



Poster Session XIX

Sunday, May 29, 2016

1:00 PM – 1:50 PM

APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk

(Setup 12:50 PM – 1:00 PM)

XIX-001 The effects of a brief mindfulness meditation training on attention and rumination

Diana M Davidx, *Western Washington University*

Barbara J Lehman, *Western Washington University*

A weeklong mindfulness training was compared to a weeklong poetry analysis training. Both groups increased in mindfulness and attention, and decreased in brooding rumination. There was no differential change between the two groups. Mindfulness meditation trainings may need to be longer than one week to produce unique benefits.

(General - Emotion)

XIX-002 The Effects of Acute Acetaminophen Administration on the Late Positive Potential During Passive Image Viewing

Julia B McDonald, *Texas A&M University*

Adrienne L Crowell, *Texas A&M University*

Nicholas J Kelley, *Northwestern University*

Katie E Garrison, *Texas A&M University*

Brandon J Schmeichel, *Texas A&M University*

We examined at the neural level acetaminophen's purported ability to modulate emotional responses to affective stimuli. Contrary to our hypothesis acetaminophen (vs. placebo) did not modulate neural responses to emotional stimuli. Among participants who ingested acetaminophen, trait negative affect predicted larger neural responses to positive stimuli.

(Personality/Emotion, Biological/Neuroscience - Emotion)

XIX-003 The Effects of Mood and Depression on the Interpretation of Emotionally Ambiguous Stimuli

Crystal Coilx, *Azusa Pacific Univ.*

Veronica Kubanik, *Azusa Pacific Univ.*

Gewnhi Park, *Azusa Pacific University*

Cognitive models of emotional disorders have suggested that the negative interpretation bias may play an important role in the etiology of a wide range of emotional disorders. The current study focuses on whether depression interacts with negative mood priming to produce more negative interpretation bias of emotionally ambiguous stimuli (e.g., surprised faces).

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIX-004 The effects of scent and depression on long-term memory

Christie Chungx, *Mills College*

Sarah Peters, *Mills College*

Christine M MacIntyre, *Mills College*

We examined the effect of scent on memory by randomly assigning young participants to positive or negative scent encoding conditions before they completed an incidental picture memory task. Our results showed that depressed participants recalled significantly more negative pictures in the negative condition and more positive pictures in the positive condition.

(Cognitive - Emotion)

XIX-005 The F-M PainFACS: First Study of Development and Validation Among the Portuguese Population

Armindo Freitas-Magalhaesx, *University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal*

No secondary authors

Aims: Validation tool for identification and recognition of pain through FACS.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XIX-006 The face and brain in the emotional loop: Event-related potential correlates of facial electromyographic activities during emotional words processing

Yinghan Zhux, *Doshisha University*

Naoto Suzuki, *Department of Psychology, Doshisha University*

The current experiment was to examine premier-expression's (Zhu&Suzuki, in printing) generality, variety and emotion-specific physiological patterns, more precisely, would it modulate by emotions, and its relationship with the preceding emotional processing brain activities. We found premier-expression reacts as the genuine affective response and correlates with the preceding processing.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Emotion)

XIX-007 The Geneva Emotional Competence Test

Marcello Mortillaro, *Swiss Center for Affective Sciences - University of Geneva*

Katja Schlegel, *Northeastern University*

We present a newly developed performance based test of Emotional Intelligence (EI) specifically targeted at measuring EI in the context of professional activities. The Geneva Emotional Competence Test uses a situational-judgment approach to measure different facets of EI: emotion recognition, emotion understanding, emotion regulation, and emotion management

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XIX-008 The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly of Hate

Christina Imadax, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Michelle Britt, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Ole Kittner, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Katherine Aumer, *Hawaii Pacific University*

Using imagined scenarios of hate and non-hate, we found that participants viewed hated targets less attractively and more threateningly than non-hated targets. Hate decreased once the perceived threat (and not the target of hate) was eliminated, providing evidence that hate may have protective and not just destructive purposes.

(Social - Emotion)

XIX-009 The Impact of Emotion Regulation and Daily Stress on Daily Affect

Clarissa M. E. Richardson, *University of Idaho*

No secondary authors

We tested the differential impact of trait-like emotion regulation (reappraisal and suppression) on daily affect during high and low stress days. Results suggest that emotion regulation significantly influences daily emotions. Suppression takes a toll on positive emotions, especially on stressful days, whereas reappraisal may be beneficial for maintaining positive emotions.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Emotion)

XIX-010 The Impact of Emotions and Regulation on Work Performance and Fatigue

Sophie A Kayx, *Georgia Institute of Technology*

Kelsey L Merlo, *Georgia Institute of Technology*

Katherine E Wiegand, *Georgia Institute of Technology*

Howard M Weiss, *Georgia Institute of Technology*

Different types of regulation can impact workers' fatigue and performance in varying ways. In an experience sampling study, we found that emotion regulation positively related to fatigue and negatively related to work performance. General regulation similarly had a positive relationship with fatigue, but had a positive relationship with performance.

(Industrial/Organizational, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XIX-011 The relation of perceived norms and sleep symptom appraisals

Mazheruddin M Mullax, *University of Alabama*

Jerome A Lewis, *University of Alabama*

James C Hamilton, *University of Alabama*

Joseph D Elmore, *University of Alabama*

Ian M Sherwood, *University of Alabama*

The current study tested the hypothesis that distress due to certain sleep problems would be inversely associated with how often individuals perceived those problems to occur among healthy peers. Results showed some support for this prediction, suggesting that sleep-problem appraisals may be influenced by social comparisons.

(Clinical, Social - Health)

XIX-012 The Relationship Between Positive and Negative Religious Coping, Depressive Symptoms, and Health Behavior Adherence in Cardiac Rehabilitation Patients: The Role of Perceived Control

Kalon R. Ewaysx, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Kadie M. Harry, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Jillian M.R. Clark, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Alisha D. Howarter, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*
Kymberley K. Bennett, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Path analysis tested whether perceived control moderates the relationship between religious/spiritual coping and depressive symptoms, which in turn predict health behavior adherence in a sample of 146 cardiac rehabilitation patients. Results did not support moderation, but rather suggest control is a direct predictor of health outcomes, and stronger than coping.

(Clinical, Social - Health)

XIX-013 The relationship of objective cognitive fatigue to cognitive and affective status in MS

Caroline Altarasx, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Eliana Pasternak, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Jeffrey Portnoy, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Nicholas Vissicchio, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Gabriel Hoffnung, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Frederick Foley, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*

Depression, fatigue, cognitive symptoms, and complaints of cognitive fatigue are highly common in Multiple Sclerosis (MS). Research has identified an objective construct of cognitive fatigue which can be measured in neuropsychological assessment. This study evaluates the relationship of cognitive fatigue to cognitive and affective status in patients with MS.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Health)

XIX-014 The relationship of objective cognitive fatigue to disability status in MS

Nicholas Vissicchio, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Jeffrey Portnoy, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Eliana Pasternak, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Caroline Altaras, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Gabriel Hoffnung, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*
Frederick Foley, *Ferkauf Graduate School of Psychology, Yeshiva University*

Fatigue, cognitive symptoms, and cognitive fatigue complaints are highly common in MS. The relationship of cognitive fatigue to other markers of MS is unknown. Disability status is the primary indicator of MS severity and progression. This study examines the relationship of MS cognitive fatigue to disease severity and disability status.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Health)

XIX-015 The Role of Positive Affect on Overactive Bladder Symptoms

Christina P Moldovanx, *Loma Linda University*

Jim K Shen, *Loma Linda University*

Salim Cheriyan, *Loma Linda University*

Mohamed Keheila, *Loma Linda University*

Brian Distelberg, *Loma Linda University*

Andrea Staack, *Loma Linda University*

The current study examined the link between positive affect and overactive bladder symptoms in women. We found that higher levels of positive affect were related to less sleep and energy problems and emotional problems, such as depression and anxiety. Interventions are recommended to improve positive affect in this population.

(Personality/Emotion, Clinical - Health)

XIX-016 The Roles of Social Relationships, Self-Acceptance, and Mindfulness in Physical and Emotional Health and Alcohol Problems: Evidence from the Midlife in the U.S. Study (MIDUS-II)

Serena Kingx, *Hamline University*

Matt Swartzner, *Hamline University*

Zach Khelah, *Hamline University*

Ann Muhvich, *Hamline University*

Quality of relationship with oneself and others have been associated with physical health, emotional health, and health related behaviors. Data from MIDUS II suggested that social relationships and self acceptance were predictive of health outcomes. Mindfulness was associated with self acceptance and relationships, but not health outcomes.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Health)

XIX-017 The rumination component of catastrophizing mediates race differences in experimental pain tolerance

Madison E. Stoutx, *Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis*

Samantha M Meints, *Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis*

Megan M Miller, *Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis*

Adam T Hirsh, *Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis*

We examined whether rumination, magnification, and/or helplessness cognitions, which comprise pain-related catastrophizing, mediated race differences in pain tolerance. Participants completed the cold pressor task and Pain Catastrophizing Scale. Black individuals had a lower

pain tolerance than White individuals, and this difference was mediated only by the rumination component of catastrophizing.

(Clinical - Health)

XIX-018 Think About It: Journaling Prompts That Encourage Participants to Think Are Better at Alleviating Stress

Shannon N. Whittenx, *University of Central Florida*

Maggie Harding, *University of Central Florida*

James Oskam, *University of Central Florida*

Allison Long, *University of Central Florida*

Kate Barber, *University of Central Florida*

Expressive writing has been researched extensively and benefits have been demonstrated for many circumstances including physical and emotional trauma (Pennebaker & Evans, 2014). The present study expands these findings by directly comparing several different writing prompts. Furthermore, personality and the effects of short versus longer-term writing were investigated.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Health)

XIX-019 Thinking About Goals: Think Deeply or 'Just Do It'?

Katie Koschnickx, *Butler University*

Josh Braun, *Butler University*

Jessica Chaparro, *Butler University*

Raymond B. Giesler, *Butler University*

In the current study, the role of pre-adoption thought on goal achievement was examined. Amount of thought prior to goal adoption did not exhibit a linear relation with goal success but was found to marginally predict goal success in a curvilinear fashion, but only for health goals.

(Social, General - Health)

XIX-020 To Think or Not to Think When Adopting Goals: Implications for Goal Achievement

Hannah Facciox, *Butler University*

Paige Poure, *Butler University*

Natalie Nusinow, *Butler University*

Raymond B. Giesler, *Butler University*

Spontaneously adopting health goals often results in high levels of success. This phenomenon was evaluated experimentally by assigning participants interested in eating more fruit to a ‘just do it’ condition or to a ‘think deeply’ condition. The latter condition ate significantly more fruit by the end of a week.

(Social, General - Health)

XIX-022 The Relationships between Peer Victimization, Compassion, and Peer Adjustment among Hong Kong College Students

Ka Yiu Yoyo Ngx, *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

Alex Chi-Keung Chan, *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

This study examines the relationships between peer victimization, compassion, and peer adjustment among college students in Hong Kong. 113 college students completed a self-administered survey. Results found a positive association between past and college peer victimization experiences and compassion for others was a mediator between college victimization and peer adjustment.

(Social, Developmental - Education)

XIX-023 The Role of Classroom Accommodations, Entitlement, and Consumerist Attitudes on Professor Evaluations

Shelby L Kelsox, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Matthew D Hanson, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Ashlyn P Barbieri, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Caileigh N Zimmerman, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Steven W Steinert, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Phan Y Hong, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

David A Lishner, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Participants were randomly assigned to read a syllabus ostensibly written by a consumerist conforming or a non-consumerist conforming professor. They then rated the preferability, likability, respectability, and rigorousness of the professor. The results indicate that students show a preference for, and rate more favorably, more consumerist-focused and accommodating professors.

(Clinical, Social - Education)

XIX-024 The Role of Commuting in College Choice for Community College Students

Monique Corralx, *University of California, Los Angeles*

No secondary authors

The community college plays a critical role in higher education today with its open access mission and myriad of educational programs that serve diverse student populations. This study builds on research by exploring an important yet understudied factor that countless students consider when choosing a community college today, their commute.

(Social - Education)

XIX-025 The Role of Interest in Online Learning

Lori A Stephensex, *Ball State University*

Alexandra List, *Ball State University*

Researchers examined the contribution of interest to self-regulation in online courses. Results indicated that Interest in Course Content, Interest in Instructor Presence, and Interest in Classmates' Presence explained 48.76% of the variance in self-regulation. This suggests that interest may be an important factor to consider in online course development.

(Cognitive, General - Education)

XIX-026 The Role of Self-efficacy and Self-control in the Performance Disparity between Traditional and Non-traditional College Students

Joseph Barbourx, *Arizona State University*

Katie Gandee, *Arizona State University*

Non-traditional college students are more likely to seek out supplemental instruction than are traditional college students despite similar perceptions of this type of academic aid between groups. Our data suggest that this relationship is in fact mediated by general self-efficacy. Self-control and regulatory focus, however, have important moderating roles.

(Social - Education)

XIX-027 Three Functional Aspects of Working Memory as Strong Predictors of Early School Achievements

Grzegorz Sedekx, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Izabela Krejtz, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Klara Rydzewska, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

Our findings based on national random sample (N=1376) of Polish 6-7 year old children proved that Functional Aspects of Working Memory Test (FAWMT) is strong predictor of early school achievement and showed that influence of age on educational achievements is explained by improvement in FAWMT in math, reading, and writing.

(Developmental - Education)

XIX-028 To Cheat or Not to Cheat: Impulsivity Predicts Academic Dishonesty Regardless of Learning Disability Status

McKenzie E. Perdewx, *Western Kentucky University*

Jenni L. Redifer, *Western Kentucky University*

History of academic dishonesty, tolerance of academic dishonesty, and impulsivity were compared among neurotypical individuals and individuals with learning disabilities (LD). Participants with LD exhibited higher levels of dysfunctional impulsivity. Dysfunctional impulsivity was associated with increased cheating behavior and cheating tolerance. However, LD status alone did not predict increased cheating.

(Cognitive - Education)

XIX-029 Understanding Domain-Specific and Global Mindsets

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

Kendra M Lewis, *University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources*

M. B. Donnellan, *Texas A&M University*

Kali H Trzesniewski, *University of California, Davis*

The goal of this research is to understand the importance of mindsets that are specific to a domain (math) versus those that are more general. Results showed that both these domain-specific and global mindsets are important for predicting domain-specific outcomes (math anxiety), but only global mindsets predict global outcomes (depression).

(General, Social - Education)

XIX-030 Validation of an Engineering Creative Self-Efficacy Scale (ENG-CSE)

Amber Kemppainenx, *Michigan Technological University*

Susan Amato, *Michigan Technological University*

As part of an NSF sponsored IDEAS project (DUE-0836861), an exploratory factor analysis identified three factors that appeared to be novel indicators of creative self-efficacy in

engineering: Engineering Creativity, Creativity in Problem Solving, and Resistance to Creativity. This poster summarizes ongoing work to confirm the validity of these factors.

(Cognitive - Education)

XIX-031 Where Are You Now? The Impact of High School STEM Interest on Later Life Outcomes

Lauren A Tighe, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Alexa Ellis, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

This study examines whether persistent interest in a STEM occupation throughout high school predicts graduating from college with a STEM degree and holding a STEM occupation 17 years later. Results reveal persistent interest in STEM is significantly related to later outcomes in STEM fields with potential gender differences.

(Developmental - Education)

XIX-032 Willingness to Communicate of Chinese Students in U.S. Classrooms

Dongyao Tan, *Purdue University*

Michael Yough, *Purdue University*

Cong Wang, *Purdue University*

The current study examines Chinese international students' willingness to communicate (WTC) in English as a second language (ESL) classrooms in the U.S. Survey data from undergraduate students (N=50) at a large Midwestern university shows that their WTC was predicted directly and indirectly by motivation, confidence, and classroom environment.

(General - Education)

XIX-033 The Tripartite Model of Reasoning can Account for Individual Difference Patterns in Belief Bias Attenuation

Walter C. S ax, *Grand Valley State University*

No secondary authors

In accord with the tripartite model, a successful manipulation for reducing belief bias supported the proposed bifurcation of Type 2 processes in dual process models into a hierarchical structure. Whereas the role of individual differences in reflective thinking was diminished by this manipulation, cognitive ability's role was accentuated.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-034 The use of familiarity difference cue: the recognition cue as a sub-set of familiarity difference cue?

Ping Xux, *Ohio university*

Claudia Gonzalez Vallejo, *Ohio university*

We propose that familiarity difference works as a cue in the same way as the recognition cue in making choices. To test this, a familiarity difference model is presented and fitted with data from two experiments. This proposition is also tested from the perspective of processing time.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-035 Think About It: Argument Evaluation Induces Deliberation

Ryan Salimx, *St. John's University*

Natalie Obrecht, *William Paterson University*

Dana Chesney, *St. John's University*

We investigate the reason why evaluating arguments aids judgements. It is hypothesized that evaluating arguments induced people's deliberation about the information's value. We had participants evaluate the same information in argument context and recall contexts. Participants' gave statements poorer ratings in argument contexts. This indicates argument evaluation does induce deliberation.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-036 Thinking more or feeling less: Why are people more utilitarian in a foreign language?

Sayuri Hayakawax, *University of Chicago*

David Tannenbaum, *University of Chicago Booth School of Business*

Boaz Keysar, *University of Chicago*

Bilingual speakers are especially likely to endorse utilitarian moral behavior, such as sacrificing one life to save five lives, when using their foreign language. In two studies we demonstrate that this effect occurs because responding in a foreign language decreases deontological concerns, but does not increase utilitarian concerns.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-037 Trusting others to provide the truth: Social and cognitive factors influencing information-based decision-making in social contexts

Shannon K. Pinegarx, *Baruch College, City University of New York*

Dani Martineck, *Baruch College, City University of New York*

Sibel Adali, *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*

Jennifer Mangels, *Baruch College, City University of New York*

When seeking answers to general knowledge questions we often turn to relatively anonymous internet sources. Using the Baruch Information Trust Task (BITT) we demonstrate how metacognition, perceptions of information credibility, and individual differences in social beliefs (Trust Behavior, Horizontal Collectivism/Individualism) influence the likelihood of adopting this information as ground truth.

(Social, Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-038 What's Luck Got to do With It: The Relationship Between Belief in Luck and Illusory Control

David Gwozdzx, *Bridgewater State University*

Ashley Snyder, *Bridgewater State University*

Michael J Root, *Minnesota State Moorhead*

Lukas Klapatch, *Claremont Graduate University*

Elizabeth Spievak, *Bridgewater State University*

The current study measured how belief in luck was related to performance, expectations, evaluation, and cheating while playing games of chance and skill. Participants who reported strong beliefs in luck failed to cheat, but reported higher levels of confidence, tendencies towards social deception, and placed more importance on winning.

(General - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-039 When Does Animation Influence Legal Judgment?

David Sarmentox, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

Jennifer Wiley, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

In the courtroom, timelines are often used to convey events. The present investigation manipulated the animation and orientation of timelines. Consistent with prior work, the results showed that women were more empathetic toward the victim, but also that different ways of presenting of evidence can affect guilt judgments.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-040 When is Cheating Worth it?: Moral Identity and Cheating Propensities

Jamie Trostx, *University of Notre Dame*

Ryan Woodbury, *University of Notre Dame*

Cory O'Donohue, *University of Notre Dame*

Daniel Lapsley, *University of Notre Dame*

Research continues to show moral identity moderating circumstantial factors. We evaluated moral identity as a moderator of risk and reward, and cheating behavior. Using MLM, we found that people with strong moral identity cheated less, even when the reward was high and the risk was low.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-041 Who We Believe: The Truth Effect Modulated by Source Information

Brian Bergstromx, *Maryville University in St. Louis*

Jacquelyn C Frederick, *Maryville University in St. Louis*

Julia DeGise, *Maryville University in St. Louis*

This research asked whether the “truth effect” — where merely reading or hearing a statement repeatedly can increase its perceived validity — depends on the number of sources associated with a statement. Results suggest that both repetition and number of sources contribute to the perceived validity of new information.

(Cognitive, Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-042 Why Do We Choose to Choose?

Roy Shovalx, *University of Haifa*

Baruch Eitam, *University of Haifa*

Participants experiencing own and computer choice strongly preferred choosing although experiencing the exact same sequence of outcomes. Ironically (given the exposure to identical outcomes), preference for own choice was muted when measured without the actual experience. We conclude that recent exercise of choice is key for preferring choice.

(Cognitive - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-043 You Can't Believe Everything You Hear: Detecting Lies in Game Show Dialogue

David Gwozdzx, *Bridgewater State University*

Rony Marcano, *Bridgewater State University*
Bret Guaraldi, *Bridgewater State University*
Lukas Klapatch, *Claremont Graduate University*
Christopher Moore, *Bridgewater State University*
Elizabeth Spievak, *Bridgewater State University*

College student participants played along with NPR's radio game show Says You!™ and judged the veracity of contestants' definitions. Results showed poor overall accuracy as well as gender differences in lie detection and in self-reported behaviors and attitudes about lying.

(Social - Judgment and Decision Making)

XIX-044 The Relationship Between Act Performance and Act Effectiveness Ratings of Flirtatious Acts

Michael D. Botwinx, *California State University, Fresno*
Matthew S. Islas, *California State University, Fresno*
Meaghan E. McCready, *California State University, Fresno*

A strong pattern of positive correlations was found between mean act performance ratings of 163 intersexual flirting acts and mean ratings of effectiveness of those acts across four conditions. Discussion focuses on the use of effective behaviors when individuals seek to initiate a romantic relationship.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Relationships)

XIX-045 The relationship between sociosexual orientation and jealousy is moderated by gender

Amy Siegelx, *University of Indianapolis*
Urska Dobersek, *University of Indianapolis*

This study investigated whether the relationship between sociosexual orientation and jealousy is moderated by gender. A negative relationship between sociosexuality and behavioral component of jealousy among males suggests that males displaying more unrestricted strategies show less behavioral jealousy compared to females.

(General, Social - Relationships)

XIX-046 The Role of Cognition in Friendship Quality

Stephanie E. Millerx, *University of Mississippi*

Brittany N Avila, *University of Mississippi*
Rachael D Reavis, *Earlham University*

The present study examined relations between cognitive processes and young adults' friendship quality. Results revealed few relationships between intelligence, executive function, and friendships. However, problem solving within a social context had strong links to positive and negative friendship quality, suggesting cognition within a social setting better predicts friendship quality.

(Social, Cognitive - Relationships)

XIX-047 Thinking Straight About IPV

Carlos A. Vidales, *California State University Los Angeles*
Maisha Lassiter, *California State University Los Angeles*
Stephanie Amaya, *California State University Los Angeles*
Gaithri A. Fernando, *California State University Los Angeles*

A study is presented that examines Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) recognition in couples. We assessed a participant's ability to recognize IPV after reading a vignette about couples (straight or gay/lesbian) engaging in either mild or severe IPV. Results demonstrated that IPV severity level and gender role beliefs influence IPV recognition.

(Social, General - Relationships)

XIX-049 Understanding the Association Between Sociosexuality and Relationship Satisfaction from an Attachment Perspective

Janina Larissa Buehler, *University of Basel, Switzerland*
Rebekka Weidmann, *University of Basel, Switzerland*
Thomas Ledermann, *Utah State University, Logan, USA*
Alexander Grob, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

Research revealed the importance of sociosexuality for both partners' relationship satisfaction. However, less is known about explanatory mechanisms behind this association. The present study therefore investigated the mediating role of attachment between sociosexuality and relationship satisfaction, uncovering insecure attachment as intrapersonal and interpersonal mediator between sociosexual desire and relationship satisfaction.

(Personality/Emotion - Relationships)

XIX-050 Why Do Keepsakes Keep Us Together? Cognitive and Motivational Determinants

of Sympathetic Magic in Close Relationships

Aleksandra Niemyjskax, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

No secondary authors

Sympathetic magic (SM) changes material possessions into literal representations of a loved one. Study 1 (N = 221) confirmed that experiential processing and a need for closeness predicted increased levels of SM. Study 2 (N = 320) demonstrated changes in the use of material possessions throughout the stages of a relationship's development.

(Cognitive, Social - Relationships)

XIX-051 The Relationship Between Anticipatory Heart Rate and Response Latency on a Delayed Match to Sample Task

D. Wayne Mitchellx, *Missouri State University*

Jacob M. Ham, *Missouri State University*

Ryan W. Walters, *Creighton University*

Benjamin L. Graves, *Missouri State University*

Melissa D. Fallone, *Missouri State University*

Michael D. Mizer, *Missouri State University*

Jessica K. Willis, *Missouri State University*

Olivia J. Durbin, *Missouri State University*

Hannah J. Myers, *Missouri State University*

Glen M. Farrow, *Missouri State University*

Sarhand A. Hasan, *Missouri State University*

This study examined the relationship between Anticipatory Heart Rate (AHR) and Response Latency (RL) on a Delayed Match-To-Sample Task. The degree to which an individual fit the theoretical AHR Ideal was correlated negatively with RL. A theoretical AHR model of the allocation of attentional processes and resources is presented.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Attention)

XIX-052 The Relationships Among Mood and Personality, and Performance on an Attention Task

Melissa Waerx, *Stockton University*

Jessica LaPolla, *Stockton University*

Amanda Bass, *Stockton University*

Jessica Fleck, *Stockton University*

This study explores relationships between mood, personality and attention. Prior research has reported a positive correlation between negative mood and schizotypal personality traits. The

present research further supports this relationship while also observing an inverse relationship between negative affect and performance on the executive function trials of an attention task.

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-053 The Unique Contribution of ADHD symptoms to Executive Functions (EFs) in College Students

Jenna Gimore-Kernx, *University of Tennessee*

Jonathan P. Fillauer, *University of Tennessee*

Jennifer Bolden, *University of Tennessee*

This investigation examines the contribution of ADHD symptoms to executive functions (EFs) after controlling for sleep problems in a sample of 302 undergraduate students. Sleep quality ratings are associated with inattention symptom. Further, ADHD symptoms are related to time management, problem solving, self-restraint, and self-motivation after controlling for sleep quality.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-054 Thou doth protest too much: On the Ironic Effects of Colorblindness

Andre R. Oliverx, *San Francisco State University*

Jennifer Voung, *San Francisco State University*

Avi Ben-Zeev, *San Francisco State University*

Using a dot-probe task, we provide evidence for an ironic effect, such that individuals who endorse higher levels of colorblindness also show more attention to racial stimuli (Black and White male faces). We discuss implications to theory and interventions, which place an emphasis on multiculturalism as an alternative to colorblindness.

(Cognitive, Social - Attention)

XIX-055 What Triggers Conflict Adaptation in Stroop-like Tasks?

Daniel H Weissmanx, *University of Michigan at Ann Arbor*

Katelyn M. Colter, *University of Michigan at Ann Arbor*

Lauren D. Grant, *University of Michigan at Ann Arbor*

Patrick G. Bissett, *Stanford University*

We distinguished among three hypotheses concerning which aspect of an incongruent trial triggers conflict adaptation in Stroop-like tasks: perceptual conflict, two responses are primed,

and not making the response signaled by the distracter. Our findings support the second hypothesis but leave room for a modified version of the third hypothesis.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-056 When Attended and Conscious Perception Deactivates Fronto-Parietal Regions

Ausaf A. Farooquix, *MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit*

Tom Manly, *MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit*

We show that consciously attended but goal irrelevant events deactivate fronto-parietal regions, and suggest that attention rather than being a non-specific amplifier of attended information may be a goal directed guardian of incoming information that enhances representation of goal relevant events but, crucially, filters out attended but goal irrelevant events.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-057 Working Memory and Visual Distraction Predict Concurrent Task Performance

Jennifer L. Johnsonx, *The Catholic University of America*

Marc M Sebrechts, *The Catholic University of America*

This study examined how working memory, (phonological and visual), and visual distraction (dispersed and focus, under visual load) predicted performance on complex concurrent simulated flight-based tasks. The concurrent tasks incorporated auditory and visual cues together and presented competing attentional demands that required balancing of priorities to optimize performance.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-058 Working Memory Capacity Relationships with Perceptual and Semantic Go/No-Go Tasks

Elizabeth A. Wiemersx, *Purdue University*

Thomas S. Redick, *Purdue University*

Many cognitive control theories predict a strong association between individual differences in working memory capacity and inhibitory abilities. However, previous work with the go/no-go inhibitory task has been inconclusive about how and why the two constructs are related. The current work systematically explored this inconsistency and observed a strong relationship.

(Cognitive - Attention)

XIX-059 Target Identification: The Shapes of Adjacent Objects Matter

Gary L. Thornex, *Gonzaga University*

Catherine Nevius, *Gonzaga University*

Devon Isner, *Gonzaga University*

We investigated response time to identify letter targets next to pointed, convex curved, and straight line shapes at short, medium and wide target to shape distances. Response time was fastest with pointed shapes, slower with curved shapes, and slowest with line shapes only at the shortest distance.

(General - Perception)

XIX-060 The Cognitive Costs of Attributional Ambiguity in Response to Observing Positive Outcomes

Kathy Espino-Perez, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Brenna Malta, *New York University*

Brenda Major, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Latina/o participants observed an ingroup member hired by a White manager then completed a measure of executive functioning. The presence of a diversity cue was manipulated and suspicions of Whites' motives were assessed. Minorities, particularly those high in suspicion, exhibited more cognitive interference in the presence of a diversity cue.

(Social - Perception)

XIX-061 The Contribution of Constrictive versus Expansive Configuration of the Face on Perceptions of Threat, Anger, and Joy

Troy G. Steiner, *The Pennsylvania State University*

Robert G. Franklin, *Anderson University*

Reginald B. Adams, *The Pennsylvania State University*

We demonstrate that constrictive versus expansive configuration of facial features impacts impression formation and emotion identification. Constrictive features were perceived as more threatening and expansive features as more friendly. We found an effect of roundness and angularity as well, but to a smaller magnitude than their configural orientation.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

XIX-062 The intractability of observational biases to instructional sets: Employing more strongly worded instructions

Elizabeth Hannax, *Youngstown State University*

Michael L. Raulin, *Youngstown State University*

Abbey Mirkin, *Youngstown State University*

Rae'ven Crum, *Youngstown State University*

Critical thinking involves the logical analysis of valid observations, yet humans are notoriously biased observers. This study extended work that used two instructional sets to enhance the quality of observations, with only minor success. This study strengthened those instructional sets and found only slightly better quality of observations.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XIX-063 The Perceptual Origins of Weather Salience

Alan E. Stewartx, *University of Georgia*

No secondary authors

The author identified statistically significant relationships between weather salience and performance on the Rod-and-Frame test (measuring field dependence) and 2. scores the Perceptual Curiosity Scale. Curiosity about the environment and the ability to discriminate finer visual details both predict the psychological significance of the weather.

(General, Personality/Emotion - Perception)

XIX-064 The Relationship Between the Numerical Distance Effect and Approximate Number System Acuity is Non-Linear

Dana Chesneyx, *St. John's University*

No secondary authors

We model the relationship between Numerical Distance Effect Size (NDE-size) and Approximate Number System acuity (ANS-acuity). The relationship is not linear, but rather resembles an inverted J-shaped distribution, with the largest NDE-sizes typically being found for near-average ANS acuities. We recommend against using NDE-size as a metric for ANS-acuity.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Perception)

XIX-065 The Stereotyping of Younger Workers: Perceived Deficits in Wisdom, but not Competence

Aaron S. Wallenx, *Columbia University*

Aris E. Prince, *Columbia University*
Yasaman S. Seyedi, *Columbia University*
Patrik C. Kast, *Columbia University*
Hannah C. Germond, *Columbia University*

Little social or organizational psychology research has investigated descriptive stereotypes of younger individuals. To address this, we randomly assigned participants (N=427) to provide attribute ratings of either a younger (22) or older (42) employee. The younger employee was perceived as significantly lower in wisdom, but not competence or warmth.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Perception)

XIX-066 Visual Illusions Influenced Bodily Actions Such as Drawing

Matthew D Rasmussen, *College of Lake County*
No secondary authors

The Ebbinghaus Illusion (EI) was used to alter participants' perception. Participants were asked to draw the center circle from the EI. Measurements of the width of the center circle revealed the EI influenced drawing. In part these findings suggest visually guided actions may be influenced by visual illusions.

(Cognitive, General - Perception)

XIX-067 What are they thinking? Patterns and contents of ruminating thoughts

Cristina M. Neacsiux, *Illinois Institute of Technology*
Mahima Saxena, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Although recurrent thoughts about a negative experience are common (Tesser, 1996) and hinders one's job performance (Sakurai & Jex, 2012), rumination has been overlooked as an important outcome of incivility (Shapiro, 2013). To address this knowledge gap we conducted a qualitative investigation of rumination resulting from incivility experiences.

(Industrial/Organizational - Perception)

XIX-068 Whose Line is it Anyway?: Where the borders are made up and the disasters don't matter

Renee L Comeaux, *Bridgewater State University*
Bret M Guaraldi, *Bridgewater State University*
Michael Root, *Minnesota State University Moorhead*

Brianne K Molloy, *George Washington University*
Elizabeth R Spievak, *Bridgewater State University*

Border bias, the tendency to perceive abstract boundaries as protective barriers, was resistant to an intervention designed to educate participants about the arbitrary nature of state borders. Participants were informed about a multi-state environmental disaster or the randomness of borders, before choosing an in or out of state vacation home.

(Cognitive - Perception)

XIX-069 Perception of motion affects gesture production

Autumn Hostetterx, *Kalamazoo College*
Kira L. G. Boneff, *Kalamazoo College*

We found that speakers gestured more about vertical motion while simultaneously watching an unrelated perceptual display depicting motion in the same direction than in the opposite direction. This suggests that the representations underlying gestures are affected by on-going activity in the perceptual system, even when it is irrelevant to the communicative task.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-070 Poor Comprehenders in English-Only and English-Language Learners: Influence of Morphological Analysis During Incidental Word Learning

Jie Zhangx, *Western Kentucky University*
Leah Shulley, *Florida State University*

The current study explored the relationship between psycholinguistic and cognitive factors and reading comprehension in English only (EO) speakers and English language learners (ELLs). Results revealed morphological analysis during incidental word learning as a key contributor to comprehension and that the reading comprehension profiles of EOs and ELLs are similar.

(Developmental - Language)

XIX-071 Predictive Processing in Sentence Comprehension in Children: Grammatical knowledge and working memory matter

Deniz Özkanx, *Koç University*
Aylin C. Küntay, *Koç University*

We investigate individual differences in efficiency of predictive processing in sentence comprehension. The outcome measure is latency of children from 5 to 10 to determine sentence-

final nouns from grammatical marking on sentence-initial nouns. Contrary to previous research, grammatical ability and working memory, but not vocabulary, are related to sentential prediction.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Language)

XIX-072 Regulation of language production by conflict-driven, domain-specific control.

Michael Freundx, *Johns Hopkins University*

Barry Gordon, *Johns Hopkins University*

Nazbanou Nozari, *Johns Hopkins University*

Does conflict-driven control regulate language production and is this control domain-general? By examining conflict adaptation in a linguistic task—first alone, then in a task-switching setting with a non-linguistic visuospatial task—we provide evidence that conflict-driven, domain-specific control regulates language production.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-073 Socioeconomic Status-based Threat and Language Usage

Nicole E Delgadillox, *Columbia University*

Zachary Heinemann, *Columbia University*

Alexandra Suppes, *Columbia University*

Lauren Cohen, *Columbia University*

Niall Bolger, *Columbia University*

We examine the interaction between socioeconomic status (SES) and stereotype threat when students describe their background. First, compared to high SES peers, low SES students are less likely to use affect words. Additionally, we have preliminary evidence of stereotype avoidance: when under threat, low SES students use more achievement and certainty words.

(Social - Language)

XIX-074 Speakers Respond to Unlikely Changes in the Voice of a Remote Conversational Partner

Elizabeth D. Casserlyx, *Trinity College*

David Ballenger, *Trinity College*

Lily Talesnick, *Trinity College*

During a cooperative linguistic task, shifts in a remote partner's voice amplitude or fundamental frequency caused speakers to alter their own voice characteristics. Independent of the

environmental likelihood of the shift condition, some speakers imitated the changes in their partner's voice ("accommodation"), while others opposed the acoustic shifts.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-075 The Effect of Between- and Within-Item Font Variation on Lexical Decision Performance

Arielle Ceninx, *Cleveland State University*

Albert F Smith, *Cleveland State University*

We investigated font variation and lexical-decision performance. In Experiment 1, we found no overall effect of between-item font variation; performance depended on the interaction of such variation and stimulus length and frequency. In Experiment 2, we found that the effect of within-item font change depends on length and frequency.

(Cognitive - Language)

XIX-076 What is Reading Fluency: Exploring the Role of Reading Fluency in the Simple View of Reading

Lucy Shih-Ju Hsux, *University of Hong Kong*

Connie Suk-Han Ho, *University of Hong Kong*

There are increasing evidence for the importance of reading fluency in children's reading comprehension. Present study examined reading fluency in light of the Simple View of Reading in Chinese children. Results suggest that reading fluency contributes uniquely to Chinese reading comprehension, even after accounting for decoding and language comprehension.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Language)

XIX-077 Social Environment Modulates Fear During Horror Movie

Ellen Tedeschix, *Columbia University*

Heidi Sosa, *Columbia University*

Dean Mobbs, *Columbia University*

We investigated how the presence of others changes individual reactions during a scary experience. Subjects watched a horror movie either alone or with a group of up to eight others and reported levels of fear. Throughout the movie, individuals in larger groups were less afraid than those in smaller groups.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-078 Social identifications and psychological well-being among religious minorities in Canada

Jorida Cilax, *York University*

Richard N. Lalonde, *York University*

In two studies we examined multiple social identifications in relation to psychological well-being among Muslims and Jews in Canada. Findings highlight the importance of examining the role of both religious and superordinate identifications on psychological well-being, in addition to commonly examined predictors, such as ethnic and mainstream identity and discrimination.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-079 The Development of Coolness Consensus Across an Academic Semester

Jeein Kangx, *Gordon College*

Jonathan P Gerber, *Gordon College*

This study examines whether college students' consensus about coolness develops across time. Participants completed a round-robin rating process twice, each a semester apart. The analyses were conducted using a mixed model in SPSS. Contrary to expectations, consensus did not increase over time. However, group-level consensus was still stronger than individual-level consensus.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-080 Effect of Group Size in Social Loafing

Katherine E. Budgex, *University of Florida*

Martin Heesacker, *University of Florida*

Jordan Tinstman, *University of Florida*

Nicole Boehm, *University of Florida*

Collegians who were members of 5-6 person laboratory work groups reported more loafing by teammates and by themselves than participants in 3-4 person groups. Participants were most likely to report being group leaders in 3-4 person groups, even adjusting for group size. Type A personality did not affect these results.

(Industrial/Organizational, Social - Performance)

XIX-081 The Effects of Multiculturalism on Implicit Self-Power Associations

Matthew S. Quesnelx, *University of Manitoba*

Jacquie D. Vorauer, *University of Manitoba*

This study examined the effects of making multiculturalism salient—by means of a poster—on dominant (White Canadians) and minority (non-White Canadians) group members' (DGMs' and MGMs') implicit self-power associations. MGMs exposed to a multicultural poster exhibited enhanced implicit self-power associations; no such effect was evident for DGMs.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-082 The Relationship of Intergroup Ideologies to Racial/Ethnic Prejudice: A Meta-Analysis

Bernard E. Whitleyx, *Ball State University*

No secondary authors

A meta-analysis of the relationships of endorsement of assimilation, colorblindness, and multiculturalism to prejudice found that assimilation had a moderate positive relationship to prejudice, colorblindness had a small negative relationship to prejudice, and multiculturalism had a moderate negative relationship to prejudice.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-083 When Does Contact Matters? A Cross-Cultural Study of Direct Contact and Extended Contact in Predicting Prejudice Between Unequal Groups

Yopina G. Pertiwix, *University of Toledo*

Andrew L Geers, *University of Toledo*

Yueh-Ting Lee, *Southern Illinois University*

The study examined the role of direct and extended contact in predicting prejudice between majority and minority groups in two cultures (US and Indonesia). Results revealed three-way interactions between direct contact, group status, and culture, and between extended contact, group status, and culture in predicting prejudice.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-084 When ingroup love and outgroup hate are not separate: The case of sports fandom

Jenna A Kelleyx, *University of Kansas*
Meagan M Patterson, *University of Kansas*

Previous research has suggested that ingroup liking and outgroup disliking are two distinct constructs, this study demonstrates that sports team rivalries may be an exception to this general principle. In the current research, ingroup affiliation is as strongly related to outgroup disliking as it is to demonstration of ingroup membership.

(Social - Social Groups)

XIX-085 Why do individuals avoid taking the perspective of outgroup members?

Rucha Makatix, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Sylvia Morelli, *University of Illinois at Chicago*
Diana Tamir, *Princeton University*

Dehumanization is common between groups with different identities. We proposed a model illustrating that people who believe perspective-taking changes or create threat to their identity avoid taking perspective and thus might dehumanize an out-group. We also developed a scale that captures this existence of threat as consequence of perspective taking.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Groups)

XIX-086 The Comparative Effects of Milnacipran and Duloxetine in Fibromyalgia Treatment: A Meta-Analysis

Erika Orozcox, *California State University, Fullerton*
Jonathan Park, *California State University, Fullerton*
Jennifer Trevitt, *California State University, Fullerton*

A meta-analysis was conducted and found that duloxetine outperforms milnacipran and placebo. Subsequent analyses revealed a higher incidence of side-effects in duloxetine over the other groups. Implications are discussed.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XIX-087 The Influence of Acute Stress with a Social-Evaluative Component on Heart Rate Variability

Alexandria Curryx, *Marquette University*
Nicholas Guzowski, *Marquette University*
Stephanie Potts, *Marquette University*
Devi Jayan, *Marquette University*

William T McCuddy, *Marquette University*
Allison McHale, *Marquette University*
Joshua Gossett, *Marquette University*
Anthony J Porcelli, *Marquette University*

The goal of the current study was to examine the effects of different forms of acute stress (with and without a social-evaluative component) on autonomic nervous system activation assessed via heart rate variability. Acute stress involving a social-evaluative element exerted a greater influence than did stress without a social element.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XIX-088 The Influence of Serotonin Transporter Genotype on Amygdala-Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex Connectivity in Autism Spectrum Disorder

Francisco Velasquez, *University of Michigan*
Whitney I Mattson, *University of Michigan*
Jillian L Wiggins, *San Diego State University*
Donna M Martin, *University of Michigan*
Catherine Lord, *Weill Cornell Medical College*
Christopher S Monk, *University of Michigan*

The present study seeks to characterize subgroups within the population of individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) based on amygdala – ventromedial prefrontal cortex (vmPFC) connectivity across serotonin transporter linked polymorphic region variant (5-HTTLPR) genotype groups.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Developmental - Neuropsychology)

XIX-089 The Probe P3 as a Measure of Emotional Engagement During Script-Driven Imagery

Rachel C. Zimmerman, *Penn State Behrend*
Victoria A Kazmerski, *Penn State Behrend*
David R Herring, *Penn State Behrend*

Research during picture perception indicates that P3s of the event-related potential elicited to auditory probes are reliable indices of emotional engagement. Here, we found this index reflected emotional engagement during a script-driven imagery paradigm. These data suggest similar attentional mechanisms during emotional imagery and perception.

(Biological/Neuroscience, Clinical - Neuropsychology)

XIX-090 The relationship Between Depression and Subjective and Objective Measures of Working Memory Testing

Daniel A Delgadox, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

Lilian Azer, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

Older adults (OA) with depression may be associated with early signs of dementia or depressive symptoms that may interfere with neurocognitive functions. OA who have depression may impact their self-report ratings in working memory. However, objective testings for working memory may have no relationship with depression symptomatology.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Neuropsychology)

XIX-091 Sense of Belonging Mediates the Association between Growth Mindsets and Interest in Computer Science

Kasey Orvidasx, *North Carolina State University*

Jeni L Burnette, *North Carolina State University*

Crystal L Hoyt, *University of Richmond*

Michelle Russell, *North Carolina State University*

Barry Lawson, *University of Richmond*

Carol S. Dweck, *Stanford University*

Eli J. Finkel, *Northwestern University*

The current studies examine the implications of growth mindsets and sense of belonging for fostering students' interest in computer science (CSI). One cross-sectional study and one experimental intervention study demonstrate that growth mindsets can increase students' CSI by increasing their sense of belonging in the field.

(Social - Experimental)

XIX-092 Speech Disfluency and Gesture Non-redundancy Increase Listeners' Attention to a Speaker's Gestures.

Amelia Yeox, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

Martha W Alibali, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

We investigated whether gesture redundancy and dis-fluent speech affected listeners' attention to the speaker. Participants fixated their gaze more often to the speaker's gesture when expecting a non-redundant gesture. More importantly, participants fixated most often to speaker's gesture when expecting a non-redundant gesture and when the speaker was verbally disfluent.

(Cognitive, General - Experimental)

XIX-093 The Adaptive Memory Effect: Exploring Need for Cognition and Survival Processing

Juliana K. Ledingx, *University of North Florida*

Nora DelGiudice, *University of North Florida*

The adaptive memory effect is the finding that memory is better for items processed with regard to survival. The effect of Need for Cognition and successive recall tests for true and false recall were explored. The traditional adaptive memory effect was found but NFC was not related to the effect.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIX-094 The Dissociation of Explicit Directed Forgetting and Procedural Memory of Category Identification

Dale A. Hirschx, *Kent State University*

Christopher Was, *Kent State University*

The focus of the current study was to test for a dissociation between the facilitation of procedural memory (FPM) and directed forgetting (DF). FPM and DF were demonstrated simultaneously using the same items. These results indicate that FPM is indeed procedural and largely independent of the strength of representational activation.

(Cognitive - Experimental)

XIX-095 The Intuitive Psychologist: Experimental Evidence on the Premise for Embodiment Effect and Folk Belief in Social Cognition Research

Yimeng Wangx, *Yale University*

John A Bargh, *Yale University*

Joshua Knobe, *Yale University*

Why do we greet some study findings with 'Aha!' and others with 'Seriously'? Online and lab experiments revealed an origin for our intuition. Predicted by the neural re-use theory, people with high sensory sensitivity not only more easily exhibit embodiment phenomenon, but also more readily believe in embodiment research.

(Social, Cognitive - Experimental)

XIX-096 The Measurement of Interoceptive Awareness and Its Correlates

Christina N Whitex, *St. Louis University*
Hoseok Lee, *St. Louis University*
Jessica R Chinn, *St. Louis University*
Greg J Norman, *The University of Chicago*
Tony W Buchanan, *St. Louis University*

This study examined subjective and objective measures of interoceptive awareness (IA), participants' awareness of their own physiological activity, its relationship to aging, and empathy. Results suggest that IA decreases with age, and that subjective and objective measures of IA are not correlated with each other or with self-reported empathy.

(General - Experimental)

XIX-097 The Role of Observer Effects and Feedback on Performance

Mark Tapiax, *Saint Louis University*
No secondary authors

The main objective of this experiment was to examine how participants responded to verbal feedback after writing an excuse for missing an important classroom assignment. We predicted that participants in the negative feedback (nf) group would score lower on a cognitive task than individuals in the positive feedback (pf) group.

(Cognitive, Social - Experimental)

XIX-098 Unconscious solution

Anton Lebedx, *Western Illinois University*
Olga Lebed, *Yaroslavl State University*
Virginia Diehl, *Western Illinois University*

The hypothesis that people are partially aware of the solution to a problem before they explicitly report it was tested. Participants were subliminally presented with the solution word and a control word. Solution words were liked significantly more often and took longer to respond to than control words.

(Cognitive, General - Experimental)

XIX-099 Workplace Disorder Increases Food Intake, But Not Creative Thinking

Andrew R. Devendorfx, *DePaul University*
Susan Markunas, *DePaul University*

Elise Hadfield, *DePaul University*
Natalie Navarro, *DePaul University*

This study investigated how workplace orderliness affects food consumption, healthy choices, and creativity. Workplace orderliness was not found to influence creativity. However, an independent samples t-test found people in ordered environments ate significantly more than people in disordered environments. Results suggest that orderliness could encourage healthy decision-making.

(Social, General - Experimental)

XIX-100 Investigating the role of muscle tension and worry in GAD on a person-specific basis

Allison E. Diamondx, *University of California, Berkeley*
Hannah G Bosley, *University of California, Berkeley*
Aaron J Fisher, *University of California, Berkeley*

Muscle tension in GAD is poorly understood. Research refutes a reciprocal relationship, yet work has focused on group-level analyses. A person-specific approach examined the effect of worry on muscle tension across time. Results support previous findings and indicate only autoregressive relationships, with worry not predicting muscle tension over time.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-101 Locus of Control as a Predictor of Treatment Outcomes in Youths with Social Anxiety Disorder

Alexis C Staverx, *Harvard University*
Anna M Zhou, *Boston Children's Hospital*
Nancy Lau, *Harvard University*
Frances Chang, *Brandeis University*
Ariana M Albanese, *Harvard University*
John R Weisz, *Harvard University*

This study examines locus of control (LOC) and self-reported internalizing symptoms in children. Results indicated an external LOC was associated with more internalizing symptoms in children with and without Social Anxiety Disorder (SAD). Furthermore, among children with SAD, an external LOC predicted more symptom improvements following a single-session intensive intervention.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-102 Medication linked to larger decrease in conduct problems in children completing the Resilience Builder Program®

Lucas Crockx, *The Catholic University of America*

Sarah Bills, *The Catholic University of America*

Caitlin Rothwell, *The Catholic University of America*

Margaux Arietta, *The Catholic University of America*

Brendan Rich, *The Catholic University of America*

Mary Alvord, *Alvord, Baker, and Associates, LLC.*

The Resilience Builder Program® has been shown to improve the social functioning of children and adolescents with behavioral issues (Alvord et al., 2011). However, how medication affects RBP has gone unexplored. We examined if medication impacted the responses to RBP in children 7-12 years old with social deficits.

(Clinical, Developmental - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-103 Mindfulness Facet Relationships: Connecting Non-reactivity to Anxiety and Non-judgment to Depression

Joshua Dredzex, *University of Hartford*

David Klemanski, *Columbia University*

With mindfulness's increasing popularity, researchers have sought to better understand its underlying mechanisms. This study examined which of the five core mindfulness facets best predicted reduced anxiety and depression amongst college students. As expected, non-reactivity predicted anxiety and non-judgment predicted depression, although surprisingly, non-judgment was a better predictor of both.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-104 Shaman and Shrinks, Does Psychotherapy Belong to Alternative Medicine?

Kristen Madridx, *University of Florida*

Lawton K Swan, *University of Florida*

Casey Fiume, *University of Florida*

Aligning professional psychology with complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) may have deleterious effects on our field—rather than “complementing” psychotherapeutic practice, the association with CAM exacerbates psychology's existing public image problem. Indeed, participants who classified psychotherapy as CAM exhibited more skepticism toward psychology as a scientific discipline.

(Social, General - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-105 The Corrective Experiences Questionnaire: Development and Validation of a New Measure

Saryn M Cranstonx, *Ohio University*

Timothy Anderson, *Ohio University*

A questionnaire was developed using exploratory factor analysis to address the dearth of quantitative research on corrective experiences. Next, the questionnaire was validated through correlations with theoretically relevant, established measures. The resulting Corrective Experiences Questionnaire is a 14-item measure with potential utility for both psychotherapy researchers and clinicians.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-106 The Presence of Emotion in Psychotherapeutic Exchanges: Different Schools of Psychotherapy Show Different Emotional Vocabulary Content

Glen R. Taylorx, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Dina Elfallal, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Andrew M Hickman, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Crystal A Watterson, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Merle L Canfield, *Alliant International University*

This poster presents a web-based application program that quantifies the contents of psychotherapy dialog. The program contains a lexicon of over 25,000 words with codes on five taxonomies: emotive, cognitive, agreement, reward, and performance. The program assesses content differences within and among differently oriented therapists.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-107 Therapist-Client Content Synchronicity

Dina Elfallalx, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Andrew M Hickman, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Crystal A Watterson, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Glen R Taylor, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Merle L Canfield, *Alliant International University, Fresno*

Therapists and clients generally show similar expressive content during individual exchanges. However, some therapists and clients show opposing expressions. We present a web-based application program that quantifies the contents of psychotherapeutic dialog. The program

contains a lexicon of 25,000+ words on five taxonomies: emotive, cognitive, agreement, reward, and performance.

(Clinical - Psychotherapy Research)

XIX-108 Complementarity of Couples' Positive and Negative Emotion during Social Support: Implications for Relationship Satisfaction

Chong Man Chowx, *Eastern Michigan University*

Alexandra Amersdorfer, *Eastern Michigan University*

Nicholas DiBenedetto, *Eastern Michigan University*

Lillian P Ellis, *Eastern Michigan University*

Seyma Inan, *Eastern Michigan University*

Christopher Mitropoulos-Rundus, *Eastern Michigan University*

Krystal Moroney, *Eastern Michigan University*

Samantha Ryan, *Eastern Michigan University*

Aimee Sohnleitner, *Eastern Michigan University*

We examined the complementarity of couples' emotion during observed social support interaction and its relatedness to relationship satisfaction. Individuals' negative emotion was related to relationship satisfaction, such an impact was buffered by partner's lower negative emotion. Couples who had similar high negative emotion scores also exhibited the lowest relationship satisfaction.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Couples)

XIX-109 Mate Choice Copying in Humans

Joanna Parysx, *The Chicago School of Professional Psychology*

No secondary authors

- The study investigates the tendency for individuals to mate choice copy. Mate choice copying is the theory that people tend to be more attracted to those who are already involved in an intimate romantic relationship. It is hypothesized that being coupled or single influences how attractively others will perceive them.

(Social - Couples)

XIX-110 Rejection Sensitivity as a Moderator of the Association between Heart Rate Variability and Everyday Relationship Distress

Yehsong Kimx, *University of Southern California*

Adela C Timmons, *University of Southern California*

Sohyun C Han, *University of Southern California*
Laura Perrone, *University of Southern California*
Afsara Haque, *University of Southern California*
Melissa Ward, *University of Southern California*
Gayla Margolin, *University of Southern California*

We examined changes in heart rate variability (HRV) during everyday relationship distress and whether rejection sensitivity (RS) moderated the association. Couples wore ambulatory heart-rate monitors and reported on hourly relationship distress. Only males with low RS showed increases in HRV during relationship distress, reflecting the parasympathetic system's emotion regulation ability.

(Social, Biological/Neuroscience - Couples)

XIX-112 Stress, Empathic Accuracy, and Satisfaction Across Four Relationship Conversations: A Multilevel SEM Approach

Alexander O. Crenshaw, *University of Utah*
Jasara N Hogan, *University of Utah*
Katherine J.W. Baucom, *University of Utah*
Karena Leo, *University of Utah*
Brian R Baucom, *University of Utah*

This study examined associations between stress, empathic accuracy (EA), and satisfaction after four relationship-oriented conversations among 60 married couples. Results show that partners have lower EA during more stressful conversations, and both partners were more satisfied during conversations in which husbands had higher EA. Results differed within- and between-couples.

(Social, Clinical - Couples)

XIX-113 Stress, Satisfaction, and Couple Communication as Predictors of Relationship Outcomes

Jaelyn M Rossex, *UCLA*
Thomas Bradbury, *UCLA*

This longitudinal study investigated how stress, satisfaction, and communication interact to predict relationship quality. Preliminary findings suggest that chronic stress has a deleterious effect on relationship satisfaction and stability that can be magnified or minimized by varying levels of satisfaction and behavioral trends during communication.

(Clinical, Social - Couples)

XIX-115 The Effects of Task Features on Children's and Adults' Tendency to Attend to Number: Is SFON Spontaneous?

Jenny Yun-Chen Chanx, *University of Minnesota-Twin Cities*

Michele M. Mazzocco, *University of Minnesota-Twin Cities*

Attention to number was thought to be spontaneous. Using a picture-matching task, we examined the effects of experience and context, and found developmental differences and the effect of competing visual features on attention to number. The findings suggest that attention to number may be malleable and not spontaneous.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Child)

XIX-116 The incremental contribution of maternal depressive symptoms and antisocial behaviors to young children's home environment

Dorota Biedziox, *Northwestern University*

Loretta Cambron, *Northwestern University*

Margaret Briggs-Gowan, *University of Connecticut*

Lauren Wakschlag, *Northwestern University*

Amelie Petitclerc, *Northwestern University*

Children whose mothers are depressed or antisocial experience poor-quality home environments, but little research has considered both psychopathologies. In a large diverse preschool sample, we found that depressive and antisocial behaviors were independently associated with family chaos, stressful events, and less parental involvement, but were differentially associated with family stress.

(Developmental - Child)

XIX-117 The Influence of Maternal Stress on Child Externalizing Behavior: Indirect Effects of Harsh Discipline

Andrew J. Flanneryx, *Northern Illinois University*

Elizabeth C Shelleby, *Northern Illinois University*

Rachel E Gascoigne, *Northern Illinois University*

Danielle N Pivonka, *Northern Illinois University*

The present study examines the manner in which aggressive forms of parental discipline influence the relationship between maternal stress and child externalizing behavior. Specifically, results from a longitudinal analysis revealed that maternal physical and verbal aggression mediate the relationship between maternal stress and child externalizing behavior.

(Clinical - Child)

XIX-118 The Influence of Teacher Perceptions of Children's Story Comprehension on the Type of Questions Teachers ask During Reading Sessions

Danielle Turleyx, *University of Missouri*

Alicia Lorio, *University of Missouri*

Louis Manfra, *University of Missouri*

Types of questions teachers asked during reading sessions in relation to their perceptions of children's story comprehension were examined. Teachers' self-report and observed behaviors regarding questions asked during reading sessions differed. Observations suggest that teachers may limit their questions if they perceive children to comprehend the story.

(Developmental - Child)

XIX-119 The Relation of Friendship Nominations and Social Competence for Chinese School Children

Robert Washingtonx, *The University of Memphis*

Glen Ray, *Auburn University at Montgomery*

Robert Cohen, *The University of Memphis*

Yeh Hsueh, *The University of Memphis*

Numbers of mutual friends (MF), unilateral-given nominations (UG), and unilateral-received nominations (UR) were examined for Chinese children in grades 3-6. MF related to all measures of social competence. UR positively related to group liking and popularity, and UG negatively related to self-reported loneliness. Gender differences were found for aggression nominations.

(Developmental, Social - Child)

XIX-120 The Relationship Between Externalizing and Internalizing Behaviors and Attachment in Middle Childhood

Kira Boneffx, *Eastern Michigan University*

Heather Hennrick, *Eastern Michigan University*

Miriam Goldstein, *Eastern Michigan University*

Elizabeth Morgan, *Eastern Michigan University*

Ethan Paschall, *Eastern Michigan University*

Sarah Rice, *Eastern Michigan University*

Carol R Freedman-Doan, *Eastern Michigan University*

This study examined the relationship between behavioral problems in middle childhood and parent-child attachment. Results indicate that externalizing and internalizing behavioral problems can be used as an indicator of parent-child attachment in middle childhood. These findings have important implications for understanding how children's behavior and attachment relate across the lifespan.

(Clinical - Child)

XIX-121 The Role of Children's Attributions in the Connection Between Authoritarian Parenting and Peer Victimization

Stephanie Guslerx, *University of Kansas*

Lisa Kiang, *Wake Forest University*

Authoritarian parenting has been associated with children being both a victim and perpetrator of peer victimization (Georgiou & Stavriniades, 2008). The current study explored these associations and sought to identify if children's attributions of parent-child conflict served as mediators for different pathways between authoritarian parenting and peer victimization and perpetration.

(Clinical, Developmental - Child)

XIX-122 The Role of Cumulative Risk Exposure in Associations between Early Childhood Poverty and Long-Term Child Outcomes

Dana Thomsonx, *Boston College*

Eric Dearing, *Boston College*

Rebekah Coley, *Boston College*

With longitudinal data from the PSID, structural equation modeling was used to examine the unique contribution and relative strength of pathways hypothesized by the parental investment, family stress, and cumulative risk exposure frameworks to explain associations between family income and child developmental outcomes in early, middle, and late childhood.

(Developmental - Child)

XIX-123 The Role of Executive Function Skills in the Development of Receptive Vocabulary in Early Childhood

Enes Kabanx, *Koç University*

Nazli Baydar, *Koç University*

The association of executive function skills with receptive vocabulary development during early childhood was studied using data from a nationally representative sample of 1,052 children from

Turkey at ages 3-5. Inhibitory control at age 4 was positively associated with the growth in receptive vocabulary between ages 4 and 5.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XIX-124 The Role of Marital Conflict and Father Involvement on Turkish Preschool Children's Physical Aggression

Ozlem Sumerx, *Koc University*

Melis H. Yavuz, *Koc University & Mef University*

Secil Gonultas, *Koc University*

Bilge Selcuk, *Koc University*

Current study investigated the role of marital conflict and father involvement in childrearing on aggressive behaviors of 234 Turkish preschool children. Results indicated that when child's temperament and family socio-economic status were controlled, both marital conflict and father involvement predicted child physical aggression.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Child)

XIX-125 The Influence of Social Anxiety on the Quantity and Type of Self-Disclosures

Danielle Cooperx, *Ohio University*

Elizabeth Williams, *Ohio University*

Timothy Anderson, *Ohio University*

This study aimed to clarify the relationship between social anxiety with the quantity and type of self-disclosure. Preliminary results indicated that social anxiety doesn't predict self-disclosure quantity. Findings have implications for socially anxious individuals' ability to engage in supportive communication through less intimidating and increasingly prevalent online written formats.

(Clinical, Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-126 The Lonely in a crowd: Distinctive features on social interactions

Yeeun Leex, *Korea University*

Youngmi Na, *Korea University*

Subin Cho, *Korea University*

Daily records revealed distinctive patterns of the lonely in a crowd's social interactions. This group of individuals showed minor interactions with strong ties, while having a substantially

high proportion of interaction with weak ties, especially weak tie groups. They also experienced low positive emotions, perceiving low mutual disclosure when interacting.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-128 The Roles of Information Seeking and Information Evaluation for Decision Making Behaviors

Pui-Yi Chiux, *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

Chi-Keung Chan, *Hong Kong Shue Yan University*

This study examines the roles of information seeking and information evaluation in decision making from two major sources – internet and human interaction. Specifically, information behaviors across different types of tasks (academic, affective, and life-event) were examined. Results showed information evaluation mediated the relationship between information seeking preference and decision making.

(General - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-129 The Use of Secrets and Lies as Adaptive Social Tools

Megha Nagarx, *McGill University*

Oksana Caivano, *McGill University*

Jennifer Lavoie, *McGill University*

Victoria Talwar, *McGill University*

This study explored the frequency of children's (ages 8-15 years; N = 50) self-reported deception rates in relation to parent-reported maladaptive behavior. Overall, the findings suggest that children may use deception on average twice daily, and that lower rates of self-reported deception may be associated with internalizing problems.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-130 Trends in Sexting Among Emerging Adults in Canada

Julie Normanx, *University of Windsor*

Rosanne Menna, *University of Windsor*

The spectrum of sexting behaviours was explored in a sample of emerging adults in Canada. Findings provide insight into the prevalence of sexting in a Canadian sample, gender differences in sexting practices, and personality traits that predict sexting, such as seeking high intensity pleasure and having low frustration tolerance.

(Developmental, Social - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-131 Variations in eye gaze and impression formation in an interview setting

Joseph Venezianox, *University of Massachusetts Lowell*

Doreen Arcus, *University of Massachusetts, Lowell*

If you can't look me in the eyes, does it matter how close you get? Yes, apparently it does. Video-recorded answers to open-ended interview questions by eye-contact condition (eye-to-eye, eye-to-face, and eye-off-face) yielded robust (partial $\eta^2 = .63$) and significant (p 's < .0001) differences in ratings. Autism implications are discussed.

(Social, Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-132 Virtue Contingent Self-Esteem and Daily Immoral Behaviors

Jennifer K. Vrabelx, *Oakland University*

Gillian McCabe, *Oakland University*

Virgil Zeigler-Hill, *Oakland University*

The purpose of the present study was to explore the connections between virtue contingent self-esteem and daily immoral behaviors. Results indicated that virtue contingent self-esteem predicted the average immoral behaviors reported by participants, but did not moderate the associations between daily immoral behaviors and emotional states.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Social Interpersonal Relationships)

XIX-133 'They Didn't Text Back!': Negative Effects of Perceived Electronic-Mediated Rejection on Psychological Wellbeing

Chelsea M Esmeierx, *Xavier University*

Tammy L Sonnentag, *Xavier University*

Individuals may experience electronic-mediated rejection through failed attempts to engage with others via text message. The current study revealed that psychological wellbeing (i.e., self-esteem, perceived popularity, and positive mood) decreases after sending a text message that fails to receive a response.

(Social, Clinical - Social Interpersonal Relationships)