



Poster Session XVI

Sunday, May 29, 2016

8:30 AM – 9:20 AM

APS Exhibit Hall-Riverwalk

(Setup 8:20 AM – 8:30 AM)

XVI-001 Physical Affection Helps Regulate Emotion

Jillian Thrallx, *Arizona State University*

Christopher Reynolds, *Arizona State University*

Nicole A. Roberts, *Arizona State University*

Mary H. Burleson, *Arizona State University*

Humans likely regulate their emotions through physical contact (i.e., mutual touch). We measured positive and negative affect among 185 couples before and after a lab session during which they touched affectionately, conversed warmly, both, or neither prior to stress tasks. Overall, spouses who touched remained more positive and less negative.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-002 Physical Immaturity in Infants Triggers Greater Empathy in Adults

Karin Machlufx, *The Pennsylvania State University*

David F Bjorklund, *Florida Atlantic University*

Infants exhibit neotenous, or physically immature, features. These features are typically considered to be cute, and trigger a cognitive and emotional system to motivate caretaking behaviors in adults, such as empathy. Participants who viewed neotenous stimuli rated themselves as having significantly higher empathy, than those who viewed non-neotenous stimuli.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-003 Predicting Public Speaking Anxiety from Self-Esteem and Thrill-Seeking

Sheri Brownx, *Avila University*

Grace Tibbetts, *Avila University*

Marcia C. Pasqualini, *Avila University*

We evaluated the relationship between public speaking anxiety (PSA), a cognitive factor (self-esteem), and physiological responsiveness (as measured by thrill-seeking) in 83 adults. We predicted that self-esteem would be more highly negatively correlated with PSA than thrill-seeking. Contrary to predictions, however, neither self-esteem nor thrill-seeking were associated with PSA.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-004 Predicting Regional Variations of Nationalism with Online Expression of Disgust Emotion in China

Hao (Hull) Chenx, *Department of Social Psychology, Nan Kai University, China*

Shuqing Gao, *Department of Social Psychology, Nan Kai University, China*

Kaisheng Lai, *Department of Social Psychology, Nan Kai University, China*

Guo-an Yue, *Department of Social Psychology, Nan Kai University, China*

Weining Qian, *Software Engineering Institute of East China Normal University, China*

as one of the basic emotions, disgust protects humans from toxic substances and potential threats from out-group members. Nationalism features negative feelings toward out-groups and entails native superiorities and privileges. We hypothesized and found the large-scale online expression of disgust could significantly predict nationalism atmosphere at the regional level.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Emotion)

XVI-005 Preventative Approaches to Enhancing Emotion Regulation: Preemptive Positive Emotion Regulation Reduces Emotional Reactivity in Teachers

James L. Flomanx, *University of British Columbia*

Marc A. Brackett, *Yale Center for Emotional Intelligence*

Teaching is emotionally demanding. We compared the effectiveness of activating one's best self and practicing gratitude (vs. an active control) on teachers' responses to an emotional trigger. The positive emotion regulation techniques were deployed before provocation. The results suggest that such techniques help to inoculate teachers' from maladaptive emotional reactions.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-006 Pride and Information distortion: The Effects of Different Types of Pride on Biased Information Processing

Kaeun Kimx, *University of Massachusetts Amherst*

Elizabeth Miller, *University of Massachusetts Amherst*

The present research aims at a more nuanced examination of how different types of pride (i.e., authentic pride and hubristic pride) impact on biased information processing. The results of the study showed that authentic pride, not hubristic pride, leads to predecisional and postdecisional information distortion via increased choice confidence.

(Personality/Emotion, General - Emotion)

XVI-007 Puppies & Babies: Men Just Can't Help Themselves

Rachael Goetschx, *Eckerd College*

Tia Hildebrandt, *Eckerd College*

Marjorie Sanfilippo, *Eckerd College*

The present study sought to replicate Aragon et al.'s (2015) findings on cute aggression while examining gender differences in response to "cuteness." "Cuteness" seems to have a particularly strong effect on men, who exhibited more cute aggression than women did while viewing pictures of cute animals.

(Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-008 Quiet Ego Increases Very Early Compassionate Reactions to Loss: Evidence from a Recent Shooting Tragedy

Heidi A. Waymentx, *Northern Arizona University*

No secondary authors

In the first few days after an on-campus shooting, students' (N = 408) distress, post-traumatic, and grief reactions were distinguishable. Quiet ego, a compassionate self-identity, was associated with grief and its predictors (e.g., perceived similarity, less blame, social support) underscoring the value of empathic reactions to sudden and tragic loss.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-009 Rapid Reduction of PTSD in South African Students using Transcendental Meditation Practice

Carole L. Bandyx, *Norwich University*

Michael Dillbeck, *Maharishi University of Management, Institute of Science, Technology and Public Policy*

Vincent Sezibera, *University of Rwanda, Department of Clinical Psychology*

Lian Taljaard, *South African Depression and Anxiety Group, Department of Research*

Mirah Wilks, *University of South Africa, Department of Psychology*

Jody De Reuck, *South African Depression and Anxiety Group, Department of Research*

Richard Peycke, *Maharishi Institute, Johannesburg, South Africa*

Thirty-four South African college students with clinical PTSD practiced the Transcendental Meditation technique and were compared with non-meditating PTSD controls after 15, 60, and 105 days of meditation. PCL-C and BDI scores were significantly different for the two groups at each interval, with a multivariate effect of $\eta^2 = .64$.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Emotion)

XVI-010 Reciprocal Relationships Between Emotion Regulation and Binge Eating in African American Adolescents

Catheryn A Orihuelax, *University of Alabama at Birmingham*

Sylvie Mrug, *University of Alabama at Birmingham*

Mary Boggiano, *University of Alabama at Birmingham*

Binge eating is a key symptom of eating disorders including bulimia nervosa and the recently classified binge-eating disorder or BED. This longitudinal study explored reciprocal relationships between binge eating behavior and emotional regulation in African American youth. Results show that higher binge eating predicted poorer emotion regulation over time.

(Developmental - Emotion)

XVI-011 Predictors of Resilience, Thriving, and Positive Affect: Spirituality and Perceived Social Support

Marylie W Gersonx, *California Lutheran University*

Patricia Fahmy, *California Lutheran University*

Emily Glossbrenner, *California Lutheran University*

Sabrina Mullen, *California Lutheran University*

Undergraduates ($n=267$) completed online questionnaires to assess spirituality, perceived social support, resilience, thriving, and positive affect. Personal spirituality significantly predicted both resilience and thriving and an overall sense of social support significantly added to the predictions. Personal spirituality was the sole significant predictor of positive affect.

(General, Clinical - Health)

XVI-012 Prescription Variables and Financial Stress Affect Current Stimulant Diversion Rates in College Students

Lauren E. Jenkinsx, *Pittsburg State University*

Haley A. Mona, *Pittsburg State University*

Jamie G. Wood, *Pittsburg State University*

Andrew D. Gloshen, *Pittsburg State University*

The current study investigated the effects of 4 different variables on the frequency of stimulant diversion among college students. Number of tablets prescribed, dosage duration, generic status, and financial need impacted diversion frequency in multiple ways. Findings are discussed in the context of reducing stimulant diversion on college campuses.

(General - Health)

XVI-013 Psychometric Properties of the Cardiac Self-Efficacy Scale Among Underrepresented Patients with Cardiovascular Disease

Kadie M Harryx, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Jacob M Marszalek, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Kalon R Eways, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Jillian MR Clark, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Andrew J Smith, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Kymerley K Bennett, *University of Missouri-Kansas City*

Exploratory factor analysis was used to examine the structure of the Cardiac Self-Efficacy scale among 172 underrepresented patients with cardiovascular disease. Results yielded a different factor structure than expected, with four factors (rather than two) representing Maintain Function, Control Symptoms with Activity, Control Symptoms with Medication, and Cardiac Health Management.

(General - Health)

XVI-014 Psychosocial Mediators of the Relationship between Religious Orientation and Eating Disorder Risk Factors in Christian Women

Moses Appelx, *Touro College*

Leib Litman, *Lander College*

Sarah Weinberger-Litman, *Marymount Manhattan College*

Dov Grosser, *Lander College*

Pinchus Ticker, *Lander College*

Previous research suggests that among Jewish women, intrinsic religious orientation may be a protective factor against disordered eating, and extrinsic religious orientation may increase the risk for disordered eating. The current study explores this relationship among a sample of Christian women.

(Social, Clinical - Health)

XVI-015 Psychosocial vs. behavioral coping: Identifying the best strategy to counteract the effect of adverse life events

Peter Nooteboomx, *UCLA*

Jenna R. Cummings, *UCLA*

A. Janet Tomiyama, *UCLA*

Is it better to cope with stressors psychosocially or behaviorally? For 2,379 young women in the NHLBI Growth and Health Study, social support buffered the effects of adverse life events on perceived stress more than other strategies like cognitive restructuring, emotional expression, problem solving, exercise, stress eating, and alcohol use.

(Clinical - Health)

XVI-016 Regulatory Focus for End-of-Life Care

Kristen A Tyszkowskix, *Grace Consultancy*

James Y Shah, *Duke University*

As of January 1, 2016, Medicare began reimbursing health-care providers for discussions about advanced care planning, also known as end of life discussions. This study uses regulatory focus theory to examine the potential barriers to such discussions based on differences in motivational orientation.

(Social - Health)

XVI-017 Regulatory Mode Profiles and Time Perspectives

Erik Lindskärx, *Network for Empowerment and Well-Being*

Danilo Garcia, *Blekinge County Council*

We created self-regulatory profiles to investigate how individuals' perspective on time dimensions are associated to changes in regulatory mode focus (i.e., assessment and locomotion). The model proposed here illustrated the complexity of a dynamic system of self-regulation in which the same antecedents can lead to different outcomes (i.e., multi-finality).

(Personality/Emotion, Cognitive - Health)

XVI-018 Risk Factors for Increased Body Mass Index in Youth: The Interaction between Body Mass Index, Effortful Control, and Depression

Alyssa A. Morganx, *University of Denver*

Lauren Gulley, *University of Denver*

Hannah Snyder, *University of Denver*

Ben L Hankin, *University of Denver*

The current study examines effortful control (EC) as a potential moderator of the relationship between depressive symptoms and body mass index (BMI) in youth. Results show that although EC overall is approaching significance ($p=.06$) activation control, one sub-domain of EC, may be the driving force behind this interaction ($p=.03$).

(Clinical - Health)

XVI-019 Self-Regulatory Ability: Linking Religiosity and Spirituality to Health

Kristen Haeberleinx, *Butler University*

Taryn Ahmed, *Butler University*

Braun Josh, *Butler University*

Raymond B. Giesler, *Butler University*

In the current survey study, self-regulatory ability was found to function as a (marginally) significant partial mediator of the religiosity-health and spirituality-health relationships. However, follow-up analyses indicated that it may be spirituality, not religiosity per se, that contributes to self-regulatory ability and its health protective effects.

(Social, General - Health)

XVI-020 Sex Differences in Cognitive Performance: Oral Contraceptives May Affect Disinhibition and Response Reactivity

Nicole Keirx, *Lakehead University*

Kirsten Oinonen, *Lakehead University*

The purpose of this study was to examine the role of oral contraceptives (OCs) in sex differences in cognitive performance after mood induction. Compared to men, women on OCs had faster response times to negative faces, and more errors of commission. OC use may affect response reactivity and response inhibition.

(Cognitive, Biological/Neuroscience - Health)

XVI-022 Popularity Status and Children's Experiences during a Realistic Group Conversation

Wendy E. Ellisx, *King's University College*

Lynne Zarbatany, *Western University*

Xinyin Chen, *University of Pennsylvania*

Within children's peer groups, status is assessed based on prominence and is linked to power. Observations of children's naturalistic groups showed that high status members made more interruptions and received more positive and negative behaviors from their group-mates compared to lower status members and thus highlights probable processes of peer influence.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-023 Pre-School Children's Use of Symbolic Representation in Gesture

Carissa L Fergusonx, *University of Alberta - Augustana Faculty*

Paula Marentette, *University of Alberta - Augustana Faculty*

Three-year-old children have repeatedly shown a lack of advanced symbolic representation in their gestures within the elicited pantomime task. We used a revised picture naming game that enabled us to see symbolically advanced, spontaneous gestures. Children may have more symbolic capabilities than shown in previous research.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XVI-024 Predictors of Aggressive Behavior in a Diverse Sample of Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence

Molly E. Potelx, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Maria M Galano, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Sara Stein, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Hannah Clark, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Andrew Grogan-Kaylor, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

Sandra A Graham-Bermann, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor*

This study examined factors predicting aggressive behavior in children from diverse ethno-racial backgrounds who were exposed to recent intimate partner violence. Child gender, child birth order (e.g., first, middle, youngest), and mother's mental health were significant predictors of aggressive behavior in our sample.

(Clinical - Child)

XVI-025 Predictors of preschoolers' social competence and aggression: Theory of mind, emotion knowledge or empathy?

Muge Ekerimx, *Koc University*

Bilge Selcuk, *Koc University*

This study examined the contributions of theory of mind, emotion knowledge, and empathy to social competence and aggression in 135 preschool-aged Turkish children. Empathy negatively predicted aggression; understanding sadness positively predicted social competence and negatively predicted aggression through empathy. Theory of mind ability significantly predicted only understanding sadness and anger.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-026 Proximal and Distal Correlates of Sibling Relationship Quality in Middle Childhood

Paula Y. Mullineauxx, *Hamline University*

No secondary authors

The associations among mother-child relationship quality, household chaos, family income, and sibling relationship quality were examined. Higher household chaos and lower family income were associated with more maternal negative behavior and feelings. Additionally, children who experienced more negative mother-child relationships also experienced more conflict in their sibling relationships.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-026 Impact of Mood and Social Problem Solving Skills on Children's Suggestibility

Sarah Bolandx, *Colby College*

Emily Doyle Martha Arterberry

Mood, social problem solving (SPS), and suggestibility were tested by having children generate solutions to prompts, listen to happy or sad storybook, and then reply to misleading/direct questions. Generated solutions were a significant predictor of suggestibility, supporting the hypothesis that SPS is relevant to children's eyewitness testimony.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XVI-027 Quality of Social Engagement in 4-year-olds' Interactions with Siblings and Friends

Nadir Mahmoodx, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Emily R Gamello, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Christopher A Ramsay, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Kahla M Uhrinek, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Carly M Anzalone, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Gabriella R Delmonico, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Shelby LaMond, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

Ganie DeHart, *State University of New York at Geneseo*

We examined social engagement and quality of engagement in 4-year-olds' interactions with siblings and friends. Research has previously examined extent of social engagement in preschoolers' sibling and friend interactions but not the quality of engagement. Both partner and gender played a role in quality of social engagement.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-028 Racial/Ethnic and Poverty Differences in the Relationship Between Parenting and Preschool Disruptive Behavior

Gillian Sternheimx, *Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine*

Iseli G Hernandez, *Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine*

Margaret Briggs-Gowan, *University of Connecticut Health Center*

Amelie Petitclerc, *Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine*

Lauren S Wakschlag, *Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine*

Research suggests that harsh discipline is most strongly associated with disruptive behavior among Caucasians vs. other groups. In a large community sample of poor and non-poor Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic preschoolers, we replicated this finding only among poor families. Parental involvement was associated with decreased disruptive behavior across groups.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-029 Referential disambiguation by preschoolers when words and gestures conflict

Beyza S. Atesx, *Koç University*

Aylin C. Küntay, *Koç University, Utrecht University*

We examined referential disambiguation of 2- to 4-year olds during communicative conflicts where pointing contradicted with labeling in object selection. Two behaviors were coded: first-touches and take-aways of objects. Pointing is a robust communicative cue. Referential

uncertainty surfaced in simultaneous handling of both objects, and discrepancies between first-touches and take-aways.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Child)

XVI-030 Relations between Highest Number Recited and Counting Accuracy among Preschoolers

Seunghee Hanx, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

Louis Manfra, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

James A. Larsen, *University of Missouri-Columbia*

The purpose of the study is to explore how preschoolers' number reciting associates with counting accuracy for a range of set sizes. 46 preschoolers were asked to count dots with pointing and answered total number. The highest number each child recited without an error was recorded. Results indicated age and number reciting accounted for counting accuracy.

(Cognitive, Developmental - Child)

XVI-031 Role of Language and False Belief Understanding in Emotion Understanding in Turkish Preschool Children

Secil GONULTASx, *KOC UNIVERSITY*

Melis H YAVUZ, *KOC UNIVERSITY and MEF UNIVERSITY*

Ozlem SUMER, *KOC UNIVERSITY*

Bilge SELCUK, *KOC UNIVERSITY*

This study examined the role of receptive language and false-belief understanding (FBU) in emotion understanding in 120 (48 girls) Turkish preschool children. The results showed that receptive language (but not false belief understanding) was a significant predictor of emotion understanding, when age was controlled for.

(Developmental, Personality/Emotion - Child)

XVI-032 School readiness: The role of home, school, community, and self-regulation

Irem Korucux, *Purdue University*

Sara A Schmitt, *Purdue University*

This study investigated the role of the family environment (home literacy environment; HLE), school context (classroom quality) and community context (neighborhood safety) for preschoolers' school readiness, social competence and self-regulation. We also explored whether

self-regulation acts as a mechanism underlying the relation between family, school and community contexts and outcomes.

(Developmental - Child)

XVI-033 Suspicious morals: Distrust increases flexibility of moral judgments

Alexa Weissx, *University of Cologne*

Pascal Burgmer, *University of Cologne*

Three correlational and experimental studies indicate that a distrust (versus trust) mindset increases moral flexibility and moral hypocrisy, that is the use of double moral standards for the self versus other persons when judging everyday moral transgressions.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVI-034 Target Age and Judgments of Helping Kin: A Replication Study

Amy Schlueterx, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Aaron Bagley, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

David A Lishner, *University of Wisconsin Oshkosh*

Participants indicated their likelihood of providing assistance to infant, adolescent, and elderly kin in a malignant environment. Genetic relatedness of kin to participants was held constant. Participants indicated higher likelihood of helping infant and elderly kin than the adolescent kin. Implications for understanding judgments of kin helping are discussed.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVI-035 Temperature primes in context: Interactive effects of tactile and ambient temperature

Chelsea Elliottx, *SUNY Oswego*

Dorcas Hammond, *SUNY Oswego*

Katelyn Zhinin, *SUNY Oswego*

Adam J. Fay, *SUNY Oswego*

Jon K Maner, *Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University*

Research has shown a correspondence between feelings of social connection and isolation with sensations of warmth and coldness, respectively. In this field experiment, a warmth prime (relative to control) reduced participants' plans to affiliate, but only in a cold environment. Incorporating ambient physical context enhances understanding of sensory priming effects.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-036 The Appeal of Linguistic Concreteness Under Uncertainty

Femke van Horenx, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands*

Michaela Wänke, *University of Mannheim, Germany*

Thomas Mussweiler, *University of Cologne, Germany*

Uncertainty is highly prevalent in life. Across a wide variety of uncertainty evoking events (e.g., radical innovations, unpredictable world events, outcome of a sports match) we demonstrate that people prefer products described concretely as compared to abstractly when feeling uncertain, whereas there is no such preference under certainty.

(Social, Industrial/Organizational - Social Cognition)

XVI-037 The effect of social status on the social information processing of hostile words following an ambiguous provocation.

James R Davisx, *Chicago State University*

Sierra Farley, *DePaul University*

Mariah Christensen, *DePaul University*

Carnetta Green, *Chicago State University*

Status plays an important role in cognitive processing of ambiguous provocations. Reaction time data reveal that processing of hostile words is facilitated for African Americans while processing of benign words is facilitated for the White participants. Results may explain how status is associated with both hostile reactivity and prosocial behavior.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVI-038 The Effects of Implicit Biases on Legal Decision Making

Matthew Fongx, *CUNY Graduate Center*

Jennifer Couch, *City College of New York*

Jaihyun Park, *Baruch College*

This study examined whether mock jurors, suspected of having implicit biases, can still make fair legal judgments. Participants read arguments of respective parties (Apple v. Samsung) on a patent infringement suit. Results suggested that participants made legal decisions consistent with the strength of arguments regardless of their implicit biases.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVI-039 The Effects of Mindfulness Meditation, Sham Meditation, and Mind-Wandering on False Memories in the DRM Paradigm

Payton Wrightx, *Butler University*

Lili O'Donnell, *Butler University*

Amanda C. Gingerich, *Butler University*

We explored the effect of mindfulness meditation, mind-wandering, and breath-focus on susceptibility to false memories in the Deese-Roediger-McDermott paradigm. Using both immediate recall and delayed recognition tests, we found that mindfulness meditation and mind-wandering increase false recall to comparable degree.

(Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVI-040 The impact of sociolinguistic variation on children's friendship preferences

Melissa Paquette-Smithx, *University of Toronto*

Helen Buckler, *University of Toronto Mississauga*

Jiyoun Choi, *Hanyang University*

Elizabeth K Johnson, *University of Toronto Mississauga*

Children's friendship preferences are strongly driven by accents, but children differ in the amount of exposure they have to accents in everyday life. We examined the friendship preferences of 5-year-olds living in a multi-accent community. Surprisingly, children with greater daily accent exposure showed stronger preferences for native over non-native-accented speakers.

(Developmental, Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-041 The Influence of Female Professor's Hair Length on Students' Learning and Perceptions of Competence, Personality, Preparedness, and Physical Appearance

Kendall Laddx, *Butler University*

Amanda C. Gingerich, *Butler University*

We investigated whether a female professor's hair length impacts students' learning and perceptions of their professor. Participants viewed a lecture taught by a female professor with either short, medium, or long hair before taking a quiz and survey. Preliminary results indicate that hair length does not affect learning or perceptions.

(Social, Cognitive - Social Cognition)

XVI-042 The Influence of Social and Temporal Comparison on Health Behavioral Intentions

Erin A. Vogelx, *University of Toledo*

Jason P. Rose, *University of Toledo*

This study examined the effects of social and temporal comparisons on self-evaluations and intentions to engage in health behaviors. Results showed that comparing to inferior targets (downward social comparison) improved behavioral intentions and self-perceptions. However, when the comparison was upward, comparing to one's own past self was more beneficial.

(Social - Social Cognition)

XVI-043 The Interpersonal is Political: Warmth, Competence and the Participatory Class Divide

Bennett T. Callaghanx, *Yale University*

Michael W. Kraus, *Yale University*

Three studies tested whether warmth—opposed to competence—framing would reduce socioeconomic (SES) disparities in political participation. Overall, warmth framing, or agreement with warmth frames, reduced SES differences in intentions to vote in student government and Congressional elections, predicted actual voting behaviors, and reduced the disparity in political efficacy beliefs.

(Social, General - Social Cognition)

XVI-044 The Malleability and Consequences of Essentialist Beliefs about Emotions

Nicole Betzx, *Northeastern University*

Lisa Feldman Barrett, *Northeastern University*

John Coley, *Northeastern University*

We investigated how intuitive theories of emotions influence our emotional lives. Study One discovered a correlation between essentialist thinking about emotions and maladaptive emotion regulation strategies. Study Two suggests that essentialist thinking about emotion is malleable. Results highlight important linkages between conceptions and experience of emotion.

(Cognitive, Personality/Emotion - Social Cognition)

XVI-045 Mindfulness Lessens the Negative Effects of Brooding on Depression

Alisson N. S. Lassx, *North Dakota State University*
Paul D. Rokke, *North Dakota State University*

A survey of college students demonstrated that trait mindfulness moderates the impact of rumination on depression. As this interaction was no longer significant after controlling for the experience of positive emotion, it was concluded that influence of mindfulness may be due to the ability to benefit from positive experiences.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVI-046 Negative Life Events and Depression/Anxiety: The Mediating Role of Event-Based Intrusive Thinking

Molly E. Wickenhauserx, *Southern Illinois University Edwardsville*
Christopher B Rosnick, *Southern Illinois University Edwardsville*
Thadeus Meeks, *Southern Illinois University Edwardsville*

We performed a moderated-mediation analysis to examine the role of event-based intrusive thinking on the negative life events-depression/anxiety relationship and found event-based intrusive thinking to mediate the relationship between negative life events and depression/anxiety. Additionally, we examined gender and age differences, which were found to be invariant.

(Clinical, Cognitive - Psychopathology)

XVI-047 NEO-PI-R Estimates of Psychopathy and the Personality Inventory for DSM - 5

Megan Karbowskix, *DePauw University*
Scott R Ross, *DePauw University*

In a large sample (N = 503) of MTurksters, we examined the relationship of psychopathy to the newly developed Personality Inventory for DSM – 5 (PID-5). NEO-PI-R facet scale composites reflecting global psychopathy and dimensions within the construct demonstrated expected relationships and support mutual construct validity of psychopathy and the PID-5.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Psychopathology)

XVI-048 Neurocognitive functioning in major depression with and without comorbid ADHD

Rebecca Tzalazidisx, *Lakehead University*
Josephine Tan, *Lakehead University*

Konstantine K Zakzanis, *University of Toronto Scarborough*
Martin A Katzman, *S.T.A.R.T. Clinic for Mood and Anxiety Disorders*

The diagnosis of adult ADHD is often missed in individuals with depression despite the high comorbidity between the two disorders. Results of this study suggest that after controlling for depression, a residual self-reported executive functioning deficit may differentiate individuals with depression from those with comorbid ADHD.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVI-049 Non-Suicidal Self-Injury is Uniquely Associated with Attributional Style for Negative, Not Positive, Events

Sarah E. Victorx, *University of British Columbia*
E. David Klonsky, *University of British Columbia*

Self-injurious adults exhibited more internal, stable, and global attributions for negative events, and more external, unstable, and specific attributions for positive events, than non-injuring adults. Results for negative, but not positive, events remained robust after controlling for depression, anxiety, and borderline personality symptoms, with implications for self-injury treatment.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVI-050 On Associative Stigma: Implicit and Explicit Evaluations of a Mother of a Child with Autism

Ryan Thibodeaux, *St. John Fisher College*
Juliet R Finley, *St. John Fisher College*

This experiment shed new light on “associative” stigma by exploring implicit and explicit evaluations of a mother of a child with autism. As expected, implicit attitudes were less positive toward the mother of a child with autism versus asthma. No differences were found for explicit attitudes.

(Clinical, Social - Psychopathology)

XVI-051 Parenting as a Moderator of the Effects of Pubertal Timing on Problem Behaviors: Preliminary Findings from a Genetically Sensitive Design

Laura M. Dimlerx, *University of California, Riverside*
Misaki N. Natsuaki, *University of California, Riverside*
Sofia T. Stepanyan, *University of California, Riverside*

Jenae M. Neiderhiser, *Pennsylvania State University*
Daniel S. Shaw, *University of Pittsburgh*
David Reiss, *Yale University*
Leslie D. Leve, *University of Oregon*

This adoption study examines the effects of pubertal timing on child behavioral problems, with adoptive parents' level of parental involvement as a moderator of the association between the two. Results suggest that lower levels of parental involvement exacerbate the negative association between early pubertal maturation and problem behaviors.

(Developmental - Psychopathology)

XVI-052 Parenting Practices of Socially Anxious Parents: The Role of Permissive Behaviors in Child Social Anxiety Disorder

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

This study examines the relationship between parental social anxiety and parenting behaviors. Results show that independent of child diagnosis, parents with greater social anxiety reported more permissive behaviors and less control. In addition, parents of children with Social Anxiety Disorder reported more permissive behaviors compared to parents of non-anxious children.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVI-053 Pattern of Neural Activation Discriminates between Initial and Sustained Dimensions of Threat Processing

Logan Cummingsx, *University of Pittsburgh*
Simona Graur, *University of Pittsburgh*
Greg Siegle, *University of Pittsburgh*
Rebecca Price, *University of Pittsburgh*

The current study used fMRI to distinguish neural profiles relating to two forms of threat processing in anxious individuals: initial hypervigilance towards threatening information and sustained/perseverative processing of negative information (rumination). Hypervigilance was associated with hyperactivation of right-lateralized salience networks while rumination was associated with impaired limbic-prefrontal connectivity.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Psychopathology)

XVI-054 Peer problems and low self-esteem mediate the schizotypy-reactive aggression relationship in children and adolescents

Keri Ka-Yee Wongx, *University of Cambridge*

No secondary authors

Very little prior research exists on aggressive behavior in children with schizotypal and paranoid features, and almost no research on factors that may help explain this relationship. This study assesses whether paranoid and non-paranoid features of schizotypy are particularly associated with reactive forms of aggression, and if peer problems and low self-esteem mediate this relationship.

(Personality/Emotion, Developmental - Psychopathology)

XVI-055 Evaluating Perfectionism and Procrastination as Predictors for Suicidality

Demie L. Derryx, *University of Central Missouri*

Sara L Hancock, *University of Central Missouri*

Katie A Jacobs, *University of Central Missouri*

The present study evaluated perfectionism and procrastination as predictors for suicide risk among college students. The results of this study provide important information regarding the relationship between both perfectionism and procrastination related to the potential suicide risk of college students.

(Clinical - Psychopathology)

XVI-056 Sexual Assault and Loneliness as Predictors of Self-Harm Behaviors in Female College Students: Controlling for Concurrent Suicidal Behaviors

Jerin Leex, *University of Michigan*

Edward C. Chang, *University of Michigan*

Yifeng Du, *University of San Diego*

Wenting Chen, *University of New South Wales*

Michelle Kim, *University of Michigan*

Tina Yu, *University of Michigan*

Zunaira Jilani, *University of Michigan*

Jameson K Hirsch, *East Tennessee State University*

We examined sexual assault and loneliness as predictors of self-harm behaviors in 230 female American undergraduates. Results indicated that sexual assault and loneliness were significant

individual predictors of self-harm behaviors, even after accounting for suicidal behaviors. However, the Sexual Assault \times Loneliness interaction was not additionally predictive of self-harm behaviors.

(Clinical - Other)

XVI-057 Shared Leadership Effectiveness in Face-To-Face and Virtual Conditions: A Social Network Analysis

Adrienne Kingx, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Roya Ayman, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Sylvia Roch, *University at Albany*

The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between shared leadership, performance, and team affect across two communication-medium conditions: face-to-face ($n = 41$) and virtual interactions ($n = 34$). Analyses revealed shared leadership's positive influence on group affect and the condition's impact on objective standards of performance.

(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XVI-058 Sleep the Stress Away? A prospective study of the bidirectional relationship between sleep and stress.

Victoria Guinnx, *Furman University*

Cinnamon Stetler, *Furman University*

Madeleine George, *Duke University*

Lauren Stutts, *Davidson College*

Research on the enduring bi-directional relationship between sleep and stress is limited. Using a cross-lagged panel analysis from a college sample, higher stress in the middle of the semester predicted worse sleep later in the term. Similarly, poor sleep at midterm predicted higher stress at the end of the semester.

(General - Other)

XVI-059 Solo Status Effect in Stereotype Threat: Is It Really There?

Allison E. Seitchikx, *Merrimack College*

Stephen G. Harkins, *Northeastern University*

Many, if not all, solo status studies confound their solo status manipulation with some other instruction (e.g., secondary instructions about the test). Our research shows that subtle stereotype

effects are likely due to these instructions and not to the gender of the experimenter and confederates (i.e., solo status).

(Social - Other)

XVI-060 Stigma of Mental Illness: Label and Etiology Effects on Ascriptions of Humanity and Spirituality

Richaela Matthewx, *Northwestern College*

Terry C. Chi, *Northwestern College*

Laird R. O. Edman, *Northwestern College*

Stigma is a well-known concept, however, little is known about the significance of the constructs it encompasses, making it difficult to eliminate the problem. This study explores two possible predictors of stigma by assessing influences the label and etiology of mental illness have on ascriptions of humanity and spirituality.

(General - Other)

XVI-061 Stronger Deterministic Views of Human Nature and Weaker Beliefs in Free Will Are Associated with Increased Charitable Giving to Sickly, Elderly Prison Inmates

Yayi Swainx, *University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*

Brittany Schmaling, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*

Michelle McCann, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*

Shmuel Lissek, *Department of Psychology, University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*

Neuroscience has the potential to dampen beliefs in free-will by providing mechanistic, deterministic explanations of human behavior, which could influence societal perceptions of moral responsibility. In this study, we assess how determinism may facilitate prosocial behavior, and found that determinism is positively associated with lab-based charitable giving and empathy.

(Social, Biological/Neuroscience - Other)

XVI-062 The contributions of Executive Function (EF) to reading and math skills in preschool Chilean children

Maria Ines Susperreguyx, *Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile*

Fernanda Montoya, *Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile*

Executive functions are important factors for reading and math learning in preschool children. Results from 58 preschool Chilean children indicate that self-regulation is a significant predictor

of early reading and math. Spatial working memory predicts only math skills. The differential contributions of EF to early reading and math are discussed.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Other)

XVI-063 The effect of Household Chaos on Antisocial and Externalizing Behaviors: a longitudinal study

Alexander Vux, *Case Western Reserve*

Lee Thompson, *Case Western Reserve University*

Stephen Petrill, *Ohio State University*

The present study hypothesizes that household chaos is associated with a higher prevalence of antisocial and externalizing behaviors concurrently and longitudinally in a sample of 1st to 5th grade twins over a period of six years, while statistically controlling for parent education and literacy.

(Developmental - Other)

XVI-064 The Effect of Multitasking Induced Cognitive Load on Forecasting in Ethical Dilemmas

Jordan L Wattsx, *Texas Christian University*

Timothy M Barth, *Texas Christian University*

The ethical decision making process is a complex one, requiring the utilization of mental resources to identify, assess, and resolve the dilemma at hand. The present studies examine the effect that cognitive load has on ethical dilemma assessment, particularly on the affected individual's ability to forecast potential harm caused.

(Cognitive - Other)

XVI-065 The effect of primary appraisal and attributional style on counterproductive work behavior

Justin H L'Hommedieux, *Saint Louis University*

Dustin K Jundt, *Saint Louis University*

The moderating effect of primary appraisal of a negative workplace event on the relationship between attributional style and retaliatory CWBs was examined. An interaction between attributional style and primary appraisal predicted retaliatory CWBs indicating that the relationship between attributional style and retaliatory CWBs is stronger when primary appraisal is higher.

(Industrial/Organizational - Other)

XVI-066 The Effects of Individualized Task Difficulty and Reinforcement Magnitude on a Perceptual Discrimination Task

Morgan Jusko, *University at Buffalo, SUNY*

Whitney Fosco, *University at Buffalo, SUNY*

Connor Martin, *University at Buffalo, SUNY*

Larry Hawk, *University at Buffalo, SUNY*

Reinforcement effects are sometimes obscured in cognitive studies with adolescents because the results are often compared to adults, who outperform adolescents. In this study, task difficulty was individualized for each student in an easy or difficult condition. Reinforcement improved accuracy but no interaction between reinforcement and task difficulty was found.

(Cognitive - Other)

XVI-067 The Effects of Negation and Sex Differences on Syllogistic Linear Reasoning of Different Forms

Jedrzej Nowex, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

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

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

Presence of negations in premises and conclusions impaired solving linear syllogisms. Syllogisms describing psychological relations were easier than those with physical relations. For male participants, negation in conclusion impaired reasoning in formal form of the task, whereas for female participants negation in conclusion impaired reasoning in narrative form of task.

(Cognitive - Other)

XVI-068 Self-Regulation and the Confidence-Accuracy Relationship in Eyewitness Identification

Nicole Mills, *California State University, San Marcos*

Dustin Calvillo, *California State University San Marcos*

This study examined the effect of ego depletion on the confidence-accuracy relationship in eyewitness identification. Regardless of the participant ability to self-regulate, individuals showed a moderately high correlation between confidence and accuracy when presented with old faces, but that correlation decreased when participants were presented with new faces.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-069 Sex Moderates the Effect of REM Sleep on Emotional Memory Consolidation

Marissa A Bowmanx, *University of Notre Dame, Department of Psychology, IN 46556, United States*

Tony J Cunningham, *University of Notre Dame, Department of Psychology, IN 46556, United States*

Jessica D Payne, *University of Notre Dame, Department of Psychology, IN 46556, United States*

Elaina Bolinger, *Department of Medical Psychology and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany*

Jan Born, *Department of Medical Psychology and Behavioral Neurobiology, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany*

Sleep benefits emotional memory consolidation. Here, we examined if the amount of REM sleep would predict long-term emotional memory performance. Results indicated that participant sex moderated the effect of REM sleep on negative emotional memory, suggesting that sex may be an important covariate to consider in sleep and memory studies.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-070 Test-enhanced Learning in a High School Biology Classroom

John F. Nestojkox, *Washington University in St. Louis*

Willow Bailon, *Byram Hills High School*

Research demonstrates that testing enhances learning. In this study, quizzing improved learning of biology facts in a high school classroom, but not for facts related to quizzed material. High schools should incorporate tests as learning tools because students are unaware of testing benefits and do not test themselves while studying.

(Cognitive, General - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-071 Testing Effect But No Difference Between Open-Book and Closed-Book Initial Tests

Hajime Otanix, *Central Michigan University*

Olesya Senkova, *Central Michigan University*

Does it make a difference whether a test is administered in an open-book or closed-book format? After studying Swahili-English word pairs, participants took an open-book or closed-book initial test or re-studied the pairs. One week later, a testing effect was found with no difference between the initial test formats.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-072 The Critical Role of Visual Perception of Gender Difference in Arithmetic Performance

Shen Chaoranx, *Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China*

Jie Liu, *Beijing Normal University*

Zhou Xinlin, *Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China*

Wang Li, *Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China*

Wan Sirui, *Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China*

Female children outperform male children in arithmetic and it might be accounted for gender difference in language abilities. The current study aimed at finding out the cognitive mechanism. With large sample data, we found visual perception performance may play critical role of gender effect of both arithmetic and language performance.

(Developmental, Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-073 The Difficulty of Predicting Hits with Description-Matched Mini-Lineups

Mario J Baldassarix, *University of Victoria*

Justin Kantner, *Cal State, Northridge*

D. Stephen Lindsay, *University of Victoria*

We designed a face recognition task (consisting of description-matched, mini-lineup test pairs) to index subject/witnesses' proclivity to choose (PTC) in an eyewitness identification task. After five samples, r values converge around 0.4, but we have been unable to find a concurrent index of subject/witnesses' likelihood to have chosen correctly.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-074 The Effects of a Simple Post-encoding Mindfulness Intervention and Stress on the Accuracy of Verbal Recall

Mahijeeth Yetukurix, *Saint Louis University*

Thomas O. Passarelli, *Saint Louis University*

Lisa M. Willoughby, *Saint Louis University*

The effect of a post-encoding mindfulness intervention (focused breathing) on verbal memory accuracy was assessed. The associations among mind-wandering, stress, and memory accuracy were analyzed as well. Analogous levels of memory accuracy were observed across all conditions. Implications regarding the functionality of mindfulness exercises in verbal recall will be discussed.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-075 The Effects of Emotion on Retrograde Memory

Brett T. DeWittx, *Butler University*

Jessica C Dupree, *Butler University*

John N Bohannon, *Butler University*

Amanda Wallace, *Butler University*

48 participants recalled three slides (pre, critical, and post) from either an emotional or neutral 35-slide presentation. Contrasting to the non-emotional condition, participants showed marginally enhanced memory for the to-be-remembered items in the pre-critical emotional slide; suggesting that emotional arousal during encoding, enhances memory for information preceding the emotional stimulus.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-076 The Effects of Retrieval Practice and Presentation Modality on Foreign Language Learning: The Limits of the Testing Effect

Sarah De Bellisx, *Butler University*

Eileen Hogan, *Butler University*

Callen Jones, *Butler University*

Ali Winslow, *Butler University*

Aimee M. Wilkinson, *Indiana Youth Institute*

Amanda C. Gingerich, *Butler University*

We examined whether the testing effect, in which retrieval practice improves memory, occurs when to-be-learned information is presented auditorily or visually + auditorily. Results suggest a gain after repeated testing, but only when information is presented visually.

(Cognitive - Human Learning and Memory)

XVI-077 Pregnant Women in Methadone Maintenance: Treatment Attendance and Illicit Drug Use

Corissa A. Carlsonx, *Wayne State University*

Lindsay Oberleitner, *Yale University*

Leslie H Lundahl, *Wayne State University*

Illicit drug use during pregnancy has significant ramifications for the mother, the newborn, and society in general. Using medical records, we examined the relationship between treatment

attendance and drug use (verified via urine toxicology). High treatment attendance was associated with fewer opiate- and cocaine-positive urine drug screens.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVI-078 Prevention Focus Strengthens the Association Between Negative Consequences of Peers' Drinking and One's Own Drinking.

Angela Receveurx, *University of Dayton*

Jackson A Goodnight, *University of Dayton*

We predicted regulatory focus would moderate the relation between consequences of one's peers' alcohol use and one's own use. Prevention focus was found to strengthen the association between peers' negative consequences and one's use. Promotion focus was not found to be a significant moderator of positive consequences.

(Clinical, Social - Substance Abuse)

XVI-079 Risk Perception Mediates the Relationship between Callous-Unemotional (CU) Traits and Alcohol Use in Youth

John Vaskox, *University of Maryland, College Park*

Brian Farrell, *University of Maryland, College Park*

Carl W Lejuez, *University of Maryland, College Park*

Julia Felton, *University of Maryland, College Park*

Analysis of longitudinal data indicated that callous-unemotional (CU) traits in youth predicted decreases in perceptions of risk associated with alcohol use. This suggests that youth CU traits are an important predictor of change in early alcohol use risk perception which can lead to increases in alcohol use over time.

(Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVI-080 Self-Medication with Alcohol as an Explanatory Factor in the Comorbidity of Alcohol Use, Anxiety and Depressive Disorders in Nigeria

James T. Girex, *Virginia Military Institute*

Alex I Shaahu, *Benue State University*

The self-medication with alcohol hypothesis was examined in a general Nigerian population and was found to influence the occurrence of alcohol use disorder and comorbidities with anxiety and/or depressive disorders. However, comorbidities of anxiety and/or depressive disorders were not, suggesting that anxiety or depressive disorders may precede alcohol use disorder.

(General - Substance Abuse)

XVI-081 Sexual Minority Stigma, Psychological and Relationship Factors Predict Interpersonal Violence via Problem Drinking in Lesbian Couples

Barbara A. Winsteadx, *Old Dominion University & Virginia Consortium Program in Clinical Psychology*

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

Abby L. Braitman, *Old Dominion University*

A prospective model of problem drinking and interpersonal violence in lesbian couples was tested. Sexual minority stigma predicted problem drinking at T2 through sequential mediators of emotional dysregulation, psychological distress, relationship satisfaction and drinking to cope. Binge drinking was related to IPV at T2 (controlling for T1).

(Social, Clinical - Substance Abuse)

XVI-082 Single Motherhood and Smoking During Pregnancy: A Propensity Score Analysis

Mary Waldronx, *Indiana University*

Andrew C Health, *Washington University School of Medicine*

Alcoholism predicts dissolution of reproductive relationships and smoking during pregnancy, yet few studies linking single motherhood and prenatal smoking consider correlated risk from alcoholism. By matching single mother and two-parent families across predicted probabilities of single motherhood, findings suggest unique risk to single mothers unconfounded by parental alcoholism.

(Developmental - Substance Abuse)

XVI-083 Number of Learning Trials to Predict Executive Functioning

Arthur M. Hortonx, *Psych Associates*

No secondary authors

This poster examines the number of learning trials in a card sorting task that is optimal as a measure of executive functioning. Forty brain damaged adult patients were assessed. Four learning trials were better than the three learning trials at predicting scores on a traditional measure of executive functioning.

(Clinical, Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XVI-084 Relationships between Mood, Anxiety, Fatigue and Cognition

Bruce J. Diamond, *William Paterson University*

Ashley Mondragon, *WPU*

Walter Barr, *WPU*

Savannah Crippen, *WPU*

Cody Curatolo, *WPU*

Higher levels of depressed mood was associated with slower same-different face processing determinations; greater fatigue was associated with lower verbal fluency and processing speed and fatigue were inversely related on an attention demanding task. Depending on task demands, mood, anxiety and fatigue interact in ways that facilitate or inhibit performance.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Neuropsychology)

XVI-085 Self-Efficacy as it Correlates to Working Memory in Older Adults

Lilian Azerx, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

Daniel Delgado, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

Karen I Wilson, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

Previous research suggests that individuals who are low on general self-efficacy experience lower levels of executive functioning. After examining data from 30 California State University, Dominguez Hills students over the age of 50, results indicate that older adults who are high on general self-efficacy perform better on executive functioning tasks.

(Cognitive, General - Neuropsychology)

XVI-086 Subclinical Measures of Cognitive Disinhibition are Uncorrelated with Temporal Sensitivity

Courtney S. Cromasx, *Ball State University*

Nicole R Roviso, *Ball State University*

Sarah R Eagan, *Ball State University*

Rehab M Dahab, *Ball State University*

Kristina O Hernandez, *Oregon Health and Science University*

Stephanie L Simon-Dack, *Ball State University*

The relationship between temporal processing and scores on an ADHD and schizotypy scale were examined. We found a high correlation between sub-clinical schizotypy and ADHD scores but failed to find a significant relationship between temporal processing and ADHD or schizotypy.

(Biological/Neuroscience - Neuropsychology)

XVI-087 Religious Participation by Adolescents in the United States

Verda Ranax, *The Catholic University of America*

Marcie Goeke-Morey, *The Catholic University of America*

Examining religious participation of children/adolescents contributes to an understanding of the developmental process of religion. National Longitudinal Survey (NLSY79) was explored to understand adolescent religious participation between 1988-2012. Changes in religious involvement indicate that there has been a mixed trend in religious participation over the course of 24 years.

(Developmental - Religion)

XVI-088 Religious People Don't Distinguish Between Good and Bad Reasons for Their Beliefs

Brittany A. Cardwellx, *University of Otago*

Jamin Halberstadt, *University of Otago*

We examined religious and nonreligious people's evaluations of the reasons for their religious beliefs. Nonreligious people rated the reasons they had generated first (presumably their strongest reasons) as better than the reasons they generated last (their weakest reasons), but religious people rated the two types of reasons as equally good.

(Cognitive - Religion)

XVI-089 Reverence in Religious and Secular Contexts: A Positive Emotion, Existential Crisis, and Psychological Functioning

Michelle Whitex, *Florida State University*

Joseph Guivens, *Florida State University*

Amy L. Ai, *Florida State University*

Paul Wink, *Wellesley College*

Terry L Gall, *Saint Paul University*

Terrence N Tice, *University of Michigan*

This study established the structure and psychometric properties to validate a contextualized Sense of Reverence (SOR) scale. Three years apart, we drew two different study samples to confirm the SOR with two dimensions that were related to different psychosocial functioning, growth vs. adjustment in a structural equation model.

(General - Religion)

XVI-090 Samritan, Sinners and Spectators - When do people infer religiosity from behavior

Ben Ngx, *University of Kentucky*

Will Gervais, *University of Kentucky*

Religion facilitates moral behaviors and also inhibits us from engaging in immoral ones. While current evidence speaks of the actual relationship between religion and morality, less is known about the perceived relationship. What behaviors are more likely to be perceived as religious, doing something good, or not doing something bad?

(Social - Religion)

XVI-091 Spiritual and Religious Coping, Body Image and Eating Behaviours: A Comparative Study of Australia and Indonesian Females

David Mellorx, *Deakin University*

Chelsea Guy, *Deakin University*

Lina Ricciardelli, *Deakin University*

Adriana Ginanjar, *University of Indonesia*

This study examined spiritual and religious coping strategies in relation to positive and negative aspects of body image and eating behaviors among Australian and Indonesian women. Different relationships were found for Australians who did and did not identify with a religion, and for Indonesians.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Religion)

XVI-092 The Effect of Religious Priming on Punishment Severity: The Mediating Role of Disgust

Jessica L. Collinsx, *Oklahoma State University*

Brooke Wilken, *University of Redlands*

This study examined if disgust mediates the influence of religion on punishment. Results showed that religiously primed individuals reported more disgust than did a control group. More disgust also predicted punishing individuals more severely. However, contrary to expectations and to prior research, no effect of priming on punishment emerged.

(Social, Personality/Emotion - Religion)

XVI-093 The Effects of Religion on Attributions of Responsibility to Rape Victims in the Absence of Patriarchal Values and Rape Myth Acceptance

Michael F. Gallinax, *University of North Dakota*

Sarah Edwards, *University of North Dakota*

A three-way ANCOVA was conducted to determine the effects of religion on rape victim blaming while controlling for common predictors of blame attributions to rape victims. Males attributed significantly more responsibility to rape victims than females, and religion significantly affected victim-blaming attributions in the predicted direction albeit only for females.

(Social - Religion)

XVI-095 The role of desire versus temptation resistance in the relationship between religiosity and alcohol use

Marie Goodx, *Redeemer University College*

Michael Inzlicht, *University of Toronto*

Michael Larson, *Brigham Young University*

Russ Kosits, *Redeemer University College*

Religiosity is linked to lower alcohol use. Researchers have proposed one mediator of this relationship is self-control (the ability to resist desires that conflict with long-term goals). Our analyses, however, revealed lower desire was a better mediator of the relation between religiosity and alcohol use than higher resistance.

(General - Religion)

XVI-096 Theory and Mind and Religiosity: The Experience and Types of Personal Prayer

Laird R. O. Edmanx, *Northwestern College*

Kirsten Lesage, *University of California--Riverside*

Haley Chambers, *Northwestern College*

Corey Kundert, *Northwestern College*

Christopher Sietstra, *Northwestern College*

Molly Townsend, *Northwestern College*

Jacob Vermeer, *Northwestern College*

Tyson Wiggers, *Northwestern College*

People who believe in a relational, personal deity, conceptualize god(s) as intentional agents with mental states. Hence it follows that mentalizing or theory of mind may be one of the cognitive

foundations of religious belief and behavior. This study examined this relationship as it corresponds to reported prayer experiences.

(Cognitive, Social - Religion)

XVI-097 Trolleyology: Moral Dilemmas with Moral Foundations

Sharon Tkacz, *Kent State University @ Geauga*

zach moore, *Kent State University @ Geauga*

jenn foldesi, *Kent State University @ Geauga*

This study examined the relationship between moral foundations (i.e., MFQ scores) and moral dilemmas (i.e., trolley problems). Males made more utilitarian decisions than females. Higher Care scores, more likely in females, predict the exact opposite of utilitarian decisions. Lower Purity scores predict the most utilitarian decision.

(Social, Cognitive - Religion)

XVI-098 What Truly Predicts My Well-being: Could It Be My Faith?

Shanna Suttington, *Barry University*

Linda L. Bacheller, *Barry University*

The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of religiosity and spirituality on the psychological well-being of adults beyond two known predictors of well-being, optimism and perceived social support. Spirituality predicted well-being over and above perceived social support, but not beyond optimism.

(Clinical, Social - Religion)

XVI-099 Probing Moderated Effects in Multilevel Models

Gina L. Mazzax, *Arizona State University*

Craig K. Enders, *University of California, Los Angeles*

Kevin J. Grimm, *Arizona State University*

Existing research on probing interactions in multilevel models assumes a single product term despite recommendations to parse interactions involving level-1 variables into their components via additional product terms. We outline procedures for probing $L1 \times L2$ and $L1 \times L1$ interactions when including two or four product terms, respectively.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

XVI-100 Publication Bias as a Function of Study Characteristics

Kathleen M Coburnx, *University of California, Merced*

Jack L Vevea, *University of California, Merced*

This poster presents the results of recent work assessing factors that contribute to publication bias beyond statistical significance (Coburn & Vevea, 2015). We demonstrate this phenomenon empirically using multiple methods and conclude with some overall recommendations for meta-analysts (Coburn & Vevea, 2015).

(Methodology - Quantitative)

XVI-101 Random Effects Meta-Analysis with Stochastic Conditional Variances

Michelle Turitzx, *University of California, Merced*

Jack Vevea, *University of California, Merced*

In this simulation study we examined a new method for estimating the mean effect in a meta-analysis for measures of effect size where the conditional variance is dependent on the population effect. Results indicated that the proposed method performed favorably in comparison to other commonly used methods.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

XVI-102 Similar Scores but Differential Conclusions Produced by Rasch and Classical Test Theory (CTT) Analyses

Lisa Lynnx, *University of Illinois, Chicago*

Mariya A. Yukhymenko, *California State University Fresno*

Kimberly A. Lawless, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

Comparisons of Rasch and Classical Test Theory analyses produced similar scores, based on their high inter-correlations. Even when Rasch and mean scores were highly correlated, parametric statistics using Rasch scores showed statistical significance where mean scores suggested none.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

XVI-103 Statistical Power Analysis for Complex Models

Zhiyong Zhangx, *University of Notre Dame*

No secondary authors

This study will investigate how to conduct statistical power analysis to determine the sample size for a planned study including mediation analysis, structural equation modeling, longitudinal data analysis and multilevel modeling. Power analysis will be made easy through our newly developed web-based software WebPower that comes with a graphical and interactive interface.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

XVI-104 The Initial Validation of a Non-Medical Stress Scale Created for Ethnically Diverse Older Women

Delwin B. Carterx, *California State University, Northridge*

Luciana Lagana, *California State University, Northridge*

Larisa Gavrilova, *California State University, Northridge*

Kelcey Sholl, *California State University, Northridge*

Roxanne R. Prilutsky, *California State University, Northridge*

A perception of stress beyond health status scale that covers multiple culturally relevant potential stressors was assessed for reliability and validity. Older women were assessed using a well-established depression measure, a brief posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) screener, and our 9-item stress tool. Clinical implications of our findings are briefly discussed.

(Methodology, Clinical - Quantitative)

XVI-105 The Proper Applications for Longitudinal Models: A Demonstration

Patrick D. Manapatx, *California State University, Fullerton*

Kathleen S. J. Preston, *California State University, Fullerton*

Jonathan Park, *California State University, Fullerton*

Netasha K. Pizano, *California State University, Fullerton*

Statistical models that analyze longitudinal data are often used arbitrarily and proper justification is commonly lacking. The current study aimed to clarify the appropriate contexts for the application of three widely used longitudinal models. Additionally, demonstrations have been conducted to further illustrate each model's distinct perspective.

(Methodology, Developmental - Quantitative)

XVI-106 Why Betas Should Not Rule Metas

Cort W. Rudolphx, *Saint Louis University*

Dustin K Jundt, *Saint Louis University*

Contrary to standard methodological recommendations, the Ferguson (2015) meta-analysis published in *Perspectives on Psychological Science* considers partial regression coefficients. We present computational examples and Monte Carlo simulations to suggest that the inclusion of partial relationships in meta-analysis represents a misspecification that obfuscates the ability to estimate true effect sizes.

(Methodology - Quantitative)

XVI-107 Limiting Instructions and Voir Dire: Remedies of the "Alleged" CSI Effect?

Bonnel A. Klentzx, *Stonehill College*

Julianne V. Kalafut, *Stonehill College*

Jacqueline T. Marhefka, *Stonehill College*

Low/Moderate/High CSI Viewers (N=180) read a case without forensic evidence, rated the defendant's guilt, and deliberated. Guilt judgments did not support a CSI Effect. However, High Viewers wanted more forensic evidence. Asking about TV viewing had an effect. Limiting instructions appear unnecessary, but do no harm based on jury verdicts.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVI-108 On Crime in Context: How Race, Space, and Space-Focused Racial Stereotypes Shape Perceptions of Criminality

Drexler D Jamesx, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

Courtney Bonam, *University of Illinois at Chicago*

Previous work has demonstrated that physical contexts influence person-perception, and that person-focused stereotypes moderate this relationship. This study draws on work that shows that people hold stereotype about physical spaces and investigates how space-focused stereotypes moderate the relationship between person and physical space on person-perception.

(Social, General - Criminal Justice)

XVI-109 One, Two or Three? Effects of Multiple Confidence Statements on Mock-Juror Perceptions of Eyewitness Testimony and Defendant Culpability

Brittany A. Pereirax, *Roger Williams University*

Tyler S Kaiser, *Roger Williams University*

Garrett L Berman, *Roger Williams University*

This study examined perceptions of inconsistent eyewitness confidence statements between identification, deposition, and trial. Participants read one of six trial transcripts in which the

defendant was charged with assault. Witnesses with inconsistent testimonies were rated less consistent and more contradictory. Implications indicate that inconsistent confidence statements reduce eyewitness effectiveness.

(Cognitive, General - Criminal Justice)

XVI-110 Picking up the Pieces: Understanding the Puzzle of Mass Shootings

Katherine C. Hillx, *University of California, Davis*

Julia C Singleton, *University of California, Davis*

Richard W Robins, *University of California, Davis*

This study examines what factors are common to mass shootings in the US. Results include that 42.9% of shootings since 1966 have been in the past 5 years, only 50.3% of these shootings involved a history of mental illness, and 97.6% of shooters were male.

(Social, General - Criminal Justice)

XVI-111 Sleep Deprivation Increases the Risk of False Confession

Steven J. Frendax, *The New School for Social Research*

Shari R. Berkowitz, *California State University, Dominguez Hills*

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

Kimberly M. Fenn, *Michigan State University*

After a night of either sleep or sleep deprivation, participants were accused of a minor act of wrongdoing. Sleep-deprived participants were significantly more likely to falsely confess to this wrongdoing than rested participants. Two individual difference measures (sleepiness and scores on the Cognitive Reflection Task) predicted rates of false confession.

(General - Criminal Justice)

XVI-112 The Brain and the Environment: Mitigators of Juvenile Delinquency

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No secondary authors

The current study explores two causes--peers and family, and adolescent brain immaturity--for their ability to mitigate emotions and punitive reactions toward a juvenile offender. Awareness of either cause resulted in more sympathetic and less angered responses towards the offender but did not change attitudes regarding appropriate sanctions for the offender.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVI-113 The Effects of Belief in Pure Evil on Evaluations of Gun Violence Perpetrators

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Russell J Webster, *The Pennsylvania State University - Abington College*

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People who believed more in pure evil punished gun violence perpetrators more regardless of: whether the gunman exhibited stereotypically evil traits; whether the gunman exhibited a brain abnormality that likely explained his violent behavior; and the number of victims. Greater dehumanization of and retribution toward the gunman mediated these effects.

(Personality/Emotion, Social - Criminal Justice)

XVI-114 The Effects of Masculine and Feminine Physical Traits on Rating of Punishment Severity and Crime Seriousness in Homosexual and Heterosexual Domestic Violence Cases

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Frances C Shen, *University of Illinois Springfield*

Masculine and feminine physical traits of perpetrators and victims and participants' demographics (i.e., sexual orientation, race/ethnicity, religion) were associated with ratings of punishment severity but not crime seriousness in heterosexual and homosexual domestic violence cases.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVI-115 Witness Credibility and Juror Decision-Making: Effects of Race and Cross-Racial Bias

Stephanie Yeex, *Student Member*

Ellen S Cohn, *Faculty Mentor*

Racial bias and cross-racial effects are important to consider in court. Undergraduates (n=219) completed surveys after being presented with a robbery mock trial. Interactions between the race of a police officer eye witness and defendant were examined. The findings suggest race of the defendant influences credibility of an officer witness.

(Social - Criminal Justice)

XVI-116 The Archer-Garcia Ratio: A Brief Measure to Predict Exercise Behavior

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The Archer-Garcia Ratio was constructed as a brief self-report measure of exercise behavior. In the present study the Archer-Garcia Ratio predicted how often individuals had trained for the past six months, measured electronically, even when compared to larger, strong, and validated scales of exercise behavior.

(Methodology, General - Exercise)

XVI-117 The positive effects of acute moderate exercise on dual and single tasking cognitive performance

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The present study examined the effects of acute moderate exercise on cognitive performance (single and dual tasking). An overall significant effect of walking speed on reaction time measures during single and dual tasking trials was observed. The effect of changes in various physiology measures on cognitive performance was also examined.

(Cognitive - Exercise)

XVI-118 The relationship between types of exercise and self-objectification is moderated by gender

Urska Dobersek, *University of Indianapolis*

Joseph Poynter, *University of Indianapolis*

This study investigated whether the relationship between types of exercise and self-objectification is moderated by gender. Results suggest that women who engaged in aerobic exercise experiences higher self-objectification compared to individuals (women & men) who engaged in aerobic and anaerobic exercises.

(General - Exercise)

XVI-119 When Perceived Social Support Backfires in an Employee Wellness Program

Meghan Barinax, *Butler University*

Kelly Bryant, *Butler University*

Allison S Gabriel, *The University of Arizona*

Alison L O'Malley, *Butler University*

We examine how participation in a team-oriented fitness program influences employees' work experiences. In a university faculty and staff sample, intrinsic motivation positively predicted exercise efficacy and physical activity, and these relationships were stronger when team social support was low compared to when it was high.

(Industrial/Organizational - Exercise)

XVI-120 Grocery Shopping in Serious Mental Illness: An Exploration of Real-Life Behaviors

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

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

This study's purpose is to understand grocery shopping in serious mental illness with the Application of Grocery Shopping Skills (AOGSS). Better shoppers took more time, scanned shelves, and asked help. Scanning shelves specifically may be important for finding inexpensive items and making necessary purchases, but may cause longer shopping trips.

(Clinical - Rehabilitation)

XVI-121 Mediators of Quality of Life in Survivors with Brain Injury

Kristina Johnsonx, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Nicole M Ditchman, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Elisabeth Batchos, *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Amanda Easton, *University of Arizona*

Research among people with brain injury has established a relationship between symptom severity and quality of life. Structural equation modeling supported the hypothesis of two mechanisms, social support and mastery, as mediators among this relationship.

(Clinical - Rehabilitation)

XVI-122 Predicting and Understanding Mental Health Recovery Following Completion of the Wellness Management and Recovery Program

Heidi Haenischx, *University of Toledo*

Heather Schultz, *University of Toledo*

Wesley Bullock, *University of Toledo*

The current study examined whether areas such as community and familial supports, treatment history and progress, and healthy life style choices were predictors and/or factors of change in overall mental health recovery as a function of participating in the Wellness Management and Recovery (WMR) program.

(Clinical - Rehabilitation)

XVI-123 The Coping With Depression Scale: Preliminary Evidences for Routine Outcome Monitoring Use

Qimin Liux, *University of Washington, Seattle*

Irene Markman Geisner, *University of Washington, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences*

This study utilized exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses, reliability analysis, and concurrent validity analysis, thus demonstrating the psychometric soundness of the Coping with Depression Scale. In addition, the acceptability of the scale was deemed appropriate for routine outcome monitoring use.

(Clinical, Methodology - Assessment)

XVI-124 The Effects of Modest Responding on Capitalization Exercises

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Bill Thornton, *University of Southern Maine*

William F Gayton, *University of Southern Maine*

The inhibitory role of modest responding in carrying out capitalization exercises was examined, along with the role gender plays with both. Modest responding was found to be negatively related to capitalization, and evidenced a stronger effect with women. Thus, modesty level requires consideration before the utilization of capitalization exercises.

(Clinical, Personality/Emotion - Assessment)

XVI-125 The Multidimensional Revenge Attitudes Inventory: Validation of Scores on a

New Measure of Revenge

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Courtney L Bagge, *University of Mississippi Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior*

Stacey Freedenthal, *University of Denver Graduate School of Social Work*

Jane L Wong, *Armstrong State University*

Saifa Pirani, *University of Texas at San Antonio*

Revenge has been assessed behaviorally and by self-report largely in organizational psychology. Through the examination of the psychometric properties of the Multidimensional Revenge Attitudes Inventory-21, a new self-report questionnaire, this study explored the multidimensional nature of revenge, its clinical utility, and its role in suicide (Osman et al., 2010-2015).

(Clinical - Assessment)

XVI-126 The Perceived Invalidation of Emotion Scale (PIES): Development and Psychometric Properties

Melissa J. Zielinskix, *University of Arkansas*

Jennifer C. Veilleux, *University of Arkansas*

Emotion invalidation contributes to psychological and relational dysfunction; however, existing self-report measures were designed for either retrospective assessment of childhood invalidation or particular patient populations. This series of studies evaluated a new measure of emotion invalidation, the Perceived Invalidation of Emotion Scale, to assess current emotion invalidation among adults.

(Clinical, Social - Assessment)

XVI-127 The Relationship of Cognitive-Behavioral Thought Patterns and Clinical Factors to a Person's Suicidal Thoughts or Attempts

Frederick L. Newmanx, *Florida International University & UMKC Medical School*

Bill Geis, *University of Kansas City Medical School*

Stanley Edlavitch, *University of Kansas City Medical School*

We tested a SEM describing the relationship of 8-Clinical Constructs as they moderate between 8-Thought Constructs and Suicide History. 464 adults served by urban MH programs received a structured interview (items from established Thought and Clinical constructs). Excellent fit statistics were obtained with high sensitivity (71%) when predicting suicide history.

(Clinical - Assessment)

XVI-128 The Subtle Coercion Scale: Development of a measure of sexual aggression risk that is less susceptible to social desirability bias.

Richard J. Vikenx, *Indiana University*

Teresa A. Treat, *University of Iowa*

Richard M. McFall, *Indiana University*

To reduce biases in self-report of sexual aggression, we described situations that coercive men would be likely to experience, and undergraduate men reported the frequency with which they experienced these situations. The measure correlated significantly with measures of sexual coercion and sexual misperception, rape supportive attitudes, drinking, and sociosexuality.

(Clinical, Social - Assessment)

XVI-129 Two Rating Scale Strategies Detect Feigning of ADHD in College Students

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Samantha Cook, *Pittsburg State University*

Amy J. Humbarger, *Pittsburg State University*

Researchers developed 2 rating scale strategies for detecting feigning of ADHD in college students. The 2 strategies involved repeating previous items with either alternative behavioral descriptors or with key verbs reversely worded. Results demonstrate that both strategies were significantly more successful in detecting feigning than a control scale.

(Methodology, Clinical - Assessment)

XVI-130 Undergraduate Student Participants' Ability to Successfully Feign Increases in a Student-Applicable Scenario

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Rebecca Weiss, *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY*

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Clinicians often use psychological measures to assess validity of clients' psychological presentations. To determine accuracy of these measures, researchers use simulations designs with undergraduate participants. The present study examined whether instructions to simulate in a student-applicable scenario affected students' ability to feign. Applicability of the scenario significantly increased feigning ability.

(Clinical, Methodology - Assessment)

XVI-132 Using Behavioral Assessments to Establish Construct Validity of a Modern Cognitive Ability Test

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Nazia Denese, *Baruch College, CUNY*

Charles Scherbaum, *Baruch College, CUNY*

This study observed the construct validity of a modern cognitive ability test through examining its relationship with two behavioral assessments. Correlations between fluid intelligence test results and results from a memory assessment, attention assessment, and academic performance were observed. Results can be used for further research of job-selection criteria.

(Industrial/Organizational - Assessment)