louisville KY*

No secondary authors

The attractiveness ratings of two sets of eight stimuli, facial features only, drawn from four decades of Breck Girl magazine advertising was analyzed to estimate the range of individual and epoch differences in male and female ratings. While large differences were found there were no sex differences in attractiveness ratings.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XII-022 Investigating The Behavioral Differences Between Described and Experienced Temporal Discounting Protocols

Adam Carlitz, *Ohio University*

Ping Xu, *Ohio University*

Nicholas Kirwen, *Ohio University*

Claudia Gonzalez-Vallejo, *Ohio University*

This study examined the behavioral differences between described and experienced temporal discounting. Results suggest participants were compelled to choose shorter delays and smaller rewards when they experienced the consequences of their decisions. Moreover, the experienced protocols proved to be good measures of self-reported impulsivity.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XII-023 Life story Coherence and Psychological Health in High school students

Tine Holmx, *Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Department of Psychology, Aarhus University*

Dorthe Kirkegaard Thomsen, *Center on Autobiographical Memory Research, Department of Psychology, Aarhus University*

In this study we examined how life story coherence is related to psychological health in high school students. 105 students identified life story chapters and evaluated their causal coherence. Results showed that making more negative causal inferences in the story was significantly related to higher ratings of dissociation and depression.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Self)

XII-024 People with Limited (vs. Extended) Future Time Perspective Were More Averse to Future Challenge

Dwight Tsex, *Claremont Graduate University*

Jeanne Nakamura, *Claremont Graduate University*

Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, *Claremont Graduate University*

To investigate relations of flow theory to socioemotional selection, 209 middle-aged participants were manipulated to see their future either as extended or as limited. On average, participants who saw their future as limited showed more aversion to allocating free time to activities that were too challenging for their skill level.

(The Meaning of Time, Developmental - Adult)

XII-025 Perceptions of family time: Let the children have their say

Anne Milekx, *University of Zurich*

Mirjam Senn, *University of Zurich*

Guy Bodenmann, *University of Zurich*

We used diary data of 14- consecutive days from 92 mother-child dyads to investigate children's satisfaction with family time (SAT). Our results suggest that there is not an objective amount of time or stress that is essential for children's SAT, but that they use families' average time budgets and stress levels as frame of reference to make their evaluations.

(The Meaning of Time, Methodology - Families)

XII-026 Power in Time: The Influence of Power Posing on the Interpretation of an Ambiguous Metaphoric Statement

Michele I. Feistx, *University of Louisiana at Lafayette*

Sarah E Duffy, *University of Birmingham*

What influences interpretations of metaphors for time? English metaphors have been connected to approach (Moving Ego) and avoidance (Moving Time). We asked whether adopting a high-power (approach) or low-power (avoidance) pose might influence interpretation of an ambiguous metaphor. Results suggest high-power posers prefer the ME perspective more than low-power posers.

(The Meaning of Time - Language)

XII-027 Reasoning about the future: The role of background knowledge in generating coherent and detailed events

Sushmita Shrikanthx, *University of Illinois, Chicago*

Karl K. Szpunar, *University of Illinois, Chicago*

We sought to assess the role of semantic/background knowledge in supporting the ability to construct detailed future event simulations. We found that events supported by greater background knowledge, as indexed by a measure of plausibility, were subjectively rated and objectively described as more coherent and detailed.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XII-028 Remember that time?: State and trait rumination predict errors in time estimation

Emily Dunnx, *The Ohio State University*

Amelia Aldao, *The Ohio State University*

The present study expands upon the literature on the relationship between depressed mood and error in time perception by examining a related construct: Rumination. Participants estimated the passage of time during a laboratory task. Those experiencing greater rumination (state and trait) reported time passed more slowly.

(The Meaning of Time, Clinical - Psychopathology)

XII-029 Reminisce and Live Longer! The Impact of Activated Memories on the Rating of Time Perception

Ferdinand Kosakx, *University of Regensburg*
Christof Kuhbandner, *University of Regensburg*

This study investigates whether the judgement of time perception for long time intervals depends on memories one has in mind while rating. Results show that people report time as passing by slower, if they had been asked to activate autobiographical memories before rating their experience of time.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

XII-030 Self-destructive behaviors and the role of borderline personality traits and daily increases in insecure attachment: An EMA study

Michael Rochex, *Pennsylvania State University*

No secondary authors

In a two-week EMA study, daily increases in insecure attachment were related to a variety of self-destructive behaviors and thoughts such as drug use, risky sex, self-blame, and self-harm thoughts. These associations were moderated by borderline personality traits, highlighting the importance of daily attachment experiences as contexts exacerbating borderline pathology.

(The Meaning of Time, Clinical - Personality)

XII-031 Some Dangers with Longitudinal Designs: Lessons from a Computational Model

Jeffrey B. Vancouverx, *Ohio University*

No secondary authors

A computational model is developed to illustrate possible sources of spurious interpretations of longitudinal, observational data. Results show that one might interpret data from a repeated-measure, longitudinal design with many measurement time points as indicating that an effective intervention makes matters worse, or that an ineffective intervention is effective.

(The Meaning of Time, Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XII-032 Subjective temporal order reveals stability of an individual's bias over time.

Laetitia Grabotx, *CEA Neurospin, Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

Virginie van Wassenhove, *CEA Neurospin, Gif-sur-Yvette, France*

Humans scarcely perceive the correct temporal order between two stimuli. We showed that this subjective perception is however stable over time and independent from attention. What is

classically reported in studies of temporal order perception captures partly this intrinsic predisposition, and partly an additional attentional bias.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Perception)

XII-033 Taking a Break Promotes Symbolic Understanding in 3-year-old Children

Kelly Sheehanx, *Northwestern University*

Emily Liquin, *Northwestern University*

Lauren Hamilton, *Northwestern University*

David Uttal, *Northwestwen University*

We tested whether a break promotes symbolic understanding in 3-year-old children. Studies 1 and 2 show that children perform significantly better when testing is separated by 24 hours compared to no delay. Study 3 replicates these gains with a 5-minute break. Results suggest that a delay may break perseverative searching.

(The Meaning of Time, Developmental - Child)

XII-034 The effect of time distance on beliefs about the causal role of will in shaping future life outcomes

Elena Stephanx, *Bar Ilan University*

Daniella Shidlovski, *Bar-Ilan University*

Daniel Heller, *Tel Aviv University*

Beliefs about the impact of will imply making choices based on inner goals rather than being coerced by other forces. We proposed and supported in three studies that construal of events in terms of personal goals (manipulated via temporal distance or measured as an individual tendency) enhances attributions to will.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XII-035 The Interaction of Top-Down and Bottom-Up Processes in the Perceptual Discrimination of Short Time Intervals Flanking the 1-Second Mark

Michael F. Wesnerx, *Lakehead University, Canada*

No secondary authors

Using signal detection measures such as sensitivity (d'), decision criteria, psychometric slope and proportion correct, we observed significant discriminability differences between 400- and 1600 msec durations with and without stimulus flicker entrainment, revealing a system of interacting components influenced by bottom-up and top-down signal processes.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Sensation/Perception)

XII-036 The Meaning of Time in our Models

Michael Hunterx, *University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center*

No secondary authors

How we conceive of time in our mathematical and statistical models can greatly impact their interpretation, generalizability, and utility. Treating time discretely instead of continuously alters our conclusions about the nature of individual change processes and not for the better.

(The Meaning of Time, Methodology - Quantitative)

XII-037 The Theory of MindTime: A Theory of Human Consciousness and Individual Differences

Vincent J. Fortunatox, *Walden University*

John T Furey, *The MindTime Project*

The ability to conceptualize and localize human experience temporally is considered one of the most important evolutionary advancements of consciousness in Homo sapiens. In this poster, we describe a theory of human consciousness—the theory of MindTime—that provides a conceptual foundation for understanding the etiology of individual differences.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XII-038 The Vulnerable Narcissist and Their Struggles to Differentiate Self From Other: Findings From Cross-Sectional and Ecological Momentary Assessment Designs

Oliver M Fredericksx, *Penn State Altoona*

Michael Roche, *Pennsylvania State University*

A narcissist struggles with self/other dynamics, and this is often reflected in their grandiose (arrogant) and vulnerable (emotionally wounded) expressions. The present research uses a cross-sectional (study 1) and longitudinal (study 2) design to articulate how grandiosity and vulnerability emerge as distinct predictors of self-differentiation and self-esteem difficulties.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Personality)

XII-039 The Whole is Not the Sum of its Parts: Unpacking in Time Estimation

Tatem H Burnsx, *Elizabethtown College*
Michael M Roy, *Elizabethtown College*

Participants estimated the duration of three short tasks and then estimated the overall duration. Even though they tended to overestimate the duration of each task individually, participants underestimated the total duration. Further, bias in estimation for all subsequent tasks was influenced by the duration of the first task.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XII-040 There's No Time Like the Present: "Presentism" Outweighs "Future Anhedonia" in Explaining Affective Forecasting Errors

Joseph P. McFallx, *SUNY Fredonia*
Jacob Abraham, *SUNY Fredonia*

Kassam, Gilbert, Boston, and Wilson(2008) define "future anhedonia" (belief that future enjoyment would be lower than present enjoyment). We hypothesized that "presentism" better explains their findings. We replicated all six experiments plus compared explanations. Quantitative and qualitative results support instant gratification and "salience of temporal distance from now" as superior.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XII-041 Time for Some Construct-Valid Meanings of Time: Perspectives From Multilevel Modeling Methods and Organizational Theory

Garett Howardsonx, *Hofstra University*
Michael N Karim, *Fors Marsh Group, LLC*
Ryan G Horn, *The George Washington University*

This research advances theory and empirical methods for studying time as a multilevel psychological construct. To do so, we synthesize a novel trait-state-situation model of situated behavior, use this model to recommend construct validation procedures, and demonstrate appropriate use of such procedures on four simulated datasets (n=150, N=600).

(The Meaning of Time, Industrial/Organizational - Quantitative)

XII-042 Time Perception, Emotion, & Cognition: An ERP investigation

Luke R. Pezankox, *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*
Aminda J. O'Hare, *University of Massachusetts Dartmouth*

People often perceive time slowing down during negative events. We examined this effect using fearful, angry and disgust face stimuli and ERPs. We found high arousing disgust faces were more over-reproduced than other faces, however, the contingent negative variance (CNV) was larger for fearful compared to angry or disgust faces.

(The Meaning of Time, Cognitive - Emotion)

XII-043 Time Takes its Toll: Time of Night is Associated with Heightened Fear of Negative Evaluation Among Gay and Bisexual Men

Brett M. Millarx, *Graduate Center, City University of New York (CUNY)*

Tyrel J Starks, *Hunter College, CUNY*

Christian Grov, *Brooklyn College, CUNY*

Jeffrey T Parsons, *Hunter College, CUNY*

The time of night when completing an online survey predicted fear of negative evaluation among 417 gay and bisexual men. The later at night that participants began their survey, the higher their fear of negative evaluation, controlling for age and chronotype. No association with time was observed during the day.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Sexuality/Sexual Behavior)

XII-044 Time, Temporality, and the WEather

Alan E. Stewartx, *University of Georgia*

No secondary authors

Drawing upon research in ecopsychology, the psychology of events, and linguistics, the author examined how people perceive weather events at different temporal and spatial scales and compared these results with what is known about the prototypical temporal and spatial characteristics of various meteorological events.

(The Meaning of Time, General - Perception)

XII-045 Time-Blaming by Procrastinators: Time Keeps on Slipping Into the Future

Thomas P. Tibbettx, *Texas A&M University*

Joseph R. Ferrari, *DePaul University*

Chronic procrastination is a prevalent, cross-cultural, motivational problem. We were interested how Time-Blaming, attributing procrastination to time slipping away, predicted life satisfaction and regret across cross-cultural boundaries. Results indicated Time-Blamers predicted less life

satisfaction and more regret. This effect had slight deviations across countries of residence, but remained consistent.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Motivation)

XII-046 Tomorrowland is worth more today - Consumers devalue films with time

Vaishali Mahalingamx, *University of Cambridge*

Maarten Bos, *Disney Research*

Across 4 experiments, we find that within 3 months from release, the subjective value of a film drops by approximately 50% – depending on initial price, delay in viewing, viewing conditions and the consumer's income. Consumers are especially impatient when given the chance to advance rather than delay the film viewing.

(The Meaning of Time, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XII-047 Trajectory of Child Behavior Change in a Foster Parent Training Intervention

Natalia Escobar Walshx, *SDSU/UCSD Joint Doctoral Program in Clinical Psychology*

Joseph M. Price, *San Diego State University*

The KEEP intervention aims to reduce behavior problems in foster children. The current study evaluated the trajectory of behavior problems across the 15 weeks of the KEEP intervention. Piecewise growth curve modeling identified a significant downward trajectory for child behavior problems during the eleventh through fifteenth weeks of the intervention.

(The Meaning of Time, Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XII-048 What Explains Developmental Changes in Children's Gestures About Time

Lauren J. Stitesx, *Georgia State University*

Seyda Özçaliskan, *Georgia State University*

We examine children at three different developmental stages and ask whether children's understanding of metaphors for time and literacy influences their gestures about time. Our results suggest that children's early metaphorical gestures about time are jointly shaped by their comprehension of metaphors and their exposure to literacy through schooling.

(The Meaning of Time, Developmental - Child)

XII-049 When Time becomes a Black Hole-- Email Non-responsiveness, Skin Conduction and Self-regulation

Louise Hviid, *The New School for Social Research*

Martino Ongis, *The New School for Social Research*

Abstract This study explored the physiological effects of the “black hole” effect and found a significant difference in skin conductance, reflecting heightened arousal. Individuals were equally stressed by not getting vs. not giving a response to someone else, indicating that asynchronous email communication can cause heightened arousal to both parties.

(The Meaning of Time, General - Communications Systems)

XII-050 Writing life stories increases self-esteem: An experimental study

Dorthe K. Thomsen, *Aarhus University*

Kristina L Steiner, *University of New Hampshire*

David B Pillemer, *University of New Hampshire*

Ninety participants described life story chapters; a control group of 89 participants described famous persons. Self-continuity and self-esteem were measured before and after the manipulation. Self-esteem improved significantly in the life story condition, while it did not change in the control condition. Results for self-continuity did not reach significance.

(The Meaning of Time, Personality/Emotion - Self)

XII-051 Good Mood Foods: Induced Positive Mood Enhances Attentional Bias to Food

Thomas P Lex, *The College of William & Mary*

Catherine A Forestell, *The College of William & Mary*

Emotions have been shown to influence food choice. Attentional bias may be a cognitive mechanism that underlies food consumption. This study investigated the effects of induced positive and negative moods on attentional bias to high and low-calorie foods. Positive moods enhanced participants’ attentional bias to both high and low-calorie foods.

(General - Emotion)

XII-052 Grateful Recounting Impacts Eudaimonic More Than Hedonic Well-Being

Philip C. Watkins, *Eastern Washington University*

Duncan McCurrach, *Eastern Washington University*

Timothy Timbrook, *Eastern Washington University*

In this study we investigated mechanisms of the grateful recounting treatment in a randomized controlled trial. Grateful recounting significantly enhanced well-being compared to our placebo treatment, but impacted eudaimonic more than hedonic well-being. We also found that enhanced gratitude partially mediated this effect.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XII-053 Impact of Experiential Avoidance and Emotion Dysregulation on Problem Behaviors: Testing a Mediational Model

Meaghan M Lewis, *Western Michigan University*

Elise E Trim, *Western Michigan University*

Summer S Chahin, *Western Michigan University*

Amy E Naugle, *Western Michigan University*

The current study examined the relationship between experiential avoidance, emotion dysregulation, engagement in problem behaviors, and depression, anxiety and stress, premising that problem behaviors are united in their common avoidance function. As hypothesized, experiential avoidance and emotion dysregulation partially mediated the effect of depression, anxiety, and stress on problem behaviors.

(Clinical - Emotion)

XII-054 In adolescents unhealthy habits are associated with blunted emotional reactions to highly appetitive food cues.

Rafael F. Delgado, *University of Granada*

Laura Miccoli, *University of Granada*

Myriam Martínez-Fiesta, *University of Granada*

Pedro Guerra, *University of Granada*

M.Carmen Fernández-Santaella, *University of Granada*

In teenagers evaluating affective and food pictures, reporting poor health habits was associated with blunted emotions and food cravings toward sweet high-calorie foods, but not toward non-food emotional cues. Thus, in teenagers without diagnosis of eating and weight-related disorders, single unhealthy habits are accompanied by reduced enjoyment of foods.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Emotion)

XII-055 Individual differences in emotion processing

Christina J. Mueller, *Ruhr-Universität Bochum*

Lars Kuchinke, *International Psychoanalytic University Berlin*

Individual differences in emotion processing predict emotional effects in visual word recognition, i.e. response time differences between happy and fear-related words and emotion dependent differences in drift-rate parameters of estimated diffusion models. Considering individual differences and diffusion model parameters yields insights into emotion processing that go beyond classical group analyses.

(Personality/Emotion, Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

XII-056 Individual, Family, and Peer Qualities Related to Depressive Symptoms of University Students

Rui Jiangx, *California State University, Northridge*

Farin Bakhtiari, *CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE*

Scott Plunkett, *CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, NORTHRIDGE*

Self-report data were collected from 856 ethnically-diverse university students to examine individual, peer, and family qualities in relation to depression. Results showed emotional intelligence, family cohesion, and peer victimization related to depression directly and indirectly through emotion regulation and ability to manage stress. Parental intrusiveness was indirectly related to depression.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Emotion)

XII-057 Induced Empathy and Emotional Valence Affects Eye Gaze Patterns

Kevin Walkerx, *Towson University*

Allison Schneider, *Towson University*

Derek Douglas, *Towson University*

Jan Sinnott, *Towson University*

Evangeline A. Wheeler, *Towson University*

Experimentally induced empathy along with different emotions portrayed on the faces of people interacted to affect eye gaze patterns in twenty-four participants. Those in the empathy group fixated significantly more often on the eye area of the face when the emotion displayed was of someone sad or distressed.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XII-058 Influence of physical and emotional stress on cognitive control

Caroline Davisx, *US Army Natick Soldier Research, Development & Engineering Center*

Julie Cantelon, *Tufts University Center for Applied Brain and Cognitive Sciences*

Marianna D Eddy, *US Army Natick Soldier Research, Development & Engineering Center*

Caroline R Mahoney, *US Army Natick Soldier Research, Development & Engineering Center*
Holly A Taylor, *Tufts University*

Participants performed a go/nogo task while exercising under normal vs. anxiety-inducing conditions. Participants showed reduced response inhibition when physically fatigued. However, performance did not decline when participants were under threat of shock (associated with increased anxiety), suggesting that anxiety mitigates the detrimental effects of physical fatigue on response inhibition.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XII-059 Interactions of Attachment and Emotion Regulation on Depressive, Anxious, and Hostile Symptoms

Aimee N Sohnleitnerx, *Eastern Michigan University*
Nicholas Dibenedetto, *Eastern Michigan University*
Lillian P Ellis, *Eastern Michigan University*
Chong Man Chow, *Eastern Michigan University*

The current study examines whether the interaction of attachment insecurity and poor emotion regulation strategies influences the presence of psychological problems. Specifically, the findings suggest that the interaction between attachment anxiety and emotion dysregulation significantly predicted depressive symptoms. Attachment insecurity and poor emotion regulation did not predict anxiety or hostility.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XII-060 Investigating Longitudinal Relationships between Action Control and Emotion and Regulation Beliefs

Matthew G Dunawayx, *Mississippi State University*
Taban Salem, *Mississippi State University*
Jenna Kilgore, *Mississippi State University*
Jennifer C Veilleux, *University of Arkansas*
E. Samuel Winer, *Mississippi State University*

We predicted that action control and emotion and regulation beliefs would reciprocally affect one another over time. In a four-wave cross-lagged panel model variables evidenced stability and reciprocal relationships were not significant, suggesting that action control and emotion and regulation beliefs may be resistant to change over a yearlong period.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XII-061 The Effect of Identification with and Perception of Fandom on Helping Behaviors

Bria Fieldsx, *Covenant College*

Carole Yue, *Covenant College*

In three studies, we explored the relationship between perception of the normality of or identification with a particular fandom and helping behavior. Results indicate that participants who identified with certain music fandoms were more likely to help others of that fandom, particularly when they did not receive compensation for helping.

(Social - Social Groups)

XII-062 Is It Hot in Here or Is It Just Me?: The Relationship Between Self-Perceived Attractiveness and Temperature

Erin E Deversx, *Indiana Wesleyan University*

Emma White, *Indiana Wesleyan University*

Jessica Dudley, *Indiana Wesleyan University*

Megan Dougherty, *Indiana Wesleyan University*

Leslie Barnett, *Indiana Wesleyan University*

Participants who were instructed to dress attractively judged the outdoor temperature as warmer than those instructed to dress unattractively. Perceptions of other's judgements of a participant's attractiveness increased perceptions of temperature. Those who feel metaphorically "hot" in terms of attractiveness, may also feel more physically hot in terms of temperature.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-063 Is Social Categorization spatially organized in a "mental line"? Empirical evidences for the SNARC effect in intergroup differentiation

Fabio Presaghix, *Sapienza University of Rome*

Marika Rullo, *University of Kent, Canterbury*

How our brain organizes self-categorization? We suggest that this process is organized in term of distance from social groups in which we belong and that this distance is spatial organized as number in the SNARC effect. In 4 studies we test these hypothesis only when identification is made salient.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XII-064 Less than human in agent's eyes: When taken perspective leads to

dehumanization?

Natalia Frankowskax, *University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Bogdan Wojciszke, *University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Two experiments tested the hypothesis that a perspective (agent's or recipient's) causes changes in perceiving and evaluating the other person. Adopting the agent perspective causes objectification of the recipient whereas adopting the recipient perspective results in perceiving the agent as more human.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-065 Media Multitaskers' Psychosocial and Cognitive Profile

LOBNA CHERIFx, *ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA*

Katherine Labonté, *École de Psychologie Université Laval*

Alexandre Marois, *École de Psychologie Université Laval*

Cindy Chamberland, *École de Psychologie Université Laval*

François Vachon, *École de Psychologie Université Laval*

Media multitasking has become a way of life. There has been a growing interest in studying the factors contributing to media multitasking and the impact of this behavior on academic performance and human cognition. More empirical work is required to fully understand the psychosocial and cognitive profile of media multitaskers.

(Cognitive, Social - Social Cognition)

XII-066 Memory After Misfortune: Experiencing Schadenfreude (or Empathy) Enhances Subsequent Recollection of Negative (or Positive) Traits

Dorothy R. Buchlix, *Mercer University*

Benjamin C Storm, *University of California, Santa Cruz*

Feelings of empathy and schadenfreude have the potential to bias recollection. In the present research, we show that experiencing empathy for a target individual can make someone more likely to recall positive than negative traits about that individual, whereas experiencing schadenfreude can have the opposite effect.

(Cognitive, Social - Social Cognition)

XII-067 Mitigated blame for people with autism spectrum disorder

Alex S. Ropesx, *Macalester College*

Steve Guglielmo, *Macalester College*

Across several types of norm violations, participants blamed a person with autism spectrum disorder less, and perceived less intentionality and controllability, than a neurotypical person. Consistent with recent theories of blame, these mitigated blame judgments were partially mediated by perceived intentionality and controllability.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XII-068 Moral Intuitions and Victim Fabrications in Moral Judgment Process of Muslim Adults

Beyza Tepex, *Bahcesehir University*

Ecem Z Piyale, *Isik University*

Selcuk Sirin, *New York University*

Lauren Rogers-Sirin, *City University of New York*

Seray C Keles, *Bahcesehir University*

Selin Biriz, *Bahcesehir University*

The study aimed to explore influences of gender, political attitude and religious orientation upon moral decision making process with intuitive approach. Replication of Haidt's research in Turkey was implemented by records and self-reports. Results were analyzed by the criteria of the original study adding considerations of gender, politics and religion.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

XII-069 On the Parallel Influences of Facial and Bodily Expressions of Emotion on Social Trust

Mark Rotteveelx, *University of Amsterdam*

Mariska Kret, *Leiden University*

Piotr Winkielman, *University of California San Diego*

Wilco van Dijk, *Leiden University*

When humans cooperate social trust is involved. Trust can be based on inferences about behavioral intentions using facial- as well as bodily expressions of emotion. In this study we manipulated both kind of cues and show importantly that both indeed do influence social trust in a similar fashion.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XII-070 Perceived Low-Status Cues Modulate Visual Attention and Perspective-Taking Performance

Bradley D. Mattanx, *University of Chicago*

Jasmin Cloutier, *University of Chicago*
Jennifer Kubota, *University of Chicago*

We examined attentional biases for low- and high-status targets during visual perspective taking and attentional cueing. Results showed that low-status (vs. high-status) distractor perspectives produced more interference. Attentional cueing task results revealed that high-status (vs. low-status) cues captured attention more rapidly, but low-status (vs. high-status) cues held attention longer.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XII-071 Is Overparenting Related to Underfunctioning?

Monica Reis-Berganx, *James Madison University*
Kaitlin S Fitzgerald, *University at Buffalo: The State University of New York*
Tracy E. Zinn, *James Madison University*

The current study examined college student life variables and student perceptions of helicopter parenting behaviors. Analyses revealed perceived helicopter parenting was associated with lower levels of school engagement, lower overall GPA, higher perceptions of academic entitlement, and higher frequency of binge drinking. Discussion focuses on balance of support and separation.

(Developmental, Social - Education)

XII-072 Latino High School Students' Experiences of Trauma and Violence Across Multiple Contexts: A 25-year Qualitative Study

Brittany R. Myersx, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Karina Reyes, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Violetta Janowiak, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Kristina Todorovic, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Janet Mendez, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

The current study examines the effects of traumatic experiences, gang involvement, and school violence on life trajectories for Latino youth in a 25-year longitudinal qualitative study. Findings revealed that high- and low-risk high school students recalled similar experiences of school violence, but had markedly different experiences of trauma and gang involvement.

(Clinical, Developmental - Education)

XII-073 Learning Styles Predict Standardized Test Performance on CNA Exam

Kristiana M Feeserx, *Southern Illinois University Carbondale*
Emily Neuhoff, *Southern Illinois University Carbondale*

Learning styles can be used to predict success on a standardized CNA exam. Using the Barsh Learning Style Inventory, Visual learners performed the best and Tactile learners the worst in this study. These results suggest that instructional methods based on the students' learning style would improve scores.

(Social, Cognitive - Education)

XII-074 Links Between Acculturative Stress and Psychological Symptoms Among International Students Studying in the US with Acculturation as a Moderator

Eros R. DeSouzax, *Illinois State University*

Suejung Han, *Illinois State University*

We found that acculturation strategies contributed to psychological adjustment independently rather than by reducing acculturative stress in a sample of international college students in the US. We also found that acculturative stress was positively related to psychological symptoms while acculturation scores were negatively associated with psychological symptoms. Implications are discussed.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Education)

XII-075 Locus of Control, Divergent Thinking and High Achieving Students

Emma Glorioso-Deraichex, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

Philippe Valois, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

Jacques Forget, *Université du Québec à Montréal*

The current study aims to examine the relationships between high-achieving/gifted students applying to an international schooling program, creativity and the perceived LOC after the completion of all entry exams. Results indicate that higher achieving students indicated higher levels of external locus of control, contrary to previous research.

(General - Education)

XII-076 Measuring Scientific Reasoning Ability using a New Instrument of Hypothetico-Deductive Reasoning and Confirmation Bias Tendency

Jean-Baptiste Quillienx, *University of Minnesota*

Keisha Varma, *University Of Minnesota*

Scientific reasoning is often defined as the ability to solve problems using scientific method. We developed a new, content free, scientific reasoning instrument; It measures Hypothetico-Deductive ability and Confirmation Bias tendency. Our instrument explains a large portion of Scientific Reasoning as measured by the instrument developed by Lawson (2000).

(Cognitive - Education)

XII-077 Mindset Training Reduces Anxiety and Increases Academic Performance in the Statistics Classroom

Tamarah Smith, *Cabrini College*

Grace Capuzzi, *Cabrini College*

This study developed and implemented a brief mindset intervention for students beginning a statistics class. When compared to the control group, the intervention group had reductions in anxiety towards statistics and increases in academic performance. A growth mindset was strongly related to lower anxiety and higher performance.

(Cognitive, General - Education)

XII-078 Motivating Students in Science with Instruction that Increases Feelings of Relatedness

Marianna Lamninax, *Columbia University*

Janet Ahn, *Columbia University*

Xiaodong Lin-Siegler, *Columbia University*

Humanizing science, by using scientists' biographical narratives, leads students to feel related to the scientists. Moreover, these feelings of relatedness lead students to adopt an incremental mindset and persist more on a challenging science task.

(Social, Cognitive - Education)

XII-079 Parental Satisfaction with Special Education and School Communication Practices

Morgan E Johnson, *University of Michigan*

Adrienne D Woods, *University of Michigan*

This is a pilot survey distributed through Amazon MTurk examining relationships between educators and families with ASD/PDD, ED, or both. We found that parent satisfaction differed as a function of disability, form of communication, perception of stigma, and difficulty obtaining services, all of which have important implications for special education.

(General, Clinical - Education)

XII-080 Including the topic of end-of-life improves attitudes toward care of the dying

Kathleen E. Cookx, *Seattle University*

Anita Jablonski, *Seattle University, College of Nursing*

Toni Vezeau, *Seattle University, College of Nursing*

Nursing students who experienced an end-of-life (EOL) class session showed improved attitudes toward care of the dying and that improvement held to graduation. Students in a Psychology class with an EOL unit also showed somewhat improved attitudes. These results suggest that devoting even limited time to EOL issues is beneficial.

(Developmental, Clinical - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-081 Influence of authority on attitude change due to vicarious dissonance

Kendrick Settlerx, *Murray State University*

Patrick Cushen, *Murray State University*

This study investigated whether attitude change due to vicarious dissonance would be different depending on whether the dissonance was caused by seeing a teacher or peer behaving inappropriately. Results indicated that participants were more likely to demonstrate attitude change when reading about a teacher behaving inappropriately.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-082 Instructing Implicit Processes: When Instructions to Approach or Avoid Influence Implicit but not Explicit Evaluation

Jan De Houwerx, *Ghent University*

Pieter Van Dessel, *Ghent University*

Participants first received information about the evaluative properties of two fictitious social groups (e.g., Niffites are good; Luupites are bad) and then received instructions to approach one group and avoid the other group. We observed an effect of approach-avoidance instructions on implicit but not explicit evaluations of the groups.

(Cognitive, Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-083 Investigating the Hypothesized Non-Linear Influence of Speech Rate on Persuasion

Joshua J. Guyerx, *Queen's University, Canada*
Leandre R Fabrigar, *Queen's university*
Thomas Vaughan-Johnson, *Queen's university*
Matthew P.H. Kan, *Queen's university*
Nicole Seligman, *Queen's university*

We examined how speech rate differentially influenced persuasion across multiple levels of speed. As speech rate increased, ratings of speaker confidence increased, positively biasing cognitive responses leading to more persuasion. However, confidence ratings dropped for moderately fast and extremely fast speakers, negatively biasing cognitive responses and reducing persuasion.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-084 Latent Profiles of Job Satisfaction

Garett C Fosterx, *Bowling Green State University*
Kristin A Horan, *Bowling Green State University*
Kelsey-Jo Ritter, *Bowling Green State University*
Vanessa A Burke, *Bowling Green State University*
Steve M Jex, *Bowling Green State University*

Study 1 examined the applicability of latent class cluster analysis to job satisfaction using archival facet-level data. Study 2 explored associations between job satisfaction classes and employee well-being. Findings support that LCCA is capable of extracting meaningful classes from facets of job satisfaction that fit well in satisfaction's nomological network.

(Industrial/Organizational - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-085 Making a Difference: Using the Theory of Planned Behavior and Generativity to Predict Volunteering

Jennifer S. Feenstrax, *Northwestern College*
Chelsea Weidner, *Northwestern College*
Jillian Estes, *Northwestern College*
Myles Anderson, *Northwestern College*

Participation in a spring break service project for 107 undergraduate students was predicted using the theory of planned behavior and generativity. Of the three components of the theory of planned behavior, self-efficacy was the only significant predictor of students' intentions and actual participation. Generativity was not significantly correlated with participation.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-086 Malleability of IAT D-Score Magnitude After Cognitive Engagement

Meg E Cloudx, *University of Missouri-St. Louis*

Beth Wiese, *University of Missouri-St. Louis*

Veronica High, *University of Missouri-St. Louis*

Abdiel J Flores, *Columbia University*

Bettina J Casad, *University of Missouri-St. Louis*

This study examined order effects of two randomized IATs on D-Score magnitude when a cognitively-engaging questionnaire was completed between tests. Results indicate cognitive engagement between IATs significantly lowered implicit bias scores on the second IAT, suggesting malleability (Blair et al., 2009) potentially due to extrapersonal associations (Olson & Fazio, 2004).

(Social, Cognitive - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-087 Militarism and Morality in Latino and Non-Hispanic White Males: Acculturation Moderates Ethnic Differences in Level of Support for the Use of Lethal Military Force

Antonio F. Garcia, *University of Texas, San Antonio*

No secondary authors

Moderated mediation analyses showed that Non-Hispanic White men and highly acculturated Latino men were more likely than less acculturated Latino men to endorse support for the use of lethal military force in international conflicts. In the latter group, lower levels of militarism accounted for lower support for lethal military action.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-088 Moral Foundations Predict Adult Mating Desire

David M. Njux, *Luther College*

Betsy Fawcett, *Luther College*

Jillian Hazlett, *Luther College*

We examined the relationship between Haidt and Graham's (2007) five moral foundations and mating desire variables in men and women in an online sample of 729 adults. Men and women differed on all four mating desire variables, and mating desire was negatively related to purity, authority, and loyalty foundations.

(Social - Attitude/Attitude Change)

XII-089 Gender Effects in Autobiographical Memory: Encoding and Retrieval, Semantic and Episodic

Azriel Grysmann, *Hamilton College*

Lauren Halladay, *Hamilton College*

Anne McArdle, *Hamilton College*

Gender influences on encoding/retrieval and semantic/episodic details in autobiographical memories were examined. Participants reported events occurring in the previous day and week and completed a surprise recall task 2-3 months later. Women included more episodic details than men in their autobiographical recollections, and results indicate an encoding effect.

(Cognitive - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-090 Gender Misperceptions of the Ideal Female Body

Sarah Johnson, *Northwestern University*

Renee Engeln, *Northwestern University*

This study examined men's and women's perceptions of media representations of the thin body ideal for women. Women overestimated how heavy men found the models in the images. For ratings by both men and women, models who were rated as heavier were also rated as significantly more attractive.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-091 Gender-Linked Job Titles

Marc Cubrich, *Creighton University*

No secondary authors

The use of gender-fair or feminine job titles has been of great interest in many countries. Using feminine, neutral, or masculine forms of job titles, the purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of job title on both candidate and overall job evaluations

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-092 Gendered Help-seeking Among Male Students

Luke Gustavson, *Worcester State University*

Seth Sorgan, *Worcester State University*

This study investigated gendered aspects of help-seeking among male University students. Grounded theory analysis of two focus groups revealed the connections between participants' reasons for (not) seeking help and their discursive performance of both hegemonic and non-hegemonic forms of masculinity. Theoretical implications and future research are discussed.

(Clinical - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-093 Homosexuality as Haram: Effects of Gender, Contact, and Religiosity on Sexual Prejudice in Muslims

Veanne Andersonx, *Indiana State University*

Amanda Yeck, *Indiana State University*

We examined the relationships between gender, religiosity, contact and sexual prejudice in Muslims. Overall, higher levels of sexual prejudice were associated with being male, having less contact with gay or lesbian individuals, and higher levels of religiosity. Positive interactions with sexual minorities were associated with lower levels of prejudice.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-094 Identity Centrality and Well-Being for Women in STEM Fields

Alex Porte*x, *University of Michigan*

Jessie Spencer*, *University of Michigan*

Andrea Belgrade, *University of Michigan*

Fiona Lee, *University of Michigan*

Muniba Saleem, *University of Michigan*

Recently, there has been a push from institutions to increase the number of women in largely male-dominated STEM fields. Our study of college women showed well-being was lower among women in male-dominated fields, but that gender identity centrality buffered this negative effect.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-095 Identity Crisis: Examining the Perceived Compatibility between Gender and Leadership Identities of Organizational Leaders

Emily A Vargasx, *University of Michigan*

Fiona Lee, *University of Michigan*

We assessed perceptions of identity compatibility between gender and leadership identities for male and female leadership candidates. Participants perceived higher levels of internal conflict

between gender and leadership identities for the female candidate compared to the male candidate. High identity conflict candidates were viewed as less competent leaders.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-096 Increased Prejudice Against Transwomen (Versus Transmen) Manifests as Perceived Dangerousness and Desire for Social Distance

Andrew S. Franksx, *Lake Superior State University*

Alexandria Hepburn, *Indiana University South Bend*

Oakleigh M Reed, *University of Montana*

The current study compared prejudice against transwomen and transmen on seven dimensions. Univariate analyses indicated higher prejudice against transwomen in terms of perceived dangerousness and social distancing. Perceptions that a trans* individual was dangerous, out of touch with reality, or socially disruptive all predicted unique variance in social distancing.

(Social - Gender Issues/Sex Roles)

XII-097 Effortful Control as a Mediator between Life Stressors and Internalizing and Externalizing Symptoms in Latino Youth

Zoe E Taylorx, *Purdue University*

Blake L Jones, *Purdue University*

The relations of stressors and effortful control on internalizing and externalizing symptoms were examined in Latino youth (N= 57) using multiple reporters (mother, father, and child). Stressful events were positively associated with internalizing and externalizing symptoms. Effortful control had negative direct and indirect effects on internalizing and externalizing symptoms.

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

XII-098 Elements of Racial Identity in a Diverse Setting

Ning Hsux, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Michelle Poirson, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Shion Pritchard, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Veslemoey Rygge, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Katherine Aumer, *Hawaii Pacific University*

This study addresses the lack of research on how people define and experience their racial identity. Results supported the hypothesis that Non-White Monoracials and Multiracials would

identify more concrete cultural aspects like food and language as important to their racial identity while White Monoracials reported more privilege.

(Social - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII-099 Embracing Death: Mexican Parent and Child Perspectives on Death

David Menendezx, *University of Wisconsin- Madison*

Isabel T Gutierrez, *Raritan Valley Community College*

Matthew J Jiang, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Karl S Rosengren, *University of Wisconsin- Madison*

In order to understand how cultural practices influence children's understanding of death, we interviewed three- to six-year-old children in the United States and Mexico. Children in the U.S. had a more biological understanding of death than did children in Mexico, and that they also showed greater negative affect.

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

XII-100 Emotion-specific patterns of appraisal dimensions inferred from vocal emotion expressions are consistent across cultures: A comparison between Australia and India

Henrik Nordströmx, *Stockholm University*

Petri Laukka, *Stockholm University*

Nutankumar S. Thingujam, *Sikkim University*

Emery Schubert, *The University of New South Wales*

Hillary Anger Elfenbein, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Emotional expressions may contain information about the antecedent cognitive appraisal processes eliciting emotions. In a balanced design, listeners from Australia and India rated vocal expressions performed by Australian and Indian actors on six appraisal dimensions. Within and across cultures, listeners could infer cognitive appraisal processes from the speaker's voice alone.

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

XII-101 APSSC RISE Research Award Winner: Ethnic Identity as a Protective Factor Against Negative Psychological Outcomes in African Americans

Patricia Hopkinsx, *West Virginia University*

Natalie J. Shook, *West Virginia University*

The study compared the relation between ethnic identity and psychological outcomes in African Americans and Caucasian Americans. The findings suggest ethnic identity may be a protective factor against anxiety and depression in African Americans, but not Caucasians. Ethnic identity may also result in positive help-seeking behaviors in African Americans.

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

XII-102 Ethnic Identity, Family Income, and Race Predict Stress Sensitivity among Immigrants to the U.S

Aleksandr Tikhonovx, *City College of New York, City University of New York*

Adriana Espinosa, *City College of New York, City University of New York*

Lauren Ellman, *Temple University*

Deidre Anglin, *City College of New York and the Graduate Center, City University of New York*

We examined whether having a strong ethnic identity reduces stress sensitivity in a racially and ethnically diverse sample of 1st and 2nd generation immigrants to the U.S. Regression analysis revealed that participants with a strong ethnic identity were not as sensitive to stress as those with weaker ethnic identity.

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

XII-103 Eurocentric Female Facial Features and Attractiveness

Ehimamiegbo Idahosa-Eresex, *Pepperdine University*

Elizabeth Krumrei Mancuso, *Pepperdine University*

Cindy Miller-Perrin, *Pepperdine University*

Tomas Martinez, *Pepperdine University*

This study investigated how young adults view beauty, focusing on how Eurocentric facial features correlate with attractiveness ratings and if that relationship differs across sex and ethnicity. We hypothesized that Eurocentricity and attractiveness would be positively correlated, overall, but differ across sex and ethnicity.

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

XII-104 Exploring Gender Differences on Asian American Body Image

Frances C. Shenx, *University of Illinois Springfield*

Brittany Sievers, *Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*

Asian American men reported higher body improvement behaviors and stricter body image ideals while women experienced more body image messages. Additionally, men's self-esteem

was more negatively impacted by body dissatisfaction but no gender differences were found in overall body image and self-esteem.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII-105 Happiness and Sadness in HIV-Positive Indian Adults: Examining Stress-Related Growth and Coping as Predictors of Psychological Adjustment

Tina Yux, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Jerin Lee, *University of Michigan*

Wenting Chen, *University of New South Wales*

Michelle Kim, *University of Michigan*

Edward C. Chang, *University of Michigan*

Zunaira Jilani, *University of Michigan*

Olivia D. Chang, *Research in Action Academy*

Yifeng Du, *University of San Diego*

Jameson K. Hirsch, *East Tennessee State University*

Shamukh V. Kamble, *Karnataka State University*

We examined stress-related growth and emotion-focused coping as predictors of happiness and sadness in a sample of 208 HIV-positive Indian adults. For both outcomes, stress-related growth was found to be an important predictor of adjustment. Furthermore, emotion-focused coping behaviors were significant unique predictors of happiness and sadness beyond stress-related growth.

(Clinical - Cross-Cultural or Ethnic Studies)

XII-106 Interests or Obstacles: The Influence of Social Context and Barrier Perceptions on Occupational Pursuit

Matthew Craynex, *Pennsylvania State University*

Kisha S Jones, *Pennsylvania State University*

This study explored the influence of perceived occupational barriers and social contextual variables (e.g. race, gender, socioeconomic status) on the pursuit of careers within distinct occupational categories. Results from an analysis of 498 participants indicate that the confluence of barrier perceptions and contextual variables is impactful for occupational choice.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Motivation)

XII-107 Involvement of the Prefrontal Cortex in Motivation

Hannah L. Howardx, *Morehead State University*
Ilsun M White, *Morehead State University*

Prefrontal involvement in motivation was examined following bilateral lesions in the medial prefrontal cortex in rats. Compared to sham controls, lesioned rats showed a decrease in motivation by taking longer to make the first response, longer to complete the response requirement, and to retrieve earned pellets.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Cognitive - Motivation)

XII-108 Learning Self-Efficacy Is Positively and Negatively Related to Effort Allocated to Learning

Leah R. Halperx, *Ohio University*
Kathleen E. Hall, *Ohio University*
Jeffrey B. Vancouver, *Ohio University*

Examined the study time individuals allocated to learning lists of different levels of difficulty. Results showed that despite recognizing differences in difficulty and the use study time to compensation for learning difficulty, individuals did not allocate nearly enough study time to compensate for difficulty indicating poor self-regulated learning skills.

(Industrial/Organizational, General - Motivation)

XII-109 Managing Obstacles in Goal Pursuit: Mental Contrasting Changes Implicit Evaluations of the Reality

Sandra Wittlederx, *University of Hamburg*
Andreas Kappes, *University of Oxford*
Gabriele Oettingen, *New York University*

Extending research on implicit evaluations in goal pursuit, in three studies mental contrasting of a desired future with reality (vs. control) changed implicit evaluations of reality depending on expectations of success: The higher the expectations the more negative the implicit evaluations. Implicit evaluations mediated mental contrasting effects on goal pursuit.

(Social, Cognitive - Motivation)

XII-110 Mental Contrasting Breeds Feelings of Inspiration for Realizing our Wishes

Klaus Michael Reiningerx, *University of Hamburg*
Vivica Riess, *University of Hamburg*

Bettina Schwoerer, *University of Hamburg*

Gabriele Oettingen, *New York University / University of Hamburg*

Mentally contrasting a desired and feasible future with reality (vs. merely indulging in the desired future) promotes wish-fulfilment. Investigating effects on feelings, in two studies mental contrasting more than indulging made participants feel inspired to realize their wishes, but inspiration to enjoy wish-fulfilment did not differ between the conditions.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XII-111 Mind Over Math: Presenting a Growth Mindset With Respect to Mental Control Reduces Effort Avoidance in a Math Task

Elliott Ihmx, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Claire Zedelius, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Jaelyn Purkiss, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Joshua Mantovani, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Michael Mrazek, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Jonathan W Schooler, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Mental control (willpower) is a crucial skill, yet it is aversive to exert the cognitive effort required to maintain it. Encouraging the belief that mental control is a skill that can be developed with practice (vs. a fixed trait) reduced participants' tendency to avoid cognitive effort on a math task.

(General - Motivation)

XII-112 Mood, Regulatory Focus, and False Memories in Young Adults

Anne-Laure Gilet, *University of Nantes, France*

No secondary authors

We investigated the relationships between natural mood, regulatory focus perspectives and the production of false memories in young participants. Results indicated that false memories were associated with a promotion-focus orientation as well as with a greater life satisfaction, but negatively related to negative affect.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Motivation)

XII-113 Cross Language Development of Stroop Interference in Chinese-English Bilinguals and English Monolinguals

Xinyi Zhoux, *Samford University*
Stephen L. Chew, *Samford University*

This study examined interference in native Chinese speakers who were bilingual in English and native English monolingual speakers both English and Chinese versions of the Stroop Task. In addition, we examined the impact of displaying only part of the characters in a non-congruent color.

(Cognitive, General - Language)

XII-114 Cross-Linguistic Phonological Rule Access and Cognitive Control in Bilinguals

Max R. Freemanx, *Northwestern University*
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In the current study, we compare English monolinguals' and Spanish-English bilinguals' performance on an English lexical decision task and a non-linguistic Stroop task. Results indicate that bilinguals co-activate phonological rules from the non-target language (Spanish) and that bilingual performance across linguistic and non-linguistic measures of competition resolution is linked.

(Cognitive, General - Language)

XII-115 Differentiating Languages from Visual Cues Alone

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Sandra E Trehub, *University of Toronto*
Inge Alferink, *University of Toronto*

Adults watched silent video pairs featuring the same or different individuals speaking the same (English, foreign) or different languages, with mouth areas obscured. Judgments of same or different languages across videos were above chance for same-person pairs but not for different-person pairs, indicating sensitivity to linguistic variations in co-speech cues.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-116 Early Parental Dialogue Predicts Children's Self-Regulation: Evidence from Digital Audio Recordings

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Pamela E. Davis-Kean, *University of Michigan*

The present study examines relations between early parent-child conversation and self-regulation using digital audio recordings. Controlling for gender and maternal education, results indicate that qualitative and quantitative characteristics of parental dialogue predict children's self-regulation (n = 36), highlighting the importance of enriching early language in promoting successful development.

(Developmental, General - Language)

XII-117 Emerging Self-Regulation and Language Skills in a Sample of Bilingual Preschoolers

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Craig Motsenbocker, *Abilene Christian University*

Margaret T Owen, *University of Texas, Dallas*

Raul Rojas, *University of Texas, Dallas*

Longitudinal linkages between language and self-regulation skills were assessed for 39 bilingual Mexican-American preschoolers measuring each domain in both English and Spanish across three consecutive semesters (T1-T3). Associations were found within language between earlier expressive language skills and T3 self-regulation; in addition cross-language linkages emerged.

(Developmental, Methodology - Language)

XII-118 Etiological Influences on the Longitudinal Relation between Language and Reading Comprehension

Madeline M Doranx, *The Ohio State University*

Sarah Lukowski, *The Ohio State University*

Victoria Schenker, *The Ohio State University*

Stephen Petrill, *The Ohio State University*

Using a genetically-sensitive longitudinal design, the present study investigates the etiological influences on the developmental relation between oral language and reading comprehension. Results demonstrated shared genetic overlap between language and reading comprehension within and across time points, as well as unique genetic effects on reading development independent from language ability.

(Developmental - Language)

XII-119 Exploring the Role of Experiential and Cognitive Processing in the Foreign-Language Effect

Joseph Nidelx, *Youngstown State University*
Matthew J Lindberg, *Youngstown State University*

Experiential and cognitive processing in the foreign-language effect was explored using the ratio bias (RB) paradigm. Native English speaking college students with Spanish language experience completed a RB task in either English or Spanish. Replicating the foreign-language effect, completing the task in Spanish led to a reduction in experiential processing.

(Social, Cognitive - Language)

XII-120 I Read toMAYto, You Read toMAHto, Nobody Reads TOmaTO: Marking Stress Explicitly in Written English Fosters the Melody of the Reader's Inner Voice

Jennifer A. Grossx, *Grand Valley State University*
Andrea R. Plotkowski, *Grand Valley State University*
Katelin E. Leahy, *Grand Valley State University*
Ashley Rister, *Grand Valley State University*
Bo Winegard, *Grand Valley State University*

Stress and rhythm are unmarked in English's orthography. Extrapolating from the stress-alternating rhythm preferences in spoken English, we found that stylistic alterations to print that mark rhythm (Experiment 1) and lexical stress (Experiments 2 & 3) helped our silent readers "hear" the melody of English in their "inner voices".

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-121 Imperfective verb aspect in U.S. Presidential campaign speeches elicits audience emotion

David Havasx, *University of Wisconsin-Whitewater*
Christopher Chapp, *St. Olaf College*

Embodied cognition theory suggests forms of ambiguity in language can mobilize emotions of audiences to support comprehension and social cohesion. As predicted, we found presidential campaign speeches contain more open-ended, imperfective (versus perfective) verb phrases than control speeches. Imperfective phrases were also perceived as more strongly emotional than perfective controls.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Language)

XII-122 Incidental Vocabulary Acquisition While Reading English as a Second Language: Influences of Contextual Constraint and Proficiency Level

Randy Lowellx, *University of South Carolina Union*
Majdouline A. Aziz, *University of South Carolina Union*
Sherry Warren, *University of South Carolina*
J. Alexandra Rowe, *University of South Carolina*

The current study examined incidental vocabulary acquisition in reading, for native English speakers and native-Arabic-speaking English as a Second Language learners. Differences in self-paced reading times and memory performance as a function of contextual constraint (moderate/strong) and English proficiency (intermediate/advanced) suggest unique influences of constraint on acquisition for each group.

(Cognitive - Language)

XII-123 “I” Usage in Couples' Everyday Lives: How Language Relates to Relationship Functioning

Kaitlyn A Powerx, *University of Southern California*
Sohyun C Han, *University of Southern California*
Adela C Timmons, *University of Southern California*
Laura Perrone, *University of Southern California*
Jamie Nguyen, *University of Southern California*
Gayla Margolin, *University of Southern California*

We examined the dynamics of first person pronoun use (FPPU) in couples' daily lives during relationship distress and its relation to couple functioning. While overall FPPU may be indicative of poor relationship functioning, switching to FPPU during conflict may be adaptive and may signify better problem solving and communication.

(Social, Clinical - Couples)

XII-124 Assessing Perpetrator Biases using a Modified Stroop: The Interactive Effects of Anxiety

Kate E Claussx, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*
Victoria E Bennett, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*
Megan E Geidraitis, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*
Karly Casanave, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*
Haley E Baker, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*
Caroline Clements, *University of North Carolina at Wilmington*

This study assessed perpetrator biases to threat-relevant stimuli (IPV words) using a modified Stroop Task. Participants were 167 college students (n = 70 perps). Repeated measures ANOVA revealed an interaction between perpetrator tertile and word type. This study points to the relevance of attentional biases in IPV perpetrators.

(Clinical - Couples)

XII-125 The Effectiveness of Teaching Metacognitive Skills in Enhancing Student Learning

Mona Ibrahimx, *Concordia College*

Heidi Manning, *Concordia College*

Natalie Rivera, *Concordia College*

This poster describes a metacognition workshop offered to undergraduate students. Student motivations for attending, ratings of the usefulness of, and satisfaction with, the workshop, perceptions of the most helpful workshop elements, and suggestions for improving the workshop are presented. Workshop effectiveness in enhancing learning is assessed using pre-post test scores.

(General - Education)

XII-125 Attachment Anxiety, Depressed Affect, and Spousal Touch during Sleep

Shiza Shahidx, *Student*

Jessie Duncan, *student*

Although previous research has shown the effect of relationship quality on sleep, little is known about the effect of physical affection on sleep quality. Thus, the aim of the study was to understand the relationships among attachment anxiety, depression, and spousal touch during sleep and if these affected sleep quality among married couples.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Couples)

XII-126 Attachment Style and Romantic Relationship Conflict: Mediating Role of Emotion Regulation

Patrick J. Weaverx, *Eastern Michigan University*

Lillian P Ellis, *Eastern Michigan University*

Chong Man Chow, *Eastern Michigan University*

The current study seeks integrate romantic relationship discord, attachment style, and emotion regulation. Specifically, our findings suggest that both attachment anxiety and avoidance increase relationship discord. Attachment anxiety partially acts through emotion dysregulation, though, contrary to our expectations, emotion suppression did not mediate the relationship between attachment avoidance and discord.

(General, Developmental - Couples)

XII-127 Big-Five Personality Differences as Predictors of Psychological Aggression in Dating Couples

Sarah Bannonx, *Stony Brook University*

Ingrid Solano, *Stony Brook University*

Daniel O'Leary, *Stony Brook University*

Though several trait predictors of psychological partner aggression have been examined, dyadic personality differences have received limited attention. Big-Five factor personality differences were investigated as predictors of psychological aggression in heterosexual dating partners using forward stepwise regression. Results and implications for both male and female perpetrators are discussed.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Couples)

XII-128 Comparing the Effects of Interpersonal Coping Styles with Individual Coping Strategies on the Symptoms of Depression, Anxiety, and Hostility

Seyma Inanx, *Eastern Michigan University*

Lillian P Ellis, *Eastern Michigan University*

Chong Man Chow, *Eastern Michigan University*

The current study focuses on comparing interpersonal coping (dismissive, adaptive, anxious-expressive) and individual coping styles (active coping, distancing, and self-blame) in predicting the symptoms of depression, anxiety, and hostility. In brief, interpersonal coping styles play a unique role to decrease individuals' symptoms of hostility and depression, above individual coping.

(General, Developmental - Couples)

XII-129 Sexism and Perceived Affect During Conflict as Predictors of Relationship Quality

Darcie Sellx, *Concordia College*

Katie Bass, *Concordia College*

Emily Campbell, *Concordia College*

Vanessa Castillo, *Concordia College*

Sarah Mattison, *Concordia College*

This study investigated benevolent sexism, perceived affect during conflict, and relational quality among couples. We predicted that perceived self- and other-affect during conflict would mediate the relationship between benevolent sexism and relational quality. Results partially supported our hypotheses; affect partially mediated the relationship between benevolent sexism and depth among women.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Couples)